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LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n. P. (ENGLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 21st March, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Hindustan Machine Tools Factory,
Bangalore**

*1119. { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Bangalore;

(b) the total number of machines produced at the Factory during 1957-58 so far;

(c) the varieties of machines produced;

(d) whether any quantity of machines or tools produced there has been exported; and

(e) if so, the quantity thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The present installed capacity of the works of the Hindustan Machine Tools (P) Ltd., Bangalore, is estimated at about Rs. 1.56 crores worth of machine tools.

(b) The total number of machines produced at the Factory during the period 1st April, 1957 to 28th February, 1958 was 348, worth Rs. 1.21 crores in eleven months.

(c) (1) Lathes 1000 mm. centre distance.

(2) Lathes 1500 mm. centre distance

(3) Horizontal Milling Machine, Size 2

(4) Vertical Milling Machine, Size 2

(5) Universal Milling Machine, Size 2

(6) Horizontal Milling Machine, Size 3

(7) Vertical Milling Machine, Size 3

(8) Universal Milling Machine, Size 3

(d) & (e). Not so far.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस फैक्ट्री के द्वारा हमारे देश की जितनी आवश्यकताएँ हैं उन सबकी पूर्ति हो सक रही है या नहीं। और यदि नहीं हो सक रही है तो इस फैक्ट्री को और अधिक बढ़ाने के लिये कौन से नुस्खे उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : फिलहाल जो हमारी रिक्वायर्मेंट है, उसका सिर्फ १० फी सदी यह पैदा करती है और उसको डबल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ऐसी भाषा है कि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर को मिला कर जो १६ फैक्ट्रीज हैं वह सन् १९६० तक हमारी रिक्वायर्मेंट का ५० फी सदी पूरा करेंगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात का प्रावधान देने को तैयार है कि इस समय जो प्रोग्राम हाथ में लिया गया है, या पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो नये कारखाने खुल रहे हैं, उनके द्वारा हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति पूरी तरह से हो सकेगी या फिर भी कुछ कमी रह जायेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो मैं ने बताया कि जहाँ तक इस फैक्ट्री का तात्त्विक है,

उसका जो टारगेट सेकेंड फाइव इम्पर प्लैन में था वह हमने इस साल पूरा कर दिया और हम उसको दोगुणा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। और जो १६ फैक्ट्रियां पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर को मिला कर हैं वह सन् १९६० तक जो हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट है उसका ५० फी सदी पैदा कर सकेंगी।

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister came out with different varieties of machines which will be produced and also the targets. I want to know whether there is any separate target for universal building machines and if so, what is the target?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; the universal milling machine also has a target, but the exact numbers have not been determined. One of the committees which went into this fixed it at 1,000 numbers up to 1960-61.

Shri Joachim Alva: What is the state of efficiency, management and production of this factory in the public sector? Does this factory take the pride of place amongst the factories in the public sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Having too many factories under this Ministry, I would not like to put one over the other. But this is one of our best factories. As regards productivity, as I said in the House day before yesterday, about 180 workers have reached 9 Indian and 1 Swiss worker. For about 350 workers, it is 2.4 Indian and 1 Swiss worker. This is creditable performance indeed, by any standard.

Indo-Pakistan Border

- *1120. { **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Damar:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in regard to the demarcation of Indo-Pakistan border; and

(b) the time by which it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 98]

(b) The demarcation of boundaries is a highly complicated process involving joint operations by the two countries. It is, therefore, not possible to give even an approximate estimate of the time that would be required to complete it.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: From the statement I find that the progress is better as far as West Bengal-East Pakistan is concerned in comparison to Tripura. May I know what is the reason?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are certain difficulties with regard to the other two sectors—Tripura East-Pakistan and Assam-East Pakistan due to misinterpretation of the Radcliffe Award and therefore in some sectors, the work is suspended.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Has there been any decrease in the border raids because of the demarcation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is connected with the boundary being marked or not.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As a matter of fact, the boundary has been marked, to begin with, over areas where there is no dispute necessarily; the disputed areas are for the moment left over to be decided upon. Therefore, the regions of trouble remain regions of trouble.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if Government are aware of the fact that on 21st December, 1957, three of our officials engaged in joint international survey work on the border areas were arrested near Tripura by Pakistan military forces and if so,

may I know what steps we have so far taken to ensure security to our workers engaged in survey work?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question refers to demarcation of boundaries. This is a different thing, security and all that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have a recollection that a question to this effect was put and answered very briefly. We are aware of this incident and ultimately the Pakistan Government expressed its regret immediately after this. But this delayed the work there for some time.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that so far as the eastern zone dividing Pakistan and India is concerned, regarding Tripura-East Pakistan, although the length of the boundary is 522 miles, the length of the demarcated boundary is only 55 miles and on the Assam border, we find that only 180 out of 609 miles have been demarcated..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is contained in the statement is known to the Minister; the hon. Member might come to the question straight.

Shri Tangamani: The point is, so far as Assam is concerned, we have got figures only up to the end of December, 1957. May I know how far we have progressed up to February, 1958?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants the progress during the last two months.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: What is given in the statement is the progress made up to February, 1958.

Shri Tangamani: Not for Assam.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, for Assam it is up to December, 1957. I have pointed out that the work in Assam has to be suspended because of disputes regarding the border.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the machinery entrusted with the

work of carrying out the demarcation will be augmented, so that the demarcation may be finished in the shortest possible time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Quite apart from the question of any dispute, it is a very complicated process—trigonometrical surveys and measures by two parties, one on that side and one on this side. Even when there is complete agreement, it is a complicated process. It is not a question of putting in pegs here and there. So, it does take time and it may be that we can add to the strength of our team, but then a similar addition has to be made on the other side too.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether it is a fact that sometimes some of the pillars indicating the boundaries of Tripura, India, are removed and consequently some areas which belong to Tripura seem to be belonging to Pakistan in the absence of these pillars?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: According to the Radcliffe Award, some of the tea estates which are on the Indian side should go to the Pakistan side and some of the lands which are on the Pakistan side should come in the Indian side. The reluctance of Pakistan to release that area has naturally created trouble with regard to the demarcation.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if the demarcation line on the western border is being drawn on the basis of the Radcliffe Award or on the basis of mid-stream system or on the basis of possession, as they are factually today?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously it is drawn on the basis of the Radcliffe Award. If any minor variation has to be made, because of the river changing its course, that has to be by consent. The mid-stream question arises where there is no other indication. Where there is some other indication, the mid-stream idea would not be applicable.

ग्राम्य भाग वाले वर्ग के लिये आवास योजना

*११२१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्राम्य भाग वाले वर्ग के लिये आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों को ऋण देना चाहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कुं. चन्दा) : (क) से (ग). कम आमदनी वालों के लिये मकान योजना के अन्तर्गत गांवों में रहने वालों को कर्ज देना मना नहीं है। धन के अच्छे उपयोग के विचार से दिल्ली के विकसित भागों में मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ज दिया जाता है जहां आवश्यक सेवाएँ जैसे पानी, सड़कों पर रोशनी, नालियाँ, निचरेज (Sewerage) और सड़कें आदि उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है। यमुना में बारबार बाढ़ आने से त्रस्त कुछ गांवों को सुरक्षित स्थानों में हटाने के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुछ जमीन का अधिग्रहण और विकास करने का मुद्दा सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि आप केवल यमुना के क्षेत्र के बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने वाले गांवों को ही ले रहे हैं या कि इनके प्रतिरिक्त जो और गांवों के लोग मकान बनाना चाहेंगे उनको भी ऋण दिया जायेगा ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The actual scheme is really operated by the State Government, the Union Territory of Delhi. Up till now, they have been giving these loans only to people living within the Delhi Municipal areas, where certain facilities like water and sewerage, etc. are

available. They have now taken in hand the question of acquiring some suitable land with a loan from these funds for removing some of the villages subject to recurrent floods in the Yamuna.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं तो यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि जो और गांवों के लोग हैं उनको आप ऋण देना चाहते हैं या नहीं। यमुना के क्षेत्र के सात आठ गांवों को छोड़ कर जो कि बाढ़ एरिया में आते हैं, क्या आप दूसरे गांवों को भी यह ऋण देना चाहते हैं ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There is no bar against giving these loans to people living in the rural areas. I indicated in my answer that up till now in the Delhi Union territory, no loans have been given to rural people.

