

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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THIRD SESSION, 1957

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 26th November, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Delhi as a Dry Port

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- *477. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been received from certain Associations pressing the need for declaring Delhi as a dry port to meet the special requirements of the capital; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. But the Government were unable to accept the request on account of the various practical difficulties which stood in the way.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what were these practical difficulties? What was the financial implication of this request which these associations made?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The practical difficulties were considerable, the most important of them being that it would require a very complicated and expensive procedure for controlling the movement of goods between the sea port and the inland port of Delhi, and also a complicated accounting proce-

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dure. Also, as far as it is known, no such facilities exist in any other country. There was no experience available.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know what were the financial implications of this scheme and how much loss the Government would have suffered if this thing had been conceded.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The financial implications can only be worked out if a practical feasible scheme is drawn up how many more persons were required, how many more accountants and other personnel would be required and the expenditure. As the scheme was not considered feasible or practicable, the question of working out any financial picture does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the losses referred to by the Associations on account of non-declaration of Delhi as a port of that type can be offset in some other way?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The difficulty is this. The port happens to be a long way off either Calcutta or Bombay or Kandla. The goods will have to be transported under bond by rail and the responsibility for transit will have to be undertaken. These are some of the factors necessary for the declaration of Delhi as a port. Obviously, it is impossible in view of the distance covered. We have really no experience anywhere in the world of such a thing being done. To some extent, for instance, regarding postal parcels, we have a foreign post office here which gets parcels, parcels are delivered and customs duty collected. Wherever some amenities could be provided for the people in Delhi without their having to go to Bombay and Calcutta, they are being done. I do not think it is practicable to do anything more.

Committee of Parliament on Official Language

*479. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Parliament on official language met for the consideration of the report of the Official Language Commission; and

(b) if so, how many times?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes; once.

Shri Keshava: May we know whether any period of time has been fixed for submission of this report?

Shri Datar: No, Sir, so far as I am aware.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that the deliberations were held in camera?

Shri Datar: That is what they have decided.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the report has been circulated to the State Governments for their opinion?

Shri Datar: That question will be considered in due course.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is a proposal to call a conference of all political parties to discuss the language issue and if so, when and where?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any such conference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there is a proposal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said that he is not aware.

Shri Dasappa: May I know the procedure adopted by the Parliamentary Committee, whether they choose to call in any witnesses or consult the Governments in view of their reactions to the report of the Official Language Commission?

Shri Datar: The Committee has appointed a Six-member sub-Committee. That committee is dealing with this question. They are making or recommending rules in this respect.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether in future at least, the meetings of this committee will be open to the Press?

Shri Datar: It is for that committee to consider this question.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the Government have decided upon the procedure to be adopted after the Parliamentary Committee submits its report, whether that would be placed before the committee.

Shri Datar: It is too early at this stage because the matter is now before the committee.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister said that there is no time limit for submission of this report. May I know whether the report will be submitted at least before the end of the next year?

Shri Datar: The report will be submitted as early as possible. In January, this committee is meeting for a number of days and it is expected that they would submit the report at a very early date.

Shri Achar: May I know at least whether Members of Parliament will be allowed to be present as visitors?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri T. K. Chaudhuri.

Some Hon. Members: No answer was given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No answer was given. We cannot compel him to give an answer.

Shri C. E. Narasimhan: On a point of order, Sir, according to the Rules of Procedure, in the Committee of Parliament Members are generally allowed. I cannot quote the rule off-hand. There is a rule which says that various Committees of Parliament are

open for Members to attend. I do not know whether this will affect that Rule of Procedure or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is a rule, that would be followed. There is nothing that is to be asked for. The question was put and the Minister was silent. No answer was given. Therefore, I also thought that no answer was needed and I passed on. Where is the point of order?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: The point of order, I may be allowed to state. The rules provide for presence of Members of Parliament in Parliamentary Committee. Does that rule apply? In spite of this, will it be in camera?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The application or interpretation of rules is not a subject to be discussed in the Question hour. Therefore, there is no point of order.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister said just now that what the Government will do after the report of the Committee is submitted has not yet been decided. May I know whether the Government is resiling from the position taken up by the Home Minister here that the House would be given an opportunity to discuss this report, whether there is any resiling from that position?

Shri Datar: What the hon. Home Minister said does remain. That question arises after the submission of the report, not now.

Polytechnic in Hyderabad

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*480. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
 Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Scheme of establishing a new Polytechnic in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the nature and quality of the assistance that will be given by the Centre for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Institution will be managed by State Government or will be a Private Institution?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Government have agreed to provide 50 per cent. of the estimated expenditure on buildings and equipment and 25 per cent. of the recurring expenditure for the current plan period.

(c) The Polytechnic is a Private Institution, managed by a trust.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure and the share of the Central Government?

Shri M. M. Das: The capital expenditure on building and equipment will be Rs. 14.84 lakhs, and the recurring expenditure Rs. 1.6 lakhs. The Central Government's share will be, capital expenditure 50 per cent. of the total expenditure, that is, Rs. 7.42 lakhs; of the recurring expenditure, 25 per cent.; it comes to Rs. 40,000 per year up to the end of the present Plan period.

Shri Subodh Hasda: What is the strength of admission and the number of different departments?

Shri M. M. Das: At present, there are only three departments: the department of civil engineering, mechanical engineering and electrical engineering. The number of admissions in the civil engineering is 60, in the mechanical engineering 30 and electrical engineering 30, total 120 per year.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the progress so far made in the building of the institution?

Shri M. M. Das: This institution has already been established. Students have been admitted for the current academic year.

**Birla Science and Industry
Museum, Calcutta**

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*481. { Shri Subodh Hasda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the establishment of the Birla Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta;

(b) whether any foreign assistance has been asked for the establishment of the Museum; and

(c) to what extent our difficulty in foreign exchange has hampered the progress in the establishment of the Museum?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) The estimates for the establishment of the Birla Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta, as well as, a tentative plan have been drawn up. The Planning Officer and other nucleus staff have been appointed. Action to provide requirements such as a workshop, etc., and to collect exhibits is on hand.

(b) Technical advice was sought from Mr. W.O'Dea Kooper of Science Museum, London, who visited India as an UNESCO Expert. Further foreign assistance in the shape of contributions of models and exhibits is being sought.

(c) So far there has been no effect of the difficult foreign exchange situation in the progress of the establishment of the Museum.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether our financial difficulties are hindering the progress of the establishment of the museum?

Shri M. M. Das: The present financial difficulties of the Government of India have not placed any great difficulty in the way of the establishment of this museum; only certain items we have been compelled to postpone for the time being. For example, there was a proposal for carrying out cer-

tain alterations and additions in the building to make it fit for the museum. The cost was calculated to be about Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lakhs. The Governing Body of the CSIR has decided to postpone this particular item. We are going ahead with the other items.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the Government has estimated the total expenditure that will be incurred to complete the museum, and what is the amount that has been spent up to date?

Shri M. M. Das: The Planning Commission has provided for about Rs. 20 lakhs during the Second Plan period for this museum, in addition to the building and the lands which have been donated by Shri G. D. Birla. Uptill now the total expenditure that has been incurred by Government is Rs. 45,806.74.

श्री भक्त बर्तन: श्रीमन् क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस म्यूजियम की स्थापना के लिए बिड़ला-बंसुध्रों ने कितने रुपयों की सहायता दी है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें कितना रुपया लगा रही है।

Shri M. M. Das: The cost of the building in Calcutta which has been donated by Shri Birla will be roughly about Rs. 20 lakhs—the cost of the land and building; and, as I have said, the Planning Commission has provided in the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 20 lakhs for the establishment of this museum.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the exhibits shown in the museum are available in the country?

Shri M. M. Das: This is a specialised type of museum, and the exhibits will be models of different industrial installations. We have to import all these models from foreign countries, but due to the present financial difficulties, especially the foreign exchange position, we cannot import, we are not in a position to import all these models. So, we have written to the foreign firms which are carrying out their business in this country to donate free

some of the models so far as is possible for them. We have also written to the authorities of the foreign museums to send us models if it is possible. Besides, we have written to the foreign firms which are manufacturing these models to give us drawings and other blue-prints so that we can manufacture these models in our own workshops in this country.

C.S.I.R.

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*482. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1343 on 30th August, 1957 and lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of foreign firms to whom new processes developed by the C.S.I.R. have been leased out;

(b) what are the amounts of royalties and premia that have been received by C.S.I.R. from those firms; and

(c) whether all the processes leased out to foreign firms are being utilised at present?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Dr. C. Otto & Co., Calcutta.

(b) Rs. 50,000 lump sum premium.

(c) The firm has not gone into production.

I may add that this firm was given lease to exploit this process invented by our Fuel Research Institute in Germany and other countries of Europe. So far as India is concerned, we have given the lease to another Indian firm for which we have received a premium of Rs. 25,000.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the details of the process as given to the foreign firm?

Shri M. M. Das: The process is one of improvements in or relating to ion exchangers from coal, peat, lignite or the like (carbions), developed by the

Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, Bihar, of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know why these foreign firms who have received the processes are not going into production?

Shri M. M. Das: I have already said that this foreign firm was given lease to exploit this invention in foreign countries, namely Europe. The firm is awaiting acceptance of the patent application in Germany before going into production of carbions in Europe. So far as India is concerned, another firm has already gone into production.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know the total number of processes invented by the national research laboratories and the total amount realised by leasing out such inventions?

Shri M. M. Das: Information regarding the total number of processes invented by all our research laboratories is not at my disposal at present. I think it will run into hundreds. The total premium we have received up till now by leasing out these processes is Rs. 4,42,027-11-1.

Technical Training in U.S.A.

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*483. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Barman:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Heads of Technical Institutions in this country were sent and are being sent to U.S.A. under the Technical Cooperation Mission programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the selection of these trainees to be sent has been completed; and

(d) if not, the probable date for selection and the number of trainees to be selected?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (d). A statement is laid

on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 87.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the basis for the selection of these heads of institutions?

Shri M. M. Das: We have selected only the principals or the heads of those technical institutions which we want to develop for providing facilities for teaching, advanced study and research in particular subjects. We want to develop these institutions in these particular subjects with the help of the T.C.M. of the U.S.A.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement laid on the Table we find that seven heads of institutions have already been sent to U.S.A. and two more are going to be sent. May I know whether the Government will consider the question of sending the head of the institute in Karaikudi, namely the Alagappa Institute of Technology?

Shri M. M. Das: It is difficult for me to answer whether the head of a particular institution will be sent in the near future or not, but I have said that we want to send the principals and the heads of only those technical institutions which we want to develop in a particular line.

Shri Thimmalah: May I know whether this has been confined only to the technical institutions of the Central and also technical institutions of the State Governments?

Shri M. M. Das: It covers every type of institution, I think—the Central Government, State Government and private institutions also.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the whole expenditure is borne by T.C.M. or we have to spend something?

Shri M. M. Das: So far as I remember—and I am not prepared to commit myself on the point—the whole expenditure is borne by T.C.M.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: When was the first contingent sent, and after the return have they submitted any report, and when is the next contin-

gent to go? When are members from the Indian Institute of Science going, and what is the duration of their stay?

Shri M. M. Das: There was no contingent like this. Whenever possible we send the heads of some particular institutions.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: When did the first batch go?

Shri M. M. Das: Up till now we have only sent seven heads of institutions. The Principal of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, Dr. R. P. Sinha, left India on 4th June, 1954 and returned on 19th March, 1955. I think this is the earliest.

Shri Ramakrishnan: In view of the fact that there is a large sum of money available in the Wheat Loan Fund may I know whether Government will consider sending more heads of institutions for this kind of training?

Shri M. M. Das: That is altogether a different question. The question here relates to the Technical Co-operation Mission. In addition to these heads of institutions, we have also sent a large number of teachers of these technical institutions to be trained in America. So far as the Technical Co-operation Mission are concerned, they are giving us three types of help. One is the training of our teachers. Then, they are sending their own professors to this country to work in particular institutions. Thirdly, they are sending equipment for the work of our institutions here.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know how the knowledge acquired by the principal of the Dhanbad School of Mines is being utilised at present?

Shri M. M. Das: That is a different question. We send the heads of our institutions to study the methods in which American institutions are developed and also to have consultations with the heads of those institutions as to the way in which we can receive help from those institutions.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In answer to a previous question, the Deputy Minister said that heads of institutions which develop on a particular line alone will be sent. May I know some details about this particular line of development which will entitle the head of an institution for a foreign trip?

Shri M. M. Das: I am sorry the information asked for by the hon. Member is not at my disposal at present. He may kindly give notice.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know the States that have sent the heads of institutions?

Shri M. M. Das: It is not the States who sent them. It is the Government of India who have selected the heads of certain institutions; and practically the list covers the whole country. Seven have already been sent. The selection was made by the Government of India. If the hon. Member wants, I can read out. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Indo-Nepal Financial Talks

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*486. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks on Indo-Nepal financial matters were recently held between the representatives of Government of India and Nepal; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). At the request of the then Prime Minister of Nepal, the Government of India made available a senior officer of the Ministry of Finance last September for a few days to advise the Government of Nepal on certain financial matters. Opportunity was taken of the visit of this officer to discuss in a general way trade and financial

matters of mutual interest to the two countries.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the precise nature of the questions that were discussed between the representatives of India and the representatives of Nepal with regard to financial matters?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It was not in the nature of a Government to-Government talk. So, the question of talks between the representatives of India and the representatives of Nepal does not arise. An expert went from India to advise the Government of Nepal on certain matters on which they had asked for advice. And whatever discussions were held were held in an informal manner, and a number of questions pertaining to India and Nepal were discussed. But as there were neither precise questions nor were there precise decisions, nothing can be given in a precise form to the House.

Some Hon. Members: May I know....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have submitted many a time that this sequence should be borne in mind. Only the hon. Member who has been called should begin to speak. If five or seven hon. Members get up and all of them say 'May I know, Sir.', then it is neutralised; and nobody has the advantage.

If they would be equally attentive and they only stand in their seats, I shall look round and I shall call them. It does not look dignified, and it does not sound dignified also that there are so many voices saying 'May I know, may I know....', because if so many voices are there, then nobody gets the advantage.

This must be understood by all hon. Members.

श्री जितुति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि नेपाल सरकार चाहती है कि जो मान भारत के पोर्टों से हो कर नेपाल जाता है और जो मान

नेपाल से भारत के पोटों द्वारा बाहर जाता है, उन की इयूटी नेपाल को मिले ?

जी. ड० रा० भगत : बिल्कुल इस रूप में तो यह सवाल नहीं उठाया, मगर वह यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि नेपाल में जो आयात होता है या नेपाल से जो निर्यात होता है उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उन को मिले ।

Shri Hem Barua: The Deputy Minister said 'At the request of the late Prime Minister of Nepal'. May I know who the late Prime Minister of Nepal is?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I did not say 'late'. I think the hon. Member did not hear properly. I said "the 'then' Prime Minister".

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the amount of financial aid that the Government of Nepal have asked for from India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This has nothing to do with any aid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not related to the main question.

Training Centre at Kothagudam

*486. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in construction of a building for the institute at Kothagudam, Andhra Pradesh for the training of 40 students annually in mining engineering;

(b) when is it likely to be taken up and completed; and

(c) by what date the institute is expected to be opened for admission?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 88.]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: From the statement I find that the estimates of the State Government for the building

have been exceeded. May I know the revised estimated cost of the building?

Shri M. M. Das: The estimate made by the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education for the buildings was Rs. 2,66,000. Now, the Andhra Pradesh Government have informed us that it is not possible to build the buildings according to the specifications with that amount of money. According to their P.W.D. the revised amount will be, for buildings only, Rs. 3.90 lakhs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the construction of these buildings will actually start, in view of the fact that already more than a year and a half of the Plan period has elapsed whereas this training centre was to be established during the first year of the Plan period?

Shri M. M. Das: The institution has already been established. If my hon. friend reads carefully the statement, he will find that in the last paragraph it has been said that the courses have already started in some temporary accommodation in Secunderabad. They will be transferred to Kothagudam as soon as the new buildings are ready. So, the functioning of the institution has not been postponed. Admissions and other things have already been started.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that this training centre which is functioning at Secunderabad is inadequately equipped?

Shri M. M. Das: Only the first year students are there. It has been started in a temporary building. But the construction will go on, and equipments will arrive. By the time the boys are promoted to the second and third years, the equipments will be ready.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether there is any possibility of this training centre being started at Kothagudam at least from the next academic year?

Shri M. M. Das: So far as the construction of the buildings is concerned, we are to depend upon the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. I think they are taking up this matter with earnestness.

Shri Ramakrishnan: May I know how many centres Government propose to start for training of mining engineers in India?

Shri M. M. Das: That is a difficult question for me to answer just now. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there are two other institutions where mining engineering will be started, one for diploma courses at Gudur, and another at the Engineering College of the Osmania University for degree courses.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सोने के निक्षेप

*४८८. श्री भक्त वंशन : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री ७ सितम्बर, १९५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५४८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत गढ़वाल जिले व उत्तर प्रदेश के हिमालय क्षेत्र में 'अल्यूमिनियम' सोने की खोज व उपयोग करने की जो योजना विचाराधीन थी, उसे कार्यान्वित करने को दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय) : वास्तविकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह विचार किया गया है कि निर्देशित प्रदेशों में "अल्यूमिनियम सोने" के लाभदायक शोषण की सम्भावना बहुत ही कम है इसलिये दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस कार्य के लिये कोई धनराशि नहीं रखी गयी है ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May we have the answer in English also since the question relates to gold?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No amount has been earmarked for this in the Second Five Year Plan.

श्री भक्त वंशन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पिछले प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए जो यह कहा गया था कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है, वह आश्वासन किस आधार पर दिया गया था?

श्री के० डे० मालवीय : बात यह है कि हिमालय से निकली हुई जो नदियां हैं उन के बालू के कणों में कहीं कहीं सोना पाया जरूर गया है, लेकिन कमर्शल स्केल पर उस का उत्पादन हो सके, ऐसा सिद्ध नहीं हो सका । जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद हम इसी नतीजे पर आये हैं कि बालू से सोना निकालने की जो योजना थी उस में कोई वास्तविकता नहीं है । इसलिये रकम नहीं रखी गई ।

श्री भक्त वंशन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर का यह अर्थ है कि यह योजना हमेशा के लिये समाप्त कर दी गई है, या यह कि आगे कभी इसे हाथ में लिये जाने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

श्री के० डे० मालवीय : इस वक्त जो इत्तला हमारे पास है उस से तो हम इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि इस काम के लिये कोई धनराशि रखने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि जो मालूमात हमारे पास हैं उन से मालूम पड़ता है कि इस में सोना निकलने वाला नहीं है ।

श्री भक्त वंशन : क्या मैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आशा ही नहीं है ।

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether Government have examined the possibility of collecting gold from rivers in other areas such as the Suvarnarekha and some rivers in Orissa?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a general question.

Shri P. C. Bose: There is also alluvial sand there.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If you permit me to explain, I have tried to state on previous occasions that theoretically it is possible to extract some gold from the sands of Suvarnarekha or any other Himalayan river, but it has now been established that there is no river which will give us a commercial quantity of gold. Therefore, it is, not worth doing.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In what state does gold occur in this region, whether in the form of quartz or in the form of pyrites?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के जिप्लोलाजिकल विभाग ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सच्ची सम्मति दी है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन से भी परामर्श और सहयोग लिया जायेगा ?

श्री के० रे० मालवीय : जो हमारी राय की वह तो मैं ने बतला ही दी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कुछ करने का इरादा ही नहीं है तो राय क्यों लेनी है ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Has the Government of Uttar Pradesh approached the Government of India for further assistance for prospecting and mining in Almora Hills?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is quite a different question.

Life Insurance Corporation

*489. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to his statement on the 24th May, 1957 and state the steps taken so far to modify the structure of Life Insurance Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Government has been watching the performance of the Life Insurance Corporation with a

view to assessing the adequacy of its structure to fulfil the tasks ahead of it. No decisions have yet been taken.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the working of the Corporation is being reviewed or will be reviewed shortly in the light of experience that has been gained, with a view to make certain changes that may be necessary?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I think the hon. Member has in mind the statement I made in the House during the last session regarding the need for reviewing the administrative structure of this Corporation. I have been looking into this matter. I find that some amendment of the Act will be necessary if I am to undertake a radical revision in the administrative structure. I do not think the time is yet ripe for coming before the House with an amendment. But we are trying to do what we can without undertaking an amendment of the Act to rationalise the administrative structure to the extent that is possible. The hon. Member will also know that we have before us what is called the Lal Committee's Report. The implementation of that Report is now under way. The whole matter will have to be considered in relation to the implementation of that Report and the consequences that will arise therefrom, before we could place any proposal before the House for reorganisation of the administrative structure of the Corporation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether a Committee called Lal Committee was appointed to investigate the causes of alleged favouritism and nepotism in the Corporation, and if so, whether the Committee has submitted its Report, and action thereon has been taken?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I did mention just now that the question of implementation of the recommendations of the Lal Committee would also necessitate certain changes in the administrative structure.

Shri Biren Roy: Have proposals come from the different zones that Zonal Investment Committees be formed in the five zones instead of there being one Investment Committee?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not remember having seen any specific proposal of that kind. But I believe Government had some intention of having advisory committees in various places in order to advise the Life Insurance Corporation or any other body which deals with investments in regard to investment in any particular area. But that is a matter which would have to be taken up when the appropriate Bill is taken up for consideration by the House.

Shri Radha Raman: Is it a fact that the recommendations of the Lal Committee are not found to be fully satisfactory by Government and there is a move to make another effort to go into that question?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think the Government come into the picture at all. Government have no basis on which they could pass any judgment on the recommendations of the Lal Committee. The question of the adequacy of the recommendations or otherwise has got to be decided by the Corporation and its board of directors. I do feel that they will give due consideration to it. As a matter of fact, in the case of a report of this nature, it cannot be easily brushed aside. If any changes are made—and I hope the changes will be few—they will have to give explanation for every change so made. Government would not come into the picture at all.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: May I know if Government are aware of a lacuna in the enactment as it now stands affecting employees and agents of the Insurance Corporation—their heirs—have to prove for the commission due to them as well as the salary and provident fund? Do Government consider extension of the government servants' rules to these agents and employees of the Corporation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would it be relevant here to modify the structure of the Insurance Corporation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as I am concerned, it is a suggestion for action. But in any event, if the suggestion is put in the form of a letter or note to me, I shall have the matter examined.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Are all parts of India represented on the board of directors of the Corporation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would not hazard an opinion until I have before me the composition of the board, but presumably as many areas in India as could possibly be fitted into the board are perhaps represented there.

Shri Dasappa: In view of the fact that one of the objectives was to mobilise savings and secure capital formation, has the Corporation succeeded any better in this respect than its predecessors?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It takes me farther away from the basis of the question. I think the Interim Report of the Life Insurance Corporation is to be taken up for consideration some time. May I, in all humility, suggest to the hon. Member that that would be the appropriate time for him to raise a question of this nature.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not attempt to ask supplementaries to every question.

Shri Tangamani: It is a very important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next question may be more important.

Relatives of the Rulers

*490. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have been informed to the effect that all allowances payable to relatives of the rulers have been annulled

by the Government of Orissa with effect from 1st July, 1957; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Representations have also been received from some of the Rulers and their relatives on the subject. They have been advised to approach the State Government.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the State Government has also suggested to the Union Government the discontinuance of privy purses given to the ex-rulers?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any such suggestion having been made.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the total amount of money being given by way of allowances to the relatives of the ex-rulers in our country?

Shri Datar: These figures are not with us, but with the State Governments.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are Government aware that some time back the Chief Minister of Orissa made an announcement that the Government would recommend to the Government of India the abolition of privy purses? Have the Government of India received any communication in that regard?

Shri Datar: This is entirely a different question. Here we are dealing with the allowances to the relatives of some ex-rulers. The question of privy purses does not arise here.

Shri Kasiwal: Is it a fact that the relatives of rulers from other States have sent a memorandum to the Government of India stating that they would prefer to be paid directly rather than through the rulers?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of any such representation.

Shri Thimmalah: Which are the other States which have annulled the

allowances to the relatives of the rulers?

Shri Datar: At present, we have the case of Orissa only.

Shri Anthony Pillai: May I know what is the total amount of the savings on account of the discontinuance of the allowances?

Shri Datar: I answered the question already. It is a matter for the State Government and we have not got those figures before us.

Investments by Life Insurance Corporation

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*491. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for writing off a sum of Rs. 22,91,000 and odd in investments during the period January to August, 1956, by the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) the nature of these investments; and

(c) when and by whom were these investments made?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The amount was written off in the accounts of the former insurers in order to comply with the requirement of the Insurance Act of 1938 that the assets set out in the balance sheet of an insurer shall be shown in the aggregate at amounts not exceeding their realisable or market value; where the book value of the investments, forming part of the assets, was higher than the market value, the excess was written off.

(b) The investments were in shares and debentures of joint stock companies and in Central and State Government securities.

(c) The investments were made by individual insurers before the 19th January, 1956, and after that date by the Custodians appointed by Government.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the amount represents the total depreciation in value suffered in the holdings of the Corporation as on that date?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes, Sir.

Shri Damani: May I know what is the consideration or formula of such investments, whether it is on yield basis or on industry basis such as textiles, cement etc.; and whether these investments are through brokers or directly from parties?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Investments Committee lays down the principles and procedure for making investments. Obviously, investments are made in good shares and profit is one of the main considerations.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total amount of investments in equity shares since the inception of the Corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question relates to the time before the Corporation came into being. So, if a fresh notice is given we can answer that question.

Shri Morarka: What portion of the depreciation in value is attributable to the Government securities and what portion is attributable to the investment in debenture and shares?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The investments relate to about 200 insurers and include, naturally, a large number of shares and debentures and government securities also. The break-up before—of the individual insurers' investments and also after the coming into existence of the Corporation is very difficult to get and it is, therefore, difficult to answer that question precisely.

Shri Morarka: Since this report relates to the period between January to 31st August, 1956, may I know what was the actual depreciation in investment during this period, that is, after the Life Insurance Corporation came into existence?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Though the question has been asked about a particular period, January 1956 to 31st August, actually the amount that has been written off is for the whole year. Therefore, it is very difficult; as my colleague has pointed out it covers transactions of 200 insurers which are kept separately. It is very difficult to give any break-up of it. But the main fact remains that the total amount of investment as on the 31st August is somewhere about Rs. 341 crores and quite a large portion, nearly 65 to 70 per cent. of these investments happen to be in government securities and Corporation debentures and so on. Some of them undergo a certain amount of depreciation and since the amount written off is about .07 per cent of the total amount, even these fluctuations in the market prices of government securities and some of the approved securities would adequately explain the amount that has been written off.

Chinese Military Mission

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*492. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to invite an official Military Mission from the Republic of China; and

(b) if so, the purpose thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Last year an Armed Forces Delegation from India visited China. As a reciprocal measure we have invited an Armed Forces Delegation from China.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Will it include Navy officials also?

Sardar Majithia: We invited a delegation. It is up to them to pick out any people that they feel like, from the Armed Forces.

श्री भक्त ब्रह्मण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस डेलीगेशन के भारत में कब तक आने की आशा है और वह यहाँ पर कितने दिन तक कियाम करेगा ?

सरदार मजीठिया : वह दिसम्बर के आखिर में आयेगा और यहाँ पर छः हफ्ते रहेगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if on the arrival of the Delegation there will be any exchange of views between the Indian personnel of the Defence Ministry and this official Military Mission about matters of defence which may be common to India and China?

Sardar Majithia: That hardly arises out of this. I can only say that they invited our Mission and showed us—to that Mission—some of their installations and units. And, we are also going to show them some of our installations, apart from certain places of interest in India.

Shri Radha Raman: Is it a fact that this delegation is coming to India knowing that in India the Defence expenditure is much less than what is incurred in the Republic of China and, if so, is the Defence Ministry going to discuss with and help them to understand how and why it had been possible?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would not be relevant.

New Ordnance Factory

*493, **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 988 on the 20th August, 1957, and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken with regard to the site of the proposed ordnance factory; and

(b) the approximate time by which the factory will start functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). No final decision has yet been taken on this matter.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know the reasons that stood in the way of reaching a decision? The same answer was given in the last session also.

Shri Raghuramiah: Many difficulties; but the most important at the moment is the securing of foreign exchange.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know the estimated cost of that factory?

Shri Raghuramiah: The whole thing is under active consideration and it is very difficult to disclose the details.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that only 20 to 30 per cent of the requirements of the Army, Navy and the Air Force are met by these Ordnance Factories and, if so, what steps have been taken to expand these factories to attain self-sufficiency and less of dependence on foreign countries?

Shri Raghuramiah: Although the question does not strictly arise out of this, I may mention that, as stated here on the floor of the House on prior occasions, the Defence Minister has appointed a committee to go into the whole question of production in Ordnance Factories and examine it with a view to make recommendation as to the attainment of as near self-sufficiency conditions as possible.

श्री भक्त ब्रह्मण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन फैक्ट्रियों को स्थापित करने के लिए कौन कौन से स्थानों के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Raghuramiah: It may not be advisable to give a whole list of possible places. The exact place of location has still to be decided.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What items are to be produced in this factory which is going to be installed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no factory yet; and the items are not to be produced before that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the items.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let them decide first about the place.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know when the report of the committee now referred to by the hon. Minister is expected?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The preliminary report of that committee is expected in a matter of few weeks.

Schemes for Homes in States

*498. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1235 on the 27th August, 1957, regarding starting of Homes in States, and state:

(a) whether the schemes have been finalised;

(b) if so, the estimated outlay of these schemes relating to each State; and

(c) whether these schemes will be financed partly by the Government of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (**Dr. K. L. Shrimall**): (a) The schemes have been finalised by 12 States.

(b) The statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 89.]

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Sanganna: In what way are these homes different from those sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board and the Rehabilitation Department?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: These homes are set up in accordance with the recommendations of the two committees which were set up by the Social Welfare Board. They are homes for the women who are rescued from moral danger and homes for persons released from non-correctional and correctional institutions. These are the types of homes that are being set up.

Shri Sanganna: Are any schemes prepared for the absorption of these inmates in the general society?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: These homes will help people to become normal citizens in course of time.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the criteria by which a number of homes is created in each State?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The proposal is that we should have five homes in each State according to this programme.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether the home in Gauhati is going to be closed because there are very few inmates?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: If the hon. Member wants information with regard to any particular State, she will have to give notice. I cannot give information about all these details.

राजस्थान में अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों की जनसंख्या

*४९९. श्री प० ला० बाबूराव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९५१ की जनगणना के आकड़ों की तुलना में राजस्थान में अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों की जनसंख्या में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्वीकृत धनराशि में उसी अनुपात से वृद्धि की गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार से कोई जापन प्राप्त हुआ है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्ता) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). हाल ही में इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार से एक जापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री प० सा० बाबूसाहू : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लोगों के लिये राज्य सरकार की ओर से जो जापन भेजा गया है उस में परिगणित जातियों के लोगों के विषय में भी कुछ लिखा है ?

Shrimati Alva: The memorandum has come and we are considering them.

Shri Dasappa: May I know what the percentage increase is?

Shrimati Alva: The population has increased from 3,16,348 according to the 1951 Census to 17.74 lakhs.

Shri Dasappa: Does it not itself justify that without undue delay grants under this particular item should be enhanced?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is an argument.

Silver Refinery Plant

+
*500. { **Shri Biren Roy:**
 Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of setting up of a Silver Refinery Plant at the Alipore Mint, Calcutta;

(b) when is this Plant going to operate and what will be its function; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the plant will be rendered superfluous as large consignments of Indian coins from which silver, electrolytic copper, and nickel could have been extracted at this Plant are being sent abroad without being treated here for recovery of the above materials in this Plant?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The present estimate of the total cost of setting up the Silver Refinery Plant at the Old Mint site in Calcutta is Rs. 1 crore and 19 lakhs.

(b) The Plant is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1958. Its primary function will be to extract silver from quaternary alloy coins and bars; in the process of extracting silver, certain by-products will also be produced.

(c) No, Sir, the Plant will not be rendered superfluous. Even after repayment of the Lease-Lend debt to the U.S.A., the Refinery will have raw material for several years' processing. Furthermore, the plant is so designed that it can be converted, with minor adjustments, into an electrolytic copper refinery after it has completed the refining of the quaternary alloy coins.

Shri Biren Roy: In view of the fact that more than a thousand tons of coins have already been delivered and perhaps a lot more are going to be delivered, is the USA going to take 20 per cent of electrolytic copper and five per cent of nickel which could have been extracted in that plant? Is it included in the payment or adjusted?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I could not follow the question.

Shri Biren Roy: If the coins which have now been delivered to the USA were delivered a little later after being processed in this plant, we would have got 20 per cent—that is more than 200 tons or in total 2400 tons—of electrolytic copper and also 600 tons of nickel. Are we adding that in accounts or adjustments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I would like to have notice.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Government tell us if there are no figures about the quantities of nickel and electrolytic copper which we are losing because we are sending coins in payment of the silver loan and if so what is the financial amount involved in the loss?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The silver content in the coin is 50 per cent; electrolytic copper is 40 per cent and there is a compound consisting of

nickel and zinc in the rest 10 per cent. We have at present about 500 ounces of silver coins and by working out the figures, we can find out the proportion.