श्री भक्त वर्मा : पिछले वर्ष म. ननीय मंत्री जी ने गदन में यह घोषणा की थी कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए हरन हाउसिंग स्कीम का प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस स्कीम के अन्दर दिल्ली वालों को क्यों नहीं लाभ उठाने दिया जाता ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: That is a different scheme altogether. This is with regard to the low income group housing scheme. What the hon. Member refers to now is what is known as the Rural Housing Scheme. That is an entirely different scheme.

Shri Supakar: May I know if, under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, any loan has been given anywhere to the rural population?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I again repeat this is not the Rural Housing Scheme. It is called the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. We have no bar to giving loans to people living in the rural areas. In most of the States I find that loans are being advanced to people living in municipal areas. I know of some States like the Punjab and the former P.E.P.S.U. where considerable amounts of loans have been advanced to rural people.

Shri Kashiwal: This question relates to the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in rural areas. May I know whether the Government make any distinction between low income group in rural areas and low income group in urban areas in respect of housing schemes and if so, in what respects?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir. Government makes no difference so far as this scheme is concerned. It is for the State Governments to decide where the loans will be given, to a man living in a city or to a man living in a village.

Shri Tangamani: The Low Income Group Housing Scheme as originally formulated did not exclude the people living in the villages also. May I know why so far no loan has been advanced to people living in the rural areas adjoining Delhi?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We can only sanction the loans to schemes which are forwarded to us by the State Government. The money, so far as the Government of India is concerned, is passed on to the State Government. The State Government makes the disbursement. Schemes and individual plans are put up before the State Government. It is for the State Government to accept these plans or not. We are only the pay masters.

बर्मा में लोकमान्य तिलक का स्मारक

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*११२२- { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० च० सायन्त :
श्री बी० च० शर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री ११ नवम्बर, १९५७ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बर्मा में मांडले के बन्दी-गृह में लोकमान्य तिलक की स्मृति में कक्षा व भाषण हॉल के निर्माण में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस पर कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) इसका निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायगा?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री सादत अली खां): (क) नींव खोदने का काम पूरा हो चुका है और ६ मार्च १९५८ को नींव भरी जाने का काम शुरू किया गया था।

(ख) अनुमान है कि स्मारक पर ४७,८२७ रुपये खर्च होंगे।

(ग) आशा है कि स्मारक बनाने का काम जून १९५८ के अंत तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस हाल को बनाने में जो कुछ खर्चा लग रहा है वह सारा भारत सरकार दे रही है, या बर्मा सरकार भी इसमें कुछ खर्च दे रही है, या बर्मा में रहने वाले भारतीय लोग भी कुछ हाथ बंटा रहे हैं।

श्री सादत अली खां : बर्मा से दस हजार रुपये के करीब डोनेशन वहां रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तानियों से मिला है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : लोकमान्य तिलक के प्रतिरिक्त लाला लाजपत राय, श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, सरदार भजित सिंह और दूसरे हमारे भारतीय सेनानी भी ब्रिटिश सरकार के मेहमान के रूप में मांडले जेल में रह चुके हैं। क्या इस हाल में उनके नाम भी सम्मिलित किये जा रहे हैं या बाद में जाकर वहां उनके चित्र टांगे जायेंगे?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बर्मा में उनकी याद को पैदा करने के लिए कुछ चीज बनाने का सवाल था। आप जनरल सवाल पर चले गये।

Shri D. C. Sharma: This hall is going to be a Class-cum-lecture hall. May I know what efforts will be made to justify the name that is being given to it?

The Prime Minister, and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): All this has been settled in consultation with the Burmese Government. Naturally, Mandalay is in Burma and the jail is in Mandalay. The Burmese Government is in charge. We can only offer suggestions. What they suggested, we discussed with them and we agreed. I forget what the original proposal was. But, they themselves suggested that instead of putting up some kind of a plaque, it is better to have a hall which will be useful. So, we accepted that and hence the name.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस मुद्दा पर विचार किया है या वह करेगी कि जब यह हाल बन जाये तो इसमें घर उनके चित्र न भी टांगे जा सकें तो कम से कम वे तथियाँ ही प्रकट कर दी जायें जब कि हमारे महान नेता उस जेल में रहे थे ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक कार्य प्रीर विल मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं होगा, वो मानों से। एक तो हमारे विचार करने का स्वास नहीं प्राप्त। यह बर्मा के जेल में हो रहा है, हम चित्र नहीं टांगेंगे। जो बर्माज हुकूमत चाहेंगी या जेल अधिकारी चाहेंगे वह चित्र वहां टांगेंगे। दूसरे विशेषकर यह चीज लोकमान्य तिलक के लिए बनायी जा रही है। कुछ प्रीर चीज करके आप उसको फीका न कीजिये।

Second Five Year Plan

*1123. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 541 on the 27th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the promised detailed comprehensive review of the working of the first year of the Second Five Year Plan has since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the review will be laid on the Table?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) & (b). A document entitled 'Progress Report for 1956-57 and Plan for 1957-58' has been under preparation. It is hoped to present it in April.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know to what this delay is due to the Planning Commission or to the State Governments?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There has not been any delay on the part of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has been all along anxious to do it sometime in February, 1957. It addressed all the State Governments to submit figures and progress report by mid May. The figures started coming only in August and this is still continuing. Moreover, they came in a piecemeal manner. Therefore, it was not possible to submit the report so far. We hope it will be submitted in April.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know which of the States have taken the longest time in submitting these reports?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to say which are the States that have taken the longest time. The States have got genuine difficulties. They had the re-organisation of States and they had their own problems. Therefore, they took some time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the additional number of men who would have found employment during the first year of the Second Plan?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless the report comes, it will be difficult, to say.

Indian Handicrafts and Handloom Products

*1126. Shri Bishwanath Ray: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any proposal is under consideration for the

display of the Indian handicrafts and handloom products in other countries besides India's participation in the foreign exhibitions?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The Government of India maintain in several foreign countries Trade Centres, Showrooms and Showwindows which provide continuous opportunities for display of Indian goods including handicrafts and handloom products.

Indian handicrafts have also been displayed in London and Paris by arrangement with certain department stores.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know if as a result of the arrangements for display of these articles, there has been any increase in the export of these commodities to these countries?

Shri Satish Chandra: These centres, showrooms, etc. are maintained mainly for the promotion of trade. The actual trade takes place through private importers and exporters. There has been some increase in the export of handloom fabrics and handicrafts.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the countries where these arrangements have been made?

Shri Satish Chandra: There are 33 centres, 11 showrooms, 5 showwindows and 10 showcases. There are also 6 depots of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society. I can give a list to the hon. Member. It is a long list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wanted the names of the countries.