Shri Biren Roy: My question has not been answered. The Minister now says that there is 40 per cent instead of what I said. What is going to happen to the value of this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will have to wait and see. If there is no answer the hon. Member shall have to wait.

Shri Biren Roy: Could we then suggest that this be brought to the notice of the United States and adjustment be made in our accounts?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That suggestion has been taken into account.

Rupee Oil Company

- +
 *501. { **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
 Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
 Shri Bhaduria:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 972 on the 20th August, 1957, and state:

(a) at what stage do the negotiations with the Assam Oil Company regarding the setting up of a Rupee Oil Company stand;

(b) how have the unwillingness of the Managing Directors of the Assam Oil Company to invest more money in the undertaking for the exploration of oil resources in Assam affected the negotiations; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Negotiations for the formation of a Rupee Company have not so far been concluded and it is regretted that pending a final decision no details can be disclosed.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the AOC is unable to find Rs. 40 crores for laying down the pipelines and the foreign exchange necessary for the starting of the company and if so whether the Government proposes to bring both exploitation and refinement of Assam's oil in the public sector if the company has backed out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not followed the question.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Assam Oil Company has been unable to find Rs. 40 crores for laying down the pipeline? May I also know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let one inability be answered; then we can go to the other.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a fact. It has been communicated by the AOC representative that they are finding it difficult to raise the finances required for the transportation arrangement of the rupee company.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the Government proposes to bring both the exploitation and refinement of Assam oil in the public sector, if the company has practically backed out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The negotiation is still going on and it is premature for the Government to say whether any particular work which has to be taken up by the rupee company will be taken by the Government solely.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the insistence of the Government on the Assam Oil Company for supervisory rights over certain transactions and the refusal of the company to concede it are the main factors for the unwillingness of the AOC to float this rupee company in co-operation with the Government of India?

12.00 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. I do not think it is the correct position.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Air Accident near Mangalore

*472. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court of inquiry to investigate into the cause of the Air crash near Mangalore on the 12th September, 1957 have completed their enquiry and submitted their report; and

(b) if so, the results of their investigation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Yes; the investigation has been completed by the Court of Inquiry, but the proceedings have not yet been finalised.

Speculation in Essential Imported Commodities

*484. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the import restrictions for the period between September 1957 and March, 1958 and in view of the probability of continuance of such restrictions thereafter, any assessment has been made about the likelihood of speculation in the more essential imported commodities through bank advances;

(b) if so, the result of such assessment;

(c) the steps, if any, taken to ensure that bank advances are not utilised for speculation in the more essential imported commodities; and

(d) if the answer to part (a) is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). On present assessment it does not seem likely that bank advances are being utilised on any substantial scale for speculation in essential imported com-

modities. The Reserve Bank and the Government are watching the situation and appropriate corrective measures whenever found necessary, will be taken.

Incidents on East Pakistan-Tripura Border

*494. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border incidents that took place on East Pakistan-Tripura border during last one year;

(b) whether there is any popular border guard to assist border police in checking smuggling and protecting border area, and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to organise such popular border guards?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 20 (during the period 1-11-56 to 30-10-57).

(b) There are Village Parties to assist the Police in checking smuggling etc.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में छात्रावास

*८६५ श्री ह० ज० शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में छात्रावासों के निर्माण के लिये दो करोड़ रुपये की जो धनराशि नियत की गई है, क्या उसमें से राजस्थान को कोई राशि दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो राजस्थान में कहा-कहा ये छात्रावास बनाये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० बी०जी) :

(क) जी, नहीं क्योंकि राज्यवार राशि नियत नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Delhi University Science Courses

*496. **Shri R. S. Lal:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of students could not get admission to science classes in Delhi University;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a survey in this connection was conducted this year;

(c) if so, what are the figures of such survey; and

(d) what steps are being taken to remove this difficulty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir; a number of students could not get admission.

(b) No systematic survey was conducted.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A Committee was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to consider the extent to which provision for instruction in Science subjects need be enlarged in the University. The Committee has suggested some alternative proposals. The financial implications involved in the proposals are being worked out.

National Anthem

*497. **Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to omit the word "Sindhu" from the National Anthem as the Province Sindh is no more a constituent part of India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes.

(b) It was considered that there is not sufficient reason for interfering with the original version of the Song as composed by the Late Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.

जीवन बीमे का काम

*५०२. **श्री रतन राम तेंडी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है जो अपने पत्नियाँ के नाम में जीवन बीमे का काम कर रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : गृह मंत्रालय में, गजेटेड अफसरों के सम्बन्ध में, उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, केवल एक इस प्रकार का मामला ध्यान में लाया गया था। उस मामले में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श के बाद अधिकारी को 'सेन्शर' की सजा दी गई है।

मंत्रालयों, विभागों तथा मंडीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों से कहा गया है कि यदि उन के ध्यान में इस प्रकार के कोई अन्य मामले आये हों तो सूचित करें कि उन में क्या कार्यवाही की गई जब सूचना प्राप्त हो जायेगी तो उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Scheduled Castes in Kerala

*503. **Shri Kodiyam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Pulaya and Velluna communities of the Malabar area of Kerala have been excluded from the list of Scheduled Castes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order of 1956;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the representatives of the above communities to include them among the Scheduled Castes; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes; these communities are not on the list of Scheduled Castes. The Pulaya community of Malabar was included in the list of Scheduled Tribes on the recommendation of the former Government of Madras. As regards the Velluna community, neither the Backward Classes Commission nor the State Government had recommended its inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(b) Such representations have been received only on behalf of the Pulaya community. The Velluna community has not sent any representation so far.

(c) Any amendments to the existing list of Scheduled Castes will require fresh Parliamentary Legislation. The State Governments have already been asked to propose all such changes as they may consider necessary so that a comprehensive draft bill may be prepared. Pending such legislation, the Kerala Government have decided, on the advice of the Central Government, to extend to the Pulaya Community such additional facilities and concessions as they might have derived as a scheduled caste if they had not been transferred to the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Financial Aid for Punjab

***504. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Central Government to give financial assistance to the Government of Punjab in order to meet the expenditure on the defence of the border; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance proposed to be given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mineral Leases

***505. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a directive has been issued by the Central Government to the State Governments to expedite action on all pending applications for certificates of approval for exploitation of minerals; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the directive has been implemented and all pending applications sanctioned?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Government has had occasion frequently to impress upon State Governments the need to expedite disposal of applications for certificates of approval, and for that matter, also for Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases. Steps were also taken in September 1956 to amend the law giving a person action on whose application had been unduly delayed the right to apply to the Central Government for review, treating the delay as tantamount to refusal of the application.

(b) Government has reason to believe that its directive is being implemented. The number of applications made for review though initially large having considerably declined from 10 in August to 5 in September and 3 in October. As for November no application has been received so far.

Verification of Expenses on Charities

***506. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any machinery to verify the "expenses" incurred from or on "Charities" accounted for by business houses and trade and industrial undertakings in connection with income-tax returns; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the working of this machinery?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). If the Honourable Member has in view the small fee which Indian traders and businessmen charge their customers or clients on each transaction and the proceeds of which are to be devoted to various religious or charitable purposes, such customary receipts and the corresponding expenditure are left out of account for income-tax purposes, so long as the receipts are spent on genuine charities from which the assessee does not derive any personal benefit. In the course of their examination of the account books, Income-tax Officers exercise a check on such accounts and add back any amount which is used directly or indirectly for the business or private purposes of the assessee.

Aid from Colombo Powers

***507. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been able to secure any concrete aid for the Second Five Year Plan from the Colombo Powers as a result of the recent conference of the Colombo Plans Consultative Committee held at Saigon during October, 1957;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The Colombo Plan Consultative Committee at its annual meetings reviews generally the economic development in the region and does not consider any specific programmes for assistance.

Naga Hostiles in Manipur

***508. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item published by P.T.I. on 6th Nov-

ember, 1957 from Shillong regarding infiltration of armed Nagas in Manipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that 30 Nagas looted a shop at Tadubi, within Manipur territory and property worth Rs. 7000 was taken away on the night of the 1st November, 1957;

(c) whether it is a fact that on the same night the armed Nagas raided several villages near Chingmei Khunou and Chingmei Khullen; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check the hostile activities in Manipur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) There was a dacoity at Tadubi on the 1st/2nd November, 1957 when property worth Rs. 6500 approximately is alleged to have been looted. The case is under investigation by the Police.

(c) Two villages, namely, Chingmei Khunou and Chingmei Khullen, were raided.

(d) Necessary Security measures have been taken.

Enquiry into the death of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

***509. Shri D. A. Katti:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the causes that led to the death of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has been completed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Delhi;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if the enquiry has not been completed, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The enquiry shows that Dr. Ambedkar's death was due to natural causes.

(c) Does not arise.

Descendants of Ruler of Oudh

*510. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recently any representations from the descendants of the late King Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh for the recognition of their titles and the grant of any benefits accruing therefrom; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Several representations have been received from the descendants of the late King Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh praying for restoration of confiscated properties, increase in pension, revival of the dignity of the Head of the Oudh family, etc.

(b) Government have not considered it necessary to augment the provision already made for the descendants of the King of Oudh. They have not found it possible either to accede to any of the other requests.

Confiscated Ships

*511. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two vessels m.v. Nor-everett and m.v. Rebeverett were confiscated under the Sea Customs Act recently;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which these ships were confiscated;

(c) whether the confiscation continues or these vessels have been released; and

(d) if so, the forms on which they were released?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These vessels had specially constructed cavities for concealment of

contraband goods and were confiscated under Section 167(12A) of the Sea Customs Act for infringement of Section 52A *ibid* in fact, in one of these cavities gold valued at over two lakhs of rupees was found.

(c) and (d). Both the vessels were released on payment of fines in lieu of confiscation.

Smokeless Domestic Fuel

*512. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new process for the manufacture of smokeless domestic fuel (Coke) has been developed at the Central Fuel Research Institute;

(b) if so, which sort of coal has been experimented;

(c) what will be the cost of the plant that has been evolved; and

(d) what will be the production capacity of the plant?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All types of coal including low grade coking coals and 'non-coking coals.

(c) and (d) Plants may be constructed with an output of 10 to 250 tons per day. The cost of the plant would be about Rs. 10 per ton of daily output.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant

*513. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 541 on the 8th August, 1957, and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken with regard to the setting up of a low temperature carbonisation plant to manufacture smokeless

domestic fuel at Kothagudam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, the matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid Funds in Universities

*514. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri N. E. Munisamy:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have prepared a scheme to create aid funds in Universities for giving financial aid to poor students;

(b) if so, the nature of that scheme; and

(c) when that scheme will come into operation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 90].

(c) The scheme will come into operation after the Universities accept the same and forward detailed schemes for the purpose to the University Grants Commission.

Refinance Corporation

*515. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Refinance Corporation to provide long term credit

facilities for industries in the private sector; and

(b) when would this decision be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposed Corporation will provide medium-term, and not long-term, loan assistance for the purpose.

(b) The Corporation is expected to be registered shortly.

Advisory Committee for Tripura

*516. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the decision arrived at the recent meeting in New Delhi of the Advisory Committee for Tripura; and

(b) the steps taken to implement these decisions and recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Hon. Member was present at the last meeting of the Advisory Committee for Tripura and the proceedings of that meeting have already been furnished to him in his capacity as a member of the Advisory Committee for Tripura.

(b) This information will be communicated to the hon. member at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee or even earlier if so desired by him.

Central Advisory Board of Anthropology

*517. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to set up a Central Advisory Board of Anthropology;

(b) if so, whether the Board has started functioning; and

(c) what methods have been adopted for the execution of its work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Board has not yet started functioning.

हिन्दी

*५१८ श्री ह० चं० शर्मा क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्राय सरकार के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत आफिस के समय के अलावा नई दिल्ली में कितने व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाई जा रही है,

(ख) शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इन कक्षाओं के लिये क्या स्तर रखा है ; और

(ग) १९५६-५७ में इस योजना पर सरकार ने कितना खर्च किया और १९५७-५८ में कितना खर्च करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० शोभाजी) :
(क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [बैकिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुसूच्य संख्या ६१]

Mineral Oils

*519. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the amount annually spent for the exploration of mineral oils in partnership with private companies or by Government (separately); and

(b) whether oil has been struck in any new area during the current year?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The expenditure

incurred by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is:

(i) 1956-56	Rs. 3¼ lakhs.
(ii) 1956-57	Rs. 79 lakhs.
(iii) 1957-58	Rs. 87 lakhs.

(From 1-4-57 to 31-10-57)

The Government of India have also contributed the following amounts towards the cost of Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project for exploration in West Bengal, in which Government has a 25 per cent. interest.

(i) 1954-55	8 lakhs.
(ii) 1955-56	30 lakhs.
(iii) 1956-57	30 lakhs.
(iv) 1957-58	41 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

Teaching of English at University Stage

*520. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 932 on the 27th August 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Committee, appointed to recommend ways and means of securing an adequate proficiency in English at the University stage, has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the action taken by Government on these recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). The Committee submitted its report to the University Grants Commission a few days back. The Commission will consider the report at its next meeting to be held on the 4th December, 1957. The recommendations of the Committee and the views of the Commission thereon will become available only after the Commission has considered the report.

राजस्थान-पाक सीमा पर तस्कर व्यापार

५२१. { श्री प० ला० बाकशाल :
श्री बामनी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि राजस्थान-पाक सीमा पर काफी तस्कर व्यापार होता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में सूचनाये प्राप्त हुई हैं कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में करोड़ों रुपये का सोना और अफीम चोरी से राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, बीकानेर और श्री गंगानगर के जिलों में लाया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आर० ए० सी० के कुछ पुलिस अधिकारी इस तस्कर व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में पकड़े गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस प्रकार की अवैधानिक तथा अराष्ट्रीय कार्यवाही को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) जहां तक सरकार को पता है राजस्थान की सीमा से हो कर पाकिस्तान से चुगी चोरी द्वारा भारत लाये जाने वाले सोने और अफीम के परिमाण में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में करोड़ों रुपये का सोना और अफीम चुगी चोरी द्वारा राजस्थान के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर बीकानेर और श्री गंगानगर जिलों में लायी गई । जनवरी से अक्टूबर १९५७ तक की अवधि में पकड़े गये सोने और अफीम का कुल मूल्य क्रमशः केवल ४,४०,००० रुपया और २,२८,६१२ रुपया है ।

(ग) कहा जाता है कि राजस्थान के सशस्त्र पुलिस दल के दो अधिकारियों का चुगी चोरी में हाथ रहा है । उन्हें गिरफ्तार करने के लिये वारंट जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

(घ) इस प्रकार की अवैध और अराष्ट्रीय कार्यवाहियों का अन्त करने के लिये विविध प्रकार के और अधिकाधिक कदम उठाने ये जा रहे हैं ।

Children's Museum

*522. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work done by an ad hoc Committee on Children's Museum; and

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up and approved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The ad hoc Committee has had seven meetings so far and has taken tentative decisions with regard to the types of various Sections of the Children's Museum, their space requirements and the exhibits to be displayed in them. Plans and estimates for the building of Museum based on these decisions, are under preparation in the Central Public Works Department.

(b) No final scheme has yet been drawn and approved.

Western Zonal Council

*523. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Keshava:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the first meeting of the Western Zonal Council was held; and

(b) how far the decisions arrived at the meeting have been implemented so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The first meeting of the Western Zonal Council was held on September 20, 1957, at Mysore.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Compensatory Allowance in Assam

***524. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for granting enhanced rate of compensatory allowance to the Central Government employees in Assam; and

(b) if so, what is the rate?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes. A copy of the orders issued by Government is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 92.]

Reorganisation of Tripura Administration

***525. Shri Dasratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the transfer of a large number of subjects to Territorial Council there will be any reorganisation of the administrative set-up of Tripura in the near future; and

(b) if so, on what lines?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Training in Social Sciences for Tribal Workers

***526. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments are required to

send candidates to the Tata Institute of Social Science for training in tribal work from the year 1957;

(b) if so, whether it is the intention of Government that all personnel at the helm of Adivasi problems will be trained on this pattern; and

(c) whether this training is a permanent feature?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes Sir. The State Governments have been advised to take the advantage of the training facilities made available for tribal welfare workers at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences for this year.

(b) The intention is not to get the entire personnel dealing with Adivasi problems to be trained on this pattern but only as many as could be trained at this Institute. The Ministry of Community Development, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and some of the State Governments have their own training programmes for such workers.

(c) It is an experimental measure.

Purchase of Jeeps

***527. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 802 on the 4th December, 1956 and state what further progress has been made in the proceedings against the four defendants connected with the purchase of Jeeps?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Of the four defendants, the name of one defendant had been struck off from the list of defendants as already explained in answer to Starred Question No. 80 of the 18th July, 1956. Regarding the remaining three defendants, the pleadings of both the parties (i.e. defendants as well as ours) are now closed and an order has been issued by the

Court on 23rd October, 1957 regarding discovery and inspection of documents.

Compulsory Primary Education in Cantonments

*528. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1231, on the 27th August, 1957, and state the up-to-date progress made regarding the question of introduction of compulsory primary education in Cantonments?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): It has since been decided that it will be more convenient to amend Section 116(n) of the Cantonments Act simultaneously with other amendments which have become necessary to several sections of the Cantonments Act, 1924, as a result of the constitutional changes, and the reforms which have been introduced in the Cantonment administration by executive orders at present, and also to give effect to the decisions which the Government might take on the extensive recommendations made by the Estimates Committee last year. It is hoped to introduce this comprehensive legislation early.

State Bank of India

655. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of branches, pay and sub-offices of the State Bank of India opened in the State of Bihar since nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India, with their location?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): 7 branches and 2 sub-offices (pay-offices) have been opened by the State Bank of India at the following places in Bihar since its inception on 1st July, 1955:—

Branches

1. Arrah
2. Daltonganj
3. Dumka
4. Giridih
5. Hajipur
6. Hazaribagh
7. Motihari

Sub-Offices (Pay-Offices)

1. Sakri
2. Chakradharpur.

Joint Stock Companies

656. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of companies registered as on the 15th October, 1957 under the Indian Companies Act;

(b) the number of private limited companies, public limited and companies limited by guarantees but not having a share capital; and

(c) the foreign investments in each category of the above mentioned companies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The number of companies as on 30th September, 1957 under the different heads mentioned are as follows:—

(i) Number of public limited companies ..	9,342
(ii) Number of private limited companies ..	20,047
(iii) Number of companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit ..	1,289
Total ..	30,678

(c) The information is not available, as none of the statutory returns filed by companies with the Registrars under the Companies Act, 1956 are required to furnish this information.

केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग

६५७. श्री श्री नारायण दत्त :
गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता में केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, केन्द्रीय उंगली बिल्डिंग विभाग

और केन्द्रीय विधि प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण स्कूल में कितने प्रशिक्षणाधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है ,

(ग) स्कूल में पाठ्यक्रम कितनी अवधि का है और उस के अन्तर्गत किन-किन विषयों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है , और

(घ) इस स्कूल पर सरकार द्वारा कितना व्यय किया जाता है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वातावर) . (क) केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, केन्द्रीय उगली चिन्ह विभाग और केन्द्रीय विधि प्रयोगशाला को स्थापित कर दिया गया है । फिर भी प्रयोगशाला के लिये कुछ उपकरण अभी प्राप्त करने हैं ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल प्रति वर्ष तीन समूहों में ६० प्रशिक्षणार्थी लेगा । प्रत्येक समूह में ३० प्रशिक्षणार्थी होंगे ।

(ग) तीन महीने ।

सुधारे हुए जाच के तरीके और अपराध की जाच में वैज्ञानिक तरीके काम में लाना मुख्य विषय है ।

(घ) लगभग २,३४,००० रुपये वार्षिक ।

Double Member Constituencies

658. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to split up double member or plural member Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies into single member constituencies; and

(b) if so, when it will be enforced?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Social Tension in India

659. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state

(a) the results of research carried on regarding causes of social tension in India;

(b) whether the research is still continuing,

(c) what is the total expenditure incurred so far; and

(d) the extent to which advantage has been taken and the results achieved in this respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (d) The results of research regarding causes of social tension in India have not been assessed and formulated, as the research is still continuing in some universities

(b) Yes

(c) Rs 1,93,759

निर्वाचन याचिकायें

६६० { श्री श्री नारायण दास
श्री राधा रमणः
श्री हेडाः
श्री भक्त बर्तनः
श्री बिभूति मिश्रः
श्री पांगरकरः

क्या विधि मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण टेबल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्न बातें दी गई हों

(क) निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरणों द्वारा कितनी निर्वाचन याचिकायें निबटाई गईं ,

(ख) कितनी निर्वाचन याचिकायें विचारणीय हैं ,

(ग) केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार के मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध दायर की गई याचिकाओं के बारे में क्या स्थिति है ;

(घ) संसद् और राज्य विधान-सभाओं सम्बन्धी कितनी निर्वाचन, निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरणों द्वारा रद्द किये जा चुके हैं ;

(इ) निर्वाचन न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा किये गये निर्णय के विरुद्ध उच्च न्यायालय में कितनी अपीलें दायर की गई हैं ;

(च) उच्च न्यायालय ने कितनी अपीलों की सुनवाई कर के अपना निर्णय दे दिया है ; और

(छ) ये मामले जिन गति में निबटाये जा रहे हैं, क्या सरकार को उस में मतपो है ?

बिधि मंत्री (श्री अ० जू० सेर) :

(क) न्यायाधिकरणों द्वारा १५ नवम्बर, १९५७ तक ३०५ निर्वाचन याचिकाएँ निबटाई जा चुकी हैं ।

(ख) ३५१ निर्वाचन याचिकाएँ विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ग) मंच मंत्रियों के निर्वाचनों के विरुद्ध दायर की गई ६ निर्वाचन याचिकाओं में से २ निबटाई जा चुकी हैं और राज्यों के मंत्रियों और उपमंत्रियों के निर्वाचनों के विरुद्ध दायर की गई ३० याचिकाओं में से १३ निबटाई जा चुकी हैं ।

(घ) राज्य विधान सभाओं के १३ निर्वाचन रह किये जा चुके हैं ।

(ङ) उच्च न्यायालयों में ११ अपीलें दायर की गई हैं ।

(च) २ अपीलें स्वारिज कर दी गई हैं और शेष विचाराधीन हैं ।

(छ) इस पर राय प्रकट करने का अभी समय नहीं आया ।

Officers of All India Cadre

661. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of complaints received and investigated by the Central Government against officers of All India Cadre during 1957, so far;

(b) the action taken on these complaints;

(c) the designation of officers punished and those who are under suspension and the action being taken against each; and

(d) the number of the officers exonerated after investigation and enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d) The required statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 93].

Industrial Management Cadre

662. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 722 on the 8th August, 1957 and state:

(a) the progress made so far regarding recruitment to All India Service for Manning Industrial Undertakings; and

(b) the broad reasons for the formation of this cadre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Selections have not yet been made. As stated in my reply to the Starred Question referred to, interviews are expected to commence sometime early next year.

(b) The reason for the formation of the service are given in the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No F21(12)-EO/56, dated the 12th November, 1957 which has been published in the Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1957.

Ex-Criminal Tribes

663 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in the Second Five Year Plan period so far to improve the lot of Ex-Criminal Tribes in the country; and

(b) whether Government are considering ways and means so as not to allow the lapse of money allotted in the 1957-58 Budget for the welfare of the ex-criminal Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Statements showing the funds allocated scheme-wise both under the State and the Central Sectors of the Plan for the welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes during 1956-57 and 1957-58 are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 94].

(b) Necessary steps are being taken in this connection.

Motor Car Thefts in Delhi

664. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the total number of motor cars stolen and recovered in Delhi during 1957 so far and state:

(a) how do these figures compare with the figures of the previous year (month-wise); and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such thefts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement showing the total number of cars stolen and recovered in Delhi during the period 1st January, 1956 to 31st October, 1956 and 1st January, 1957 to 31st October, 1957, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No. 95].

(b) The main reason for the increase in car thefts is the tendency of car-owners to leave their cars unattended and unlocked in the streets. They have been advised through Press notes not to do so.

Multipurpose Schools in Delhi

665. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the conversion of Higher Secondary Schools into Multipurpose Schools during the first year of Second Five Year Plan in Delhi;

(b) whether any grants were made during the First Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the amount thereof; and

(d) how many Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi have been converted into Multipurpose Schools during the first Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Nil.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Nil

Appointment of a Director in the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad

666. { Shri Subodh Hasda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a post of Director in the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology at Dhanbad has been recently created;

(b) if so, the urgency for creating the post; and

(c) the respective functions of the Director and the Principal of the said Institution?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The post had to be created for the implementation of a comprehensive programme of development of the School in the current Plan period.

(c) The Director is in charge of the overall administration and development of the School. He is also exercising the functions of Head of Department so far as the School is concerned.

Technical Training in U.S.A.

667. { Shri Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons that have so far been sent to U.S.A. from India for technical training under the Technical Co-operation Mission scheme since its inception;

(b) whether the Government of India have to incur any expenditure on the trainees;

(c) whether teachers and workers in other fields also have been sent to U.S.A. under this programme; and

(d) if so, their number and the fields in which they have worked?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) 49 persons belonging to the teaching staff of Universities and other Institutions have been sent to U.S.A., so far, for Technical Training under T.C.M. Programme. Of these, 37 persons have returned to India.

In addition, seven heads of Technical Institutions have also visited U.S.A. under T.C.M. Programme to study the organisation, development etc. of technical education in that country.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) 40 persons connected with teaching and other educational activities have been sent to U.S.A. for training under the T.C.M. Programme. The broad fields of training are: Secondary Education, Adult Education, Vocational Guidance, Curriculum Planning, Youth Welfare, Social Welfare, Organisation and Supervision of Schools, Home Science Education including Home Management, Home Economics, Child Welfare, Home Textiles, Institutional Management, Teaching of foreign languages.

सैनिक प्रधान कार्यालय के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

६६८. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सैनिक प्रधान-कार्यालय के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों के बारे में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों को एक ज्ञापन भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) :

(क) जी हा ।

(ख) दो प्रतिवेदन जिन में कुछ मांगों की गई हैं सशस्त्र बल के मुख्या कार्यालयों के चतुर्थ श्रेणी सेविवर्ग की संस्था से ११ सितम्बर, १९५७ को प्राप्त हुई थीं और संगत अधिकारियों द्वारा सक्रिय निरीक्षण-धीन हैं ।

Property of Religious Institutions

669. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri M. Elias:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have any estimate of the liquid wealth in the possession of religious and other public charitable endowments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, Sir.

Bank Deposits and Company Reserves

670. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri M. Elias:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of bank deposits both on call and for fixed periods, with the Reserve Bank, the State Bank of India, Scheduled Banks and Non-Scheduled Banks (to be shown separately) as on the 1st October, 1957; and

(b) the total reserves of joint stock concerns at the beginning of the financial year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The statutory deposits of banks with the Reserve Bank as on 4th October, 1957 amounted to Rs. 94.15 crores. The Reserve Bank does not accept time deposits;

For the State Bank only consolidated figures of "deposits and other accounts" can be given. As on 4th October, 1957 they stood at Rs. 349.49 crores;

Figures of "demand and time liabilities" of the Scheduled Banks as on 4th October, 1957 were Rs. 723.18 crores and Rs. 626.50 crores respectively, figures of demand and time deposits as such are not available;

Information in regard to deposits of non-scheduled banks as on 4th October, 1957 is not yet available. As on the last Friday of May 1957, the demand deposits and time deposits with them were Rs. 27.08 crores and Rs. 45.87 crores, respectively;

(b) Information is available only in regard to 750 joint stock public limited companies registered in India with paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs each, excluding banking, insurance and investment companies, Government companies, companies limited by guarantee and non-profit associations. Their total reserves in the accounting year July 1955 to June 1956 aggregated Rs. 332.50 crores.

Dalmia Case

671. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date in the legal proceedings launched against Shri R. K. Dalmia in connection with the alleged misappropriation of funds of the Bharat Insurance Company;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been some delay in the matter of

submission of certain papers to the Court by Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to expedite the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Copies of over 4,000 documents seized during the course of investigation and the statements of 149 prosecution witnesses recorded in the course of the investigation have been supplied to the accused. The accused has been, from time to time, filing preliminary objections, like challenging the jurisdiction of the court to hear the case, etc. and moving all appellate courts. Not much progress has, therefore, been made with the case.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के पदाधिकारी

६७२ श्री भक्त दर्शन . क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २० दिसम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न मसूदा १४३२ के उत्तर में सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) आजाद हिन्द फौज के कितने पदाधिकारियों और सैनिकों को इस बीच केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रतिरक्षा और अमेनिक विभागों में नियुक्त किया गया है ,

(ख) इस बीच उक्त फौज के और कितने व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नौकरियों पर लगाया गया है ;

(ग) इस प्रकार इस फौज के कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक रोजगार मिल चुका है , और

(घ) इस फौज के शेष व्यक्तियों को नौकरी दिलाने व अन्य प्रकार की सहायता देने के लिये कौन सी विशेष व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मीरजिदा) :

(क) में (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और म.भ. के पटल पर रख दी जावगी ।

(घ) आजाद हिन्द सेना के सेविवर्ग का जो पहले भारतीय सेना में था, रोजगार और पुनःस्थापन की वह सभी रियायतें और सहायता प्राप्त है जो साधारणतः भूत-पूर्व सैनिकों को प्राप्त है।

Citizenship

672. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent judgment the Andhra High Court has declared that Passport could not be taken as an evidence of a person's citizenship; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The judgment states that a passport cannot be held as conclusive proof of the voluntary acquisition of the citizenship of a foreign country.

(b) The State Government are seeking permission to file an appeal in the Supreme Court.

Industrial Finance Corporation

**674. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation upto the end of September, 1957;

(b) the total amount actually disbursed upto the above date; and

(c) the largest amount of a loan given to a single concern or a group of concerns under the same management?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 55,11,50,000/-

(b) Rs. 28,32,37,522.94 nP.

(c) Rs. 3.08 crores (inclusive of an additional loan of Rs. 50 lakhs sanctioned subject to Government guarantee)—largest amount sanctioned to a single concern.

Rs. 3,39,35,800/- (inclusive of the above Rs. 3.60 crores)—largest amount of loans sanctioned to a group of concerns under the same management.

Loan to Industrial Finance Corporation

**675. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan given by Government to the Industrial Finance Corporation till the 30th September, 1957;

(b) the sum, if any, earmarked for giving more loans to the Corporation; and

(c) the security and the terms on which these loans are given to the Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 10 crores.

(b) It has been decided tentatively to grant an additional loan of Rs. 5 crores to the Corporation during the current financial year, viz., 1957-58.

(c) The Central Government grants loans to the Corporation under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. The loans so far made available carry 4½% interest and are repayable in seventeen annual equated instalments.

Illegal Activities of Ships

676. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many ships have been fined by the Custom authorities of the ports and harbours on account of their illegal activities during the year 1957, so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Seventy eight ships were fined on account of their illegal activities by the Customs authorities during the year 1957 (January to October, 1957).

सिन्ध्री में सीमेंट के लिये उपयुक्त मिट्टी

६७७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान और ईश्वर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि सिन्ध्री क्षेत्र में 'क्ले-शेल', जिसे सीमेंट बनाने के लिये काम में लाया जा सकता है, एक बड़ी मात्रा में पाई गई है ?

ज्ञान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के. डे. बालाजी) : जी हा । भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने १९४६-४७ में सिन्ध्री क्षेत्र में "क्ले-शेल" (Clay-shale) के भूभंडार खोजे थे । सीमेंट बनाने में उपयोग करने के लिये उपयुक्त "क्ले-शेल" की अनुमानित मात्रा लगभग २६० लाख टन थी ।

Defence Production

678. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to co-ordinate the Army Workshops and Technical Development Establishments with Ordnance Factories for stepping up defence production; and

(b) if so, whether this scheme is likely to be discussed with the representatives of the All India Defence Employees Federation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Piece Workers in Ordnance Factories

679. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the piece workers in Ordnance Factories are guaranteed their minimum pay; and

(b) whether there is any ceiling on their piece work earnings?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Permanency for Industrial Workers

680. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 590 on the 29th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the percentage of permanency to 80 per cent. in the case of industrial establishments in Defence installations; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Pension and Travelling Allowance to Armed Forces

681. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government propose to revise the pension rules and rules relating to the grant of travelling allowance to members of armed forces?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): As regards the first part of the question, the position is that some of the major pension rules have already been revised by the introduction in 1953 of a New Pension Code in its main outlines and by the subsequent issue of supplementary orders, and a rule-by-rule revision of the Pension Regulations in the context of the New Pension Code is already in progress.

The answer to the second part of the question, relating to travelling allowance, is in the negative.