Shri Satish Chandra: There are 35 countries. Shall I read their names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They need not be read out.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वाऊय ईस्ट एशिया में कितने कितने स्थानों पर हैंडलूम शोक्स्म स्थापित हैं ।

श्री सीतेश चन्द्र : हैंडलूम के डिपो तो गिगापुर, बेंगलूर, ब्रिजाना, नागपुर और कोयंबूर में हैं और रंगून में एक एजन्स है ।

Shri Ranga: Could we have some information—if not now later on it may be circulated to Members—as to the number of countries in which we have our own Embassies where we have taken part in these exhibitions and other shows, and also have maintained certain showcases in our own Embassy offices?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that statement is laid on the Table, that might give that information.

Shri Satish Chandra: I will place it on the Table. There are ten countries where we have show cases in our Embassies.

Shri Joachim Alva: When Indians go abroad, some of them are inclined to buy small things from these handicraft showrooms and give them as small presents of insubstantial sums. Are there any facilities with the Ministry for making purchases by our own nationals abroad and guaranteeing their payment here?

Shri Satish Chandra: Wherever we have showrooms, they could be purchased, but where there are only show windows or show cases, they are not for sale.

Coir Industry

*1127. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the Coir Industry has made any progress after the setting up of the Coir Board and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The programmes for the development of Coir industry fall into two parts, namely, those implemented by the State Governments with financial assistance from

the Central Government, and those implemented by the Coir Board. Organisation of the industry on co-operative lines has been the main programme implemented by the State Governments, while the Coir Board has been taking steps for conducting research, promoting internal and external markets and improving standards of production. The Coir Industry has derived substantial benefits as a result of these programmes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether, as a result of the functioning of the Coir Board, there has been any increase in the per capita earnings in any of the sections of that coir industry?

Shri Mannabhai Shah: As I informed the hon. House a few days before, a committee of evaluation has been appointed, and their report is expected by May, 1958, but from what general information we have been able to gather, there has been a sizable increase in the wage-earning of the coir workers. Also, production has gone up, and as matter of fact, a stabilising influence has come in an industry which was disintegrating.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that the State was also implementing certain schemes. I want to know whether the Kerala Government had made any demand for additional sums, and if so, whether all the amounts required by the Kerala Government have been given?

Shri Mannabhai Shah: There has been a large amount of correspondence in this connection with the different State Governments, and the House will be glad to know that the allocations have been raised for the whole of India for coir development from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2.3 crores, and a sizable amount has been increased to the State Government of Kerala.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was not my question. My question was whether the allocations asked for by the

Kerala Government have been met in full, and if not for what specific reasons.

Shri Mannabhai Shah: We had to make a cut of over 30 per cent. in what they asked for. They asked for Rs. 90 lakhs, we gave them about Rs. 65 lakhs.

Shri Kumaran: May I know whether the Government of India have received any scheme from the Kerala Government for the reorganisation and better working of the coir industry and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

Shri Mannabhai Shah: No, Sir.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know whether any scheme was received from West Bengal regarding the coir industry, and if so, what steps the Coir Board has taken regarding that?

Shri Mannabhai Shah: We have been able to make every State Government take interest, particularly the maritime States. The West Bengal Government has also been taking very keen interest in this recently. Therefore, a second branch of the Coir institute from Kerala is also proposed to be started in West Bengal.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that there was a cut of 30 per cent. in the demand of the Kerala Government. May I know whether this cut was made at the instance of the Government of India, or on the recommendation of the Coir Board?

Shri Mannabhai Shah: As the hon. Member knows, the demands placed on the Centre by different State Governments for different schemes are not always possible to be fully met. We have to work within our resources, but it should be appreciated that the total allocation of Rs. 1 crore in the Second Plan has been raised to Rs. 2.3 crores, which is a substantial rise in the present circumstances of stringent economy.

Medical Team for Naga Areas

*1129. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a medical team was sent to the Naga areas;

(b) if so, the reactions of the Nagas; and

(c) how it is working in that area?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In the short time that this team has been there, it has been engaged in carrying out a medical survey in the Zonahoto Sub-division and has also been treating patients. The response of Nagas in this area is good and a number of them are coming forward for seeking medical aid.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What are the findings of the team?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The finding is that the team examined 400 persons of all ages and both sexes, and it was found that goitre and malaria are endemic in those areas; also 25 per cent of the population is suffering from malnutrition and anaemia, and 35 per cent from skin diseases.

Shrimati Maftda Ahmed: May I know whether the team consisted of any medical personnel from the Assam Medical Service?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have not got information, but the team was sent from Delhi. The Health Ministry sent that team, and they were instructed to add to their number available doctors and others from Assam. What they did I do not know.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Nagas have their traditional ways of healing like sorcery, incantations and sacrificing to deities, may I know what effective steps the Government have so far taken to adjust modern medicine to the life

and psychology of the Nagas without giving them an impression of making an inroad into their traditional beliefs?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Perhaps we may make a beginning in that in Delhi itself, and even perhaps with all the hon. Members of this House!

Shri Joachim Alva: Was there any woman medical practitioner in this team? Did they offer their services, and were their services accepted?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think a nurse has been sent.

Shri Ranga: Are we giving adequate additional allowances to these people who are being recruited for these services, in view of the special circumstances in which they have got to live there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To whom?

Shri Ranga: To the medical men and women we are sending there.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Yes, Sir. We are making provision for special allowances in that area.

सधु उद्योग

*११३०. डा० राम सुभग सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य नया उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में सधु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये विदेशों से अब तक कोई वित्तीय सहायता मिली है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और यह किन-किन देशों से प्राप्त हुई है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मन्मोहन शर्मा)

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के कई फाउन्डेशन ने अभी तक ४२,८५,१७८ डॉलर देने के प्रस्ताव किये और इन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

मशीनों तथा प्रबन्धक विशेषज्ञों को सेवाओं के रूप में सहायता देने के प्रस्ताव भी आये हैं। इनमें से सं० रा० अमेरिका के टेक्नीकल को-ऑपरेशन मिशन और जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने दो प्रोटोटाइप वर्कशॉपें तथा जापान सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों के लिए एक इन्स्टीट्यूट खोलने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the funds received from the Ford Foundation and under the TCM scheme are utilised on any specific projects or they are going to be used for general purposes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are all ear-marked for specific purposes. The Ford Foundation fund is generally for the extension centres,—we have established a major institute for small-scale industries in every State—and also for the production-cum-training centres and other training programmes. The TCM aid is meant for a prototype workshop, and exclusively for that.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any production-cum-training centres have yet been opened, and if so, where?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, 14 institutions are today working and about 15 production-cum-training centres have been programmed of which four have already started production, and the rest will go into production.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know how much of this external assistance has been given to the different States in India, and how much Orissa has got?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are not allocated State-wise. It should be understood that this is meant really for the promotion and sort of servicing of the various industrialists who are working in the small-scale industries sector. Orissa has got its share by having one institute for small-scale industries service.

Shri N. E. Munisamy: May I know whether, alongwith this financial aid, we also get a programme from the various foreign countries as to how we should spend the money in the various categories of small-scale industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the main answer that I read out it is clearly specified for what the assistance from a particular country is to be utilised. The Ford Foundation assistance is meant for what I mentioned—the extension services and the training programmes. The TCM aid and the aid from West German Government which they offered when our Prime Minister went there, was for a prototype machine tool centre which is being established in Delhi. Another has been offered by TCM, and the Japanese Government have specifically offered a small-scale industry development institute in Calcutta.