पाकिस्तानी महिलाओं

६८२. श्री ह० चं० शर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १५ अक्तूबर, १९५२ से पाकिस्तान की कितनी महिलाओं को उन के भारतीय पतियों के साथ भारत में रहने के लिये स्थायी अनुमति दी गई है;

(ख) इन में से कितनी महिलाओं ने भारतीय पतियों के साथ राजस्थान में रहने की अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ग) ऐसी कितनी महिलाओं के मामले सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(घ) इन मामलों के कब तक निबटारे जाने की आशा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) में (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही समा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

निवृत्ति-वेतन

६८३. श्री ह० चं० शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों का निवृत्ति-वेतन देने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब होता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्तियों के मामले में इतना विलम्ब होता है कि उन के जोते-जो उन्हें निवृत्ति-वेतन प्राप्त नहीं होता ;

(ग) क्या सरकार निवृत्ति-वेतन के मामलों को जल्दी निबटाने और वर्तमान प्रक्रिया में सुधार करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस सुधरी हुई प्रक्रिया पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमा-चारी) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार को मालूम है कि कुछ मामलों में निवृत्ति-वेतन की स्वीकृति देने में विलम्ब होता है ।

(ग) तथा (घ): निवृत्ति-वेतन के मामलों और भी तेजी से निबटाने की दृष्टि से आवेदन-पत्र भेजने और निवृत्ति-वेतन की स्वीकृति देने की प्रणाली में १९४२ में व्यापक संशोधन किया गया था । नवम्बर १९५४ में कुछ पूरक आदेश जारी किये गये थे । अप्रैल, १९५६ में नियंत्रक महालेखा-परीक्षक ने भी अपने अधीन लेखा अधिकारियों को व्यापक आदेश दिये ताकि निवृत्ति वेतनों के मामलों को शीघ्र ही निबटारा जा सके ।

यह मंत्रालय इस मामले में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कुछ भी कर सकने में असमर्थ है, क्योंकि हिसाब-किताब अब भी महा लेखा परीक्षक के कर्मचारियों की देखरेख में होता है जिन पर इस मंत्रालय का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

Gazette of Manipur

684. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of free copies of the Gazette of the Manipur Administration formerly available to the working journalists of Manipur was suspended from the 1st August, 1956;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether copies of the State Gazette in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and Tripura are available free of cost to working journalists and organisations of journalists in the Territories and outside?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, from 26th July 1956.

(b) Audit authorities raised an objection to the free supply of copies of the Manipur Gazette to non-Government offices and correspondents of news-papers etc.

(c) Copies of Himachal Pradesh Gazette are supplied free to all working journalists (correspondents) who are accredited representatives of various news-papers and news agencies in Himachal Pradesh.

Copies of Tripura Gazette are supplied to two weekly news-papers on exchange basis.

Illicit Distillation

685. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many cases of illicit distillations have been detected in the Union Territories and the number of such cases in each during the year 1956-57?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The number of cases of illicit distillation detected during the year 1956-57 are:—

(i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	..	40
(ii) Delhi.	..	55
(iii) Himachal Pradesh.	..	156
(iv) Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	..	Nil
(v) Manipur.	..	Nil
(vi) Tripura.	..	67

अफसरों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही

६८६. श्री आसर् : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मशीनरी, मोटरें और अन्य चीजों की चोरी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ राजपत्रित अधिकारियों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने अफसरों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये और १९५६ तथा १९५७ में कितने अफसरों को दण्ड दिया गया ; और

(ग) ऐसी चीजों को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपाय (श्री रघुरामैया) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) (१) दो ।

(२) दो ।

(ग) पर्याप्त सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध प्रतिरक्षा संस्थाओं में पहले से वर्तमान हैं । इन प्रबन्धों में सुधार करने के विचार से इन पर गाढ़े बगारे पुनर्विचार किया जाता है ।

Delhi Schools

687. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of pass students of Matric and Higher Secondary Classes of private-aided and Government motion of Shri Goray and other the period 1956-57; and

(b) the percentage of their divisions as well?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 96].

Loss of File

688. **Shri Easwara Iyer:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 329 on the 25th July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the attempt to re-construct the lost file has been successful;

(b) whether the investigation against the Income Tax Officer is being proceeded with; and

(c) if so, at what stage is the investigation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The investigation has since been finalised and the case referred to the Department concerned for appropriate action.

Boiler Room Attendants of Naval Vessels

689. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the daily total working hours of men in the boiler room of vessels in the Navy; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating reduction in their working hours?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Normally eight hours per day which is divided into two watches of four hours each when the ship is at sea.

(b) No.

Steel Production in Kanpur Ordnance Factory

690. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of steel in Ordnance Factory, Kanpur has increased;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up production?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development Schemes in Tripura

691. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the money spent for the general development of Tripura since accession to 1956; and

(b) how much money has been spent on establishment during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 10,98,35,000/-.

(b) Rs. 3,43,49,000/-.

Travelling Allowance

692. Shri E. M. Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of travelling allowance bills under Travel Concession Scheme of non-gazetted officers submitted since January, 1957;

(b) the number that have been paid before the expiry of three months;

(c) the number of bills which are still pending; and

(d) the number of bills which are outstanding for more than six months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). In pursuance of an assurance given in the House to an earlier unstarred question: No. 1241, answered on 4th September, 1957, on the same subject, information as in the following proforma, is being collected, and it will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Gold Smuggling

693. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on 15th October, 1957 gold worth Rs. 10,63,800 was seized by customs police from an Arab mechanised country vessel

"M. L. Mahmoudi" which was bound for Calicut from Veraval?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Yes, Sir.

On the 15th October, 1957, gold weighing 10,036 tolas valued approximately at Rs. 10,63,800 was seized from the vessel "M. V. MOHAMEDI" which had arrived at Kozhikode from Kuwait via Veraval. A further quantity of 13372 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 13,82,000 approximately was also seized from the same vessel when it was rummaged again on the 18th October and 4th November, 1957.

Income-Tax Officers and Inspectors

694. Shri Balarama Krishnaiah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recruited any new candidates to the Income-Tax Department as Income-Tax Inspectors or Officers due to the increase in work during the year 1957-58; and

(b) if so, on what basis Government have recruited the candidates?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Universities

695. Shri Balarama Krishnaiah: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money given as grants to the Universities of Andhra, Osmania and Sir Venkateswara by the University Grants Commission during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56; and

(b) whether the Commission have made any special grants to any one of these universities in the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): (a) and

(b). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 97].

तेल के कोल्टुओं पर कर

६९६. श्री मोहन स्वयं: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामों में भ्राटा पीसने व चावल कूटने की मशीनों के साथ-साथ तेल पेरने के कोल्टू लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे कोल्टुओं पर, जो लोगों के निजी उपयोग के लिये फुटकर तेल पेरते हैं, कोई विशेष कर लगाया गया है: और

(ग) यह कर लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री त. त. कृष्णामाचारी)

(क) जी हां।

(ख) पशुओं से चलाये जाने वाले कोल्टुओं से पेरें हुए बनस्पति तेल पर उत्पादन शुल्क या और किसी तरह का शुल्क नहीं लगता। यहाँ तक कि बिजली से चलाये जाने वाले कोल्टुओं से पेटा हुआ तेल प्रतिवर्ष ७५ टन तक उत्पादन शुल्क से मुक्त है, और ७५ टन से अधिक परन्तु १२५ टन की सीमा तक की मात्रा पर ११२ रुपये प्रति टन की सामान्य दर के बजाय ७० रुपये प्रति टन की रियायती दर से शुल्क लिया जाता है।

(ग) कर जांच आयोग के सिफारिश के अनुसार, राजस्व के एक साधन के रूप में, बनस्पति भसारीय निर्गन्धतेलों पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाता है। इस प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर से यह प्रकट हो जाता है कि वास्तव में इन तेलों की व्यक्तिगत रूप से काम में लायी जाने वाली मात्राएँ ही नहीं, बल्कि इस उद्योग के बस्तुतः छोटे पैमाने के उत्पादकों द्वारा बिजली के लिए तैयार की जाने वाली मात्राएँ भी पूर्णतः घबरा संभवतः इस शुल्क से मुक्त हैं।

Supply of Iron Ore to Steel Plants

697. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India is making arrangements for the supply of iron ore to the three steel plants as the public sector projects get under way; and

(b) the total cost of the ore mining projects in all?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Power (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Each of the three steel plants requires about two million tons of iron ore annually. For the Rourkela steel plant, a new mine is being developed in Barsua about 45 miles away. Preparation of the site has been completed. Houses are under construction. A contract has been concluded for the supply and erection of the mining equipment. For the first twelve months of operation of the steel plant, when the new mine will not be ready, it is proposed to obtain ore from existing sources of supply in the Gua region.

Iron ore for Bhilai will be drawn from mines which are being developed in Rajhara about 60 miles away. The mines have been designed by a team of Indian and Soviet experts. Tenders were invited for civil engineering work. The response has not been encouraging. The possibility of getting the work done by the contractor who is doing similar work in Barsua, is being explored. Contracts have been signed with the USSR for the supply of the mining equipment. For the first five or six months of the operation of the steel works, ore will be mined manually, sized and sent to Bhilai.

For the Durgapur steel plant, iron ore will be obtained from a new mine which is being developed by a company in which Government has the major share. These mines will be in Bolani in the Gua region. The survey of a railway siding to connect

the mines with the rail head at Barabil has been completed and tenders have been invited for the construction of the siding. Preliminary geological exploration at site has been completed and a project report obtained from a firm of Consulting Engineers. It is hoped that these mines will be ready in time to supply the first blast furnace which is due to be commissioned by the 31st of October, 1959.

(b) It is difficult to estimate at this stage, with any degree of accuracy, the likely costs of these mines. But the three ore mines are together estimated to cost about Rs. 12 crores or so.

Ganja Smuggling

698. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of contraband ganja seized by the Excise Department during 1956-57 in Manipur;

(b) the total quantity of smuggled ganja seized by the department on the borders of Manipur; West Bengal and Assam during 1956-57; and

(c) the estimated production of ganja planted legally and illegally, during 1956-57?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Quantity of contraband ganja seized by the Excise Department was 1 md. 10 srs. 25 tolas approximately.

(b) Quantities of smuggled ganja seized on the borders of West Bengal and Assam were 20 mds. 9 srs. 70 tolas and 14 mds. 35 srs. 42 tolas respectively.

(c) According to Government estimates 75 maunds of ganja was legally produced in 1956. The figures for 1957 are not yet available. It is not possible to estimate the quantities produced illegally.

'Madrasas' of Tripura

699. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no pecuniary help has been given by the Education Directorate of Tripura to the 'Madrasas' and 'Maktabs' of Tripura, in which Arabic, Persian, Urdu, English and Bengali are being taught; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. Grants-in-aid are given to the deserving 'Madrasas' and 'Maktabs'.

(b) Does not arise.

Conferences

700. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of conferences convened by the different Central Ministries during the months of September till the middle of November, 1957;

(b) the names of places where these were held; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on each one of them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

लन्दन में वाणिज्यिक शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण

७०१. श्री ह० चं० शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लन्दन में सर आइज़क पिटमैन एण्ड सन्स लिमिटेड द्वारा संचालित कामशियल कोर्स फार प्रोवेंसीय टीचर्स नामक संस्था के तृतीय पाठ्यक्रम में प्रशिक्षण के लिये कितने भारतीय शिक्षकों को लन्दन भेजा गया है;

(ख) उक्त पाठ्यक्रम के लिये शिक्षकों का चुनाव किस आधार पर किया गया है;

(ग) क्या उक्त संस्था में राजस्थान से भी किसी शिक्षक को प्रशिक्षण के लिये भेजा गया है; और

(घ) १९५७-५८ में कितने कितने राज्यों से शिक्षकों को उक्त पाठ्यक्रम में प्रशिक्षण के लिये भेजा गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन्हें यात्रा व्यय के प्रतिरिक्त कौन-सी सुविधाएँ दी गयी हैं ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) कोई नहीं, क्योंकि भारत सरकार द्वारा चुने गये चारों उम्मीदवारों ने जाने से इन्कार कर दिया।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों, विश्वविद्यालयों आदि से प्रार्थना पत्र मंगवाने के बाद चुनाव योग्यता के आधार पर किया गया था।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Civilian Employees of I.A.F.

702. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1420 on the 9th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether orders regarding permanency of civilian employees in the I.A.F. have since been implemented; and

(b) if so, the total number of Industrial and non-Industrial employees declared permanent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes. Orders regarding permanency of civilians in the I.A.F. have been implemented in respect of the following categories:—

(i) **Class III (Non-Industrial).**

Clerks.

Stenographers.

Draughtsmen.

Librarians.

Laboratory Assistants.

Tracers.

(ii) Industrial:

Proof Firer.

Boot Maker.

Brick layer.

Painter.

Tailor.

Tool Maker.

Moulder.

As regards the other categories of Class III Non-Industrial, Industrial and Class IV personnel, the necessary action is being taken.

(b) 433 Class III non-Industrial employees and 7 Industrial employees have so far been declared permanent.

देवनागरी लिपि सुधार सम्मेलन

७०३. श्री बाबूदेवी : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ में हाल ही में हुए देवनागरी लिपि सुधार सम्मेलन में किये गये निर्णयों की सूचना सरकार को प्राप्त हो गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेवा-निवृत्त अफसरों का पुनर्नियोजन

७०४. श्री नेक राम नेगी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन में प्रथम व द्वितीय श्रेणी के कितने सेवा-निवृत्त अधिकारी इस समय रखे गये हैं, उन्हें किन विभागों में नियुक्त किया गया है और उनकी नियुक्ति के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को अपने जिलों में काम नहीं करने दिया जाता जब कि प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के अफसरों के लिये ऐसा कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बाबूदेवी) : (क) प्रथम श्रेणी के ३ अधिकारी, २ वन विभाग तथा १ सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग में। द्वितीय श्रेणी के ४ अधिकारी, चिकित्सा, सार्वजनिक निर्माण, शिक्षा और सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग में एक एक अधिकारी।

सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति का कारण टैक्निकल, प्रशिक्षित और अनुभवी कर्मचारियों की कमी है। दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा ३० के अन्तर्गत दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिये योग्य अधिकारी की कमी के कारण एक मजिस्ट्रेट को भी पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Foreign Investments

705. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the total foreign investments in various important industries in India, together with the percentage to the total investment in that industry as a whole?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement giving the required information to the extent available and as at the end of 1953 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 98]; later data are yet under compilation.

Gold Smuggling

706. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on 31st October, 1957 Custom authorities at Calcutta recovered gold valued at about Rs. 21 lakhs from a ship coming from Far East?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): On the 31st October, 1957, the Customs authorities at Calcutta seized gold valued at Rs. 23,79,490 approximately from the ship M V. 'Eastern Saga' coming from Far East.

Seizure of Smuggled Gold

707. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the night of 3rd November, 1957, gold weighing about 7,500 tolas worth Rs. 8 lakhs was recovered from an Arab Vessel at Beypore about six miles from Calicut?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The answer is in the affirmative

Promotion in Army

708. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for selecting N.C.Os. for promotion to the J.C.Os. in the Army;

(b) whether a N.C.O. who passes the senior course for N.C.Os. is considered fit and eligible for promotion to the J.C.O.'s rank;

(c) if so, whether the procedure is followed by all branches of the Army; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) N.C.Os., who have not completed 21 years of service, not attained the age of 40 years and have passed the prescribed cadre course, are normally eligible for promotion to the J.C.O.'s rank. The selection is made, against specific vacancies, from among the eligible N.C.Os. on the basis of seniority subject to fitness.

(b) Passing of a cadre course is one of the conditions required to be fulfilled for eligibility, but is not considered as a final determining factor

for fitness, for promotion of an N.C.O. to the J.C.O.'s rank.

(c) and (d). The procedure outlined in the answers at (a) and (b) above is followed by all branches of the Army.

Sterling Balances

**709. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of sterling balances which were utilised for financing the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount of sterling balances used for financing the Second Five Year Plan upto the end of October, 1957?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Drawals from sterling balances amounted to Rs. 138 crores over the First Five-Year Plan period and since the 1st April, 1956 to the end of October, 1957, drawals amounted to Rs. 418 crores. Since the balance of payments statistics do not distinguish between Plan and non-Plan expenditure, it is not possible to say definitely how much of these drawals can be ascribed to the Plan.

Seizure of Smuggled Gold

710. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were undertaken in the District of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepore in the last five years with a view to trace smuggled jewellery and gold;

(b) the value of jewellery and gold found in these raids;

(c) whether any prosecution took place later on;

(d) what were the Court's decisions;

(e) whether articles other than jewellery, like cash were attached in these raids; and

(f) whether the sealed imported synthetic stones that were declared in the Income Tax Returns were exempted from attachment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No such raids were made in the Districts of Gurdaspur and Ferozepore during this period; in the District of Amritsar thirty raids in all were made one in 1955 and twenty nine in 1956.

(b) No smuggled jewellery was found. The quantity of gold seized in 1955 was 90 tolas valued at Rs. 9,000 and in 1956, 427 tolas valued at Rs. 42,700.

(c) No prosecution was undertaken.

(d) In view of the negative reply to (c) above this question does not arise.

(e) No.

(f) No such question came up for consideration.

Colombo Plan

711. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether assistance has been granted during 1957-58 so far to neighbouring countries under the Colombo Plan by India; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Technical assistance in the nature of provision of training facilities in India and services of Indian experts is given to India's neighbours who are members of the Colombo Plan. In addition, economic assistance is given to Nepal through the Indian Aid Mission for the execution of development schemes, construction and maintenance of roads, and conducting of surveys etc.

Location of Oil Refinery

**712. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a body of experts has been selected for preparing the project studies for Barauni and Gauhati with a view to take a final decision regarding the location of the new oil Refinery;

(b) if so, its composition;

(c) whether they have completed their studies and submitted their report to Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the cost of preparation of the report?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s. Foster Wheeler Corporation of U.S.A. have been selected as consultants for the preparation of project studies for the proposed refinery. They will start the work shortly.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Rupees three lakhs approximately.

Welding Works in Steel Plants

713. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount estimated to be necessary for welding works in Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai steel projects; and

(b) what percentage of the above welding work will be done by the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company (Private) Ltd.?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Information is not available separately on the cost of welding.

Acquisition of Land in Nasik District

714. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land acquired in Nasik District for military purposes between the years 1951 and 1955 with a break-up of area for each village;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rents for the lands acquired in Vadner Dumala and Vadala have not been paid for the year 1954-55 and onwards;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is an artillery school in the area acquired in Vadner Dumala;

(d) how much area surrounding the above artillery school has been declared as danger-zone;

(e) whether it is a fact that compensation for the lands acquired has not been paid so far; and

(f) if so, the reasons why it has not been paid and when it will be paid?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The extent of land is 17,960 acres 15 gunthas. The break-up of area for each village is as follows:

Name of village	Area		
	Acres	Ga	As
Bhagur	454	21	12
Shingve Bahula	755	18	—
Vadner Bumala	85	21	—
Deoldi	150	15	—
Vadala	406	12	—
Belgion Dhure	2169	18	—
Ambe Bahula	2899	2	4
Ambed Budruk	4879	25	12
Aswali Bahula	3201	35	12
Goulane	1788	15	8
Lahavit	1134	16	—
Loho Shingve	35	14	—

(b) Yes. No rent is payable for the lands after their acquisition.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Government sanction for payment of compensation, wherever assessed by the Collector, has already been accorded and the State Government are arranging disbursements through the Collector concerned. Where the assessment is not yet complete, 50 per cent. 'on account' payment of the amount likely to be assessed has been authorised.

Abolition of Delhi State Administration

715. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of Government servants retrenched, or demoted as a result of the abolition of Delhi State following the report of the States Reorganisation Commission;

(b) the number of persons retrenched due to the abolition of the posts for other reasons since the new administration set up came into being in Delhi; and

(c) which are those posts and the reasons for their abolition?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) As a result of the constitutional changes made in regard to Delhi in consequence of the adoption of the scheme for reorganisation of State, 59 Government employees were rendered surplus. Out of these, one had resigned, one retired and 48 had been appointed to alternative equivalent posts. No suitable posts could be found for the remaining 9 persons who had to be reverted to their substantive posts in lower grades. No person of the erstwhile Vidhan Sabha or Ministers' offices was, however, retrenched.

(b) and (c):

(i) Temporary post of Translator which was in the main Secretariat was abolished as it was no longer needed and the incumbent was retrenched;

(ii) In addition to the post of Translator, one post of Superintendent and one post of Assistant In-charge were also abolished with effect from 1st March, 1957, because the office of Housing and Rent Officer and Director of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation was transferred to the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation. The incumbents of these two posts were reverted to their substantive posts as Assistant-In-Charge and Assistant respectively.

Life Insurance Business

716. **Sri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the total investment made by the Life Insurance Corporation in both private and public sectors in the country so far industry-wise; and

(b) whether a statement showing the various industries in which investments were made by the Corporation will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 99.]

Pakistan Agents in Jammu and Kashmir

717. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons arrested in Jammu on the 5th November, 1957 have confessed in their statement that they were Pakistan agents trying to create communal trouble in the interior of Jammu;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which they were arrested;

(c) whether any, and if so, what articles were recovered from them; and

(d) whether prosecutions have been started against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). According to information available one person was arrested on 5th November, 1957. The case is under investigation by the State Police and it would not be in the public interest to give the details at this stage.

✓✓ MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ACCIDENT TO BOMBAY-CALCUTTA MAIL ON 23-11-1957

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the adjournment motion of Shri Goray and other adjournment motions relating to the same matter, I wish to state that the matter was fully explained by the hon. Railway Minister who went to the spot and looked into the entire matter. I would advise that at present there is nothing more to discuss so far as this matter is concerned. He also has said that it is an open line there. Though he has made some arrangements now, in view of this accident, to see that that line is guarded, all the 30,000 miles of railway line cannot be guarded every day. Under those circumstances, and in view of the statement by the hon. Minister, I do not allow any discussion on these adjournment motions.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 193 to discuss the Report of the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee. That is the only report which is available and I hope, Sir, that the House will be given an opportunity to discuss it, and that sufficient time will be allowed for it.

Mr. Speaker: I have just received it. I will try to allow sufficient time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Regarding the adjournment motions, Sir, it is not a solitary accident. As the hon. Minister himself has said, he is proposing to make an enquiry about this matter. As

(Shri Surendranath Dwivedy)

you know, Sir, in 1955-56 we had reports about ten major accidents of which five were due to derailment. So far as we are aware, the Railway Board also suggested the appointment of some Village Vigilance Board for ensuring safety to these lines, and nothing has been done in that respect. Therefore, this is a very serious matter, and we think that some time may be allotted for a discussion of the entire thing so that such accidents may not occur in future.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, yesterday when the adjournment motions were held over we did not sufficiently advance our arguments because you wanted them to be held over. Anyhow, the Railway Minister made a statement. We have gone through the statement, but from the statement we cannot make out anything. What we want to impress on this House is, we have been conducting some enquiries both statutory and judicial, but we have not been able to put an end or minimise the rate of accidents. If you will permit a discussion, we would like to show how it is very important that an expert enquiry should be conducted and not only a statutory enquiry. Let them conduct a statutory enquiry, but an expert enquiry consisting of a few experts and a few non-officials should be conducted so that we can know the cause of the accident. Though the Railway Minister has said that he is not expressing his opinion on the cause of the accident.....

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I just want to say one sentence. It has been decided to appoint a High Court Judge to enquire into this accident.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): That is not the point. We know that there will be an enquiry.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Of course, experts will be associated there as assessors. An expert enquiry will be held; it will not be a departmental enquiry.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, we had it in the last occasion with a judicial officer—a High Court Judge—as the Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry and also assessors. In this case also include assessors. Let one of the assessors be from the public. That would help us in really knowing the thing. Last time we had only a judge plus technical experts. Of course, it was a very good thing. One engineer was drawn from outside the Railways. We would like that one of the members of the Commission of Enquiry should be drawn from the public. A public man should be included in it.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): Sir, I want to know if the Railway Minister used the word 'sabotage' himself, or was it placed by the newspapers in his mouth?

Mr. Speaker: It was disposed of yesterday when Shri Chaudhuri asked a question.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, I have another point. About this enquiry the hon. Minister stated, we have already had such an enquiry in the Mehubnagar case under the Commission of Enquiry Act. But we were told that although there was a High Court Judge the Government is not bound to accept the findings of the Enquiry Commission. I would like to know whether this also is going to be such an enquiry, or a separate judicial enquiry which will be binding on the Government also.

The second point I would like to know is, so far as this derailment is concerned in this particular case it has resulted in several deaths. But during the last three months I know that in the Southern Railway there have been several derailments of goods trains. Fortunately for us there were no casualties, but similar accidents are taking place. That is the reason why we are pressing this adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have finished with the adjournment motions. So far as this matter is concerned, it is a general matter regarding the safety

of lines. The accident at Mehbubnagar is different from this. Then there were rains. This is not a similar accident. In this case fish plates have been removed and the rails are not in their proper places. They could not have moved by themselves. Therefore, whatever might be the cause, the cause will be enquired into by a high judicial officer. With regard to the question of implementing any of the decisions, certainly they will be taken into account.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The question, Sir, which is agitating the mind of the House is that in any such accident the fullest type of independent enquiry should take place. Government, as my colleague has said, entirely agree. Some people have suggested a judicial enquiry, some an expert enquiry, and some an enquiry in which public men are associated. I cannot immediately say who will be associated in this enquiry, but it will be a high class independent enquiry and not a departmental one. We shall consider all the suggestions made.

My colleague, the Railway Minister, said, that it will be under a High Court Judge. Certainly, it may be a High Court Judge. But I should like, if you will permit me, to say it is not always necessary to have a High Court Judge, a high judicial officer. Certainly, it may be a High Court Judge. I am merely saying that we should not bind ourselves down, yet we should carefully consider. The point is, it should be a high class, high powered independent enquiry. It is not for any hon. Member to say that the Government should bind itself down to what would or would not be. It is not for me to say that it can or should be done. Obviously, a high powered committee will consist of persons of position, status and experience. What they say is of the greatest importance; there is no doubt about it. It is rather unusual, extraordinary for Government not to be able to follow their recommenda-

tions. But I cannot, obviously, tie myself down in this way to what they might say.

Shri Yajnik: Will the Government be pleased to give an assurance that the decision of the High Court Judge will be accepted?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have given an assurance that I will give no such assurance. I want to make it perfectly clear. Hon. Member should realise that what is recommended will, of course, normally be accepted and acted upon. But, for me to tie myself, for Government to tie itself down in such matters is a bad precedent. Government cannot tie itself down that it will accept every little thing and big thing. Normally, of course, such things will be accepted.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Sir, I have been trying to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: We have heard enough. A high powered committee will be appointed to go into this matter. I have received this suggestion in writing also from Shri Feroze Gandhi and suggestions from this side that there have been similar accidents, derailments etc., and, after this enquiry, the Government may also look into similar accidents, with a view to avoid similar accidents in future. But this is particularly with reference to this matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Past accidents?

Mr. Speaker: These accidents

Shri Feroze Gandhi: In 1954, the Government had appointed an Accident Enquiry Committee. This Committee had submitted a report, but for some reasons, it was kept as secret till the end of 1956, when it was placed on the Table of the House. The House had no opportunity to discuss that report which is a very important document and which covers almost all the aspects of railway

accidents, how they occur and why they happen. An opportunity may be given to this House to discuss the report. Then I think that will satisfy the Members if the Chair gives them an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: As regards Shri Feroze Gandhi's request that an opportunity may be given to look into or discuss the Railway Accident Committee's report, I shall consider that matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But we accept that. There is no difficulty about it, subject to time, of course, and the convenience of the House, and we shall have this matter considered fully.

Mr. Speaker: I will fix up a time. Then, all the other accidents and those matters may also be brought up there. So far as the high-power committee is concerned, it will relate itself to this particular matter and make a report.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT ON DEMANDS OF THE EMPLOYEES OF HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement on the demands of the employees of the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd., Bangalore. [Placed in Library See No. LT—392/57]

CORRIGENDUM TO TARIFF COMMISSION'S REPORT

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Corrigendum to the Tariff Commission's Report (1957) on the continuance of protection to the Cotton Textile Machinery (Spinning ring frames, spindles, spinning rings, fluted rollers and looms) Industry, laid on the Table on the 19th November, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—393/57].

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER SEA. CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43-B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 3506, dated the 31st October, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Customs Duties Draw-back (Nitrous Oxide) Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—394/57]

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The motion for consideration of the Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill was adopted yesterday. The House will now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957. Out of four hours allotted for discussion on Shri Naushir Bharucha's resolution and for consideration and passing of this Bill, 3 hours 44 minutes have already been taken up and 16 minutes now remain. The House will now take up clause 2.

Clauses 2—4

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): There are no amendments to clauses 2, 3 and 4.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE: DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN STATES

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram):
I beg to move:

"That the conditions created by drought in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, parts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bombay, be taken into consideration".

As the House knows, the peasants of Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh had not forgotten that rust and fungi had ruined their wheat crop during the last rabi season and that the rainless and hattia has destroyed their kharif paddy which had very luxuriant growth this year. Now not only the paddy crop has gone, but the scourge of drought has also very adversely affected the sowing for rabi crops. So, the people and the cattle of the drought-stricken area are now faced with food and fodder problems which must be tackled very calmly and carefully.

I am glad that while intervening in the debate on the second Plan the Prime Minister laid greater stress on the production of foodgrains. I hope that he will kindly see that the entire Government machinery is geared to that task. He also deprecated the tendency to depend on Government more and more. I am equally glad that the peasants of the drought-stricken area fought against drought very effectively without depending at all on Government aid. So, I take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the peasants of the entire drought-stricken area for the bravery with which they fought against drought. They utilised every source of water for irrigation purposes. Not only that. They constructed scores of kucha wells for irrigating their paddy-fields and had their efforts been supplemented with equal zeal and efficiency on the part of the Government machinery such as the persons who are in charge of operating the TCM constructed tube-wells and canals and those who are in

charge of distributing the subsidy and loans, wheat seeds, etc., I believe that the quantum of paddy crop saved and the rabi crop sown would have been much more.

The Community Development and NES Blocks would have also helped a lot. Had they taken care to implement the *kucha* well-construction programme and distributed wheat seeds, which most of the development blocks of Sasaram sub-division of Bihar have failed to do, much damage could have been avoided.

This drought is not confined only to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. It has also stretched its legs to parts of West Bengal, and as has been mentioned in the motion, to Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay also. Though it is difficult at present to give accurate data about the loss of crops due to the drought, the reports coming from different States indicate that it has been to the extent of over 60 per cent. in Bihar. According to official reports, the drought is to the extent of 55 per cent. in Patna, 50 per cent. in Monghyr, 40 per cent. in Shahabad. But I do not accept these reports because in Shahabad, where it is mentioned as 40 per cent., I myself know that it is more than 90 per cent. in two sub-divisions—Bhabua and Sasaram, south of G.T. Road, and over 60 per cent. in other parts of the District including Buxar sub-division. There are pockets even in canal areas where the crops have completely failed.

Similar conditions prevail in Sadar sub-division also. In Saran, it is 75 per cent.; Champaran, 45 per cent.; Muzzafarpur, 50; Dharbhanga, 65; Bhagalpur, 60; Monghyr, 50; Santhal Parganas, 60; Ranchi, 50; Hazaribag, 65; Singhbhum, 35; Palamau, 65. I know also that in Palamau, it is more than 80 per cent. and Dhanbad, it is 50. Whatever may be the fact according to the official data which have been supplied to us, I think nowhere in Bihar the drought is less than 60 per cent. In other States also,—I have got the figures from some of

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our colleagues—the extent of drought is about 80 per cent. You know that the wheat crop accounts only for above 20 per cent in Bihar and the failure of wheat crop during the last *rabi* season which at the most amounted to about 2 lakhs of tons had skyrocketed the prices of foodgrains in Bihar. When such is the case, what conditions the failure of the *kharif* paddy, which is the main crop in all the States will create can be easily imagined. For human beings, foodgrains can be easily had from foreign countries. Even there, I do not think it is good always to depend on imports. The Government have told this House on several occasions that we are keen on stopping our imports. In 1950-51, it was said that we were not going to import any foodgrains. But now, the import of foodgrains is going up every day. For human beings we may import, but for cattle, I do not know what programme the Government are having, because in their case, the position will be much more precarious.

As I said, this problem of importing and supplying foodgrains to different scarcity areas is not a big problem. If we think that this is a big problem and if the entire Government concentrates only on this problem, we will be wasting our energy. According to me, I think the best programme should be to increase our internal production, so that such difficulties and calamities may be averted in future. Community Development Ministry, Food and Agriculture Ministry have been saying that it is culture Ministry and the entire Government because of the efforts of the development blocks etc. that we have increased our production to the extent of about 25 per cent. But this drought has shown that in all these six or seven States, despite tall talks, Indian agriculture still depends upon nature's frown and fury. They may say that the agricultural department and the development blocks can produce rain. But can we say that the TCM-constructed tube-wells and canals in all

the drought stricken States were discharging water to their full capacity? Here also it was said that they have not been working properly. I want to know why the tube-wells were not properly energised until the droughts set in and why the canals were not properly constructed.

Not only in Bihar but in other States also, I know that some of the tube-wells have been there since 1954, but there is no canal and no energy so that they may be operated. This is a huge waste of money. I think the Government all the time have been sending people who go from place to place and additional expenditure is being incurred, but no notice is taken of the existing defects in the system. Even now the Planning Commission teams have gone to study the situation, but I do not know whether they will be able to study this aspect of the matter. Even the Foodgrain Enquiry Committee has studied everything, but I do not find any mention of the tube-wells in eastern U.P. or in Bihar. I know of some Ministers in whose constituencies there are tube-wells since 1954, but they are not working. They know it, but what is the good of their being in the Government if they are unable to get the wrong rectified? I know of canals and distributaries which have become completely silted and their discharge of water is only to the extent of 40 or 45 per cent.