Shri Shankaraiya: In view of the fact that for better quality of manufacture of the small-scale industry products, tools and implements of the latest type are found to be necessary, may I know what steps have been taken to see that the new types of tools and implements are imported and supplied to the small-scale industries in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are not going to use any obsolete machinery anywhere. We always try to buy what is the latest, as far as possible.

Shri Tangamani: The Minister stated that more than \$4 million out of the Ford Foundation fund is being utilised for small-scale industries, and in particular for the production-cum-training centres. May I know whether the suggestions given by the recent seminar held at Coimbatore about the nature of the production-cum-training centres have been considered?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That seminar related to a larger orbit, and was not necessarily confined to small-scale industries. It related to village indus-

tries, the handicrafts industry, cottage industries and particularly those in the rural sector. But everywhere the suggestions which are thrown up by different seminars are always taken into consideration as we go along the line.

अन्ध विदेशों में पत्र-व्यवहार

*११३१. श्री क० भ० मानवीय : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन देशों की राज्य-भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है, वे हमारे साथ पत्र-व्यवहार में किस भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं;

(ख) उनसे प्राप्त पत्रों के उत्तर भारत द्वारा किस भाषा में दिये जाते हैं; और

(ग) क्या गैर अंग्रेजी राज्यों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार में उन राज्यों की भाषाओं प्रयोग करने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य-मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री साबत अली खां) : (क) अधिकांश देश हमसे अंग्रेजी में पत्र-व्यवहार करते हैं। यों कुछ देश ऐसे भी हैं जो अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा में पत्र लिखते हैं लेकिन आमतौर से वे अपने पत्रों के साथ उनका अंग्रेजी अनुवाद भी लगा देते हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार तथा विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी भाषा में भेजे जाते हैं। कुछेक मामलों में हमारे मिशन, संघ देशों की राष्ट्रभाषा में अपने पत्र का गैर-सरकारी (अन-आफीशल) अनुवाद भी भेजते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

श्री भक्त बर्लन : क्या यह सत्य है कि कुछ सरकारों ने और खास तौर पर रूस और चीन की सरकारों ने भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि उन्हें जो भी राजकीय पत्र भेजे जायें, वे हिन्दी भाषा में ही भेजे जायें ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य और वित्त मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जहां तक मुझे इल्म है, कोई ऐसा अनुरोध नहीं हुआ।

Shri Joachim Alva: We have some first rate boys and girls who have acquired double Indian degrees and have also had three years' training in foreign universities acquiring proficiency in those languages. I want to know whether the External Affairs Ministry has requisitioned or enlisted their services or it has raised technical objections saying that they just cannot come in because they have not passed the examination.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid this is not relevant to this question.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जहां तक भाषा का तात्लुक है पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा एक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पत्र-व्यवहार उसके साथ होता है हिन्दी में होता है, हिन्दुस्तानी में होता है या उर्दू में होता है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : पाकिस्तान की भाषा और उत्तर भारत की भाषा तो एक है लेकिन पाकिस्तान में जो भी सरकारी दफ्तरी काम होता है और जो भारत में होता है तथा ए० आई० आर० का काम होता है, उसमें बहुत फर्क आ गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्सट क्वेश्चन। श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह।

श्री क० भ० मानवीय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन पत्रों के साथ क्या हिन्दी अनुवाद.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहुत लेंट हो गए हैं। जब मैंने आपको बुलाया था तब आप लगे नहीं हुए। जब अब मैं अपने सवाल पर बला गया तो आप सवाल पूछने लगे हैं। अपना प्रश्न।

Central Advisory Council of Industries

*1134. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the decisions taken at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held on the 10th February, 1958 at New Delhi?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Standing Committee is an Advisory Body. A statement showing the main recommendations made by the meeting of the Standing Committee held on the 10th February, 1958, is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 99.]

Shri Ram Krishan: From the statement I find that some State Governments have withdrawn the permit system for distribution of cement. May I know the names of those States?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far, the indications are that the Mysore Government are taking steps to remove the permit system. Perhaps, the Rajasthan Government may follow suit. But at a recent meeting of all the representatives of the State Governments, it was generally agreed that 75 per cent of the stocks would be released without permit and 25 per cent might be retained against permits.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether any representation has been given on this council to the representatives of labour such as the INTUC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, the representatives of labour are given representation.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement, there is reference to the cement industry and the automobile industry. May I know whether the suggestions made by the Import Advisory Council which met on 8th February, 1958—and which were given out in reply to Starred Question No. 539 on 27th February, 1958—about the imports of raw mate-

rials like steel plates and mild steel sheets etc. necessary for the automobile industry, have been considered, and if so, what action has been taken to facilitate those imports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member refers to page 2 of the statement, recommendation No. 9 he will see:

"A suggestion was made that import licences might be granted to manufacturers of automobiles on the basis of 12 months' requirements.

The Government of India would examine the proposition"

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know the reaction of the Government of Uttar Pradesh towards the abolition of the permit system in regard to distribution of cement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: More or less all are agreed that a stage has come when a large number of restrictions should be withdrawn. But because, in the past, we had been faced with situations of great scarcity, caution is indicated everywhere, but I hope that as the supplies increase, the restrictions will to a great extent be removed and perhaps completely withdrawn.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government propose to produce cement-producing machinery in this country as recommended by the Central Advisory Council, and if so, whether it is a fact that Government have already contacted some foreign countries over this matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, it is not as if the country does not make any cement-producing machinery at all; it does make a sizable quantity. But, of course, when it comes to the principal units, the manufacture is not of a very great magnitude. Recently, a scheme has been approved, which will also produce about two to three complete cement plants a year when it goes into full production. Our efforts are continuing to see that these machi-

neries are progressively made in this country.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know the Government of India's advice to the State Governments with regard to the distribution of cement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already indicated in the House several times, we told them that they could do away with the permit system entirely, but once bitten, twice shy, the State Government, would not like to do so because they have got to see the transport position, the availability, the stock position, the release position, the priority requirement of different projects etc., and it is for them to take necessary steps in the light of the supply position.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether restrictions have been imposed upon cotton yarn and finished goods like motor starters, as suggested by the Import Advisory Council?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not arise out of this question. But I can always assure the hon. Member that we meet these august bodies really to benefit from what they tell us.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether the representative of the leather industry has been taken on the Central Advisory Council as well as on the standing committee thereof?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the standing Committee is concerned, it is a recent innovation under the rules. We thought that the bigger body, namely the Central Advisory Council of Industries, would not be in a position to meet too often. So, the smaller group is meeting, and whenever a particular industry comes up on the agenda, the representatives of that industry are called in in order to discuss the problems with them.

Shri Sonavane: I wanted to know definitely...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Industrial Estate

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*1184. { **Shri Ghosal:**
Shri Subhman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any progress in establishing Industrial Estate in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix V, annexure No. 100.]

Shri Ghosal: May I know whether the common service facility centre has got any connection with the industrial estate?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these extension centres are going to be located henceforth in the industrial estate so that they can serve a concentrated orbit of working.

Shri Ghosal: May I know what is the amount allotted under the head 'common service facilities centre'?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Those are not separate headings. I have given the total cost. If the hon. Member will look into the statement, for the first it is Rs. 54.20 lakhs, for the second Rs. 5.45 lakhs, and then progressively for each of them, figures have been given.