12.25 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in
the Chair]

When the Government say that we want to produce more or that our entire Plan depends on agricultural production, I do not know they are not able to see all these things when they always go and tour into the country. About community development and National Extension Service, the system on which the entire development of the country depends,

what have they done to enable the peasants to overcome nature's rage for the last five or six years? About my own constituency, I can speak with confidence. I submitted a report to the Community Development Minister and I have pointed out the names of Kasarghar, Chenar, Rohtas, etc., where wheat seed was not distributed until 30th October. When I pointed it out, the Chief Minister was kind enough to take note of that and immediately ordered that it should be distributed. He called all the officers, but by that time, the sowing season was over, because wheat is sown in Bihar in Chitra and Swathi. Chitra was over long before that. What was the good of purchasing wheat seeds in Punjab, Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh and taking them all the way to Bihar incurring expenditure and not distributing it among the peasants? Had there been no expenditure on the part of those who distribute all those things, I would not have mentioned it. But you have set up a big machinery and you are spending people's money on them. What is the good of spending so much and having such a huge machinery if you are unable to discharge any work properly? How can there be any improvement in agricultural production if you cannot take note of such simple affairs about this thing.

They always talk about experts and so on and so forth. I can challenge anybody. Who is the expert who can advise the peasant in time? Last time, you have seen that the entire wheat crop failed because of rust and fungi. These are two curable diseases which can be easily cured if there is proper medicine available in time. Even before that I had written to the Agriculture Minister in 1955 about the disease in paddy, because they were having some insecticides which could be easily sprained. But it was not available. When the wheat crop collapsed in Bihar and U.P., did any agricultural research institute either in the Centre or in the States use any of their methods on any field?

Had they used them on a field of even one acre? I would not have mentioned this here. The insecticides were not used even in one acre or katta of land in eastern U.P. or Bihar to avoid the two diseases rust and fungi.

These are some of the factors which indicate that had there been imagination and drive on the part of the Government machinery the peasants would have been able to fight this drought with much more effectiveness. Even today, in spite of all these lapses, they can be helped a lot if there is a desire on the part of the Government machinery, because the N. E. S. blocks, the revenue department and the agricultural department can be easily directed to implement this programme.

They should at least implement the *kutchra* or *pucca kuan* construction programme. One *kutchra kuan* can irrigate about 10 acres of *rabi* field. In Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh there are certain areas where sub-soil water level is not very deep. If you dig 8, 10 or 12 feet you can have water. You have to give clear instructions. The instruction was there in Bihar and I am grateful to the Bihar Government for they sent telegrams to their officers. But in very few places that instruction was implemented.

I mentioned this and pointed out to our authorities that it has not been implemented in NES areas; not to speak of other areas. But there are certain difficulties also. A *pucca* well can be constructed only by cement. I think we have to pay a tribute to the State Trading Corporation for it is impossible to get cement in Bihar. *Pucca* wells can be constructed only with cement. Even a *kutchra* well collapses because we pour water just on the head of the *kutchra kuan*. If we can construct a small platform there for pouring the water, then it will last for at least six months. And that can be done only by one bag of

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cement. Even that one bag of cement is not available.

I myself know of one person who has applied for cement in May or June for repairing a well. About 40 families and 200 cattle depended on that well. He made four or five runs to the office. But he was unable to get one bag of cement. Then, if you leave the regular channel then you can get as much as you like. He obtained cement from the black market and got the well repaired very nicely before July. Recently I heard that he got a permit for five bags of cement in the first week of November. Had that person waited until November, his well would have been collapsed by that time.

These little things are not realised by Government. Government is surrounded by experts who know nothing about the peasants' affairs. Even the Asoka Mehta Committee had stated about Eastern UP that adequate attention is not being paid for repair of exhausted or old wells. I do not know whether that Committee had in view any difficulties of the nature that I just mentioned. Had they realised these difficulties, they would not have mentioned that thing there because otherwise they should have mentioned ways to eradicate the ills which are existing in that system. I do not care for any Government help because if you remove the paraphernalia from the peasants, they can take care of themselves. If you are there, help them properly; don't hamper their activities.

Then there is another difficulty. The entire Damodar Valley Corporation is there. Its budget comes to about Rs. 17 crores. Tilaya, Konar and Maithon have been completed. Panchet has not yet been completed. But not a single drop of water of these three dams were given to them. I do not say that the water has not gone down to the Durgapur Barrage. It did go down after July when much agitation was raised there. But Tilaya

water could have been easily used in Sakri canal. They could have brought it there. There was a proposal which I mentioned here about a high-level and a low level canal irrigation system from the Tilaya dam. But not a single aspect of that system has yet been constructed.

Then what is the use of maintaining such a huge white elephant? We are spending more than Rs. 17 crores per year. What is the use of spending so much if it cannot take care of the area just around it? Today in South Bihar in Bhabua sub-division and Sasaram cattle are in want of water. Because of the drought most of the ponds and tanks have become depleted. It is partly due to over use of water for irrigation purposes also. So, there is a great danger of water scarcity after the winter season if there is not going to be any more rains during the winter season. If there is going to be some rain, they are going to be filled up by that rain.

So, something should be done. Some arrangement should be made for supplying water at least to those tanks and ponds which are near the canal system or the DVC dams. Water can be pumped out from Tilaya and Konar and taken to the tanks so that the cattle population may be saved. They can supply drinking water also. Now just near Tilaya people carry water on bullock carts to the villages. A village which has been rehabilitated on Government account—I do not know the sense in rehabilitating people on a place where there is no water—was visited by me and I saw people carrying water. Two or three of my colleagues from Lok Sabha accompanied me and we saw people carrying water on bullock carts just near the Tilaya dam. Something should be done to save the cattle population there.

About irrigation system, in my own constituency there is a canal. Dr. Deshmukh knows it well. He has seen that canal. That canal has also

become silted. I am glad that the Government of Bihar has realised the gravity of the problem. This system is going to be remodelled. On 23rd it was inaugurated. If it is pursued with zeal, it may provide some work to the people of that area and more land can be brought into cultivation by bringing them under irrigation. The water from that canal or that anicut reservoir can be taken to ahars or ponds and that water may be utilized for irrigation purposes on a later day. Later the cattle can depend on that water because there is no water for cattle now. The land which has remained unsown, that land can also become cultivable if facility for irrigation is there.

But there should be a uniform system in all these six or seven States. Wherever there is canal water, after rabi irrigation is over, that should be diverted to tanks and ponds. Wherever there is any big reservoir like Tilaya or Konar, some efforts should be made to see that water can be taken to those places.

There should be clear directions to the NES block officials. Ministers should depend more on the non-official report. Regarding officials I can say that they are not working efficiently. I have sent to the Community Projects Minister a report and I want a repudiation of that report; or else some effective measures should be taken to see that the purpose for which these blocks have been set up, that is, the purpose for which the NES block and the community projects areas have been selected, that purpose must be achieved.

What is the good of maintaining doctors in all these areas if they are not supplied with medicines? If there is no medicine, what is the good of spending money on them? What is the good of appointing an Agricultural overseer if he is not staying there? I have seen wagons of cement lying in many blocks. I have visited many of them and I have found cement lying there, though not in all. That also, for the last two years, not

one month or two months, at a time when there is scarcity for cement. What is the good of keeping that stock, if that cement is not being used for repairing minor irrigation works? We require cement for repairing ahars—ahar is a kind of pond. For lack of cement, they are not being constructed now. There were floods last year and rains this year and some of them have got breached. They are not being repaired for want of cement of these blocks. Either have your own quarters constructed or release the cement. There is utter lack of co-ordination. Some say that this is not our department. Others say, this relates to Community Development; others say, Commerce and Industry Ministry. Some say, it relates to the State Government. People are unable to understand who is responsible for which task. Rather than keeping such a huge machinery which may not be understandable, we should make it a simple machinery so that we may easily understand where we should go. As I said, about the Food and Agriculture Ministry officers, I sent the report.

About the canal area, there are three kinds of leases: long leases, seasonal leases, and temporary leases. For long leases, the responsibility to irrigate is that of the Government. If any land remains unirrigated, the responsibility for that entirely rests on the Government. I have seen in several areas distributories where water could not go. Paddy crops collapsed for want of water. In those areas, the land rent and water rate should be remitted. I have also seen tube well areas. Just near the tube wells, I have seen fields under lease and water was not supplied. This happens because of spurious sale of water. It is good to say that water is going somewhere and somewhere it will irrigate. If there is no system or lack of regulation, and on account of that, people who enter into leases have suffered, there should be remission of water rate. There should be remission of land rent also. I suggest wherever there is failure of crop to the extent

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of 50 per cent or more, there should be remission of land rent and water rate, both.

In 1898, the Famine Committee reported that rather than spending money on relief, Government should see that the canals and other things are constructed. It was pointed out by that committee that the cost of the proposed works would be far less than the sum which would have been found necessary to be spent on famine relief in 1878 and 1874. That report was submitted in 1898. I have, seen in Bihar Rs. 5,80,77,270 were spent on providing relief since 1952 to 1957 by the Government of Bihar. Loans and advances amounted to about Rs. 8,15,99,150 and Central grants amounted to Rs. 5,45,93,000. In all they amounted to about Rs. 19½ crores. I think this expenditure need not be incurred every year. Rather than incurring such expenditure, some permanent works should be executed.

Because, today there is difficulty, I have received dozens of letters from students. They belong to paddy growing areas and they are studying in several schools and colleges throughout the country. Their fees also should be exempted for the rest of the year. Permanent works should be started and Government should see that they start development works such as construction of canals, roads etc., so that work may be provided.

I have seen one thing which is very amazing. The wheat crop failed in February-March this year, and wheat was supplied to our area. But, I have seen that wheat has not been distributed in several areas. I pointed out this fact to our authorities several times. On the 17th July, I was told by our State Minister, from your district I have received the report that they do not require wheat. When I went again, I found people needing wheat. In the N.E.S. Block they have not been able to lift any wheat

up to this time. Such lethargy should not be shown by the Government. They should see that wheat is sent to every circle and see that wheat seed is distributed. They should also see that fodder, leguminous grass and Napier grass are sown or some other kind of seeds are introduced. If helped in this regard, we will be able to fight the effects of this drought very effectively.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the conditions created by drought in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, parts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bombay, be taken into consideration."

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the conditions created by drought in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, parts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bombay, is of the opinion that a Board for the development of backward areas be established by appropriate legislation."

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the conditions created by drought in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, parts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bombay, is of the opinion that immediate steps for relief be adopted and long term measures to avoid further deterioration of the situation be actively implemented."

Mr. Chairman: Shri Naldurgker. Not in the House; not moved.

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That House having considered the conditions created by drought in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, parts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bombay, is of the opinion that immediate steps be taken in consultation with State Governments to provide cheap foodgrains to the poorer section of the people of the affected areas, on the widest possible scale and to provide them with alternative employment."

Mr. Chairman: There is one motion in the name of Shri Viswanatha Reddy. This is not admissible. He is not in the House. The three amendments are before the House for discussion.

Shri Halder: (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, I shall dwell upon the acute food crisis that the country is facing today due to acute drought in Bihar, Bengal, Eastern U.P., Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. West Bengal is seriously affected by the drought. The major rice producing districts of West Bengal, Midnapore, Twenty-four Parganas and Burdwar are seriously affected. Thousands are starving. There was a deficit of 10 per cent in 1942-43 during the famine period in Bengal. At that time, nearly 50 lakhs of people died due to starvation. Now the deficit is nearly 10 lakh tons, much greater than in 1943. Our all-India deficit is nearly 10 per cent. So, from this we can imagine how grave the food crisis in West Bengal is. Sundarbans, an area of nearly 3,000 square miles is seriously affected by drought. We expected only 25 per cent of foodgrains from this area, the area which used to supply paddy to Calcutta and neighbouring industrial areas.

I may also mention that the districts of Tarapur and Haveli Kharagpur, normally known as the granary of Bihar are facing imminent famine. It is said that people are fleeing to Assam and Nepal due to fear and frustration. Even shortage of drinking water is reported.

Almost all the ten districts of Madhya Pradesh are in the grip of drought. Chattisgarh area, which is predominantly an Adivasi area, is in continuous drought. The Supply Minister of Bihar described the drought position as grave, and even drinking water is not available in some places.

We are tired of hearing the tall talks about the achievements in the First Five Year Plan, and we are amused to see that only a year ago when our Food Minister was warned of an impending acute food crisis, he ridiculed it and told the House that there was sufficient stock of food, and that the country was in a position to export food to other countries. The Deputy Food Minister went a step further and told the House that the country was already exporting food to other countries. But from the review of the First Five Year Plan of the Government of India we know that out of 76 lakh tons of additional foodgrains envisaged during the First Plan period, only 50,40,000 tons were achieved. Through the major and minor irrigation works 85 lakhs acres of new area was expected to be made available for cultivation, but at the end of the Plan only 63 lakhs acres were actually irrigated. Government also planned to sink 5,000 tubewells, but actually only 3,525 were sunk. Out of the allotment to community development and agricultural development schemes only 84 and 63.3 per cent respectively were spent.

The policy of the Government has been now thoroughly exposed. Only a few days ago, our Food Minister at the FAO conference in Rome confessed as follows: "In North-east

[Shri Halder]

India an area of 1,67,000 square miles with a population of 79 millions subsisting mostly on agriculture is in the grip of near famine conditions. Our difficulty is likely to last during the whole of 1958 and with our present reserves and future import we are likely to be left with no foodgrains by the middle of 1958." How grave the situation is can be judged from these utterances.

The agrarian policy pursued by the Government is primarily responsible for disorganising production. Millions of share-croppers have been turned out of tens of millions of acres of land which landlords have not properly been able to cultivate. Consequently, in several States, sown area, double-cropped area and net sown area have declined

Now I come to irrigation on which Government spends crores of rupees. The results achieved so far have not been to our expectations. From the major and minor irrigation projects of the First plan the Government expected to create an additional increase of 5.59 and 4.65 lakhs of acres of land in West Bengal and Bihar respectively, for cultivation, but actually it has worked out to only 2.65 and 2.23 lakhs acres respectively, that is nearly half of what the Government expected. This is the report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee which was published recently

Insecurity of tenure is one of the main causes of this crisis. Government is not able to cope with the situation that the country is facing today and we find that everywhere there is panic, and there is frustration in the countryside. Reports of starvation deaths are coming from the rural areas almost every day. What is urgently needed at present is to depend mainly upon small irrigation works like the digging of canals, wells and tanks. In this way, the irrigation problem will be solved to some extent, and during this time of famine if

people get some work through test works etc., it will be some relief to them. Government should immediately declare all those areas seriously affected as famine areas. We would also suggest the starting of relief works, emergency repair of all minor irrigation works before the monsoon, setting up of cheap grain shops with adequate stock made within the reach of the common people and formation of food committees composed of representatives of all parties to discuss the critical situation that we are facing today.

13 hrs.

श्री कालिका सिंग : महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the conditions created by drought in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, parts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bombay, is of the opinion that a Board for the development of backward areas to be established by appropriate legislation"

भारत के जिन क्षेत्रों में सूखा या बाढ़ अधिक होते हैं, उन्हीं को हम बैकवर्ड एरिया कहते हैं। जिन क्षेत्रों के नाम इन प्रस्ताव में दिए गए हैं, इस वर्ष उन में विशेष तौर पर सूखे का असर पड़ा है। लगभग हर साल इन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में इसी प्रकार की एकीकृतकरण और नैचुरल कैलेमिटीज आती हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न इस वर्ष के सूखे का नहीं है। प्रश्न बहुत बड़ा है और वह यह है कि क्या हम सम्पूर्ण भारत के लिए कोई ऐसी नीति निर्धारित कर सकते हैं, जिस के अनुसार हम पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की

कृषि को आगे बढ़ा सकें और सारे भारत को एक साथ ले कर हम चल सकें। भारतीय संविधान में हम लोगों ने यह नीति निर्धारित की है कि हम बैकवर्ड क्लासिज को दूसरे लोगों के बराबर साना चाहते हैं। उसी तरह से दूसरी नीति यह है कि जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, हम उन को भी कृषि, रोजगार और उद्योग-धंधों के विषय में आगे बढ़े हुए क्षेत्रों के बराबर साना चाहते हैं। इन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी भाग आता है, बिहार करीब करीब पूरा आता है, राजस्थान भी उन में सम्मिलित है, उन में बम्बई के भी कुछ हिस्से हैं, मध्य प्रदेश है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश का भी कुछ हिस्सा है। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रथम या द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में कोई नीति स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। उन के लिए १५ करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं। मैल्फ हैल्प स्कीम भी रखी गई, लेकिन उस के अन्तर्गत कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया। हम को यह देखना है कि इन क्षेत्रों के लिए हम कोई असल नीति निर्धारित कर के चला सकते हैं या नहीं।

जहां तक हमारे स्टलिंग बैलेंसिज का संबंध है, वे १९४७ से लगातार घटते जा रहे हैं। ७४६ करोड़ से घट कर वह १९५७ में केवल ४०० करोड़ रह गये और अब हम उसमें से २०० करोड़ और लेने जा रहे हैं। इस पीड़ पावने का सब से बड़ा भाग विदेशों से गल्ला खरीदने में गया है। उसके लिये हम प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। फारेन एक्सचेंज—विदेशी मुद्रा—को हम इतना ज्यादा महत्व देते हैं, लेकिन उस का एक बड़ा भाग गल्ला खरीदने में व्यय हो रहा है। रिहंद डैम से उत्तर प्रदेश की कृषि की उपज में बहुत बड़ी वृद्धि होगी, यह सब जानते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि विदेशी प्लांट के लिये चार करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिये ४५ करोड़ रुपये की रिहंद डैम की पूरी योजना रोक दी गई है। इस डैम से बीसीयों करोड़ रुपये का गल्ला

हर साल पैदा किया जा सकता था। विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में हमको एक एक पैसे का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि वह गलत तौर पर तो खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है।

१९४९ में हमारी फूडग्रेन बालिसे निर्धारित की गई और उस में यह निश्चय किया गया कि हम गल्ले में अपने देश को मार्च, १९५२ तक आत्म-निर्भर कर देंगे। अगर हम उस में सफल हो गये होते, तो सचमुच हमारे सामने यह नीबत न आती। न हम को फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी महसूस होती, न प्रूनिंग की आवश्यकता पड़ती और न कोर आफ़ बी प्लैन को कोई आंच आती। हम ने देश के सामने जो बायदा किया था, हम उस को पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं। इस अवधि में कोई अनफ़ोरेसीन इवेंट्स भी नहीं हुये हैं। आखिर इसका कारण क्या है? इस संबंध में मैं एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं।

यह तय किया गया था कि जो मट्टी परपज प्रोजेक्ट्स प्रो मोर फूड कैम्पेयन से रिलेटिड हैं, हम उनको प्राथमिकता देंगे। दिसम्बर, १९४७ में रिहंद डैम योजना को शुरू कर दिया गया, जब कि सारे भारत में कोई प्लैन नहीं थी। एक्सपर्ट ओपीनियन यह थी कि वहां पर ग्रैनाइट की राक होने के कारण सम्पूर्ण विश्व में अगर प्रकृति ने कोई डैम बना रखा है, तो वह रिहंद डैम है, जो कि भारत को विश्व भर में—स्वीडन को छोड़ कर—सब से सस्ती बिजली देगा, अर्थात् डेढ़ पाई प्रति इकाई। ऐसी योजना की तरफ विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। जो रिस्वर एरियाज हैं, जो कि अच्छी तरह से कन्टीवेन्टिड हैं, उन को हम प्राथमिकता देने लगे इन्टेन्सिव कन्टीवेशन करके वहां की प्रति एकड़ पैदावार को—पंद्रह, बीस परसेंट—बढ़ा देने की नीति अपनाई लेकिन पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्रों का कोई स्याल नहीं रखा, जहां कि कृषि की उपज बहुत कम है और जहां बीस करोड़ रुपये की खान की फसल, सब की सब खत्म हो गई। रिहंद डैम योजना के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के

[श्री कालिका सिंह]

अठारह जिले—घाजमगढ़, बलिया, गोरखपुर, बाराणसी, गाजीपुर, फेजाबाद, लगसऊ, इलाहाबाद इत्यादि—और बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्से आते हैं। यह डैम पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपये का गल्ला दे सकता था, लेकिन इस पर पचास लाख रुपये खर्च करके इस को बन्द कर दिया गया और इसके लिये कोई कारण नहीं दिया गया। दामोदर बैली, भाखरा नांगल, हीराकुठ जैसी केन्द्रीय योजनाओं पर प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में २४० करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये, लेकिन रिहंद डैम पर सिर्फ़ चार करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये। पहले तो उस को बन्द कर दिया गया था, लेकिन अप्रैल, १९५५ में, जबकि प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना खत्म होने जा रही थी, उस को फिर शुरू कर दिया गया। इस बार फिर सुना था कि उसको रोका जा रहा है, क्योंकि चार करोड़ रुपये उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, लेकिन अब केन्द्रीय सरकार से आश्वासन मिला है कि उसको चलाया जायगा, क्योंकि अब उसकी उपयोगिता मालूम हो गई है। रिहंद डैम चार हजार ट्यूब वेल्वे चलायगा, जिन में से दो, तीन हजार तो अब मौजूद हैं। टांडा पम्प कैनल भी तैयार है और दोहरी घाट पम्प कैनल पर एक करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं, मगर वह अठारह लाख रुपये के लिये रुकी पड़ी है।

हमारी जो वर्तमान नीति है, उससे यह स्पष्ट ज्ञात होता है कि हम स्टील प्लांट्स को प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं।

रेलों की ११२५ करोड़ रुपये की योजना है और अब तो १४८० करोड़ हम खर्च करने की सोच रहे हैं। करीब १५ अरब रुपया उस ४८०० करोड़ में से जो हमने खर्च करने की पहले बात सोची थी, रेलों पर खर्च होगा। अब शायद कोर आफ दी प्लान ३० अरब रुपया रह जायेगा। इस में से १५ अरब रेलों के लिये रहेगा जिसका मतलब यह हुआ कि तकरीबन ५० प्रतिशत इस रेलों पर खर्च

करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा प्लान रेलवे प्लान है। हमें अब यह देखना है कि हमने एग्जिकलचर को क्या स्थान अपने प्लान में दिया है। पहले प्लान में हम एग्जिकलचर पर कुल राशि का १५ प्रतिशत खर्च कर सके हैं। इस प्लान में पहले १९ प्रतिशत खर्च करने का विचार हमारा था लेकिन अब इसको घटा कर हम १२ प्रतिशत कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक प्राथमिकताओं का संबंध है, यह उनका हाल है। पहले प्लान में इरिगेशन पर हमने २८ प्रतिशत खर्च किया लेकिन इस प्लान में घट कर हम १९ प्रतिशत पर आ गये हैं। इस प्रकार हम देख रहे हैं कि एग्जिकलचर पर हम कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अगर जिलों में जो एग्जिकलचर आफिसर काम करते हैं उनका हाल आप देखें तो उनकी दशा दयनीय है। जिलों में डिस्ट्रिक्ट एग्जिकलचर आफिसर्स होते हैं। वे इतने गरीब आदमी होते हैं कि न उनके पास कोई गाड़ी सफर करने के लिये होती है, न उनके पास कोई टी० ए० की मंजूरी होती है और न ही बी० ए० की। एग्जिकलचर डिपार्टमेंट्स उत्तर प्रदेश में है, बम्बई में है और सभी स्टेट्स के अन्दर हैं। इन सभी जगहों पर देखने में यह आया है कि इनके पास कोई स्कीम्स नहीं हैं और अगर कभी कोई स्कीम बना दी जाती है तो वह एप्रूब नहीं होती है। इसके विपरीत रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट की जो स्कीम्स होती हैं वे अच्छे अच्छे आफिसर्स द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं और फस्ट क्लास स्कीम्स होती हैं और फौरन एप्रूब हो जाती हैं। अमरीकी टेक्निशियंस उनके पास होते हैं और उनको कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती है। रेलों के लिये ३,००० इंजिन हम खरीद करने जा रहे हैं, १६०० मील का हम डबल ट्रैक करने जा रहे हैं, २४१ मील मीटर गेज लाइन को हम बाइ गेज करने जा रहे हैं, १३०० मील लाइन पर हम इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन करने जा रहे हैं, ३५ करोड़ रुपया हम रेलवे क्वाटर्स पर खर्च करने जा

रहे हैं। ये सब चीजें रेलवे प्लान के अन्दर हैं। इन सब को हमने प्राथमिकता दे रखी है। लेकिन रिहाइ डैम को हम रोके हुये हैं और बहुत से दूसरे डैम्स हैं जिनको हम रोके हुये हैं। इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स जोकि खाना देने वाली हैं उनको हम क्यों रोक रहे हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। इस प्रकार से आपने जो भी मोर फूड पर ध्यान दिया था, उसका भी कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और उस प्रिसिपल को भी हम त्याग रहे हैं। मैं आपको याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह वायदा किया था कि आप मार्च, १९५२ में देश को आत्मनिर्भर कर देंगे। ऐसा लगता है कि उस वायदे को आप भूल गये हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि हमने सात मिलियन टन यानी ७० लाख टन गल्ला की उपज प्रथम योजना में निर्धारित किया था और कहा था कि इतनी मात्रा में उत्पादन बढ़ा देंगे। दूसरे प्लान में हमने पहले १० मिलियन रखा था जिसको अब बढ़ाकर १५.५ मिलियन कर दिया गया है। लेकिन असल में आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं? हम देख रहे हैं कि हमें काफी मात्रा में गल्ला विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ रहा है। करीब तीन मिलियन टन एक साल में हम खरीद कर रहे हैं। हमारा अमरीका के साथ पी० एल० ४८० का एग्रीमेंट हुआ है। तीन चार मिलियन का हमारा एक परचेज होता है। हम से वे कहते हैं कि इस तरह से २५ बरस में और तीस बरस में हमारा गल्ला खरीदो तब हम तुम्हें इतनी मशीन देंगे। हम सिंचुएशन को टाइड ओवर करने के लिये आस्ट्रेलिया से, कनाडा से, अमरीका से गल्ला खरीदने पर मजबूर हो गये हैं बजाय इसके कि हम देश में पैदा करे। हम वे काम नहीं करते जो किसानों की भलाई के लिये जरूरी तथा गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यक हैं। हम और और चीजें करते हैं जिनको करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

इसलिये मैं अन्त में इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने एक प्रस्ताव रखा

है कि एक बोर्ड बना दिया जाये जोकि संपूर्ण भारत के लिये हो और जो बैंकवर्ड एरियाज का डिबेलेपमेंट करे। इस डिबेलेपमेंट बोर्ड में एक्सपर्ट ओपिनियन हो, इसमें एक्सपर्ट इंजीनियर्स हों और जितना भी रुपया हमें खर्च करना है उसे हम इस बोर्ड को दे दें और यही बोर्ड जितने भी कार्य करने हैं, उनको करे।

श्री बाबूदेवी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति महोदय, प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव में देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में सूखे के कारण जो गम्भीर परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उसकी ओर संकेत किया गया है। मैं केवल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में कुछ बातें निवेदन करूंगा। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल मिलाकर १४ जिले आते हैं। इन जिलों की समस्याएँ पिछले अनेक वर्षों से मिली जुली और गम्भीर सी हैं। सूखे का जो सकट है वह इस साल हमारे सामने आया है किन्तु पिछले चार वर्षों से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बाढ़, ओला वृष्टि, पछमा, कीड़े आदि के कारण मुसीबत उठा रहे हैं। इस वर्ष रबी की फसल काफी नष्ट हो गई है और खरीफ की फसल वर्तमान सूखे के कारण बहुत ही कम मात्रा में हुई है। सूखे का एक परिणाम यह भी हो रहा है कि जमीन में नमी की कमी के कारण रबी की फसल बोने में भी हमारे किसान कठिनाइयों का अनुभव कर रहे हैं।

साधारणतया जब पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों की बात की जाती है तो उसमें गोंडा और बहराइच के जिले जोड़े नहीं जाते। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने पूर्वी जिलों में बाढ़ के कारण जो सुविधायें दी हैं वे सुविधायें गोंडा जिले को नहीं दी गई हैं। न तो वहाँ के विद्यालयों की फीस माफ की गई है जैसा कि अन्य जिलों में की गई है और न वहाँ तकावी या बीज के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है। अशोक मेहता समिति ने इस ओर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का ध्यान खींचा है। अभी तक गोंडा और बहराइच में जो नेपाल से चावल का

[श्री बाजपेयी]

आयात होता था उसके कारण धान का सकट तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से कम मात्रा में दिखाई पड़ता था। लेकिन नेपाल सरकार ने अपनी नीति बदल दी है। वहाँ से धान बाबल का निर्यात बढ़ हो गया है। इसके विपरीत इन जिलों से चोरी छिपे नेपाल में बाबल जा रहा है। अशोक मेहता समिति ने इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि एक ओर तो ये जिले धान की दृष्टि से अभावग्रस्त हैं किन्तु पिछले महीने में कुल मिलाकर १६,५३,४८० मन गल्ला इन जिलों से बाहर भेजा गया है। एक ओर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें खोलकर इस क्षेत्र में गल्ले के वितरण का प्रबन्ध कर रही है, दूसरी ओर इन जिलों से गल्ले का निर्यात भी किया जा रहा है जो स्वयं भूखे हैं और सूखे से पीड़ित हैं। वे न केवल बिहार को अपितु बम्बई को भी अनाज भेज रहे हैं। खाद्य मंत्री महोदय से मैं इस संबंध में विशेष आग्रह करूंगा कि इन जिलों से अनाज के निर्यात पर पाबन्दी लगाने के सम्बन्ध में गम्भीरता में विचार करें।

अशोक मेहता समिति ने इन जिलों में जो अभाव की स्थिति है उसके भी अनेक कारण दिये हैं। यहाँ पर जमीन की कमी है, आदमी ज्यादा है और आदमी बढ़ते भी जाय रहे हैं। समिति का कहना है कि परिवार नियोजन की गम्भीरता में कांशिश की जाये। जब तक परिवार नियोजन होगा तब तक आज की परिस्थितियों का निराकरण कैसे किया जाये, इसका विचार करना आवश्यक है। आज जो परिस्थिति है वह अत्यन्त गम्भीर है। बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिये जो भी यत्न किये गये हैं वे प्रयत्न अपर्याप्त हैं, अप्रभावी हैं। पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में जो भी धन-राशि इस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए व्यय की जानी चाहिये थी उसमें ने आधी से कुछ अधिक धनराशि व्यय की गई है। दूसरी योजना में ८ करोड़ २६ लाख रुपया बाढ़ निरोधक योजनाओं पर खर्च किया जाना

चाहिये। अभी तक केवल ४८ लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया है। अशोक मेहता समिति ने इस प्रगति को बहुत मन्द बताया है।

अभी हमारे एक मित्र रिहाड़ बांध की चर्चा कर रहे थे। उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता और वहाँ के चुने हुये निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि अपने हृदय में यदि अनुभव करते हैं कि केन्द्र की सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति उपेक्षा की नीति बरत रही है तो इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की वर्तमान नीतियाँ उत्तरदायी हैं। जब कभी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में इस प्रकार की शिकायत की जाती है तो उनसे कहा जाता है कि केन्द्र में उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्रियों की संख्या अधिक है, इसलिये अगर बाध आदि न हुये तो काम चल सकता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि केन्द्र में उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्री अधिक हैं, किन्तु उनका चयन करना तो प्रधान मंत्री का काम है। किन्तु मंत्रियों की भरमार बाढ़ों के रोकने के लिये बांधों का तो स्थान नहीं ले सकती। उनसे सिखाई नहीं हो सकती। उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता इस बात की आशा करती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रति जो उसकी उपेक्षा की नीति है, उसमें परिवर्तन करेगी।

अभी कुछ दिन हुये एक मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को कुछ मीठा बोलना सीखना चाहिये। अगर केन्द्र में कुछ प्राप्त करना है तो मीठी भाषा में मागना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश के निर्माण की योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं तब कौन मीठा बोलता है और कौन कड़वा बोलता है, क्या उसके अनुसार उन योजनाओं की प्राथमिकता का निर्धारण किया जायगा? अभी भी सूखे के कारण जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है उसे समझने में राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों असमर्थ सिद्ध हुई हैं वहाँ सस्ते अनाज की गल्ले की दुकानों की कमी है। हर एक पंचायत क्षेत्र में एक सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान होनी चाहिये। तीन, तीन

गोल से लोग घाते हैं और लाइनों में खड़े रहते हैं, आप ही बतलाइये कि एक दिन की मजदूरी छोड़ कर कौन भनाज लेना पसन्द करेगा ? आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सस्ते गन्ने की सरकारी दुकानों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय और उन पर मोटा भनाज भी दिया जाय । इस भनाज में चोर बाजारी भी होती है । अवांछनीय लोगों के हाथ में इन दुकानों के लाइसेंस पड़ गये हैं । इसकी ठीक तरीके से छानबीन की जानी चाहिये । लेकिन समस्या केवल भनाज वितरण की ही नहीं । लोग भनाज खरीदें, इसके लिये उनके पास पैसा भी होना चाहिये । भ्रष्ट का अभाव तो है ही, लोगों के पास क्रय शक्ति का भी अभाव है । उनके पास पैसा नहीं है जिससे बड़े हुये भनाज के दाम वे दे सकें । इस दृष्टि से तात्कालिक उपाय के रूप में वहाँ टैस्ट वर्क्स भी शुरू किये जाने चाहियें । बीज और तकावी का प्रबन्ध भी आवश्यक है । साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में जो गन्ने की मिलें हैं जो बन्द हो जाती हैं और जिसके कि कारण किसानों को हानि उठानी पड़ती है, वे गन्ने की मिलें निरन्तर काम करती रहें और इस क्षेत्र में जितना भी गन्ना पैदा होता है, वह ठीक तरीके से बेरा जाय, इस और भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

श्री अशोक मेहता समिति ने उत्तर प्रदेश को पूर्वी जिलों की समस्याओं का निरूपण करने में बहुत कुशलता दिखाई है लेकिन उसका हल कैसे किया जायगा, इस संबंध में समिति की सिफारिशें केवल दूर-गामी उपायों की ओर संकेत करती हैं । आवश्यकता तात्कालिक उपाय अपनाने की है और यह तात्कालिक उपाय राज्य सरकार तब तक नहीं अपना सकती जब तक कि उसे केन्द्र की ओर से पूरी सहायता तथा जो आवश्यक साधन हैं, उनको उपलब्ध नहीं किया जाता ।

धामी धामी वहाँ से जो खबरें आ रही हैं उनसे पता चला है कि सूखे के जो कागज

बनाये जा रहे हैं उसमें भी गोलमाल किया जा रहा है । खरीफ में दो फसलें होती हैं, एक क्वारी की फसल और एक अगहनी की फसल । मगर सूखे का जो कागज बनाया जा रहा है वह केवल अगहनी के आधार पर बनाया जा रहा है और उसका नतीजा यह है कि दोनों में मिलाकर अगर किसी किसान का १२ आने नुकसान हुआ है तो केवल अगहनी के कारण वह नुकसान ४ आने रह जाता है । सरकारी कर्मचारी अगर सहृदयता से और जनता की सहायता करने की भावना से इस संकटकाल में काम नहीं करेंगे और इस दृष्टि से प्रांतीय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारें मजबूत नहीं होंगी तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के इन जिलों में अकाल की परिस्थिति पैदा हो जायगी । हमें एक ऐसे संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा जो हमारी सारी विकास की योजनाओं को खटाई में डाल देगा । इसलिये आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि समय रहते इस परिस्थिति का निराकरण करने के लिये प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये । अन्यथा ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Ghosal. Before the hon Member starts, I may just warn Members who are to speak that they will not be allowed more than ten minutes each. The time at our disposal is very short and I have got a very long list before me; I want to accommodate at least four more Members. So I will request the hon. Member not to take more than ten minutes.