Shri Mannaen: May I know whether there is any proposal to have an industrial estate at Siliguri? If so, what is the nature and extend thereof?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For an industrial estate in Siliguri, as mentioned in the statement, land has already been selected and provision for the development of land has been made during the current year. We are all the time stressing on State Governments the very great necessity to give acceleration to this programme.

While in the last year, the number of estates was only 11, during the current and the coming years, 51 estates will be completed.

Recognition of Unions

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*1133. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring any law regarding recognition of unions;

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to settle this problem; and

(c) whether a tripartite Conference is likely to be called to discuss this issue?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to enact any legislation regarding recognition of trade unions.

(c) It is proposed to include the entire question of industrial relations for discussion at the next Indian Labour Conference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister has just stated that there is no proposal to have legislation for recognition. May I know whether it is within his knowledge that with the introduction of clause 4(b) in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, where it is said that no worker can become member of a trade union which does not seek recognition within six months of its registration, and in the absence of legislation, it is not possible for a union to have recognition? If so, what steps are being taken by the Labour Ministry to scrap that amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wanted to know whether legislation was being contemplated, and the answer was 'no'. Now he is entering into an argument that it is required and must be undertaken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No argument.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What else is it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then I shall point out that with the introduction of the new amendment....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, he is pressing that it is necessary and they should go forward with that legislation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then I shall ask my second question. May I know whether some of the central trade union congresses have suggested a referendum to judge the representative character of the various unions and their subsequent recognition? If so, which are those organisations and whether Government agree to the most democratic method?

Shri Abid Ali: If the hon. Member wants a list of those organisations, he will have to give notice. But the position is that legislation will only secure technical recognition for unions. We want recognition to be purposeful. At present, most of the unions are recognised; it may not be so in technical terms, but it is recognition for all practical purposes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Various unions have suggested this. I want to know whether the central trade union congress organisations have suggested that there should be a referendum to judge the representative capacity of a particular union and for its subsequent recognition. Has the AITUC made that suggestion? If so, has the suggestion been accepted by Government? If not, why not?

Shri Abid Ali: In practice, a union which deserves recognition gets recognition.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know hon. Deputy Minister is supposed to be a moving encyclopaedia on labour problems. But he says that.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why these comments? He makes a hypothesis which is not accepted on the other side.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a compliment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should come straight to the question.

An Hon. Member: It should be 'walking encyclopaedia.'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: During the question hour, compliments need not be paid. We have to elicit information. The question should be quick and brief and the answer prompt.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister has said that unions which deserve recognition get recognition. May I know the definition of the word 'deserve'?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Definition is not to be got here.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have given up this policy of bringing forward legislation for recognition of trade unions as formulated in the labour policy of the Second Plan? Will at least a directive be issued to State Governments to bring forward such legislation?

Shri Abid Ali: Some States have got Acts through which recognition is secured by the unions deserving recognition. As I have said earlier, a very large number of trade unions is recognised for all practical purposes. At present, as I have indicated earlier, there is no intention of bringing in legislation for this purpose.

Anti-Sea Erosion Work in Kerala

*1139. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the anti-sea erosion work in Kerala;

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred in this regard; and

(c) the nature and extent of financial aid given by the Centre to the Kerala State since the work began?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Construction of one mile of experimental sea wall with groynes near Cochin Harbour was completed by 1956-57. Work on 6 miles of sea walls in Trichur and other districts is in progress and a length of 4 miles is nearing completion.

(b) The expenditure incurred during the first Plan was Rs. 9.17 lakhs. Under the Second Plan the expenditure incurred upto January, 1958, was reported to be about Rs. 37 lakhs.

(c) Assistance amounting to about Rs. 9 lakhs was given during the first Plan. During the Second Plan the scheme is eligible for assistance within the allotment available each year for loans for miscellaneous development schemes.

Shri Kodiyan: What was the nature of the financial assistance sought by the Kerala State to implement this work?

Shri L. N. Mishra: From a recent communication from the Kerala Government, we find that they want 200 miles of sea walls, and each mile of wall costs about Rs. 10 lakhs. Originally the Plan provision was Rs. 258 lakhs; it has been reduced to Rs. 185 lakhs.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the Kerala Government has submitted any new scheme to extend the anti-erosion work now carried on in selected parts of the coast to other affected areas along the rest of the coastline?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The reply given was with reference to the new scheme which is a larger scheme.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has said that one mile of sea wall has been constructed for experimental purposes. May I

know whether, with particular reference to sea erosion in Kerala, any research has been carried out to find out the best possible way of preventing the continuous onslaught of waves on the coast?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I require notice.

Shri Ranga: Are Government aware of the same difficulty being met with on the east coast, especially in Orissa and northern part of Andhra Srikakulam district? If so, have Government any proposals to start similar experiments on the east coast also?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There must be some programme, but it is better the question is addressed to the Ministry of the Irrigation and Power.

Export of Iron Ore

*1140. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. contracted to export during the period from July, 1957 to June, 1958;

(b) the quantity that has been already exported; and

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation is ahead of schedule?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The total quantity contracted to be exported by the State Trading Corporation during the period from July, 1957 to June, 1958 is 23,43,980 tons.

(b) A quantity of 10,71,973 tons has already been exported upto the end of January, 1958.

(c) No, Sir. The State Trading Corporation, however, is keeping upto the agreed schedule.

Shri Heda: How does the State Trading Corporation get supplies? Does it buy through the association of miners or through individual miners?

Shri Kanungo: The State Trading Corporation buys its supplies from miners and shippers and traders, wherever they are conveniently available.

Shri Heda: My question was whether it bought through the association or directly from individual miners?

Shri Kanungo: It buys from associations preferably, where there are associations, and from individual miners and shippers wherever the rates are convenient.

Shri Achar: May I know to which countries the ore is exported? Is Italy also included therein?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Italy is included.

Shri Vishwanatha Reddy: In view of the fact the State Trading Corporation is obliged to export a large portion of these 23 lakh tons of iron ore from minor ports particularly in the west coast, may I know what co-ordination, if any, there is with the Ministry of Transport in order to develop these minor ports on the one hand, and the State Governments which have got to develop the roads, on the other?

Shri Kanungo: Constant consultations go on and there is a representative of the Transport Ministry, and of the Railway Ministry, on the Board.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what amount has been invested in the Orissa Mining Corporation by the Government of India, and what amount of export has been done through the Orissa Mining Corporation so far as iron ore is concerned?

Shri Kanungo: The question may conveniently be asked of the Ministry of Mines and Oil.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Recently, there was a fresh agreement with Japan for the export of iron ore. May I know whether some agreement has been made for the export of low content iron ore?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, the low content iron ores are also exported and included in the contract.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government has considered the possibility of developing the handling capacity of Cochin Port for the export of iron ores to Japan and, if so, what are the specific steps taken to divert a portion of this through the Cochin Port?

Shri Kanungo: The difficulty about Cochin Port is that the hinterland from which ores are available is at a long distance. The capacity is there but it is a question of taking the supplies there.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know from which part of the country the largest part of this contract is being fulfilled hitherto and will be fulfilled in the near future also?

Shri Kanungo: The traditional source has been Calcutta for the Bihar and Orissa sector.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what amount of iron ores the State Trading Corporation has bought from Orissa?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the break-up because in Calcutta port all figures are linked up together.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if this export is conducted on the basis of f.o.b. or c.i.f.; and, in case, the importing countries are not using their own ships, do the State Trading Corporation invite tenders from various shipping companies and give the shipping custom to those companies which are offering better rates?

Shri Kanungo: F.o.b. contract is usual; but c.i.f. is also there. It all also depends on the availability of shipping and the convenience of the importer.

Shri Sonavane: Would the export of iron ore and the contract with Japan to export iron ore for a period

of ten years affect the supply of iron ore to our industries?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Heda—the last question. We shall not get stuck up in iron ore only.

Shri Heda: The hon. Minister had replied that the State Trading Corporation gets its supplies through associations wherever they are. Has it been brought to the notice of Government that the individuals in those areas where these associations are have a heart-burning that they are not getting adequate quotas and that the association is discriminatory in its dealings?

Shri Kanungo: We have no complaint about that from any worthwhile Association.

Central Assistance to Orissa State

*1141. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance given for the first and second year of the Second Five Year Plan to the State of Orissa;

(b) whether there was any shortfall in the plan expenditure of the State Government in these two years; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) In 1956-57 Central Assistance for the Orissa Plan amounted to Rs. 12.7 crores. The same amount of Central assistance was intimated in 1957-58.

(b) and (c). In 1956-57 expenditure in Orissa's Plan amounted to Rs. 16.7 crores; the budgetted outlay was Rs. 24.4 crores.

In 1957-58 the budgetted outlay was 19.1 crores. Preliminary revised estimates at present available place the expenditure at Rs. 19.4 crores.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know in which of the schemes of Orissa shortfalls were recorded and how far this affected the Planning Commission's targets of increasing food production and increasing water supply facilities in the State?

Shri L. N. Mishra: In 1956-57, most of the shortfall—out of Rs. 7.64 crores, Rs. 4 crores—has been under Irrigation and Power and Rs. 2.31 crores on the Hirakud multi-purpose projects and these shortfalls have been mainly because of want of technical personnel and the schemes for irrigation not being finalised on the technical side.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether, in fixing the allocation for 1958-59, this factor of the inability of the Government of Orissa to spend money was taken into consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): It will have to be explained at some length as to what were the difficulties even though my hon. friend has already pointed out some of them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should be such as can be permitted during the question hour.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir. One thing to be noted particularly is this that the shortfall is more apparent than real because some of the adjustments that had to be made in the accounts on account of expenditure incurred could not be shown. That is the difficulty.

Muslim Shrines in India

*1143. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent answer given by the Prime Minister of Pakistan regarding desecration and destruction of Muslim shrines and grave-yards in India in which he disclosed that this has taken place in Punjab and Delhi areas in a specified form;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether any protest was lodged with India by the Pakistan Government;

(d) whether any reply was given to that protest; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government have seen a press report of the answer. The allegations made therein are not correct.

(c) The Pakistan High Commissioner called at the Ministry of External Affairs on the 4th January, 1958, and left a note with the Commonwealth Secretary seeking information about eight instances of alleged desecration of Muslim shrines and grave-yards in India. He made it clear that as the allegations were based on newspaper reports he was only bringing these to the Government of India's notice and had no intention of making a formal or informal protest.

(d) and (e). Yes. The Pakistan High Commissioner has been informed that the allegations made in respect of seven Muslim shrines and grave-yards have been found on enquiry to be baseless and that one case is still under investigation.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government of India have obtained an authentic copy of the reply which the Pakistan Prime Minister gave in the Pakistan National Assembly in answer to a question which was asked?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not quite know what this has got to do with Muslim shrines here. This question has absolutely no relevance. As a matter of fact, another question was put to me on this subject and I answered it long ago.

Mr. * Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member only wanted to know whether the information of the Government is based on the reports that have appeared in the Press about the statement made or whether the Government has got an authentic copy of the statement made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. This was the question, I suppose.

Shri Radha Raman: Yes, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which statement, about what? I do not know, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The reply that the Prime Minister of Pakistan gave regarding desecration and destruction of Muslim shrines and grave-yards. The hon. Member wants to know whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent answer given by the Prime Minister of Pakistan regarding the desecration and destruction of Muslim shrines and grave-yards in India, in which he disclosed that this takes place in Punjab and Delhi.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have a statement which appeared in the Statesman of Calcutta—Mr. Noon's statement in the Assembly—about destruction of holy places.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was what the hon. Member enquired, whether Government relied on the statement as it appeared in the Press.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I said that the High Commissioner called on us.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट, राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने मास्क्स और ग्रेवार्ड्स की बेहतरी और उनकी सम्भाल के लिये कितना खर्चा किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो भलहवा सवाल है। इसमें नहीं धायेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसी में है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी राय कबूल कर लीजिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : एक दूसरा सवाल मैं पूछता हूँ। पाकिस्तानी भ्रसवारों में यह बात शायद हुई थी कि हजरत फतेह भली शाह की मजार को, जो कि जालंधर में है, शाहीद कर दिया गया, क्या यह ठीक है?

श्री सादत भली खाँ : बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। हजरत फतेह भली शाह, जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है सातवें गुरु के चले थे और पाटिशन से पहले भी उनकी बड़ी इज्जत होती थी और अब भी हर फिर्क की तरफ से उनकी इज्जत होती है। पिछली दिसम्बर में जो उनकी खानकाह मजार से मुत्तसिल है उस पर चूना हुआ, उनकी मजार पर फिर से चादर चढ़ाई गई। जाहिर है कि यह खबर बिल्कुल गलत है।

Shri Radha Raman: From the Press report it appears that the reply, which the Pakistan Prime Minister gave in answer to a question in the National Assembly of Pakistan, stated that in India hundreds of grave-yards have been cleared and buildings are being erected. Much generalisation has been made about this. May I know if the Government has taken any note of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That answer is given already. It has already been given.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सेंट्रल इंडिया काटन एसोसियेशन लिमिटेड

*११२५. **श्री राधेचाल व्यास :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेंट्रल इंडिया काटन एसोसियेशन के उज्जैन के सदस्यों ने कार्बर्ड मार्केट कमीशन और केन्द्रीय सरकार को कार्बर्ड मार्केट कमीशन द्वारा

निर्वाचित बोर्ड के स्थान पर एक और बोर्ड मनोनीत करने के विरोधस्वरूप धम्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Evacuee Gardens in Delhi

*1128. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that evacuee gardens in Delhi had been allotted to displaced persons from N.W. F. P. Sind and other non-Punjabis in lieu of their gardens left in Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that orders have now been issued for their auction; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Gardens in Delhi have been allotted to displaced persons from N.W.F.P. and Sind and other non-Punjabis. All the allottees do not hold verified claims for gardens.

(b) No. Only the saleable gardens are being sold by public auction.

(c) Does not arise.

Rubber Tyre Factories

*1132. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of factories manufacturing rubber tyres for the Automobile Industry in the country and their annual out-turn (in tons);

(b) the annual requirements of each type of tyre in the country;

(c) the gap between indigenous production and demands thereof and the steps taken to meet the internal demands; and

(d) whether any new company or companies are proposed to be started in the country for this purpose?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There are at present two units in the country engaged in the manufacture of automobile tyres and their out-turn during 1957 was 990,148 Nos. (25,200 tons)

(b) Passenger Tyres—3,20,000 Nos. per year. Giant Tyres—8,10,000 Nos. per year.

(c) During the current year the production is expected to meet the demand so far as passenger tyres are concerned but in the case of giant tyres, a gap of 30,000 tyres is expected before the expansion schemes materialise and this will be met by imports.

(d) Yes, Sir. Three firms have already been licenced to establish new units for the manufacture of automobile tyres.