Shri Ghosal: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country is now faced with a food crisis due to drought. If the Government had taken note of this earlier, then of course the country would not have been faced with this position. We could have taken notice of this. In India, the climatic condition is such that one good monsoon season comes after three or four years of drought. To avoid drought, we should have taken those steps by which we could have prevented this deplorable situation.

[Shri Ghosal]

One of the main reasons for this drought is want of irrigation. Now, our Government have directed their attention to the major irrigation problems and with that purpose, they have erected major irrigation works. At the same time, they have been callous as regards minor irrigation projects which could have provided the farmers with water in the drought seasons.

We find from reports that in the First Five Year Plan, the financial expenditure target for major irrigation projects was 92 per cent whereas the physical production target to be achieved was 47 per cent; as against this, in the case of minor irrigation projects, though the financial expenditure target was 63 per cent, the physical production target was 91 per cent. Therefore, from these statistics, we find that if we had directed our attention in improving minor irrigation projects, we could, of course, have avoided the present situation.

There are four considerations as regards major irrigation projects due to which farmers receive less advantage from them. Firstly, the outlay is bigger—at least the financial commitments are so. Secondly, there is the question of foreign exchange. Thirdly, the production capacity of the major irrigation projects is long-term, and lastly, the water tax is too high.

As regards the Damodar Valley project, what has been the total effect in our State of West Bengal. At least the districts of Hooghly, Howrah and Burdwan were to be irrigated from the water of the Damodar river. Now, after the project was completed, the Damodar river has been completely dried up, and all the subsidiary irrigation channels are, at the same time, dry. Therefore, it is impossible for the people of these three districts to get any water from the Damodar river. Of course, in the district of Burdwan, water is available, but the tax is so high that farmers do not take any water from those irrigation chan-

nels. For this reason, the Azoka Mehta Committee has rightly observed that for the first two or three years water from these major irrigation projects must be free of cost. In our province, these irrigation channels—the subsidiary channels—were mainly fed by the river water. In Bengal which is full of rivers, the rivers have now silted up. I can mention there the Ganges and other rivers. Everybody knows that Ganges is going on silting and this problem is a problem not only for West Bengal but it is a problem for the whole of India because there is danger to the port of Calcutta also. Other rivers like the Rupnarain, Damodar, Haldi, Saraswati, Silai, Dwarakesh and others which used to feed the subsidiary channels of West Bengal have dried up and naturally people are in want of water in times of drought.

I can also enumerate some canals like the Midnapur canals and the Joint Stuart canal which used to supply water to three or four districts, taking water from the rivers. Since the rivers have silted up, these canals are also naturally dry and it is not possible to get water for irrigation through these channels. Much attention should have been paid to the dredging up of the silt of these rivers so that the people may obtain water through the subsidiary channels.

In West Bengal there is no system of irrigation through wells or tanks. The soil there is so moist that if you dig a cubit water will be available. Even there a major part of the area is suffering from drought.

In the Community Projects and the N.E.S. Blocks—I have visited some of them—their main attention is directed towards the improvement of rural health and roads and not the irrigation facilities. Our Government's main attention should have been diverted to the network of minor irrigation projects by which water can be channelised to the lands of the farmers.

In West Bengal during the monsoon we get floods and in times of drought we get nothing but starvation. Therefore, if we do not dredge up these silted rivers and make arrangements for the cultivators to get water for irrigation from these major irrigation projects, it may not be possible to avoid the seriousness of the drought. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture that he should take immediate notice of this so that more stress is laid on the improvement of the minor irrigation projects and proper arrangements are made for the farmers getting canal water from the major works free of cost. If that is done we think that we shall be able to avoid the drought and food production will not be hampered during seasons of drought.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Shri Ignace Beck (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Sir, I come from a province called South Bihar and more properly called the Chota-Nagpur Division. I had not given notice to speak on this subject today but since the matter has been raised and the area from which I come seems to be totally neglected and needs to be looked after and brought to the notice of the Central Government, I rise to speak. It is an area where the people are poor and the country is undulating and full of forests and by nature unproductive. The irrigation system that is being carried on in the plains is totally unsuitable there. There we need mostly minor irrigation such as tanks, reservoirs, wells and so forth. From the time of the British Government we have been trying this. Our present Government has also taken up that line and they have spent something like lakhs and lakhs of rupees, but the result is almost nil. The country seems not to have benefited from the efforts made by Government. The officers that are there seem to be foreigners to that place; they do not seem to realise

exactly what the position, what the problem is there. So, from the time of the Grow More Food Campaign huge amounts have been spent—I should rather say more correctly, that huge amounts have been wasted and the result is almost nil. The result is shown only on paper.

Whenever there is a flood in the plains we find from the Central Ministers and other high officials flying there and having a survey from the planes. Whenever there is a drought the Ministers go there and enquire into the affairs. But I would ask them whether they have ever gone to Chota-Nagpur when there is a drought and when there is a clamour for doing justice to them. Even the Food and Irrigation Ministers have not gone and seen the situation there.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I have been there.

Shri Ignace Beck: Not enough, and not gone there for study but for sight seeing. Probably you have just gone to Ranchi and returned.

I have not much to say but to insist that that area has to be looked after. Indeed, it is a well-known place just because there are so many precious minerals, but not because of the human wealth. This area was known in former days as Jharkhand, Jharkhand means a hill district where the people are poor and backward as in other hilly areas. So, the tribals, who mostly inhabit it, are exceedingly backward and poor; they are ignorant; they have no literature; they have no organ to voice their feelings or to raise their voice to be heard by the Government here. They bear in silence their difficulties and if we do not attend very minutely to their grievances, people will suffer and die. Actually there had been several reports that due to drought and other things, people had died of starvation. Government has enquired and says

[Shri Ignace Beck]

that people did not die of starvation but they have died because they have been eating some jungle herbs. They could get nothing else and they were hungry and so they did eat which was available and they have died of indigestion. It is quite natural. Government will say that it is not death due to hunger but that there was some sort of diarrhoea or something like that. In effect this is death due to hunger.

This area is called the Jharkhand area, full of forests. There is even a party called the Jharkhand Party after its name and I want to show how Congress had been rooted this time totally by it from this area. 32 Members are there from the Jharkhand Party in Bihar Assembly. We are eight here now in the Parliament.

An Hon. Member: Is that because of the drought?

Shri Ignace Beck: It is because of the discontent, because you do not attend to their grievances. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may not feel disturbed at the interruption.

Shri Ignace Beck: I would only ask the hon. Minister to look over these areas well. Survey the place. It is true that big irrigation schemes cannot often be taken up. It is a hilly area but you have got living streams. You can have reservoirs and dams. They should be seriously planned out. Merely saying that this is an area which could not be irrigated will do no good. We have got to have two full meals a day in whatever way possible. One way of doing it is to have irrigation projects. Otherwise people will remain discontent with the hunger that exists there. We have to take very effective measures and seriously plan things out. The people there are very amenable. They are Adivasis and they will be serviceable in every way possible to the country.

So, I would once more request you Sir, to look to these minor irrigation works very seriously and conscientiously.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the drought question is acute. I do not want to go into the question as to what should or could have been done and take the time of the House because it is assumed that emergent measures must be taken and I will go into the question at once. I have put forward an amendment in which I have said that certain immediate steps must be thought of.

In September last, the Food Minister himself made a statement in Parliament where he said that in Bengal there was great scarcity. He has said:

"Later on rains were belated and owing to drought conditions, sowing and transplantation of paddy was delayed causing unemployment to agricultural workers The two districts of Nadia and 24 Parganas, between themselves, have just less than half the population of displaced persons many of whom are not fully rehabilitated."

Drought conditions have come to make these conditions still more acute. Nadia and the 24 Parganas seem to be affected one way or the other; either they are affected by floods or by drought; that seems to be the cycle followed by nature. I realise that the Minister cannot lay his hands on nature or that he could do something about it. But immediate relief measures have to be thought of.

It has been admitted that in the State of West Bengal the production of rice in 1957-58 would be 34.50 lakhs tons as against 43.00 lakhs tons produced in 1956-57. Making allowance for wastage, seed etc. not more than 31.1 lakhs tons would be available in 1958. We leave a big gap. Bengal is

estimated to need about 43 lakh tons and so another 12 lakh tons would be needed from the Centre to tide over this problem and I hope the Minister will bear this in mind.

Another thing that has to be immediately thought of is this. I think Bombay has been cordoned off but Calcutta has not. The Centre should take up the onus of feeding the sixty lakhs of the population as was done in 1943. This arrangement continued for ten years. If that is done, that would reduce the stress on rural areas and some relief could be got. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion and see if this could not be done.

Then, the insects spoil what crops are there. Insecticides have to be distributed quickly. There have been frantic wires and I have some with me here. In Nadia the peasants are not able to pay for insecticides. They must be sent to these places to save what little crop is there if anything has to be saved at all.

These are the three things that need to be seen to. A word about the distribution in the fair price shops. After the cordoning off of Calcutta, as in Bombay, there should be some directive as to equitable distribution of what food there is. The peasant today is poor and has no money. He cannot take advantage of the cards given to him. So, what happens is this. These cards are taken by the other people and the whole stock of the rice is sold at a high price in the market. Thus it does not benefit the people in the lower strata of society.

I am speaking about the countryside of Nadia particularly and West Bengal in general because I know of them. The food situation is acute all over India. It would help if the Food Department and the Food Commissioner look into the distribution very quickly. It should be done if the lives of the people are to be saved.

About the long term measures it looks very bad when we see drought

conditions prevailing. It is a bad thing that there are so many irrigation projects and yet the drought conditions prevail. This is something to be looked into. I would ask the Minister to consider the aspect of small and big irrigation schemes. It is imperative that water should be given at a reasonably low rate or free to the cultivator. Otherwise, it will not help the Five Year Plan nor will it help the Grow More Food programme.

Sir, I would like to bring to your notice a small item. I think the speaker before me has also referred to this, and that is about the tube-well irrigation. There have been 5,600 tube-wells constructed in the First Five Year Plan. 4,000 tube-wells have been provided for under the Second Plan. Wells capable of providing irrigation to about two million acres of land have already been constructed, which would give an additional yield of about a million tons of food. All this is on paper. But what has happened? Why has the whole scheme not come into effect? It is partly because power has not been given and the channels have not been constructed. That is the reason why full development under the tube-well scheme has not taken place.

If this scheme is to help the cultivators, it must be thought of at once, because the drought is there whereas the remedy is not there. What is the use of irrigation schemes if they do not help the cultivators during drought conditions? If water comes very much later it is of no use. Irrigation schemes are meant to give water to the crops. Water must be there at the time when it is needed. It should be given as fast as possible so that it will give the most beneficial results. Like the army, the idea is, to get there "fastest, with the mostest".

There is another point. There is the Grow More Food Campaign. It is perfectly true that it must be carried on. At the same time we must also carry on a campaign to conserve food. Conservation of food has been the

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury]

ally of agriculturists all over the world. It must be realised that 25 per cent. to 45 per cent. of the food we grow is just wasted because we cannot conserve it. There is no way to keep it, no way to preserve it. Food preservation to tide us over this emergency should be the primary aim on the side of the Government. I think Dr. Deshmukh remarked sometime in Bombay that whenever production increased, actually the return to the farmer was even less than what he got when the production was less. That is a fact particularly in India, because vegetables and fruits sometimes sell at twelve annas a maund! The producer really gets very little advantage from what he produces.

If we can conserve all that we produce, we can even export our food products to foreign countries and thus save our foreign exchange. We can thus pay for the cereal that we are having to import, which we will have to import for the next few years at least. The Asoka Mehta Food Enquiry Committee has said that we must learn to live with shortages for the next few years to come. So, we can export our food products by conserving them with the help of the canning industry, refrigeration and other conserving processes. I think the money spent merely on Grow More Food Campaign, although it must go on, should also be diverted to this sort of work, so that we can tide over the emergency for the next few years to come. This must, I think, constitute the main scheme on the part of the Government.

With that, Sir, I would only appeal to the Government that the 12 lakh tons needed for Bengal should find favour in their eyes. If there is any way of asking for it that I know of, I ask for it with all the emphasis at my command. And, as in 1943 Calcutta was cordoned off that must be done at once so that the 12 lakh tons can be really utilised for the rural areas to a greater extent. I hope the Centre will help to get over the

emergency, because this emergency is a nation-wide emergency, and the Plan will not succeed unless the people are fed. The people must be fed. Sir, I do not think the core of the Plan is only steel, the core of the Plan is food.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate my friends who have brought up this motion and thus giving us an opportunity to discuss, to my mind, the most serious problem before us. It is a matter of great regret that although the drought this time affects as many as eight States and eight crores of people, the Government did not think it proper to take the earliest opportunity of bringing this matter before the House.

Although this is a natural calamity, there is nothing unnatural about it. If you take into account the conditions that have been confronting us, it will be seen that successively for years this situation develops either in the shape of floods or drought. There are certain areas in the country which are repeatedly affected by the situation. And, on the face of it, while we plan for production if we do not take into account this natural calamity our food production target is not going to be achieved. It is strange that the planners have completely ignored this aspect.

This is not a State problem as it is sometimes said. As some Members have already pointed out, this is a national problem. It affects as many as eight States and it should be taken up as a national emergency measure. But what do we find? We find that whenever there is talk of drought, when there is failure of crops, when people clamour for more food supply, there is an announcement from the Minister of the Government of India saying that we have enough stocks and nobody need worry about it. When you go to the States there also you find an announcement that people are not to worry, we won't permit anybody to starve on account of want

of food because we have sufficient stocks. This is a vicious circle in which we are placed, because repeated attempts are made to hide facts and not to admit the real conditions prevailing in the country.

I will only mention about Orissa whose present position, perhaps, is not fully realised at the centre. Sir, it is known to everybody that Orissa is a State where, although it supplies food to the national pool, people live at a semi-starvation stage, so to say. There is lack of purchasing power. At the same time, rice is the only produce on which the people depend. But, successively for the last four years there has been drought and there have been floods. Only a year before about Rs. 16 crores was spent in these affected areas. And, this time, according to the Minister's own admission the crop failure has been to the extent of 55 per cent. to 60 per cent. The rice production of Orissa is about 20 lakh tons. On account of the failure of crops, according to the Minister's own admission, in terms of rice the loss of production in Orissa this year will be about 13 lakh tons. The surplus will be about 7 lakh tons. The requirements according to population will be about 17 lakh tons. I have seen statements by the spokesmen of the Government of Orissa that they have a stock of about 5 lakh tons of rice. I want to ask the Minister, how are they going to meet this deficiency? Are the Government of India prepared to supply them rice at the cheap rate at which they get rice from Orissa? I also find—it is according to the reply given by the Food Minister to a question—that as yet there has been no request from the Government of Orissa for any special grants or loans for drought relief during the current year. On the other hand, when the Chief Minister of Orissa was here I had a personal talk with him. He said that they have submitted schemes and they are waiting for the sanction of the Government of India. I do not know which of the two statements is correct. I find that this thing is not properly being tackled.

You will find another feature. In Orissa, there have been starvation deaths. The names of the persons have been given. In the Koraput district, which is an adivasi-populated district, in a village called Boodapalli, six persons have died on account of starvation. In a village Gudumpetah, three persons have died. This is not a report given by any member of any political party. This is a report given by a Bhoodan worker who has lived among these people for a number of years and who has known them personally and who has known their families. He has come out with a statement that because people do not get food, many people have died. Now, we have sufficient stock. But how does it reach the people? Therefore, this is an emergency. This emergency is not realised at the proper quarters.

When there is a demand to declare these areas as famine areas, there is always the talk that the Famine Code is such that the present conditions are not sufficient to bring in vogue the Famine Code. I say that at the present moment, when the transport facilities are there, there may not be famine, so to say, but why not amend that Act so that when near-famine conditions prevail, as the Minister himself admits, all facilities may be given to the scarcity and drought-stricken areas as are given during the famine conditions, and so that the authorities may immediately, without waiting for the sanction of the higher quarters, do things?

Therefore, what I feel is, these problems have not been tackled properly. Even the Asoka Mehta Committee, which has discussed this matter, has also said that the problem of these areas should receive special attention at the hands of the State or the Union Government. The problem is mainly that of lack of irrigation facilities. In this atomic age, we are experimenting on so many things and spending crores of rupees. I want to know why we are not making an attempt to experiment on artificial rains. We must provide artificial rains, in this scientific

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

age, in these areas which are affected by drought. Has the Ministry of Food and Agriculture got any plan in this regard?

You will find that even the irrigation facilities which were provided during the first Plan period were not utilised. What is the reason? It is not only so in the case of major irrigation projects? I have figures here regarding famine conditions in Bihar. Shri Rajendra Singh is not here; he would have given you a graphic account of the situation prevailing there. But I have a very authentic report which says that in Bihar it was expected that other than tube-wells, an additional area to be irrigated would be about 10.96 lakh acres. But actually, the total area developed is 5.59 lakh acres only and the irrigated area which was utilised was only 2.65 lakh acres. As regards tube-wells, the proposal was about one lakh acre. Even then, the target has not been achieved. This has been stated by the Planning Commission in a letter to the Chief Minister of Bihar

Now, the Central Ministry would say, "it is just a State subject. What shall we do if they do not work?" I want to know really, if it is a State subject, "Have you no responsibility whatsoever? Will you permit the people to die, while quarrelling amongst ourselves as to whether it is a State subject or a Union subject?" Therefore, I would say that we must move in a manner as to give a feeling to the country that the Plan is going to fail unless we tackle this most immediate problem before us.

I have a few suggestions to give, because I feel that it is a national emergency requiring our national efforts. If we do not tackle it on a national scale, national effort would not be made. Therefore, I suggest that immediately there must be certain things which should be taken up, that is, those things which will affect future production also. Interest-free loans should be given to the agriculturists

for future cultivation. Minor irrigation schemes should be immediately worked out. Alternative occupation should be provided to the people and in land revenue and water rates, there should be remission. There should be a moratorium on private debts and even co-operative loans.

As my friend has pointed out, if it is possible, remission of fees to the students hailing from these areas, should be given. At the same time, fair-price shops should also be opened. Of course, in some of the States, they have started it. At least in each Panchayat area, there should be a fair-price shop so that the people near-about can go to those shops and purchase rice. Of course, land reforms should also be taken up. That is a long-term measure, but I would expect the hon. Minister to emphasise this point. As has been decided by the Planning Commission this time and by the Conference of Ministers of Agriculture also, the Governments in the States should take up this matter as an important item and within a fixed time they should have land reforms.

If all these things are taken up, I feel that we will be able to tide over this difficulty. This should not be treated as a political problem. Everyone in this country is prepared to extend his helping hand in tiding over this difficulty, provided the Government has a scheme which will really benefit the people.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully associate myself with, and share the anxiety of, the Prime Minister regarding the deteriorating food situation and regarding the scarcity and the semi-famine conditions prevailing in some parts of this country, to which he referred in a press statement immediately after his return from Japan and specially on the floor of this House while discussing the Plan.

Lately there has been an upward rise in the index figures, so far as the price of foodgrains is concerned, by 23.4 by the middle of 1957. The instability of food prices has been a great hardship to the poorer sections and to those people who are at the lowest strata of society. Specially added to this evil is the malpractice of hoarding which is indulged in by the anti-social elements and which has worried the deteriorating situation in foodgrains. Though the Government has been armed with special powers to confiscate the stock and to ameliorate the present conditions, it has utterly failed to tackle the food situation to bring these anti-social elements to work.

The rise in the prices also has been attributed to the sharp inflationary tendency prevailing in this country. In the progressive economy of the country, we feel that a certain amount of inflation is necessary. But, at the same time, we should realise that it is just like a malignant growth and unless it is checked in time, it will create greater harm to the very economy of the country. The Asoka Mehta Committee—the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee—has most aptly cautioned the Government to have vigilance over their inflationary policy and to check inflation in time. But the Government have completely failed in this policy and we find prices rising from day-to-day.

The heavy outlay of large capital in the first Five Year Plan and in the first year of the second Five Year Plan to the tune of Rs. 710 crores has hardly gone to the pocket of the poorer section of society. We find that this amount has not increased the purchasing power. Most of this money has gone to the pockets of the richer or the middle-class of the society and it has not in any way gone to help the poorer people in raising their standard of living or their purchasing power. This is the overall picture of the country.

Coming to Orissa, the table has turned this year in this State. For all these years Orissa has been exporting rice and has been a surplus State, and its surplus food has been going all these years to the various deficit pockets of the country, though at great sacrifice on the part of the local agriculturist of the State, because from the various figures supplied to us, we find that the procurement in Orissa has been all along at the lowest price. The lowest price has been paid to the Orissa agriculturist and he has suffered for his country. He has starved and at the same time has kept the other people fed.

This year there has been drought in that State. Our average annual rainfall is 55 inches, but this year we had 35 inches of rainfall and that too not in time. In most cases, the seeds would not germinate and even if they germinated, because there was no rain in the earlier part of the season, the seedlings dried up. In some cases the transplantation of paddy was delayed by about a month and there were also the various insects. All these factors taken together have brought about the complete failure of the paddy crop in that State. There has been a complete failure of the autumn crop, because there has been no irrigation facility for those high lands where autumn crop is grown.

So far as the winter crop is concerned, in most of these lands there are no irrigation facilities and whatever amount has been spent in the first Five Year Plan for the minor irrigation projects has been a complete failure. That might be due to our lack of technical personnel or bad selection of site or inefficiency in the execution of work. But the fact remains that most of the minor irrigation projects have been a total failure. So, all our 80 million acres of paddy land were not properly irrigated. This year the nature betrayed us, because we did not have regular rainfall. So, this semi-famine condition is prevailing there.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Mr. Dwivedy, the previous speaker, has brought to the notice of the House some starvation deaths in Koraput District. It is a fact. This startling news was brought to light by a social worker. This can be verified by the Central Government through their own sources. I definitely say that because those people could not get anything to eat, they took recourse to eating some jungle roots and that led to their death. This fact was immediately contradicted by the Chief Minister, but at the same time, I request the Central Government to verify these facts through their own intelligence organisation and remedy the situation.

Koraput and Phulbani are the two worst-affected districts in this State. In Phulbani district, I can say from my own experience that there has been a mass exodus of people because they are not getting any food to eat in their villages. They go in search of work but they cannot get any work in the villages. So, they leave the villages and go elsewhere. This is the situation prevailing in Orissa State.

I beg to submit three or four suggestions which may be considered by the Ministry concerned. Firstly, complete stoppage of export of rice from the State; secondly, establishment of fairprice foodgrain shops in the various deficit areas; thirdly, large-scale developmental and relief works should be provided. In the Second Five Year Plan there was a proposal to start two railway lines from Rourkela to Talcher and Sambalpur to Titlagarh. These works should be immediately taken up to provide work to the people.

Then, some new licences are being given for setting up rice mills in the State. 13 such licences have been given, of which 8 have been given to my own district. Though there is no case for setting up new rice mills, they were given on grounds of political patronage to persons who helped the party in power in the last

elections. These licences should be cancelled because this will completely upset the conditions there and throw thousands of paddy-huskers out of employment. Lastly, I suggest more allocation of funds to Orissa in the second Five Year Plan. So far as allocations of funds are concerned, we find that in West Bengal the *per capita* allocation is Rs. 50; Bombay Rs. 77; Punjab Rs. 104; Assam Rs. 63 and Orissa Rs. 40. Our standard of living is the poorest; compared with the national average *per capita* income which stands at Rs. 275, our *per capita* income is only Rs. 65. So, if the Central Government are sincere about raising the standard of living in these areas and to remove the regional disparity, they should spend more money on Orissa.

Finally, I fully endorse the view of the Foodgrain Enquiry Committee regarding socialisation of trade in foodgrains for the purpose of stabilisation of prices and putting an end to speculation. In all important countries, we find greater State intervention in foodgrains. In Canada, there is the Canadian Wheat Board, which being a Crown Corporation exercises internal and external monopoly in regard to trade in foodgrains in that country. Similarly, if there are price stabilisation boards assisted by non-official advisory councils at the district, State and Central level, it will go a long way in tackling the food situation.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; I wanted to call one or two other Members, but there is no time. I have to call the hon. Minister.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I would like to put one question before the Minister speaks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called the hon. Minister.

Shri A. P. Jain: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the House is aware that there is going to be a debate on food on the 28th. That debate will, of course, deal with larger aspects of the food problem. The discussion today is one of a limited character, namely, the conditions arising from drought affecting certain parts of the country. I shall, therefore, confine myself primarily to this limited aspect of the question.

I am thankful to hon. Members for the various suggestions they have made and I can assure them that both the Food and Agriculture Ministry at the Centre and the Agriculture Ministries in the States will pay due regard to the suggestions made by hon. Members.

The first question that occurs is how did this drought arise and when did this arise? This year the rains started a little late, but then they did not affect the sowing of the crop to any substantial degree. However they slackened earlier and they failed in a particular part of the year, I mean the last week of September and the beginning of October. In Bihar and adjoining areas there is the Hathi rainfall which occurs between 25th September and 10th October normally. It ranges between 2½" to 4". This year that rain practically failed, the result being that whatever crops were there in the field, were adversely affected. And the rains failed to an extent that the soil was deprived of its moisture and the prospects of the sowing of the rabi crops were also adversely affected.

As the motion says, the areas affected are: Bihar, parts of West Bengal, parts of Orissa, the whole of Eastern U.P., parts of M.P. and parts of Bombay. Bombay is a separate proposition. But the other whole area constitutes one block, covering an area of about 170,000 sq. miles, having a population of about eight crores.

There is no doubt that the crops has suffered quite heavily. Some estimates based on visual inspection by a

large number of employees of the State Governments have been formed. But that assessment is not wholly reliable and firm assessments can be made only when the crop ripens and the crop-cutting experiments are done. Nonetheless, we cannot sit quiet all this time, waiting for the firm assessments and, therefore, on a rough basis we have come to the conclusion that the loss over the whole area may be anything between three million tons and four million tons. The crop mostly affected is rice.

The failure of crop has presented two problems—a short term problem and a long term problem. The short term problem arises directly from the failure of the crop and the long term problem is connected with this drought only to the extent that it has drawn pointed attention to this difficult area. The only method of meeting the immediate conditions arising out of the drought is to make adequate provision for the supply of foodgrains. That can be done either by internal procurement or by imports from abroad.

As the House is well aware, our food situation has of late been causing sufficient concern and there are not much prospects of making up the deficit of this area by internal procurement. Therefore, we have to resort to the alternative method of importing food from abroad. We have made an assessment of the present availability of food in the country, our reserve stocks, prospective imports and whatever prospects we have of procurement.

Fortunately, while the difficulty is one of big magnitude, we are in a somewhat better position to face the immediate situation. At the moment, the Central Government and the State Governments have a stock of a little over a million tons of wheat and rice—about three-fourths of wheat and one-fourth of rice. Besides that, there are more or less firm arrangements for the import of more than

[Shri A. P. Jain]

one and a half million tons of food-grains. Yet, all that we have with us can carry us on only for a few months.

We have started negotiations with some of the important exporting countries of the world for supply of food-grains. The House is aware that during the recent visit of Mr. Bensen, I had discussions with him. I placed before him the requirements of food-grains arising out of this drought situation. I have also given him a rough estimate of our requirements. He was very sympathetic. While he could not make any firm commitments on the spot, he said that immediately after reaching the States he will consider India's request sympathetically.

We have also had some talks of a preliminary nature with Canada, another country which is in a position to supply fairly large quantities of wheat. As the House is aware, Canada has allocated 7 million dollars under the Colombo Plan for the purchase of wheat. We are making immediate arrangements for the import of 1,20,000 tons of wheat, which would be purchased out of this amount. Yet, we have to make arrangements for the import of much larger quantities. We are also exploring the possibility of importing wheat from certain other countries.

While the wheat position of the world is quite comfortable and we shall be in a position to import wheat from abroad, it is not so in the case of rice. Maybe that we may be able to purchase some maize and milo and in certain parts of the country these foodgrains are normally consumed by the people. But the rice position of the world is very difficult.

This year Burma's crop has also suffered as our crop, though not to the same extent and from the information that we have received, the exportable surplus of Burma is going to be considerably less than what it was last year. The carry over stocks are also less. Rice is available in

small quantities in certain other countries. But, then, as the House is well aware, there is our foreign exchange difficulty. In the case of wheat it has been possible for us to import it; under American PL 480, when we do not have to pay for our purchase in terms of foreign exchange. But, so far as rice is concerned, we have to pay in terms of foreign exchange. That creates an additional difficulty. Firstly, the availability of rice in the world market is very very limited. Secondly, even if rice were available, because of our foreign exchange difficulties, we may not be able to buy rice in any substantial quantity.

During the past few months we have been trying to propagate the use of wheat in predominantly rice-eating areas and the results have been quite successful. While I can state with a good deal of confidence that we shall make sufficient foodgrains available to the affected areas to meet their requirements, yet, it is difficult for me to hold out the hope that we shall be able to meet all the requirements of the States affected in terms of rice.

The next important thing is the machinery of distribution. I want the House to clearly realise what are the responsibilities of the Central Government and what are the responsibilities of the State Governments. That does not mean that we do not want to work in a co-ordinated manner. None-the-less, under the Constitution, both the Centre and the States have their responsibilities. The responsibility for making food available to the State Governments is mine. May be, I may not be able to supply the particular kind of food, but the overall quantity needed will be supplied by us. The distribution is entirely in the hands of the State Governments. I know that there have been some complaints about distribution. I do not say that the distributing machinery is perfect. Still, I have no doubt in my mind that the distributing machinery has, of late improved greatly. In particular, in certain

areas where identity cards have been issued for the purpose of obtaining a certain quantity of rice or wheat or wheat and rice, things have very much improved. The criticism which has been offered by hon. Members about the distributing machinery will be conveyed to the State Governments and I hope they will pay due attention to the points raised here.

There is yet another very important thing to which more than one hon. Member has referred, that is the question of purchasing power. Immediately that I got news of the failure of the Hathia rains I paid a visit to Bihar. I went to some districts, I went to fields, I myself saw the crop. I went to Chota Nagpur, I went into the interior and saw the crop. This question of purchasing power is certainly going to create a major problem. These areas are very densely populated. Per capita availability of land is small, and the people there normally live on the verge of subsistence. Failure of crop, therefore, means a very serious thing for them, in particular, as the rabi crop had also failed.

Immediately on my return, I had consultations with the Planning Commission and with some other departments and we constituted a team of officers which has visited a number of States affected and which will be visiting the rest of the States. The main task of this team is firstly to make a more accurate assessment of the losses and secondly to examine the minor irrigation and other labour utilising schemes with a view to provide employment for the people. They are doing their task. I do hope that, as a result of their work, it will be possible to create more work. These are some of the things to which we are paying due attention: to sum up again, to make sufficient quantities of food available, to request the States to gear up their distributing machinery and to lend a helping hand in creating employment.