Cigarette and Tobacco Industry

*1133. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign investment in India in the cigarette and tobacco industry;

(b) the extent of Indian capital invested in the industry at present; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the Indian capital investments in the above industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Rs. 25.8 crores at the end of 1956.

(b) Precise information is not available.

(c) Government can consider this matter when a suitable opportunity arises.

Damodar Water Supply Scheme

*1133. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request for grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 lakhs and loan of Rs. 30 lakhs from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund to the Jharia Water Board, Dhanbad for implementation of Damodar Water Supply Scheme has since been sanctioned by Government; and

(b) if so, the progress of the scheme so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) In 1953 a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Bihar from the Coal Mines Welfare Fund for undertaking the Water Supply Scheme for the Jharia Coal-fields. However, no payment was required to be made as the Scheme was subsequently included in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and the State Government was getting the necessary financial assistance under that Programme.

(b) According to available information 75% of the work concerning the Scheme has been completed.

Settlement of Partition Issues

*1137. Shri Damani: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 729 on the 6th August, 1956 and state how far the issues arising out of partition and which remained pending have been settled?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A statement of the major outstanding financial issues between India and Pakistan was laid on the Table on the 31st August, 1956 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1184. There has been no progress in the settlement of these issues as they are proposed to be discussed at Finance Ministers' level between the two countries and it has not yet been possible to fix this meeting.

Export of Monkeys

*1142. Shrimati Ha Falchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of monkeys weighing 6 lbs. and less has been banned by the Government of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the case of about 3,000 small monkeys the restrictions imposed were waived very recently; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. The ban applies only to monkeys weighing below 6 lbs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The monkeys in question had already been brought to Delhi by the exporters for onward shipment to overseas buyers and commitments in regard to export & freight had been agreed to before the ban on the export of monkeys weighing less than 6 lbs. was imposed.

Satyagraha in Cochin Port

*1144. Dr. K. B. Menon: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a satyagraha is going on the Cochin Port in connection with some disputes between two rival Harbour Labour Unions;

(b) if so, what are the points of dispute; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No, the so called satyagraha has no connection with any dispute between the Harbour Labour Unions.

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

Incidence of Pneumoconiosis

*1145. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 315 on the 19th February, 1958 and state:

(a) who has been entrusted to conduct the survey of the incidence of pneumoconiosis in Coal Mines; and

(b) the procedure being adopted in this survey?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Medical Inspector in the Department of Mines.

(b) A Questionnaire was issued by the Medical Officer. On the basis of the replies received the work of selection of various categories and numbers of employees in different Coal Mines for medical examination was taken in hand. As soon as this is completed the men will be examined in collaboration with the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health and a report submitted.

Irrigation Schemes in Second Five Year Plan

*1146. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Government have submitted the Centre any fresh irrigation schemes to be included in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the schemes;

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes; and

(d) the action taken by the Centre in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 101.]

Trade with Malaya and Pakistan

*1147. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is having adverse balance of trade with Malaya and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In so far as Malaya is concerned, our efforts are directed towards increasing exports of products of our new industries. As regards Pakistan, we are trying to increase indigenous production of raw jute and perishable foodstuffs, which constitute the bulk of our imports from that country.

हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैंक्ट्री

*११४८. { श्री भक्त वरदान :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैंक्ट्री, दिल्ली का प्रबन्ध जब से सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है तब से उसने क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(ख) इस समय इस फैंक्टरी की लाभ तथा हानि की स्थिति क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमन्त्री (श्री अनिल कु० चंदा) : (क) जुलाई १९५७ में अन्त होने वाले वर्ष में फैंक्ट्री ने ३८.२३ लाख रुपये कीमत का सामान बनाया जब कि जुलाई १९५६ में अन्त होने वाले वर्ष में ३० लाख रुपये का सामान बनाया था ।

सरकार ने फैंक्ट्री के काम की जांच और इसका पुनर्संगठन करने के लिये जो विशेषज्ञ-समिति बनाई थी उसकी सिफारिशों

को ध्यान में रखते हुये फैक्ट्री का पुनर्संगठन किया जा रहा है जो कि कुछ महीनों में पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ख) १९५६-५७ में फैक्ट्री को ३८,९७१ रुपये का लाभ हुआ जब कि १९५५-५६ में ५८१३ रुपये का लाभ हुआ था।

Survey of Unemployment

*1149. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of unemployment carried out under the auspices of the Research Programmes Committee has been completed; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 102.]

Cashew-shell Oil

*1151. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of Cashew-shell oil at present and its export price; and

(b) the indigenous use of this oil, if any, at present and the quantity consumed thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Cost of production of one ton of Cashew-shell oil at present is approximately Rs. 800/- and its export price F.O.B. Cochin is about Rs. 840/- per ton.

(b) Cashew-shell liquid is indigenously used to a limited extent in the manufacture of Resins, Varnishes and Stoving Blacks; the liquid also finds application as a preservative in the bonding of boards, fishing nets,

light wood works, painting bottoms of rafters, boards etc. Internal consumption is of the order of 400 tons per annum.

Workers in Rayon Factories

*1152. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 178 on the 14th February, 1958 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in finalising the report of the survey undertaken to study the deleterious effect on the health of workers in Rayon factories;

(b) when the same is likely to be received; and

(c) the total number of workers employed in these factories?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Examination and interpretation of the data collected require careful consideration and this takes time.

(b) In about four months.

(c) About 3,700 at the time of the survey.

Assistance to Retired Scientists

*1153. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount so far given by way of assistance to retired Indian Scientists for carrying out fundamental research in Nuclear Science?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There have been no requests from retired Indian scientists for financial assistance in carrying out fundamental research in nuclear science. There are, however, three retired scientists who are working under the Department. It is Government's policy to encourage scientific research, and all possible assistance will be given where necessary.

Plastic Industry

*1155. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the position regarding the indigenous manufacture of synthetic resins and intermediates required for the Plastic Industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 103.]

Bartys Mines at Ragupalle

*1156. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 156 on the 14th February, 1958 and state:

(a) the total amount of compensation paid to the dependents of 11 workers killed in the accident in Bartys Mines at Ragupalle in Cuddapah District; and

(b) the total number of workers in these mines at the time of accident?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Hyderabad has directed the owner of the mine to deposit a sum of Rs. 9,360/- towards compensation. Information as to the total amount so far paid to the dependents of the workers who were killed is not available.

(b) 21.