Hon. Members have referred to various schemes, major irrigation and

minor irrigation schemes, seed multiplication schemes, fertiliser schemes, etc. for increasing agricultural production. They are valuable and important suggestions. But, they relate to the long range aspect of the problem. The vulnerability of this area was not far from our mind even before this drought occurred. On the 19th September, I wrote to Shri Asoka Mehta to the following effect:

"During the course of your tour, you must have come across certain areas where the food problem has been a recurring one, at any rate, for some years. The Eastern Districts of U.P. have presented the same difficult and recurring problem due to one or other reasons."

I requested Shri Asoka Mehta to make a more intensive study of these areas and to suggest within the scope of the terms of the reference of the Committee any measures which could be adopted there either more intensively or new measures for dealing with the food problem.

This area is a very difficult area. One Chapter in the Foodgrain Enquiry Committee is devoted to the Eastern districts of U.P., which in principle, I believe, will hold good for other areas also, is a very revealing Chapter: how the per capita availability of land has been decreasing, how production is decreasing and how poverty and the difficulties of the people are increasing. That is a very dangerous sign. We have to combat it. We are trying to tackle this problem from different aspects.

In fact, there has been what I might call a climatic change there: sudden downpour of rain, sudden stoppage of rain. Maybe, that is due to the cutting down of the forests; may be, that is due to other reasons. Government is thinking of appointing a Committee of experts to find out what are the reasons, and how they can be combated, because it is not a problem for laymen. These climatic conditions create a very difficult situation and a special solution has to be found for it.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

We also propose to appoint some specialists to examine each of the major schemes and each of the medium irrigation schemes in this area. It is a fact that the irrigation potential which has been developed and on which we have spent a large amount of our scarce money has not been fully utilised. In fact, when I went to Bihar last time, I believe it was in the month of May, I was shocked to find a number of tube-wells, which had been established, which had been energised, were not irrigating any land. I took up that question with the Bihar Government. They were responsive. They reduced the water rates which enabled a larger utilisation of the irrigation facilities. There is no fun in building an irrigation work if the benefits arising out of it are not being utilised.

Some Hon. Members: The rate is very high.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): It has been raised to Rs. 2.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what he said.

Shri A. P. Jain: This is exactly what I said. I recommended to the State Government and they have reduced the rate.

There are also other reasons. In some cases, electricity has not reached. I am not talking of the particular tube-wells I saw. In yet other places, channels have not yet been built. In yet other places the dry land has not been converted into wet land. So, these are all there, and to the extent that these things have not been done, we must accept that something, and something very serious, has been wanting.

Now, we want to take up all these problems. Our officers and my colleague the Deputy Minister of Agriculture have been going to the various States in order to find out what minor irrigation works can be set up. He has already visited four States in the South where some additional schemes have been sanctioned.

While all these things are being done, yet the fundamental problem remains, and that is that the problem of food is not so much the problem of money as it is the problem of personnel and administration. More than personnel and administration, this is a problem which can be successfully tackled only if we can infuse life and enthusiasm into the farmer, make it worthwhile for him to produce and to produce more.

I do not say that there have been no shortcomings in the agricultural policy. There have been, and of a serious type. I also know that the food problem has been a very difficult problem, and it would be too much for me to say that this is the end of our difficulties. In fact, in a developing economy food is bound to present difficulties. This is not only in the case of India but also in the case of other nations. For instance, in China which has undertaken a big developmental programme, food is presenting a major difficulty.

Food is one thing on which the successful implementation of the Plan depends. Therefore, we must concentrate every bit of our energy, every bit of our attention, to produce and produce more. We cannot afford to be beggars depending upon imports from other countries. We have to produce more of foodgrains, fibres, oilseeds, sugarcane and everything that the country needs either for food or for the consumption of factories or for export, and unless the agricultural sector rises to the occasion, there will be serious difficulties. We are all conscious of it, we are making efforts, and I hope that the hon. Members will lend a supporting hand in making our efforts successful.

There is one thing about which I would like to say a word and then sit down, and that is the talk of starvation deaths. So far as the reference to Orissa is concerned, I can only say on the authority of the statement of the Chief Minister, of Orissa which I

have seen in the papers only, that he has stoutly denied the veracity of those reports. I would request the hon. Members to be very cautious at a time when we are facing major difficulties. Any overdrawn picture of scarcity or starvation deaths does not help anybody except the hoarder, the stockist who is out to create trouble for us.

I treat the food problem as a national problem. Any suggestion coming from any section of the House will be very welcome. We shall examine it carefully. I do not say that everything can be accepted, but I can assure the hon. Members that we shall give the most sympathetic consideration, and I want all the sections of the House to join hands with me in sharing the responsibility, and I am confident that if all of us join hands together, we shall be able to overcome this difficult situation and make our planning upon which the future of India depends a success.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment has been made by the various State Governments with regard to the various categories of people who are to be provided with work to give them sufficient purchasing power to cope with the situation, and if so the various categories of people to be employed either on hard manual labour or light labour or other categories of work which a large section of the middle class people cannot perform?

Shri A. P. Jain: The State Governments are busy making assessments, but it is a tremendous problem. It is not easy to make an assessment in a very short time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister has stated that actually what is required to increase our food production is to enthruse the farmer. Another point which he mentioned, and for which I congratulate him, is that the food problem has to be taken as a national problem. May I know whether it is in the mind of the hon. Minister that till we are able to overcome this difficulty there will be all-party committees in those areas em-

bracing representatives of all political parties as also officials?—because I have a bitter experience in U.P. that....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only question is whether such a committee is completed. That is all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: To meet the situation and enthruse the farmer and the people in general.

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as my Ministry is concerned, there is a standing committee on which members of all parties are represented. On various occasions I have invited Members of Parliament from States, and in the invitations I have not made any distinction on the basis of party. I propose to continue that practice, and if the members of any particular party want to meet separately, I will be very glad to meet them and discuss with them the problem.

So far as the States are concerned, it is for them to decide what kind of committees they propose to set up. It is not for me to say what they are to do.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : पिछले साल जो गन्ना मिल ग्रीनर्स को प्रोन्नर्स के द्वारा दिया गया था उस का पैसा अभी बाकी पड़ा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल जो गन्ना दिया जायेगा, उसका पैसा उनको शीघ्र से शीघ्र दिलाने के लिये सरकार कोई कार्रवाई करेगी ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : बहुत सक्ती से कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am glad that the hon. Members and the Minister who participated in this debate have realised the gravity of the problem, but the assurance given by the hon. Minister that he would make adequate supply of foodgrains to scarcity areas is not going to make any change in the problem, because he has not given any suggestion as to how he is going to increase the production in those areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he will do on the 28th.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir, but I refer to this drought-affected area. In that debate he will deal with the entire country.

He just said that he is going to send a team, or the Planning Commission is sending a team to that area, but as I said in the beginning, only expert action or suggestion is not going to make any change in the problem. These tube-wells to which he made a reference were constructed by the experts and again an expert body has been set up by the Government of Bihar to enquire into the working of these tube-wells. You can go or anybody or any Member of this House can go and find out in what way the tube-wells have been constructed. They have been constructed without any proper specification. No cement has been given, and therefore the channels which have been constructed are giving way. One day I was coming from Patna to our district with the Chief Minister, and the Chief Engineer took us to a tube-well, and there when I hit the channel with my legs, two bricks gave way. In that way, if any expert committee is going to cover the action of the subordinate experts, there I disagree.

Again, he did not say anything about how the Government is going to solve the problem of fodder. About cattle he did not say anything. That is one of the greatest problems in the scarcity-stricken area.

He said we are making frantic efforts to procure foodgrains from foreign countries. I think that this is the biggest mistake which we are committing. Rather than approaching the foreigners and requesting them to give us grain, we should approach our farmers and we should make a good request to those farmers to produce more. At present, we are approaching the farmers with an indifferent attitude. I would ask any government anywhere in our country, 'Who is the man who has approached any farmer with a sympathetic attitude?' The officers may be from any department;

when they reach the villages, they exercise some sort of pressure over the farmers. Even an ordinary national extension service block officer goes and sits on a chair, and he makes all the villagers sit on the *dari* or *tat* or on ground. This sort of attitude is not going to enthuse the villagers or the agriculturists.

The Minister has stated that unless and until we enthuse the people and create life in them we are not going to make any change in the magnitude of the problem. I realise that this is a good suggestion, but, unfortunately, this is not being implemented. We always talk very good things, but we never implement them. The Minister says that he will send his Deputy Minister there. But what can the Deputy Minister do? He himself said in one place 'I am unable to do anything in any State.' So, what will the Deputy Ministers do? They would only waste the money by going there. If they go and see anything given way, then they must possess the authority to rectify it. Otherwise, they need not go anywhere.

In regard to machinery, he has said that there is some defect, because he is not having proper control over the machinery. He can set up the machinery from here. I do not suggest that he should take away the authority of the State Governments. But I am sure he knows how many circles are there in this drought-stricken area, and he can send supplies to those circles. He knows that there are revenue officers everywhere. If any revenue officers are not working properly, he should approach the Chief Ministers concerned to dismiss them or to remove them from those places. This can easily be done, if only there is a will to act.

In regard to the supply of wheat seed, since I have written to the Minister, I know that in Karaghar no wheat seed has reached the cultivators in spite of the fact that that is the best wheat-producing area of my district. What is the good of sending wheat seed from here if it cannot

reach the people? You have incurred a loss already, and now people are saying that wheat seed has not been lifted or that wheat for consumption is not being lifted. When this is the position, what is the good of saying 'Deposit Rs. 5000, then only can we open a shop; give security and then only we can give you wheat?' All these paraphernalia should be removed.

I do not mean to say that you should give wheat to anybody and everybody and authorise anybody and everybody to sell it. But you must do something in conformity with the situation which prevails there. The people who are living in the drought-stricken area cannot deposit Rs. 5000 or even Rs. 2,500 for opening a co-operative shop or any store. This must be fully appreciated and borne in mind. In Chenari, Rohtas, and Karaghar and several other places and NES areas, I have found that neither wheat for consumption nor wheat seed has reached.

In regard to irrigation facilities, the Minister has said that these things have not been utilised properly. As I said in the beginning, these irrigation facilities are being frittered away, because the constructions have not been done according to proper specifications, with the result that whenever there is a big rain or flood, they give way. So, special efforts must be made to see that they are constructed properly.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the observation made by the Famine Commission in their report in 1898. They have stated:

"It was stated that in Bihar, north of the Ganges, extensive irrigation is possible from both banks of the Gandak in Tirhut, Champaran and Saran and that irrigation might be afforded to 1,100,000 acres in these districts at a cost of Rs. 2,200,000."

So far, Government have given about Rs. 19½ crores by way of loans, relief and so on and so forth.

I would suggest once again that we need not introduce the system of giving doles. We should make the people work. I do not mean to say that you must go and give work to everybody. But if you create the proper atmosphere, the people themselves can work. If you provide them cement, they can themselves construct kutchas wells. If you give other facilities, they can produce more. But you are not giving them proper facilities; besides, there is the security question also. In several areas, I have found that people could not remain on the fields to irrigate the perishing paddy crops, because they were afraid of the law and order situation. If they remained for the whole night on the paddy fields, then they were afraid that their buffaloes and cattle would be taken away by thieves. This is also something which should be taken note of. There are so many departments which are acting and re-acting. They all need improvement.

I hope that Government will pay heed to all these aspects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the substitute motions to the vote of the House. After the statement made by the Minister, is any hon. Member persistent that his motion should be put to vote?

Shri Kalika Singh: I do not press my motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there is another substitute motion in the name of Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri. The hon. Member is absent. Then, there is one in the name of Shri T. K. Chaudhuri. He is also absent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They may not be interested.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I shall have to put substitute motions Nos. 3 and 5 to vote.

As for substitute motion No. 2, is it the pleasure of the House that Shri Kalika Singh should be allowed to withdraw his motion?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The motion was, by leave,
withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put substitute motions Nos. 3 and 5 to vote.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House having considered the conditions created by drought in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, parts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bombay is of the opinion that immediate steps for relief be adopted and long term measures to avoid further deterioration of the situation be actively implemented."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the conditions created by drought in Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, parts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bombay, is of the opinion that immediate steps be taken in consultation with State Governments to provide cheap foodgrains to the poorer section of the people of the affected areas, on the widest possible scale and to provide them with alternative employment."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These substitute motions are lost. The discussion is now over.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs
(Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal government of Delhi, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

It gives me great pleasure to make this motion. This Bill is a voluminous one. It has more than 510 clauses. It was introduced on 7th September, 1957. Thereafter, the Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses. Some of the prominent and leading Members of Parliament were included in it. The number of members was no less than forty-five. This report was presented by me on the 11th of this month.

I must first of all express my sincere gratitude to the members of the Joint Committee for the cordial co-operation which I received from everyone of them. We sat from day to day for several days, and every clause was carefully examined. The Members were not only good enough to give their time and to bestow their thought on the provisions of the Bill but also to deal with every issue that was raised in the Joint Committee in a very rational and considerate way.

15 hrs.

So the Bill has undergone several changes; it has been improved considerably as a result of the labours of the Joint Committee. Hon. Members who have attached Notes of Dissent have also been pleased to express their satisfaction on this aspect, that is, the improvements that have been made in the Bill.

I must confess that still I am not very happy. I would be very highly gratified if I had been able to secure the support of every hon. Member who served on the Joint Committee to the Bill as it has been reported. I was somewhat disappointed when I saw the Notes of Dissent. Rightly

or wrongly, I had formed the impression when the Bill was under discussion in the Joint Committee that the hon. Members had been pleased to appreciate the point of view that was represented by me. But that was a wrong inference and, to that extent, I feel rather disappointed. However, I trust that they will be pleased to approach the points raised by them even now with an open mind, and I should not be surprised if they are ultimately converted to the right view.

The salient points of this Bill were placed before the House by me when the motion for referring the Bill to the Joint Committee was made. It is a local measure in a way, but it deals with the capital of our country. Delhi is the metropolis of India. So it (the Bill) possesses special importance, in spite of the fact that it deals with issues which are essentially of a local nature.

The Bill has provisions which are somewhat unique. The area which is to be served by this Corporation will be no less than 510 square miles. None of our Corporations, those which were established in the 18th or 19th century—some more than 200 years old—has such an extensive jurisdiction. Of this area, there is a part which is rural too. It is a singular sort of arrangement which has not been tried so far, as this Corporation will be dealing not only with the affairs of the urban area, but also with those of about 300 villages which have their panchayats and which are now served by the District Board of Delhi. There are about 10 or 11 local bodies, including the District Board of Delhi, which will all be merged in this Corporation now. This multiplicity of local bodies and also of various authorities had sometimes resulted in delay, complication and also circumlocution. Business could not be transacted with reasonable speed. Now, we will have only one Corporation to handle the affairs of this vast area.

The Corporation has been modelled on the pattern of the Bombay Corporation. That is the best Corporation in our country. It has received praise not only from our own countrymen but also from distinguished statesmen who have visited Bombay from time to time and who have had the opportunity of looking into the way the affairs of Bombay are, and have been in the past, administered by the Bombay Corporation. Some of the most distinguished leaders of our country were associated with the management of the affairs of the Corporation, and the traditions built by them and the impress left by them have been naturally of great value to all local bodies. So, as was almost settled at the time when the States Reorganisation Bill was under discussion, this Corporation follows the Bombay model. But in some respects, it goes even beyond that model. As, I said, it will serve not only the urban, but also the rural people of the Delhi Territory.

So far there have been, besides 10 or 11 local bodies, three other important statutory bodies which deal with matters which were and are of vital concern to the inhabitants of Delhi, namely, the Electricity Board, the Transport Board and the Water and Sewage Board. All these were statutory bodies, as I said, and they had exclusive responsibility for discharging these important functions. The generation and distribution of electricity, the supply of water, the arrangements regarding drainage and sullage and about transport were carried out by these bodies. Now, the functions of these bodies also will be transferred to the Corporation, and the Corporation will not only be concerned with the distribution but also the generation of electricity which is even now not the case in Bombay.

This Corporation Bill when it was introduced was a very comprehensive measure. Certain changes have been made in the Bill and they have fur-

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ther improved the measure. I will just refer to some of them.

Under the original Bill, as it was introduced, the Corporation was to consist of 80 members only. Now, it has been provided that there should be 6 aldermen besides 80 members, the aldermen to be elected by the members of the Corporation. Further, there should be one representative for every 20,000 inhabitants of Delhi. If the number hereafter goes up, then, the number of representatives should also be raised from 80 so that it may correspond to the number to which this Corporation would be entitled on the basis of one representative for 20,000. But the maximum should not exceed 100.

It has also been provided that there should be Ward Committees and these Ward Committees should be empowered to co-opt others living within those wards. Their number might go up to three. In the Bill, provision has also been made that there will be a separate Rural Area Committee and that committee will be entitled to make recommendations regarding all matters affecting the rural areas, and they will also be consulted with regard to rural matters before any action is taken.

There are other amendments also and some of them relate to appointments. Now, it has been provided that all posts carrying a salary of Rs. 350/- or more should be filled in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. Those below Rs. 350/- will be filled in accordance with the resolutions that will be made by the Corporation in consultation with Government. So, not only these but the General Managers of the Transport Authority etc. are also to be appointed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. Posts will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes in proportion to their population. These are some of the matters relating to appointments.

Then, as to the functions of the Corporation. They have been considerably enlarged and amplified. The Fire Protection Service will be completely transferred to the Corporation and the Corporation will have the power to deal with matters relating to the maintenance of the Fire Brigade and it will be also responsible for the discharge of such functions whenever necessary.

Besides these, some other functions such as the laying out of parks etc. have also been entrusted to the Corporation. There is a large list of functions which the Corporation will discharge at its discretion and which the Corporation is expected to take up, not immediately but by and by. I will mention some of them; the establishment of theatres and cinemas, construction and maintenance of veterinary hospitals, construction and maintenance of asylums, provision for relief to destitutes and disabled persons, establishment and maintenance of and aid to stadia, gymnasia etc., organisation and management of farms and dairies within or without Delhi for the supply, distribution and processing of milk and milk products, organisation and management of cottage industry, handicraft centres, sales emporia etc., organisation and management of fairs and exhibitions and maintenance of warehouses and godowns, construction and maintenance of sheds and stands for vehicles etc. There are various other matters but it is not necessary for me to refer to them.

The Bill now also provides for an Education Committee which will be set up by the Corporation and it will be open to three experts from outside the members of the Corporation to be co-opted in this Committee. Some other committee may also be appointed about which no provision had previously been made in the Bill.

The Corporation will have, according to the estimates, rough though they

are, but which, according to the data now available are likely to be accurate, funds to the extent of Rs. 10 crores a year. It is expected that the Corporation will be able to carry out the onerous tasks that come within its purview with efficiency. The Government may also contribute towards the funds of the Corporation whenever necessary to the extent it can reasonably do so, so that the responsibility which has been placed on the Corporation may be discharged in a satisfactory way.

As I stated at the outset, there are some notes of dissent. One has been put in by our communist friends and one by Shri Dwivedy and two by two other individuals, one being by Shri Brahm Perkash and one by Shri Rao, if I remember aright. The notes of dissent, more or less, raise the same points and they are common in some respects. The points which have been prominently mentioned in the notes of dissent were discussed fully in the Joint Committee and it can, I think, be reasonably inferred that most of the Members of the Committee are in full agreement with the decisions that were then taken and which are now embodied in this Bill. Out of 45, only 7 Members have in a way expressed their dissent. The points which they have referred to are not new. They have been really the subject of controversy. One of them relates to the deletion of a part of New Delhi from the scope of this Corporation. Well, as I submitted previously, the Corporation will have jurisdiction over 510 square miles and an area of not more than 15 square miles will, so far as I remember, be excluded. This hardly comes to about three per cent. of the total area. If the Corporation can discharge its functions in a satisfactory way in this vast area, it will have done a splendid job. The exclusion of three per cent. of the total area will not in any way come in the way of the Corporation's handling the affairs of the 510 square miles with which it will have to deal. The 15 square miles ought to be left out for reasons which seem to be not only adequate but indisputable and conclusive. In this area are the Embassies,

the Secretariat, Government quarters and so on. 92 per cent. of the houses existing in this area belong to the Government. So far as I am aware, more than 90 per cent. of the people living in this area are either Government servants themselves or members of their families. Besides, the people living in this area have sent a series of representations expressing their desire to be kept out of the Corporation. So far as their wishes go, they would very much like to be kept out. This New Delhi area which has been left out, as I said, consists of mostly Government buildings. Under the law these buildings are not liable to any local taxes. So, it will be a heavy charge on the Corporation when it is just making a start to be burdened with this responsibility of maintaining the standards of health, sanitation and so on in this area when very little can be collected here by way of revenue from Government buildings, mostly all the property, as I said, being not only in charge of but belonging to the Government itself. Then the people living there are the Government servants and mostly they occupy these buildings and they cannot be elected as members of the Corporation. They are not eligible under the law and the Government servants have so far been kept out of all controversy. So, this is a compact area in which the persons who live are to be looked after. They themselves, so far as Government servants are concerned, cannot have any direct say in the management of the affairs of the Corporation. So, it was considered desirable to keep this area out and I think it is a fair arrangement. Considering the existing circumstances, it will also ease the burdens which the Corporation has to bear to start with. It should prove beneficial to the Corporation itself and enable it to discharge its other functions without being loaded with this responsibility.

The other point to which reference has been made in the notes of dissent relates to the setting up of Delhi Development Authority. At present we have a Delhi Development (Temporary) Authority and under the

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existing law the entire urban area is under the control of the Development Authority so that all works of development including the construction of buildings etc. come within the purview of the Development Authority. But the new Development Authority that is proposed to be set up will not be concerned generally with these affairs of development in Delhi. Only when any particular area is notified by the Central Government, after consulting the Corporation, this Development Authority will be empowered to develop that particular area. But so far as the rest of Delhi which consists, as I said, of 510 square miles is concerned the Corporation will have every jurisdiction to deal with all the matters relating to construction, development, clearance of slums and the like. It is in the interest of the Corporation that the Government, if it chooses to develop any particular slum or any other bit, should take up that responsibility, meet the expenditure but after the development the area will again be placed at the disposal of the Corporation. So, the Corporation will be relieved of the responsibility of developing that particular area. It will have the benefit of the development that will be carried out by the Government at its own cost.

There are certain other suggestions made in the notes of dissent. One of them relates to the position of the Mayor or the functions which the Corporation should discharge, and the manner in which its work should be conducted. The hon. Members are aware that the great merit of the corporation system lies in separating the executive part of the work from the policy-making, supervision, guidance and control part of it. The Mayors and the members of the Corporation will have to shape the future of Delhi. They will evolve sound policy, give direction and so on and determine the rate of taxes and all the other matters which will touch the life of the people. It will be the duty of the Commissioner to carry out those policies and to give effect to those directions.

It is in the interest of efficient administration that executive functions should be entrusted to one who is in a position to carry out the orders and the policies of the Corporation, and who has no other interest in discharging the difficult and delicate duties. So, it is the accepted principle that it should be so.

The Chairman of the Municipal Board of Delhi was good enough to appear before the Committee and to express his views. He was emphatically of the opinion that the Commissioner alone should be asked to perform executive duties and to perform tasks of that character. He also said that if any other arrangements were made and the two are mixed up, there will be considerable difficulty and it would be hardly possible, in a way, to carry out the administration in a satisfactory way.

So there is the provision so far as the Commissioner is concerned that he can be removed from his office by three-fifth of the members of the Corporation. That is a safeguard and the Corporation can take such steps as it likes for the development of its area and for giving effect to other schemes.

Somewhere it has been suggested that the Corporation should be free to take up other duties also. Well, there is no bar, because there is a general provision in the Bill to the effect that the Corporation will be entitled to deal with matters pertaining to health and advancement of the people of Delhi. I think that would cover such other activities which the Corporation might like to take upon itself and to carry out. It is not easy for a Corporation to do more than what it is being asked to perform in the course of its first five years, but if it chooses to undertake more in that line there would be no objection.

I think the Bill has been considerably improved, and I trust that it will be accepted by the House. As it is likely that some amendments may be moved hereafter, I do not think it is necessary for me to deal with any points which may be raised in the

course of the discussion on the amendments just now at this stage. Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is now before the House. The time allotted for this Bill for all the three readings is ten hours. There are about 150 amendments, and we have to go through 515 clauses and 13 Schedules. Therefore, I think that more time should be devoted to the clause-by-clause consideration. May I have an idea as to what time should be devoted to the consideration stage? I would suggest three hours for general discussion and seven hours for clause-by-clause consideration.

An hon. Member: Let it be four hours and six hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that the sense of the House?

Many hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Will the four hours count from now or from the time the hon. Minister started his speech?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From 14:57 when the hon. Minister started his speech.

Again, we had followed the practice in previous Bills that those who have not spoken earlier—here in this case, perhaps, none had spoken—and who were not Members of the Select Committee should have preference over those who were Members of the Select Committee. Then, out of those Members of the Select Committee those who have appended Minutes of Dissent shall be allowed preference over those that have only supported the Report.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I fully share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Home Minister, that it would have been better if the Joint Committee would have presented us with a unanimous report. I have no cause for complaint, and I must admit that full scope was given for discussion to all points of view in the Joint Committee. But, if, even after that, there have been

Minutes of Dissent or disagreement, that is because on some basic problems and points we have not been able to see eye to eye and the Government has not been able to accept our proposals.

This question of Delhi Corporation has to be viewed from the point that the Delhi State has no democratic administration at the State level, and this demand for a Corporation is not new in Delhi. Even when there was a State Administration the Delhi Municipality, as early as 1938, had been advocating for a Corporation and there have been committees and enquiries about it. But this matter was seriously taken up after the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission, which said that Delhi should have a Corporation and Delhi will be a territory under the Central Administration.

By denying democratic administration, I do not mean that the people of Delhi are not associated with the Government machinery in any way. It is a fact that representatives of Delhi are there in the Lok Sabha, and they take part in the deliberations of this House which formulates and shapes the policy of the Government. But, at the same time, we have to take into account that larger sections of the people will have no opportunity to express their views on smaller matters of administration which they generally get in other States. They are so many avenues besides the State Administration. There are village panchayats and there are other regional administrative spheres where the people are represented to voice their grievances. Here they have no such opportunity. So, it was all the more necessary that we should have followed the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission, which categorically stated that Delhi being the metropolis should have a Corporation which would have larger powers than those ordinarily enjoyed by other corporations. They also stated in their report that municipal autonomy in the form of a

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Corporation which will provide greater local autonomy than is the case in some of the important federal capitals is the right and, in fact, the only solution of the problem of Delhi State. Viewed in that aspect, I feel that this measure will not satisfy the demands of Delhi. The people will be rather disappointed. They may congratulate the Home Minister because of the voluminous nature of the Bill, and probably because he has taken care to see that the Bill has as many clauses as the number of square miles under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Corporation. But there, it will be seen that so far as the representation of the people or their association with the administration is concerned, there is nothing very much different from what is prevalent in other Corporations.

I do not want to stress this argument that the elected representative's right is being taken away by the introduction of the Commissioner. I think this is a salutary policy and from the experience that we have in the local self-governing bodies, it is proper that the executive functions should be discharged by persons who are permanent officials and who can devote their entire attention to the administrative side of it, although I would have liked some more powers having been given to the Mayor, considering the position and prestige that he occupies in this Corporation. But still, I do not want to quarrel on this point because it has been found, especially in Bombay on which model this Bill is formulated here, that that system has worked very efficiently.

But the whole question is whether in this Corporation we will have under its jurisdiction the entire area or only a portion of it. I have heard the arguments of the Home Minister advanced in favour of exclusion of certain areas of New Delhi from the proposed Corporation. The main argument seems to be that there are government buildings in this area, that the inhabitants are mostly Government servants who cannot participate in the election or can contest elections

as candidates and, as the law stands no assessment or taxation could be charged on the Government buildings. So, he said that if we include these areas, it will be rather a liability on the Corporation than an asset and therefore let the Government itself take over the management of this area. I am not convinced of this argument.

In the Assembly and Parliamentary elections also, the Government servants are debarred. They cannot contest the elections as candidates, but they have a right to choose their own representatives, to express their own opinion; but here, in the municipal affairs, even after the exclusion of 15 sq. miles, there will be areas where Government servants live. They will also elect representatives to Delhi Corporation. So, why not the same facility be given to those people who reside in the New Delhi area to elect their representatives and fully associate themselves with the civic administration? It is not proper to think that there would not be any candidate available, for, though Government servants themselves may not be candidates, I think their family members and others who live in those areas can as well represent those areas as any other persons.

As regards the financial aspect, the Government will have to spend money to develop these areas. So, why should the Central Government, with its multifarious responsibilities, take upon itself the duty to maintain only a small area for its development? Why not leave it to the entire Corporation and make a suitable grant so that there may be a unified and uniform development all over?

There is a feeling—I do not know how this feeling can be removed—that there is no valid reason for exclusion of these areas and that there is a distinction going to be made between the privileged sections and the ordinary people. Perhaps these areas which are to be excluded contain people who enjoy certain privileges and facilities because of

the position that they hold in the government machinery.

It has been very clearly stated in the report of the States Reorganisation Commission that there should be no distinction or difference between Delhi and New Delhi. I shall read out that portion which says very clearly:

"Delhi is now an integrated and vast metropolis with urban population of nearly a million and a half. From the point of view of law and order, the social life of the people, trade and commerce and common public utility services, Old Delhi and New Delhi constitute an integrated unit and it will be wholly unrealistic to draw a line between the two".

Therefore, I would most earnestly appeal to the Home Minister to reconsider this entire position. While you are giving 500 odd square miles to the Corporation.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps that remark was made by the States Reorganisation Commission.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes.

Pandit G. B. Pant: What about other Corporations? There may be one or two.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then they argued that since there is no difference, they can come under one Corporation. That is how they advanced their arguments. I say that they can come under one Corporation. There should be no distinction whatsoever. Therefore, I would urge upon the Home Minister, even at this stage, to reconsider the position and accept the amendments for the inclusion of the entire New Delhi area.

There was a suggestion that if at all the Government, for any reasons, think it necessary that a portion of New Delhi should remain apart, then why not confine it to the smallest possible area, that is, the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Parliament House and the

Secretariat buildings, and leave the rest to the Corporation. That position may be considered by the Home Minister now. Nothing will be lost, because, as I find, there is no section which approves or supports this view, namely, that a portion of New Delhi should be excluded from the purview of the Corporation.

The second point is this. I am happy that the Home Minister agreed to the proposal that ultimately the strength of the Corporation should be increased to 100 and the position would be reviewed according to the census report. But I thoroughly oppose the introduction of aldermen into the Corporation. I feel this is a negation of democracy. The original Bill provided the number of councillors to be elected to be 80. Now it is 86 including six aldermen. These aldermen will not be elected by the people who are the voters. They will be elected by the councillors elected to the Corporation. This is an indirect election and they will have every right of an elected councillor either to become Mayor or Deputy Mayor and to discharge all the functions that an elected councillor would have to discharge. At the same time, they will have no responsibility to anybody. The elected councillor will have to meet the wishes of the people whom he represents. But these people who will be indirectly elected will have no responsibility whatsoever. It is just possible that whichever party, group or persons have a majority in the Corporation may very well elect the aldermen to add to their strength.

If we are really learning from the experience of other Corporations, I would humbly submit that in Calcutta, which is one of the premier cities, since the establishment of the Corporation there, excepting one, there has not been a single Mayor who was a councillor. The aldermen are selected with a view to give them this prize post and they do not face the electorate. They do not go in for elections. They conveniently manage to get elected by the party or group with which they are associated.

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Practically, the elected councillors will have no opportunity.

I also do not agree with the point that the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor has a right, according to the provisions of this Bill, to be elected as many times as possible, because the elections are to be held each year. Sometimes this also creates difficulties and opportunities are denied to other persons. In a democracy, we should also see that no vested interest grows in this matter. Sometimes, it happens that once a person gets into that position there are so many avenues open to him by which he can manage to get himself elected many times. Therefore, we should have provided some limit. I have suggested in my minute of dissent that it is all right that the Mayor or Deputy Mayor should be elected each year, but we should at the same time provide that no person can be elected to these posts for more than two consecutive terms. If we have some such provision, within the four years for which the life of the municipality exists, other councillors may have opportunities to take upon themselves the responsibility of administering this city.

I want to point out another thing. For the democracy which we visualise, we will have to see that all sections are represented. It is all right for the Minister to say that we have followed the model of Bombay which, on all accounts, is one of the best administered municipalities in our country. The pattern of Bombay Municipality has been followed in many respects, but if you see the provisions of this Bill and the Bombay Corporation Act, you will find that one of the most important aspects has been forgotten or overlooked here. We often come across caste and communal rivalries not only in municipalities and local bodies, but also in larger spheres of legislatures. In Bombay, they have multi-member constituencies with the cumulative system of vote, as a result of which all sections are represented and we are told that for the last so many

years it has worked very nicely and there has been no dispute over trivial matters. If we had introduced that cumulative system of voting, probably it would not have been necessary to provide a clause for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes. If Bombay has worked very successfully, why should we not adopt that procedure here? This Bill provides for multi-Member constituencies, but with distributive system of votes. It will very greatly handicap the smaller sections. If we really want all sections to be represented either this cumulative system of votes should be introduced or as we have in the case of Assemblies and Parliament, there should be single-member constituencies and double-member constituencies only for areas where reservation of seat is made for the Scheduled Castes. If the provisions of the Bill are changed in this manner, it will greatly satisfy the people who feel that on account of these provisions, they will be denied an opportunity.

This is one aspect of the democratic set-up of this Corporation. There is another aspect also on which I will lay stress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it as big as the first one? The hon. Member has taken 25 minutes already.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I may be given 10 more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should try to finish within 5 minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is another aspect on which I want to lay stress. It is about the elected ward councils. There is an improvement on the former Bill in the sense that we have in this Bill provided for nominated ward councils. Nominated ward councils will be nothing except that the nominees of the councillors of the area will sit there to discuss matters. We have provided everything—Chairman, Deputy Chairman, their functions, etc. But what I want is that there should be elected ward councils. The reason why I want this

is that in the municipalities we should see that people are very closely and intimately associated with the administration. There is no power of recall. Once a municipal councillor is elected, he continues for five years. What I want is, if in the smaller ward area committees, we provide for simultaneous election of ward councils say 1 for 1,000 voters, then there may be a possibility and an opportunity for these people to come closer with the administration and to voice their grievances and the demands of local areas in the council, which will ultimately be represented in the Corporation. I do not say that they should be given some executive function. I do not want that. But it should be a body in which more representative people should be associated, who will assist in the work, not only of the Council, but of the Corporation as well, in the matter of sanitation, education and other things. If this is done, then probably we will have a better democratic set up and people will feel that really they are being associated with the administration in a very liberal manner.

16 hrs.

I will lastly say one thing before I conclude. As the Home Minister has pointed out, there are some obligatory and discretionary functions to the Corporation. If we really want that the Delhi Corporation should be a model before the people, we should provide some obligatory function so far as adult education and removal of illiteracy are concerned. We have provided in the Constitution that within a limited period of time we should remove illiteracy from this country. But not much has been done in the matter because of lack of funds and other reasons.

Now the Centre will be almost in charge of this Corporation so far as its finances and other matters are concerned and it will be giving directions. So, this is an opportunity, not only for the Corporation but for the Centre also, to experiment in this matter. If the removal of illiteracy

and adult education are made obligatory functions, then the Corporation would devote its mind to those problems and it will be a model to other corporations as well.

Then, I feel that it would have been better if the Delhi Development Authority had also come under the Corporation. But I do not want to speak about it now because a Bill is coming up on the subject.

I agree that the Joint Committee has made an improvement in the provisions of the Bill. As regards the entire set up, I have nothing very much to say except what I have already stated. I hope that the Home Minister, who has appealed to us to make a right approach to the problem, will look into the points which I have stressed—they are not such as will not be acceptable to him—and will accept them. Then we will get unanimous support to this measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I request members who were not members of the Joint Committee to speak.

श्री० बहादुर प्रकाश (दिल्ली सदर) :

जनाब डिप्टी स्पेकर साहब, मुझे अफसोस है कि जिस वक्त शुरू में यह बिल पेश हुआ उस वक्त इस पर कुछ विचार प्रकट नहीं किये जा सके, जिस की वजह से मुझे अपने कुछ विचार रखने पड़े रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि ज्वाइंट कमेटी में तकरीबन सभी बातों पर बहस हुई, तफसील के साथ हुई और होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमें बहुत अच्छा मौका दिया। मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि वह जितना एडजस्ट कर सकते थे और बातों को मान सकते थे, उन्होंने मानने की कोशिश की। फिर भी कुछ बुनियादी बातों से मेरी तसल्ली नहीं हुई। और वह बातें ऐसी हैं जो तफसीली या मामूली नहीं हैं जिनको कि दरगुजर किया जा सके। मेरे लिये एस्तलाफी नोट लिखना और इस बिल की कुछ बातों पर एस्तलाफ जाहिर करना, दोनों ही बड़े दुःख की बातें हैं, खास तौर पर जब कि हमें अपने मौजूदा होम मिनिस्टर साहब से एस्तलाफ करना पड़े तो वह उसी वक्त हो

[चौ० बह्य प्रकाश]

सकता है जब कि कोई एक बड़े जवाबदेस्त कांशिपंस की बात हो।

जो बिल कारपोरेशन के मुताल्लिक इस वक्त हाउस में पेश है, अगर वह सन् १९३९ में आता तो उसको बहुत मुबारकबाद दी जाती क्योंकि, मैं बतलाऊं, सन् १९३० से इस बात पर चर्चा चल रही है कि दिल्ली के सिविक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बहुत तब्दीलियों की जरूरत है, जिसको कि फार्मल तौर पर सन् १९३८ में ही आसफ अली साहब ने रेजोल्यूशन की शकल में दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी के सामने पेश किया था। उन का कहना था कि दिल्ली में एक कारपोरेशन हो। खैर, वह वक्त तो नहीं था कि कारपोरेशन बनता फिर भी सन् १९४८ में एन्क्वायरी कमिटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की और यह कहा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कारपोरेशन जल्दी लाया जाये। यहां का सिविक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक नहीं है; बहुत सी अपारिटीज हैं, इलाके बहुत बटे हुये हैं। उन्होंने अपनी सिफारिश की कि यहां पर एक ऐसा बिल लाया जाये जिसमें कि तमाम म्यूनिसिपल कमिटियों और दूसरी अपारिटीज को शामिल किया जाये। यह भी जिक्र किया गया कि उसके अन्दर नई दिल्ली भी शामिल हो। अगर उस वक्त यह बिल आता, जैसा कि उस वक्त बाम्बे माडेल पर एक बिल तैयार भी किया गया था, तो दिल्ली के लोगों को बड़ी तसल्ली होती। लेकिन यह जो बिल हमारे सामने आज है वह एक ऐसे आस वक्त में आया है जब कि यह समझा जाता है कि दिल्ली में कारपोरेशन एक बदल है। एक डिमांडेटिक रिस्पॉसिबल गवर्नमेंट का यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि यह बदल नहीं है। लेकिन स्टेट्स रिफॉर्माइजेशन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को इस सदन ने मंजूर किया। और जिसके नतीजे के तौर पर दिल्ली में रिस्पॉसिबल गवर्नमेंट खत्म हुई, उसको बखूब से दिल्ली वालों को बेहद दुःख और तकलीफ। अगर यह बात न होती और

फिर यह बिल यहां पर आता तो मुमकिन है कि कोई बहुत बड़े एक्स्ट्राफ की जरूरत न होती। लेकिन आज दिल्ली में रिस्पॉसिबल गवर्नमेंट नहीं रही। आगे अब कमी होगी या नहीं यह आने वाले लोगों पर मुनहसर है क्योंकि एक दिन में तारीख नहीं बनती है और न बदलती है। आज दिल्ली के लोगों में जो दुख मौजूद है वह रहेगा। यह ठीक है कि दिल्ली के लोगों ने इस दुख को बाकायदा तरीके से प्रकट किया, यहां की सभी पाटियों ने, सभी ग्रुप्स ने, सभी आर्गनाइजेशन्स ने जो भी दिल्ली के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव आर्गनाइजेशन्स कहे जा सकते थे इस कंटेक्स्ट में सभी ने इस दुख को प्रकट किया है।

जब हम इस कारपोरेशन बिल को देखते हैं और इस पर विचार करते हैं तो बहुत मायूसी होती है। मुझे भी बहुत मायूसी और दुख हुआ कि दिल्ली की स्टेट खत्म होने के बाद, दिल्ली में पापुलर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खत्म होने के बाद यह कारपोरेशन दिल्ली को मिला है। एक वक्त में जो चीज अच्छी और बेहतर समझी जा सकती थी दूसरे वक्त में वही चीज उतनी अच्छी और बेहतर नहीं समझी जा सकती। इस में मुझे कोई शक नहीं कि अगर सन् १९३८ से कोशिश करने के बावजूद, एन्क्वायरी कमिटी की रिपोर्ट के बावजूद अब तक यह कारपोरेशन बिल गवर्नमेंट नहीं ला सकी थी और अब वह इस को लाई है तो मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद दूंगा, क्योंकि अगर उन की जगह कोई और होता तो मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि सालों तक यह बिल भी यहां न आता। लेकिन मुझे एक बात का दुख है कि उन जैसी काबिल शकिसयत के होते हुए इस से बेहतर बिल और इस से बेहतर इन्तजाम दिल्ली के लिए नहीं लाया जा सका और आने वाले वक्त में एक तरह से लोगों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया गया कि वह एक दूसरे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए, जो कि दिल्ली के लिए ज्यादा फायदेमन्द हो कोशिश करें।

यह ठीक है कि बम्बे कारपोरेशन का श्रीर उसके पैटर्न का हवाला दिया गया। मैं यह भी मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि बम्बे कारपोरेशन एक बेहतरीन सिविक इन्स्टिट्यूशन में से है। लेकिन वह खाली कानून की वजह से नहीं है, उस के पीछे पिछले १०० से ऊपर सालों की तारीख है और वहाँ की जिन्दगी है। यह वहाँ के लोगों के दिमाग और तजुर्बे हैं जिन्होंने मिल कर इस कारपोरेशन को बनाया है। मेरा भी कभी यह खयाल था कि बम्बई कारपोरेशन ऐक्ट या बम्बई कारपोरेशन का जो तर्ज है उसी से वह दुनिया के अन्दर बेहतरीन इन्स्टिट्यूशन में से है। लेकिन अगर हम पब्लिक सिविक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तारीख को पढ़ें और दूसरी जगहों के सिविक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को स्टेडी करें, खास तौर से जिन हालात में हम आज हैं, जब कि दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहर की आबादी दिन ब दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, उस में यह पैटर्न ठीक है या मुनासिब है, इस पर हमारा विश्वास उत्तना नहीं होगा। इस सिलसिले में इस से बेहतर पैटर्न और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दुनिया के सामने आ रहे हैं। मैं तो कहूँगा कि जहाँ तक सेटेस्ट सिविक पैटर्न या मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटी के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मैं ने स्टेडी किया है, मैं ने देखा है कि जो टोकियो का पैटर्न है वह आज की दुनिया की मांगों को सब से ज्यादा पूरा करता है।

यह ठीक है, जनाब, कि सब से पहली बात ताकत की—पावरज की—होती है और वह सवाल होता है कि किसी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को क्या पावरज दी जायें। दूसरा सवाल यह होता है कि उन पावरज को किस तरह ऐडमिनिस्टर किया जाय। आप पावरज कारपोरेशन को दे दें, लेकिन उन को एक आफिसर के सुपुर्द कर दें कि वह उन को ऐडमिनिस्टर करे, वह आज के जमाने में नहीं चल सकता है, क्योंकि आज सब इस तरह है कि जो सेन्टर आफ पावर है, उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा डीसेन्ट्रलाइज किया जाय, न कि टाप पर

डेमोक्रेसी ला कर सिर्फ आफिसरों के जरिये उस को एक्सीक्यूट कराया जाय।

आज एक्सपर्ट्स की यह राय है कि दुनिया में जितने भी सिविक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हैं, वे ज्यादातर तीन बातों से सफर करते हैं—उन में कमी है फाइनेंस की उन में आम तौर पर ब्यूरोक्रेटाइजेशन और सेंट्रलाइजेशन पाई जाती है और गवर्नमेंट और सिविक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में ताकत और फाइनेंस की लड़ाई बराबर चलती है और इन बातों की वजह से कारपोरेशन टाइप के मौजूदा पैटर्न पर एतराज किया गया है और कहा गया है कि इन में बुनियादी तबदीलियों की जरूरत है।

जहाँ तक दिल्ली कारपोरेशन बिल का ताल्लुक है, जब कि दिल्ली में इस बात की जरूरत थी कि यहाँ पर एक ऐसा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो, जो यूनिफाइड हो, इन्टीग्रेटेड हो, डेमोक्रेटिक हो, इकोनोमिक हो और एफिशिएंट हो, वहाँ इस बिल में इस किस्म का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मौजूद नहीं है। इस के बाद भी यहाँ पर चीफ कमिशनर को हुकूमत रहेगी। जितने सेक्रेटरी और जो सैक्रेट्रियट हम मिनिस्ट्री खत्म होते वक्त छोड़ आये थे, वे सब बाकी हैं। वे कम होंगे या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। आज भी उतने ही डायरेक्टरेट्स और हैड्स आफ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मौजूद हैं, जितने कि उस वक्त मौजूद थे। आज भी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तमाम मिनिस्ट्रीज मौजूद हैं। यह तमाम ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मौजूद है। इस के बाद नई दिल्ली का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अलग होगा और डवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अलग होगा। इन हालात में कई कमेटियाँ और ऐसी बनानी पड़ेंगी, जिन का काम होगा इन मुस्तलिफ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के कामों को कोऑर्डिनेट करना। इस सिलसिले में सब से पहला काम होगा टेक्स क्लैकेशन और फिर उस का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करना। इस तरह के कई और मैटर्स आँवेंगे। मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि इन चार तरह के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन—

[जी० ब्रह्म प्रकाश]

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, कारपोरेशन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, नई दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और डेवेलपमेंट प्रचारिटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन—मे को-आर्डिनेशन करने की बड़ी प्राबलम होगी और इसी वजह से लंडन काउंटी काउंसिल का सिस्टम इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तकसीम से सफर करता है और उस पर यह एक बड़ा जबर्दस्त एतराज है।

नई दिल्ली और डेवेलपमेंट प्रचारिटी को जो भलग रखा गया है, उस की बहुत सी वज्रुहत थी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सहो हो सकती हैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब की राय में और दूसरे साथियों की राय में, लेकिन एक एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव नुक्ता नजर से वे मुनासिब नहीं हैं। यह ठीक है कि इस बिल में ५१५ क्लोज हूँ और कारपोरेशन के मातहत करीब पांच सौ मील का रकबा है, लेकिन कोई क्लोजिज और मीलो से किसी बिल में खूबी नहीं आ सकती।

जहां तक फाइनेन्शियल रीसोर्सेज का ताल्लुक है, दस करोड़ का बजट है। मेरे पास इस वक्त ज्यादा वक्त नहीं है, लेकिन अगर मैं इस को तकसीम करने लगू, तो मौजूदा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को जो बजट इस वक्त मिल रहा है, उस से उस को चलाना नामुमकिन हो जायेगा। इस में सब से बड़ा हाउस टैक्स होगा। लेकिन वह एक दिन में बढ़ नहीं सकता है। एन्टरटेनमेंट टैक्स की आय तकरोबन चालीस लाख की होगी। जहां तक मुझे रफली याद है मैं ने इस सिलसिले में एक्सपर्ट्स से और दोगर साहबान से बात की है, और मैं इस काम में काफी धरसा रहा हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि डेवेलपमेंट प्रचारिटी को जो तमाम अस्तिबारात दिये गये हैं, उन के लिये जो स्टाफ रखा जायेगा, वह बहुत ज्यादा होगा, कई लाख का होगा उस का बजट, लेकिन उस के पास काम बिल्कुल नहीं होगा। मास्टर प्लान बनाने का काम खत्म हो चुका है और खत्म हो रहा है। उस के लिये गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में एक नया गृहकाम

चला जा रहा है, जिस का काम होगा कि वह इन सब कार्यवाहियों को को-आर्डिनेट करे, एक तरह से डायरेक्शन दे और यह स्टेडी करे कि किस तरह से सिटी प्लैनिंग और टाउन प्लैनिंग किया जाय। यह सारा पैराफरनेलिया रखा जाय, दो, ढाई, तीन हजार पाने वाले आफिसर्स रहें, डी० डी० पी० ए० का पूरा स्टाफ रहे और उन का काम यह हो कि जब जरूरत पड़े, तो किसी एरिया को डेवेलप किया जाय। और यह मैं समझता हूँ कि भगसे दस सालों में किसी एरिया को डेवेलप करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से कोई बहुत बड़ी रकम नहीं मिल सकती है। डेवेलपमेंट प्रचारिटी अगर किसी एरिया को डेवेलप करेगी, तो उस को डेवेलप कर के कारपोरेशन को दे देगी, लेकिन सारी रकम गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ही खर्च करेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया जो रकम खर्च करेगी, क्या वह रकम कारपोरेशन को नहीं दी जा सकती है। क्या यह काम स्टैचुटरी कमेटी को नहीं दिया जा सकता? उसी बजट में वही काम हो सकता था, जो कि आप ने डेवेलपमेंट प्रचारिटी के लिये तजवीज किया है।

मैंने समझने की बहुत कोशिश की है। मैं ने दूसरे मुल्को के इस तरह के कामों को स्टेडी करने की कोशिश की है और मौके पर जा कर देखा है, लेकिन अभी तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि डेवेलपमेंट प्रचारिटी को रखने की क्या जरूरत है और नई दिल्ली को भलग रखने की क्या जरूरत है। कहा जाता है कि नई दिल्ली के तमाम लोग मुलाजिम होंगे और सारी गवर्नमेंट की जायदाद होगी। यह तो और भी अच्छा है कि अगर इन्तजाम कारपोरेशन के पास जाये, तो एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव प्वायंट आफ व्यू से आप बहुत सी दिक्कतों और खर्च से बच जायेंगे। नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का तमाम खर्चा गवर्नमेंट नहीं बेती है। विजली बोर्ड से उस को जो किज्मी मिलती है

जो कि आइन्दा उस को कारपोरेशन से मिलेगी उस के लिये कन्ज्यूमर्स से जो ज्यादा चार्ज किया जाता है, उस से उस का खर्चा चलता है। जहां तक एजुकेशन ग्रान्ट का ताल्लुक है, वह तो आप ग्रान्ट देने के उसूलों के मुताबिक सभी को देते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इस के लिये एक अलग पैराफरनेलिया क्यों रखा जाय। मैं यह भ्रज करना चाहता हूं कि इस से खर्च तो बहुत बढ़ेगा और एफि-सैन्सी कम होगी।

नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी इलैक्टड नहीं, नामिनेटड होगी। इन नामिनेटड कमेटीज के बारे में मेरा भी हाथ रहा है। जब इलैक्शन नहीं की जा सकती थी, तो कमेटी को नामिनेट कर दिया, लेकिन हम ने नामिनेटड कमेटीज का हथ बहुत खराब होते देखा है। वहां की हालत इतनी खराब हो जाती है और वहां का इन्तजाम इतना खराब हो जाता है जो कि इलैक्टड कमेटीज में होना मुश्किल है। इलैक्टड कमेटीज में दिक्कतों को दूर किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि वहां पर लोगों की आवाज होती है। वे अपने इलाके के लिये इन्तजाम के लिये, सफाई के लिये बोलते हैं, और रुपया मांगते हैं। बहुत सी बातें होती हैं, जो कि वे कर सकते हैं और नामिनेटड मेम्बरज नहीं कर सकते हैं।

सिविक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कैसे चलता है? यह ठीक है कि एक्सीक्यूटिव और डीपार्टमेंटल फंक्शनज अलग होने चाहियें। मिनिस्ट्रज और सेक्रेटरीज के काम अलग होने चाहियें। जहां बहुत बड़ा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो, तो इलैक्टड मेम्बरज सारा काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। मिनिस्ट्रज के काम में हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर बखल नहीं दे सकते हैं और न देना चाहिए, उससे इतिजाम खराब होगा। तो क्या मेयर इलैक्टड नहीं है, क्या उसको इतिजाम की पावर नहीं दी जा सकती। एक दूसरा तरीका भी है और वह कमेटी सिस्टम का है। जो सिविक बाडीस का इतिजाम होता है जो कारपोरेशंस का इतिजाम होता है, जो मैट्रोपोलिटन गवर्नमेंट का इतिजाम

होता है वह ज्यादातर कमेटीज के जरिये से चलता है और एक तरह से मैं समझता हूं म्युनिसिपल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इज कमेटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन। यहां जो कमेटियां दी गई हैं वे बम्बई के पैटर्न पर भी नहीं दी गई हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो पावर है वह कंस्ट्रैट कर दी गई है एक कमिशनर के अन्दर और कमेटीस को पावर ट्रांसफर नहीं की गई है। यहां पर एक हैल्य कमेटी है, एजुकेशन कमेटी यहां इस वकत डाली गई है। कर मांगें पेश की गई थीं जिन को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था। इन कमेटीस को स्टेचुटरी कमेटीस भी नहीं बनाया गया है। टाऊन इम्प्रूवमेंट के बारे में जो कमेटी थी वह एक बहुत ही जरूरी कमेटी थी और वह एक स्टेचुटरी कमेटी होनी चाहिये थी। रूरल एरिया को इसके अन्दर जगह दी गई है। इस बिल के अन्दर ४५० सक्वेयर मील से भी ज्यादा का रूरल एरिया इसके अन्दर शामिल किया गया है। मुझे आज अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मैंने यह कहा था कि रूरल एरिया को कारपोरेशन के अन्दर शामिल कर दिया जाए। मैं ने यह तजवीज यह समझ कर की थी कि यहां पर यूनिफाइड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन होगी और गवर्नमेंट की पावर उसको बेशक नहीं होगी लेकिन बाकी सभी पावर उसको होगी। मुझे आज खतरा मामूम देता है कि जो रूरल एरिया को इसके अन्दर शामिल कर दिया गया है इस बम्बई पैटर्न की कारपोरेशन के अन्दर यह एक बहुत भारी गलती हुई है क्योंकि इससे तमाम जो रूरल एरिया का इतिजाम है, जो वहां का सारा डिवेलेपमेंट है, लेड का डिवेलेपमेंट है, वहां की लाइफ है, वह जाहिरा तो तमाम की तमाम आपकी कारपोरेशन से बाहर नहीं पर वहां का इतिजाम करने के जो अस्त्यारात दिए गए हैं, उससे वहां की रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रह गया है। अगर उस एरिया को कारपोरेशन में शामिल करना ही था तो आपको चाहिये था कि आप उसको स्टेचुटरी अस्त्यार दे देते और उस सूरत में कुछ फायदा होना मुम्किन था।

[चौ० बड़ा प्रकाश]

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जो इतिजाम हिमाचल प्रदेश और मनीपुर को दिया गया है—हालांकि वह भी नाकाफी है और वहाँ के लिए भी ज्यादा अस्त्यारात दिए जाने की मांग की जा रही है—और जो बहुत छोटे से प्रदेश है और जिन के बारे में इससे भी छोटा और पतला बिल यहां पर पेश किया गया था, उस पतले बिल के जरिये भी ज्यादा अस्त्यार दिए गए थे बनिस्बत इस बड़े कारपोरेशन बिल के। वहाँ तमाम अस्त्यारात सिवाय ला एंड आर्डर के, यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन और कोर्ट के, बाकी तमाम उनको सौंप दिए गए हैं। जो चेयरमैन होगा वह होलटाइम डिगनेटरी होगा और उस एक्ट में यह दिया हुआ है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया इस चीज को तय करेगी कि उस चेयरमैन को क्या अस्त्यार दिया जाए। इसका मतलब यह है कि जितने अस्त्यारात की वहाँ के लोग मांग करेंगे और जितने अस्त्यारात को हासिल करने की कोशिश करेंगे उनमें से जितने गवर्नमेंट चाहेगी उनको सौंप देगी। यह चीज प्रोवाइड की गई है। इसके अलावा हायर सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन, पब्लिक हेल्थ, सैनिटेशन, मेडिकल, कम्युनिटी डिबेलेपमेंट इत्यादि तमाम चीजे उसको सौंप दी गई हैं। मेरा अंदाजा यह था कि ज्यादा नहीं तो ये तमाम के तमाम इतिजामात इस कारपोरेशन के सुपुर्दे होंगे और यहां पर कमिशनर को वह शकल नहीं दे दी जाएगी जो बम्बई में दी गई है। इस से तो दिल्ली के अन्दर एक तरह से ब्योरोक्रेटिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बढ़ेगी। वैसे भी यहां पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया है और जहां पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया हो, वहां पर एक तरह की कोशिश होती है कि ज्यादातर अस्त्यार कमिशनर को दे दिए जायें और यहां पर दे दिए गए हैं। यहां पर स्टेचुटरी कमेटियां कम बनाई गई हैं और उनकी जगह पर कमिशनर काम को चलायेगा। अनाब मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का जोड़ा बहुत तजुर्बा मुझे भी हासिल है। मैं भी इस ब्योरोक्रेसी से जोड़ा बहुत वाकिफ हूँ।

मे मानता हूँ कि उसमें काफी काबलियत होती है और वह कोशिश भी करती है कि ठीक तरह से काम हो। लेकिन जो एक पापुलर टच होता है, लोगों के वास्ते काम करने की जो शक्ति होती है, जो इनिशियेटिव होता है, जो ड्राइव होता है, जो रिसर्पीस होता है, इसमें वह उतना नहीं आ सकता है जितना कि दूसरी तरह से। यह बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा बिल है और यहां पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है लेकिन इससे हालात बेहतर नहीं हो सकते। मैं टेक्सों का जिक्र पहले ही कर चुका हूँ और मैं ने कुछ तजवीजें पहले भी पेश की थीं और आज भी पेश की हूँ लेकिन मुझे डर है कि वे कबूल नहीं होंगी और ऐसी हालत में बावजूद इसके कि इसके बाद दिल्ली में जो इस वक्त हालात हैं उनके मुकाबले में बाद में इम्प्रूवमेंट होगी, जो इस वक्त हालात हैं वे अच्छे होंगे लेकिन दिल्ली की समस्या का हल—उस समस्या का हल जिस का जिक्र कि सन् १९१८ से बराबर होता आया है जिस का जिक्र न सिर्फ दिल्ली के लोगों के बल्कि इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस के रेजोल्यूशनों में होता आया है, जिस का जिक्र १९३०, १९३८, १९४५, १९४७, १९५०, १९५२ और १९५७ में हुआ है—तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक उसकी असली शिकायत को दूर नहीं किया जाता और उनकी जो मांग है, उसको मंजूर नहीं किया जाता। ऐसे हालात में मुझे डर है कि यह तजुर्बा लोगों के लिए नातस्सलीबक्स रहेगा और न ही लोगों को पूरी सहूलियत पहुंचा सकेगा।

लेकिन एक बात में अग्रिम कहना चाहूंगा अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह महसूस कर लें कि बाकई में दिल्ली के लोगों को इससे इतनी मुसीबत और तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ेगा और दिल्ली के लोग उस मुसीबत और तकलीफ का इजहार होम मिनिस्टर साहब को कर पाते तो वह उन शक्तियों में से है जो एकदम पब्लिक ओपिनियन को अगर वह

ठीक होती, तो रिसर्पोंड करते। बदकिस्मती से हम अपनी बात को पूरी तरह से उनको समझा नहीं पाए और उनको पूरी तरह से कनविंस नहीं कर पाए और इसका नतीजा यह है कि यह बिल हमारे सामने मौजूद है। बहरहाल जो कुछ भी है, मुझे मालूम है, इसमें कोई आस बड़ी ग्रहण तबदीली नहीं होने वाली है। लेकिन आने वाला वक्त इस बात को बतलायेगा कि जो ठर में ने आज जाहिर किया है जो शुबहे में ने आज जाहिर किए हैं, वे कहां तक सही थे और दिल्ली का क्या सही हल हो सकता है। यहां पर नई दिल्ली का बहुत जिक्र है। नई दिल्ली जो है वह यहां पर पापुलर गवर्नमेंट को लिए बैठी है। मगर यह कह कर कि यहां पर कैपिटल है और नई दिल्ली और दिल्ली को अलग रहना चाहिए, काम नहीं चल सकता है। यहां पर स्टेट असेम्बली को खत्म किया गया और पापुलर गवर्नमेंट को हटाया गया। अब जब नई दिल्ली अलग है तो मुझे नहीं पता कि अब यह सवाल उठेगा कि दिल्ली में पापुलर मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए और मैं समझता हूं कि वह उठेगा क्योंकि वह आज से नहीं सन् १९१८ से उठता चला आया है और सन् १९१८ से ही नहीं बल्कि १९१४ से उठता चला आया है जब कि यहां के लोग उस वक्त वाइसराय को मिले थे, तो उसका क्या नतीजा होगा, आया वह बन्द हो जाएगा या नहीं। यह हो सकता है कि जनता कुछ दिनों के लिए चुप हो जाए, तजुर्बा करने के लिए शायद वह चुप हो जाए लेकिन दिल्ली वालों की जो असली मांग है, उनकी जो असली जरूरत है वह पूरी हुए बिना नहीं रहेगी और दिल्ली के लोग उसके लिए बराबर कोशिश करते रहेंगे।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने जब दिल्ली की गुड़िया सरकार को खत्म करने और यहां एक उच्चाधिकार कारपोरेशन बनाने की सिफारिश की थी उस वक्त दिल्ली की जनता ने उसका स्वागत किया था। मेरी पार्टी भारतीय जन संघ ने भी दिल्ली की असेम्बली

को तोड़ने के सुझाव का समर्थन किया था किन्तु समर्थन में यह शर्त लगी थी कि दिल्ली असेम्बली का स्थान जो भी कारपोरेशन से वह उच्चाधिकार सम्पन्न होनी चाहिये और सभी जीवन की समस्याओं के बारे में, दिल्ली के नागरिक जीवन के बारे में उसे निर्णय करने का पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिये। लेकिन जो भी आशायें की गई थीं प्रस्तुत विधेयक के द्वारा उन पर पानी फिर गया है।

जिस स्वरूप में यह बिल पेश किया गया है वह अप्रगतिशील, प्रतिभियावादी तथा अलोकतन्त्रात्मक है और दिल्ली की जनता की आशाओं को किसी भी अर्थ में पूरा नहीं करता।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : लोकतंत्र की परिभाषा बता दीजिये।

श्री बाजपेयी : लोकतंत्र की परिभाषा करने का यह समय नहीं है

आप स्वयं इसी लोकतंत्र के द्वारा यहां निर्वाचित होकर आये हैं।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : ऐसे ही वहां भी निर्वाचित होकर जायेंगे।

श्री बाजपेयी : निर्वाचित होकर तो जायेंगे लेकिन

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बहस को आपस में ही न चलाया जाये, मुझे भी साथ में लिया जाये।

श्री बाजपेयी : खैर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि लोकतंत्र का जो रूप इस विधेयक के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह दिल्ली की जनता की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा नहीं करता। नई दिल्ली को प्रस्तावित कारपोरेशन से अलग रखने के लिये जो भी तर्क दिये गये हैं, वे बड़े लचर हैं। माननीय

[श्री बाजपेयी]

गृह-कार्य मंत्री अपने पांडित्य से और अपने शब्द चातुर्य से जो व्यवस्था असमर्थनीय है उसे समर्थनीय बना सकते हैं लेकिन इस विधेयक के द्वारा नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली के बीच में जो भिन्नता और पृथक्ता की दोवार खड़ी की जा रही है उसे किसी भी अर्थ में अवांछनीय नहीं माना जा सकता।

नई दिल्ली कहा स्वतन्त्र होती है और पुरानी दिल्ली कहा शुरू होती है इसका फौसला राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग भी नहीं कर सका। लेकिन इस विधेयक के लिये नई दिल्ली की सीमाओं को कुछ मकुचित किया गया है। ऐसा क्यों किया गया है। उसके लिये यह तर्क दिया गया है कि यहाँ सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं। क्या सरकारी कर्मचारी होना कोई अपराध है जिसके लिए कि न केवल उन कर्मचारियों को बल्कि दिल्ली के बाकी सभी लोगों को बँड दिया जा रहा है? यदि सरकार का कर्मचारी होना कोई अपराध नहीं है और वे मतदाता हैं और नई दिल्ली में केवल वे ही नहीं रहते, उनके आश्रित भी हैं, उनके परिवार भी हैं तो उन्हें अपने नागरिक जीवन का संचालन करने के स्वाभाविक अधिकार से क्यों वंचित किया जा रहा है, यह समझने में मैं अपने को असमर्थ पाता हूँ। यहाँ जो भी सरकारी भवन या इमारतें हैं, उनके लिये क्या इस विधेयक में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती थी कि कारपोरेशन का निर्माण होते ही वे सारे भवन कुछ अपवादों को छोड़ कर जिनका कि संकेत मैं ने अपने संशोधन में किया है, उदाहरण के लिये राष्ट्रपति भवन या संसद भवन, बाकी की सारी इमारतें इस नव-निर्मित कारपोरेशन के अधीन की जा सकती थीं। उनका अधिकार, उनका प्रभुत्व सभी कारपोरेशन को सौंपा जा सकता था। आज भी नई दिल्ली में जीवन के निम्ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं को चलाने के निमित्त जो आमदनी नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमिटी प्राप्त करती है, अगर वह प्रस्तावित कारपोरेशन को मिले

तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यहाँ का प्रबन्ध वह ठीक तरीके से नहीं चला सकता। लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कारपोरेशन बनाया जा रहा है मगर उससे ऊपर पूरा विश्वास नहीं है। उसकी कार्यक्षमता के बारे में, उसकी योग्यता के बारे में, उसमें जुने जाने वाले सदस्यों की निपुणता के बारे में जो विधेयक के निर्माता हैं उनके हृदय में स्वयं सन्देह है, शक है और एक दृष्टि से दिल्ली की जनता की कार्यक्षमता में अविश्वास प्रकट किया गया है।

अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि कारपोरेशन ५०० वर्ग मील के इलाके का प्रबन्ध करेगा और अगर १५ वर्ग मील का उसने प्रबन्ध नहीं किया तो उससे क्या बिगड़ने वाला है। मैं इसी प्रश्न को दूसरी तरह से उनके सामने रख सकता हूँ और वह इस तरह कि अगर कारपोरेशन का आप विश्वास करते हैं कि वह ५०० वर्ग मील के क्षेत्रफल का उचित रीति से प्रबन्ध कर सकता है तो १५ वर्ग मील का क्षेत्र उससे बाहर रखने का क्या अधिकार है? अगर वह ५०० वर्ग मील का प्रबन्ध कर सकता है तो वह १५ वर्ग मील का प्रबन्ध भी कर सकता है। लेकिन ज्ञात होता है कि दिल्ली की जनता के सामने अभी कठिनाइयाँ बाकी हैं और इस विधेयक के द्वारा उसे जो सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने के लिये उसको अपना संघर्ष जारी रखना पड़ेगा।

कारपोरेशन के अतिरिक्त एक डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी भी बनाई जा रही है। अभी तक वह अस्थाई थी, अब उसे स्थायी किया जा रहा है। मैं ने उस चर्चा को पढ़ा जो इस सम्बन्ध में सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सदस्यों की दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के प्रधान के साथ हुई और मैं ने देखा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी कुशलता से दिल्ली नगरपालिका के प्रधान को इस बात के लिये तैयार कर लिया कि अगर डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी अलग रहे तो इस समय कोई बड़ा नुकसान नहीं होगा। लेकिन इस बात से

इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि दो संस्थाएं एक ही समानांतर दिशा में जायेंगी। उनके कार्यों के बारे में आपस में मतभेद पैदा होगा और गतिरोध उत्पन्न होंगे और दिल्ली के विकास के लिये जो प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है वह दिल्ली के विकास को अवरोध कर देगा। अभी तक ऐसे उदाहरण / सामने आ चुके हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि हम अनुभवों से कुछ सीखने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। दिल्ली का विकास यदि रुका है तो उसमें एक कारण यह भी है कि जिनके ऊपर विकास का उत्तरदायित्व है, वह उत्तरदायित्व बंटा हुआ है। वह भाषा की जाती थी कि उसका एकीकरण किया जायगा लेकिन वह भाषा अभी पूरी नहीं हुई। इस सम्बन्ध में एक पुथक विधेयक आ रहा है। यहां मैं इससे अधिक कुछ और नहीं कहूंगा।

कारपोरेशन को जो अधिकार दिये गये हैं वे भी अपर्याप्त हैं। किसी भी अर्थ में उसे उच्चाधिकार सम्पन्न कारपोरेशन नहीं कहा जा सकता। और सेकेन्डरी एजुकेशन भी उसे नहीं दी है और क्यों नहीं दी है क्योंकि धन नहीं है। आखिर आज भी दिल्ली में माध्यमिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाती है। उसके लिए धनराशि देना, साधन जुटाना केन्द्रीय सरकार का दायित्व है। अगर प्रस्तावित कारपोरेशन के अधीन माध्यमिक शिक्षा दे दी जाय और केन्द्रीय सरकार उसके सम्बन्ध में अपने उत्तरदायित्व का निरन्तर पालन करती रहे, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी तरह की कोई कठिनाई पैदा होगी। लेकिन फिर कहा जाता है कि जो जनता द्वारा चुन कर आयेंगे उनमें शिक्षा शास्त्री कितने होंगे, विशेषज्ञ कितने होंगे और क्या वह माध्यमिक शिक्षा को चला सकेंगे? अगर जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि भारतीय गणराज्य का शासन चला सकते हैं और जिस शासन पर उस और बैठे हुए हमारे सदस्यों को गर्व है, तो दिल्ली की जनता पर यह अविश्वास क्यों किया जा रहा है कि वह ऐसे प्रतिनिधियों को निर्वाचित

नहीं करेगी जो अपनी माध्यमिक शिक्षा का इंतजाम अपने आप कर सकें। लेकिन मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया कि मन में एक अविश्वास काम कर रहा है, एक सन्देह घर कर गया है, शायद उसका कारण वह तथाकथित उत्तरदायी सरकार है जो दिल्ली में चलती रही है लेकिन अगर हम इस कारपोरेशन के द्वारा दिल्ली के राष्ट्रीय जीवन में एक नये अध्याय का श्रीगणेश करना चाहते हैं, तो अपने मन में ये अन्तःकरण में से यह अविश्वास हटा देना होगा। दिल्ली का प्रस्तावित कारपोरेशन माध्यमिक शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर सकता है, साधन जुटाना केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम है। जहां तक दिल्ली की जनता का सवाल है, उसके ऊपर यह विश्वास किया जाना चाहिए कि वह अच्छे और योग्य प्रतिनिधि भेजेंगी। मगर यह विश्वास नहीं किया गया और उसका प्रमाण एक और है कि जनता द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के साथ कुछ और भी लोग चुने जायेंगे, जनता द्वारा नहीं, बल्कि चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चुने जायेंगे, उन्हें आल्डरमेन कहा गया है। उनकी क्या आवश्यकता है? यह अलोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था है। चुनाव में हारे हुए, जनता द्वारा ठुकराए हुए, मगर पार्टी द्वारा पुरस्कृत लोगों को चोर दरवाजे से साने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है तो राजनीतिक पार्टियों पर और जनता पर विश्वास किया जाना चाहिए कि वह चुनाव में अच्छे लोग चुन कर भेजेंगी जो कि कारपोरेशन का प्रबन्ध चलाएंगे। यह आल्डरमेन की व्यवस्था करने का कोई कारण नहीं है। अनुभव बताता है कि जो लोग सीधे दरवाजे से नहीं घुस सकते, जनता के द्वारा नहीं चुने जा सकते, या जिन्हें पार्टियों की आन्तरिक फूट के कारण दल के सिर पर बिठाया जाना है, उनके लिए खिड़की खोली जा रही है। दिल्ली की जनता इस खिड़की का खोला जाना पसन्द नहीं करेगी। कारपोरेशन को सच्चे अर्थों में लोकतन्त्रात्मक होना चाहिए। प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन द्वारा चुने

[श्री बाजपेयी]

हुए प्रतिनिधियों से अप्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को मिला कर लिचबड़ी पकाने की जरूरत नहीं है। लिचबड़ी बीमार आदमियों के काम आ सकती है, दिल्ली की सबल और स्वस्थ जनता के लिए यह लिचबड़ी पकाई जा रही है और भाषा की जा रही है कि दिल्ली की जनता इसका स्वागत करेगी। जिस रूप में यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, दिल्ली के लोग उससे सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं। हम भाषा करते थे कि प्रवर समिति से बिल साफ और सुधरे रूप में निकलेगा, संवारा जाएगा, सुधारा जाएगा और ऐसे रूप में पेश किया जाएगा कि दिल्ली के लोग उसका स्वागत कर सकें, लेकिन यह भाषा पूरी नहीं हुई।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कैसे मालूम हुआ ?

श्री बाजपेयी : विधेयक ऐसे रूप में प्रस्तुत हुआ है जिसमें जो भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है, वह न केवल अपूर्ण है, किन्तु प्रशासन की दृष्टि से भी जिसमें अनेक कठिनाइयाँ खड़ी होंगी। जहां तक कारपोरेशन की आमदनी का सवाल है, केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ टैक्सों में से कारपोरेशन को भंश देकर उसकी आमदनी बढ़ा सकती है। यह कारपोरेशन हमारी दिल्ली की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का आधार होगा। पार्लियामेंट और कारपोरेशन के बीच में कोई संस्था नहीं है। दिल्ली की असेम्बली टूट गई। उसके लिए मैं भासू बहाने वालों में नहीं हूँ। जो बीत गई वह बीत गई। मगर जो कारपोरेशन उसकी जगह ले रहा है उसके अधिकार बढ़ाए जाएं, उसकी आमदनी के साधन बढ़ाए जाएं। वह सभी बातों में लोकतांत्रिक हो, प्रगतिशील हो और दिल्ली की जनता की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को पूरी कर सके, इस बात की आवश्यकता है। जब यह बिल इस कसौटी पर रखा जाता है तो निराशाजनक है, आशाओं के विपरीत है। मैं इसका विरोध

करता हूँ और मैं ने एक एक क्लॉज के लिए संशोधन दिए हैं। मैं कदम कदम पर दिल्ली की जनता के अधिकारों के लिए इस सदन में लड़ंगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री० प्र० सि० बीलता (मज्जर): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब पेश्वर इसके कि मैं इस कारपोरेशन बिल पर कुछ धर्जे करूं, मैं हाउस की तब्रज्जह, आपकी इजाजत से, उन हज्जारों आदमियों के दम्स्तों की तरफ दिलाता हूँ जिनको तमाम देहात की जनता ने, तमाम सरपंचों और उन गांवों की तरफ से जिनमें ग्राम सभाएं बनी हैं...

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : दिल्ली में ग्राम सभाएं हैं ही नहीं।

श्री० प्र० सि० बीलता : जो संस्था उनके रिप्रेजेंटेशन के वास्ते हैं और जिनसे चौधरी ब्रह्मप्रसाद ने बड़ा जोर लगाकर दस्तखत मांगे और जो हमने हाउस को दी है।

श्री० ब्रह्म प्रकाश : नहीं, नहीं, मैंने नहीं मांगे हैं।

श्री० प्र० सि० बीलता : अब आप डरते क्यों हैं? जहां तक बिल का ताल्लुक है उस पर मेरी पहली नुक्ता चीनी यह है कि कारपोरेशन का जो दायरा खींचा गया है वह दायरा गलत है। जितना हिस्सा कारपोरेशन के साथ होगा उसमें नई दिल्ली को अलग करने की जो गलती हुई है, मुझे पता नहीं मैं नर्म से नर्म कौन से अल्फाज उसके लिए इस्तेमाल करूं, उस गलती का दुनिया के कारपोरेशनों में कोई मुकाबला नहीं है। लेकिन उसी बिल से एक ऐसी गलती आपने कर दी कि उसकी मिसाल भी मिली, और वह यह है कि आपने ३०० देहातों के लोगों को कारपोरेशन के साथ शहरी आबादी के सिविक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में ठूस दिया। वरना कोई मिसाल नहीं मिलती। नई दिल्ली को अलग रखने का भी एक अजीब मन्तक दिया जाता है। एक दलील यह दी जाती है

कि साहिब, इतना सम्भा-सम्भा रकबा कारपोरेशन में दे दिया गया, अगर उसमें १५ मुरम्बा मील का रकबा निकाल दिया तो क्या हो गया। जनाब, छः फुट का आदमी लड़ा है, आप उसका कलेजा निकाल रहे हैं और यह इलील देते हैं कि छः फुट का सम्भा आदमी लड़ा है, क्या हुआ अगर डेढ़ इंच की बोटी निकाल ली? हकीकत यह है कि देहात के एरिया को दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को वजूद देने के लिए इस्तेमाल न किया जाए। हाई फैक्ट यह है कि नई और पुरानी दिल्ली के दो प्रबल यूनिट्स जो थे उनके खिलाफ हमेशा आबाज उठती रही कि यह तमीज खत्म होनी चाहिए। लेकिन वह खत्म नहीं हुई। नई दिल्ली को पुरानी दिल्ली में घसग रक्खा गया। आज देहात के एरिया को लेकर कारपोरेशन के रकबे में दे दिया गया है। क्या अच्छा हो कि नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली दोनों ही इस कारपोरेशन से निकाल दिए जाएं तब भी रकबा इतना सम्भा हो जाता है कि धानरेबल होम मिनिस्टर साहब अच्छी तरह कह सकते हैं कि अगर नई और पुरानी दोनों दिल्लीया कारपोरेशन से निकल गईं तो भी क्या हुआ। फिर भी तो कोई ४०० मील का रकबा कारपोरेशन में रह जायगा।

दूसरी इलील : इस में तमाम सरकारी मुलाजिम रहते हैं और सरकारी मुलाजिम मेम्बर मुन्तखिब नहीं हो सकते। अगर बाहर के लोग आ कर मुन्तखिब हों इन बाबों से तो यह निगेशन होगा डिमाक्रेसी का। मैं कहता हूँ कि दोनों बातें गलत हैं। नम्बर एक यह कि नई दिल्ली में सिर्फ सरकारी मुलाजिम बसते हैं। नई दिल्ली में दुकानदार भी हैं, डोमेस्टिक सर्वेंट्स भी हैं, बनिये भी हैं, नई दिल्ली में अफसर लोग भी हैं, उन की बीवियां भी हैं। दूसरी बात भी गलत है कि सरकारी मुलाजिम सिविल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में एम्प्लोयन नहीं लड़ सकते। वह जरूर लड़ सकते हैं आप के जरिये इजाजत दिये जाने पर। और फिर अगर सरकारी मुलाजिम एम्प्लोयन नहीं लड़ सकते तो उन की बीवियां तो हैं, वह भी पढ़ी लिखी हैं, वह अपने

बाबिदों की नुमाइन्दगी कर सकती हैं। और वह भी न कर सकें तो दूसरे भी हैं। नई दिल्ली में हकीकत में ७० लाख रु० की प्रापर्टी टैक्स और हाउस टैक्स की आयवाद सरकारी है, कोई १५ लाख रु० की गैर-सरकारी है। जो गैर-सरकारी प्रापर्टी के लोग रहते हैं वह उन लोगों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन कर लेंगे। और अगर वह भी नहीं कर सकते, तो पुरानी दिल्ली वाले आ कर कर लेंगे। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि यह कौन सा निगेशन आफ डिमाक्रेसी हो जायगा। मैं आप को याद दिलाऊँ कि अम्बाला डिबिजन की पार्लियामेंट में नुमाइन्दगी करने का दिल्ली को फल है। अम्बाला में रहने वाले लोगों की नुमाइन्दगी करने के लिये कोई औरत या मर्द इस काबिल नहीं समझा गया जो अम्बाला का रहने वाला हो और रूलिंग पार्टी का यहां रहने वाला एक कैंडिडेट पार्लियामेंट में वहां की नुमाइन्दगी करला है। मेरी एक बहन को जोकि पुरानी दिल्ली की है वहां से खड़ा किया गया। क्या इस तरह यह डिमाक्रेसी का निगेशन नहीं है? मेरी एक और बहन दिल्ली की कुर्सी से उठ कर दूसरे स्टेट से इस पार्लियामेंट की मुमताज मेम्बर हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह क्या मन्तक है आप का कि पुरानी दिल्ली का कोई आदमी अगर आ कर नई दिल्ली से रिप्रेजेंट करेगा तो जमहूरियत का निगेशन होगा।

जहां तक तीसरी चीज का तात्सुक है, मैं धानरेबल मेम्बर बाजपाई जी को धन्य कहूँ कि सरकारी मुलाजिमों पर दया करने की जरूरत नहीं। मैं धानरेबल होम मिनिस्टर साहब से ऐसी करता हूँ कि वह इस कारपोरेशन की जद में नहीं घाना चाहते। उन से हमदर्दी करने का कोई सबाल नहीं है। मैं ने एक मेमोरेण्डम पढ़ा है। कैंनाट प्लेस के तज्जारों ने उस को सफुलेट किया है। उसे पढ़ने के बाद जाहिर होगा कि किस जहनियत के लोग वह हैं। वह लोग कोशिश कर के इस कारपोरेशन से अलग रहना चाहते हैं। मझे यह बात अभी और मैं सोचने लगा

[श्री० प्र० सि० वीलता]

कि कब यह जह्मियत खत्म होगी। लोग तो चाहते हैं कि नई दिल्ली का कारपोरेशन में आना। हाँ, हार्ड यूरोक्रैट्स और हैं, बड़े बड़े तज्जार नहीं चाहते कारपोरेशन के सामने अपने सबालो को रखना। वह लोग उन को कारपोरेशन के मेम्बरों के आगे नहीं रखना चाहेंगे क्योंकि वह खुले कारपोरेशन में फँसला करवाने के आदी नहीं। वह हमेशा से रेस्टोरां में, क्लब में यूरोक्रैट्स के आगे बैठ कर रात में अपने काम निकालने के आदी रहे हैं। वह लोग नहीं चाहते कि कारपोरेशन की जद में वह आयें।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नई दिल्ली को पुरानी दिल्ली से अलग रखने की कोई लाजिक नहीं है, कोई दलील नहीं है। एक और दलील दी जाती है। बड़ी मेहरबानी की जाती है कारपोरेशन पर। कारपोरेशन बच्चा है, नई दिल्ली में बिल्डिंग्स सरकारी हैं, उन पर टैक्स लगेगा नहीं। कारपोरेशन का रकबा लम्बा है। उन को इस रकबे को भी डेबेलप करना होगा। अगर हम इस बगैर टैक्स की प्रॉपर्टी को उस को दे देंगे तो इस छोटे बच्चे पर भारी बोझ होगा।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर नई दिल्ली में ७० लाख रुपये के असेस्ड टैक्स की सरकारी प्रॉपर्टी है, तो वहाँ १८ लाख रुपये के असेस्ड टैक्स की गैर-सरकारी आयदाद भी तो है और उस में भी बहुत सारी कानसालिडेटिड है, जोकि कारपोरेशन में जा सकती है और उस की आमदनी में इजाज़ा कर सकती है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात जम्हूरियत के उसूल से मुताबिकत आती है कि सरकारी प्रॉपर्टी पर सिविक फ्राइजेंस के परपज के लिये टैक्स न हो। मैं ने अपने मिलिट आफ डिसेन्ट में भी इस का जिक्र किया है और मैं लोकल फ्राइजेंस एम्पायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का इत्ताला दे सकता हूँ कि अगर

सरकारी प्रॉपर्टी म्यूनिसिपल हब में आये तो उस पर किसी दूसरे तरीके से टैक्स न लगाया जाय, यह बात उसूलन तलत है।

इस के बाव यह भी कहा गया है कि बच्चे पर ज्यादा बोझ है। उस पर ज्यादा बोझ न डालिये। यह तो आप के अक्सियार में है। आप ने नई दिल्ली को अलग रखा है। आप ग्रान्ट की शर्त में वहाँ की सिविक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मदद देंगे। वह सारी आप कारपोरेशन को दे दीजिये और आप को जो यह डर है कि बच्चा बोझ से दब जायगा, वह डर दूर हो जायगा। मैं धर्ष करना चाहता हूँ कि नई और पुरानी दिल्ली को अलग रखना किसी भी तरह मुनासिब नहीं है। एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट मेरे लायक साधियो ने पढ़ कर सुनाई है। उस के अलावा आडिस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, बिडला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट—गरजकि तमाम रिपोर्टों के मशाहदात, उन की सिफारिशात यह है कि नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली की सर्बिसिज मुस्तर्का हें, उन की सोशल लाइफ एक है और वे एक इन्टिगरेटिड यूनिट हैं, इसलिये एक सबक पर लाइन खींच देना और कहना कि इस सबक के एक तरफ नई दिल्ली की हद है और दूसरी तरफ पुरानी दिल्ली की हद है, ठीक नहीं है। अगर आप नई दिल्ली वालो का बहुत ज्यादा ब्याल रखना चाहते हैं, तो उन के लिये स्पेशल प्राविजन रखे जा सकते हैं।

मैं धर्ष करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से वो जगहो को अलग रखने की कोई मिसाल दुनिया में नहीं मिलती है। अगर इसी मिसाल पर चला जाय, तो करीब करीब पौने चार सौ गांवों के लोगों को एक ऐसे सिविक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ जोड़ देने के बारे में भी, जिस से कि वे बिल्कुल मुक्त-मिफ हैं, वही एवरतज किया जा सकता है। आप ने ऐसी तलती न की होती। आप वे स्टेट असेम्बली तोड़ी। चंसेज को दिल्ली सूबा बनाने

की ज़रूरत थी। ये देहात कोई आसमान से तो टपक नहीं पड़े हैं। वह कोई भस्म भी नहीं है। वह पैजेन्ट प्रोप्राइटी की बमायत है, जो कि दरियाए सतलुज से लेकर बम्बई तक आबाव है। यह उसका एक टुकड़ा है, उसका जुज है। उसका कुछ हिस्सा पंजाब से—रोहतक और गुड़गांव से कुछ गांव—और कुछ जिसे यू०पी० से—मेरठ से—लिए गए थे। आप उनको वहीं वापस भेज देते, ताकि वे अपने स्टेट प्रसेम्बली के हकूक को हस्तैमाल करते। उन लोगों की फीसिगज इस बारे में क्या है, इस ही इससे स्टेट डेवलपमेंट बैंक नहीं दे सकता जो कि एक पंचायत में एक बुजुर्ग ने उठ कर कहा कि यह सिविक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन तो वैसी है, जैसे कि एक बकरी को एक ऊंट के साथ एक खुरली पर बांध दिया गया हो। बकरी का मुंह छोटा होता है, ऊंट का मुंह लम्बा होता है। उन दोनों को एक खुरली पर बांधने से सिवाए इसके क्या नतीजा होगा कि बकरी उन रीसोर्सिज में से अपने डेवलपमेंट के लिए कुछ न ले सकेगी और ऊंट अपनी लम्बी गरदन से सब कुछ खा जायगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें देहातियों पर कोई मेहरबानी नहीं की गई है।

उपस्थित महोदय : वैसे यह मिसाल ठीक नहीं आयगी। बकरी बहुत जल्दी खायगी।

श्री० प्र० सि० बीनता : ऊंट को लगाम दी जा सकती है और बकरी की रस्ती लम्बी की जा सकती है। यह कोशिश की जा सकती है।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इन देहात के लोगों की ग्राम सभा भलग होगी, उनके एन ई० एस० ब्लाक भलग होंगे, डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक भलग होंगे। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि कैसे उनको शहर के लोगों से जोड़ने के बाद शारी एडजस्टमेंट हो सकेगी।

जहां तक इस कार्पोरेशन का त्क है, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह स्टेट

प्रसेम्बली की जगह नहीं ले सकती है। अगर मेरे कुछ दोस्तों को स्टेट प्रसेम्बली की याद आती है, तो उन्हें हिम्मत के साथ काम करना चाहिए। जहां तक होम मिनिस्टर का ताल्लुक है, उन्होंने बड़ी मेहरबानी की है। उन्होंने पुरानी दिल्ली भलग रखी है। मुझे उस पर एतराज है, लेकिन साथ ही मुझे उसमें कुछ उम्मीद भी नजर आती है। पुरानी दिल्ली इसलिए भलग रखी है कि कभी न कभी हरियाना प्रान्त बनेगा ही, तो नई दिल्ली तो हिन्दुस्तान का कैपिटल होगा और वह होगा हमारा। जहां तक स्टेट प्रसेम्बली का सवाल है, हरियाना प्रान्त के लिए दबने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। हाइ कमांड से डरने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। डट कर काम करते जाइये।

यह बिल सिविक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पैमाने पर भी पूरा, जामे, मुकम्मल और हमागीर नहीं है। जिस हद तक उसका दायरा-अस्तियार है, उसमें भी खुद-मुक्तारी नहीं है। डेवलपमेंट अथारिटी भलग रखी गई है। इस पर भी बहुत बातें कही गई हैं, और कही जायेंगी, जब कि यह बिल हमारे सामने आयगा। लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई में, जिसके ढांचे पर यह बिल बनाया गया है, इम्प्रूवमेंट कमेटी वहां की कार्पोरेशन के मातहत है, भलग नहीं है। तो फिर दिल्ली में उसको भलग क्यों रखा गया है? हम को बम्बई से आगे जाना चाहिए था, इसलिए कि वहां पर स्टेट प्रसेम्बली है, जो कि यहां पर नहीं है। लेकिन अगर उससे आगे न जाते, तो कम से कम वहां तक तो जाना चाहिए था, जहां तक बम्बई गया है। जितना उन के पास है, उतना तो दिल्ली को देना चाहिए था।

कार्पोरेशन का जो कमिशनर है, वह इस कार्पोरेशन का बास है। मेयर और डिप्टी मेयर तो नुमायशी हैं - डेकोरेटिव

[श्री० प्र० सि० दीलता]

बैल्यू की चीजें हैं। मेरे दोस्त ने टोकियो की मिसाल दी। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ मेयर सिविक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का एकसी-क्यूटिव हैब होता है। आप हिन्दुस्तान के दारुल-खिलाफे—हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी दिल्ली के लिए कार्पोरेशन बनाने वाले, तो आप टोकियो से अच्छी मिसाल पेश करते, तो बेहतर होता। उसकी तरफ़ी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है। उसकी रीमूवल २।३ से हो सकती है, जबकि बम्बई में ५।८ से हो सकती है। उसको इस बात का अस्तिधार है कि वह मेम्बरो को कुछ बताए या न बताए। मेयर, डिप्टी मेयर और काँसिलर उसको कुछ कह नहीं सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक एल्डरमैन का तात्सुक है, मुझे शर्म आती है कि दिल्ली वालों के साथ क्या हुआ है। किसी वक्त दिल्ली का शायर लखनऊ गया, तो वहाँ के लोग उसको गरीबी पर हसने लगे। उसने कहा कि हसो न, मैं दिल्ली से आया हूँ। यह फल्य हुआ करता था अहल दिल्ली को। आपने स्टेट असेम्बली तोड़ दी और एक लगड़ी सी कार्पोरेशन दे रहे हैं। अगर चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश के गांव

की बारान मेरे हनके में चली जाय तो हुक्का नहीं देते। बहुत बटिया समझते हैं। यह धमर बकाया है। एल्डरमैन के मानने यह है कि दिल्ली के लोग इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि ठीक ठीक नुमायंदे चुन लें, इसलिए कुछ धीर नुमायंदे, जो कि ठीक हों, जो कि उनको राह—रास्त पर ले जा सकें, उनकी गाइडेंस कर सकें, चोर दरवाजे से दाखिल कर दिए गए हैं।

उपस्थित बहुबल . मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य एक दो मिनट में खतम कर देंगे।

श्री० प्र० सि० दीलता . मैंने करीब पाँच मिनट धीर बोलना है। यह एक देहात की कमेटी का मामला है। मैंने उसके बारे में क्लीयर बोलना है। इसलिए बाकी मैं कल बोल लूँगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member may continue tomorrow

17.2 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday the 27th November, 1957

DAILY DIGEST

[Tuesday, 26th November, 1957]

Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	2221-54
S. Q. No.	
477. Delhi as a dry port	2221-22
479. Committee of Parliament on Official Language	2223-25
480. Polytechnic in Hyderabad	2225-26
481. Birla Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta	2227-29
482. C.S.I.R.	2229-30
483. Technical training in U.S.A.	2230-33
485. Indo-Nepal financial talks	2233-35
486. Training centre at Kothagundam	2235-37
488. Gold deposits in U.P.	2237-39
489. Life Insurance Corporation	2239-42
490. Relatives of the rulers	2242-44
491. Investments by Life Insurance Corporation	2244-46
492. Chinese Military Mission	2246-47
493. New Ordnance Factory	2247-49
489. Schemes for Homes in States	2249-50
499. Population of Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan	2250-51
500. Silver Refinery Plant	2251-53
501. Rupee Oil Company	2253-54

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S. Q. No.	
478. Air accident near Mangalore	2255
484. Speculation in essential imported commodities	2255-56
494. Incidents on East Pakistan-Tripura border	2256
495. Hostels in Rajasthan	2256
496. Delhi University science courses	2257
497. National Anthem	2257-58
502. Life Insurance business	2258
503. Scheduled Castes in Kerala	2258-59
504. Financial aid for Punjab	2259

Subject	COLUMNS
S. Q. No.	
505. Mineral leases	2260
506. Verification of expenses on charities	2260-61
507. Aid from Colombo Powers	2261
508. Naga hostiles in Manipur	2261-62
509. Enquiry into the death of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	2262-63
510. Descendants of Ruler of Oudh	2263
511. Confiscated ships	2263-64
512. Smokless domestic fuel	2264
513. Low temperature carbonisation plant	2264-65
514. Aid funds in universities	2265
515. Refinance Corporation	2265-66
516. Advisory Committee for Tripura	2266
517. Central Advisory Board of Anthropology	2266-67
518. Hindi	2267
519. Mineral oils	2267-68
520. Teaching of English at University stage	2268
521. Smuggling on Rajasthan-Pakistan border	2269-70
522. Children's Museum	2270
523. Western Zonal Council	2270-71
524. Compensatory allowance in Assam	2271
525. Reorganisation of Tripura administration	2271
526. Training in Social Sciences for Tribal workers	2271-72
527. Purchase of Jeeps	2272-73
528. Compulsory primary education in Cantonments	2273

U.S.Q. No.

655. State Bank of India	2273-74
656. Joint Stock Companies	2274
657. Central Intelligence Bureau	2274
658. Double member constituencies	2275
659. Social tension in India	2276
660. Election petition	2276-77
661. Officers of All India Cadre	2277-78

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
STARRED QUESTIONS—

U. S. Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
642.	Industrial Management Cadre	2278	696.	Tax on Oil Kohlus 2296
663.	Ex-Criminal Tribes	2278—79	697.	Supply of iron ore to steel plants 2297—98
664.	Motor car thefts in Delhi	2279	698.	Ganja smuggling 2298
665.	Multipurpose Schools in Delhi	2279—80	699.	'Madrasas' of Tripura 2299
666.	Appointment of a Director in the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad	2280	700.	Conferences 2299
667.	Technical training in U.S.A.	2281	701.	Training of Commercial Teachers in London 2299—2300
668.	Class IV employees of Army Headquarters	2282	702.	Civilian employees of I.A.F. 2300—01
669.	Property of religious institutions	2282	703.	Devnagari Script Reforms Conference 2301
670.	Bank deposits and company reserves	2282—	704.	Re-employment of retired officers in Himachal Pradesh 2301—02
671.	Dalmia case	2283—84	705.	Foreign investments 2302
672.	Ex-I.N.A. Officers	2284—85	706.	Gold smuggling 2302—03
673.	Citizenship	2285	707.	Seizure of smuggled gold 2303
674.	Industrial Finance Corporation	2285—86	708.	Promotion in Army 2303—04
675.	Loan to Industrial Finance Corporation	2286	709.	Sterling balances 2304
676.	Illegal activities of ships	2286—87	710.	Seizure of smuggled gold 2304—05
677.	Cement clay at Sindri	2287	711.	Colombo Plan 2305
678.	Defence production	2287	712.	Location of oil Refinery 2306
679.	Piece workers in Ordnance Factories	2287—88	713.	Welding works in steel plants 2306
680.	Permanency for industrial workers	2288	714.	Acquisition of land in Nasik District 2307—08
681.	Pension and travelling allowance to Armed forces	2288	715.	Abolition of Delhi State Administration 2308—09
682.	Pakistani women	2289	716.	Life Insurance business 2309
683.	Pensions	2289—90	717.	Pakistan agents in Jammu and Kashmir 2309—10
684.	Gazette of Manipur	2290—91	MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT 2310—15	
685.	Illicit distillation	2291	The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of eleven adjournment motions given notice of on the 25th November 1957, regarding Calcutta Mail accident on the 23rd November, 1957.	
686.	Prosecution of officers	2291—92		
687.	Delhi schools	2292	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2315—16	
688.	Loss of file	2292—93	The following papers were laid on the Table:—	
689.	Boiler room attendants of naval vessels	2293		
690.	Steel production in Kanpur Ordnance Factory	2293—94	(1) A copy of the statement on the demands of the employees of the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd., Bangalore.	
691.	Development schemes in Tripura	2294	(2) A copy of the Corrigendum to the Tariff	
692.	Travelling allowance	2294		
693.	Gold smuggling	2294—95		
694.	Income-tax Officers and Inspectors	2295		
695.	Grants to Universities	2295—96		

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—Contd.

COLUMNS

Commissions' Report
(1957) on the Continuance
of Protection to the Cot-
ton Textile Machinery.

- (3) A copy of the Notifica-
tion No. S.R.O. 3506,
dated the 31st October,
1957, making certain
further amendments to
the Customs Duties
Drawback (Nitrous
Oxide) Rules, 1955.

BILL PASSED... 2316

After the clause-by-clause
consideration of the Reserve
Bank of India (Second
Amendment) Bill, 1957,
the Minister of Finance,
Shri T.T. Krishnamachari
moved the motion that
the Bill be passed. The
motion was adopted.

MOTION DISCUSSED . 2317—75

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh
moved the following
motion:—

"That the conditions
created by drought in
Bihar, Eastern Uttar
Pradesh, parts of West
Bengal, Madhya Pradesh,
Orissa and Bombay be
taken into consideration."

Three substitute motions
were moved by:

COLUMNS

1. Shri Kalika Singh
2. Shrimati Ila Palchou-
dhuri, and
3. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.

The Substitute motion
moved by the Shri Kalika
Singh was withdrawn by
leave of the House and
the Substitute Motions
moved by Shrimati Ila Pal-
choudhuri and Shri Auro-
bindo Ghosal were negatived.
The discussion was con-
cluded.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERA-
TION 2376—2420

The Minister of Home Affairs
(Pandit G. B. Pant) moved
that the Delhi Municipal
Corporation Bill, 1957, as
reported by Joint Committee
be taken into consideration.
The discussion was not con-
cluded

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY,
27TH NOVEMBER, 1957—

Further consideration of the
Delhi Municipal Corpora-
tion Bill, 1957, as reported
by the Joint Committee and
discussion of the Motion
by the Minister of Finance
on his visit abroad.