असबस्टस सीमेंट की चादरें

१५२८. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असबस्टस सीमेंट की चादरों के विशेषज्ञ को बुलाया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे कहाँ नियुक्त किया गया था और क्या काम दिया गया था; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस विशेषज्ञ पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गयी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) डालमियापुरम्, हैदराबाद तथा बम्बई के तीन कारखानों में उसे नियुक्त किया गया था । पहले दो कारखानों ने देश में ही उपलब्ध असबस्टस तंतु का प्रयोग करने, असबस्टस सीमेंट से बनी चीजों की किस्म सुधारने तथा इसके फलस्वरूप किसी भी निर्माण प्रणाली के नव निरूपण के बारे में प्रविधिक सलाह मांगी थी । तीसरे कारखाने ने असबस्टस सीमेंट की चादरें बनाने की एक प्रायोजना स्थापित करने के बारे में सामान्य प्रविधिक सलाह मांगी थी । विशेषज्ञ ने इन समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया और अपनी सिफारिशें पेश कर दी हैं ।

(ग) इस सिलसिले में २०,६४० रु० खर्च आया था जिसमें से २०,३०० रु० सम्बन्धित औद्योगिक कारखानों से वसूल कर लिया गया है । इस प्रकार भारत सरकार ने सिर्फ ६४८ रु० शुद्ध खर्च किया ।

तेल का उत्पादन

१५२९. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खली घोल कर तेल निकालने के कारखाने चालू करने के लिये जो २२ लाइसेंस दिये गये थे उसके फलस्वरूप अब तक कितने कारखाने चालू हो चुके हैं ;

(ख) अब तक दिये गये किसी लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत क्या कोई कारखाना चालू होना शेष है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) खली घोल कर तेल निका-

बने के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये अभी तक उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम, १९५१ के अधीन ४७ लाइसेंस दिये जा चुके हैं। इनमें से १३ कारखानों में काम चालू हो चुका है।

(ख) और (ग). अभी जिन ३४ कारखानों में उत्पादन शुरू होना शेष है, उनमें से १२ ने संयंत्र और मशीनों की व्यवस्था कर ली है। शेष कारखाने अभी आयात लाइसेंस प्राप्त नहीं कर पाये हैं क्योंकि विदेशी मुद्रा की मौजूदा कठिनाइयों के कारण आवश्यक विलम्बित भुगतान की शर्तें शायद अन्तिम रूप से तय नहीं हुई हैं। इस स्थिति में यह कहना मुश्किल है कि इनमें से कितनी योजनाएं आखिर में क्रियान्वित हो सकेंगी।

साइकिल के टायरों और ट्यूबों का आयात

१५३०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष साइकिलों के टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के आयात के लिये कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये थे और उनसे कितना माल मंगाया गया;

(ख) इस वर्ष उनके आयात की स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) ये किस देश से मंगाये गये थे और इन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण नीचे रखा जाता है जिसमें जनवरी-जून, १९५७, जुलाई-सितम्बर, १९५७ तथा अक्टूबर ५७ मार्च ५८ (४-१-५८ तक) की लाइसेंस अवधियों में साइकिल के टायरों और ट्यूबों के आयात के लिये दिये गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या और उनका मूल्य दिया गया है। [रेखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०४] इन लाइसेंसों के अधीन कितना माल

आयात किया गया इसकी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। हां, एक विवरण साथ में नत्थी है जिसमें १९५६ और १९५७ (जनवरी-जून १९५७) में साइकिल के न्यूमेटिक टायर और ट्यूब का देशानुसार आयात दिया गया है। [रेखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०४]

मोटर के टायर और ट्यूब

१५३१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोटरों के टायर और ट्यूब बनाने के लिये प्रस्तावित नये कारखाने किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे; और

(ख) इन कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी और इन में किस प्रकार की वस्तुएं बनेंगी?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण साथ में नत्थी है। [रेखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०५]

कागज का उत्पादन

१५३२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च १९५५ से अब तक नेपा मिस्स में कागज का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ख) यह कागज किस भाव बेचा जा रहा है और आयात किये हुए कागज के मूल्य की तुलना में इसका मूल्य कैसा है?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मार्च १९५५ से नेपा मिस्स

में अखबारों कागज का कुल उत्पादन निम्नाः
नुसार हुआ :—

	टन
मार्च १९५५	१७०
१ अप्रैल, १९५५ से ३१ मार्च, १९५६ तक	३,४५५
१ अप्रैल, १९५६ से ३१ मार्च, १९५७ तक	१३,५३४
१ अप्रैल, १९५७ से ३१ जनवरी, १९५८ तक	११,२४३
योग	२८,४०२

(ख) नेपा मिल में बने अखबारों कागज को ६५२६० प्रति टन के भाव से बेचा जाता है। यह भाव आयात किये हुए अखबारों कागज के भाव के करीब करीब बराबर ही है।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना

१५३३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या अब और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत बीमा किये हुए व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को भी चिकित्सा सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं;

(ख) इन बड़ी हुई सुविधाओं के कारण कितना अतिरिक्त खर्च करना पड़ेगा; और

(ग) इस बड़े हुए खर्च का कितना भाग मालिकों से मिलेगा और कितना सरकार देगी ?

अब उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष भली):

(क) बीमा किये गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को अभी कहीं भी चिकित्सा सुविधायें नहीं दी जा रही हैं।

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष लगभग २४ रुपये प्रति बीमाकृत कर्मचारी।

(ग) किसी राज्य में परिवारों को इस योजना में शामिल करने पर, उस राज्य की सरकार दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की बाकी अवधि में बीमाकृत व्यक्तियों और उनके परिवारों की चिकित्सा के खर्च का आठवां भाग वहन करेगी। बाकी खर्च कर्मचारी राजकीय बीमा निधि से दिया जावेगा, जिसके लिये नियोजकों को ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां योजना लागू है और जहां लागू नहीं, वर्तमान दरों यानी वेतन का $1\frac{1}{4}$ प्रतिशत और $3\frac{1}{4}$ प्रतिशत के बदले क्रमशः बड़ी हुई दरों $3\frac{1}{4}$ प्रतिशत और $1\frac{1}{4}$ प्रतिशत से अंशदान देना पड़ेगा।

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये मकान और दूकानें

१५३४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्प-संख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली और भारत के अन्य भागों में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये कितने मकान और दूकानें बन रही हैं; और

(ख) इनका निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री पू० शे० नाम्कर) :
(क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०६]

सरकारी कार्यालयों का किराया

१५३५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री मंत्रालय की १९५६-५७ की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ २३ की

अन्तिम कण्डिका के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५६ में दिल्ली में किन-किन स्थानों पर १८ मकान सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये किराये पर लिये गये थे;

(ख) १९५६ में सरकार द्वारा उनका किताना किराया दिया गया;

(ग) सरकार इन मकानों को कब तक अपने पास रखेगी; और

(घ) इन मकानों का किराया किस आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क०ब० रेड्डी): (क) ये मकान निम्नलिखित स्थानों में किराये पर लिये गये थे :

मकानों की संख्या

(१) अजमेरी गेट के पास	. ७
(२) दक्षिणी पटेल नगर	. १
(३) दरिया गंज	. १
(४) जोरबाग नर्सरी	. २
(५) बाबर रोड	. १
(६) मधुरा रोड	. १
(७) वेस्टर्न एक्सप्रेसवेन एरिया, करील बाग	. १
(८) जंगपुरा	. ३
(९) सुन्दर नगर	. १

(ख) १७ मकानों के लिये १,८३,६०८ रुपये। एक मकान का किराया अभी तय नहीं हुआ।

(ग) आजकल जगह की बहुत कमी के कारण यह निश्चित रूप से बता सकना कठिन है कि यह मकान कब तक सरकार के पास रहेंगे, परन्तु इनमें से ३ मकान छोड़े जा चुके हैं।

(घ) किसी मकान को किराये पर लेने के समय उसके निकट जो किराये की दर

प्रचलित थी उसी के आधार पर इन मकानों का किराया निर्धारित किया गया है।

विजली लगाने के लिये विसंवाहक

१५३६. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विजली लगाने के लिये विसंवाहकों के उत्पादन की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : एक विवरण साथ में नत्पी है। [वेबसाइट पर ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०७]

Goa

1537. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing details of the protests lodged with the Portuguese authorities in Goa in respect of border incidents or other events during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Two statements, one in respect of land border incidents and the other in respect of violations of Indian air space about which protests were lodged with the Portuguese authorities, are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 108.]

Border Incidents

1538. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) details of the protests lodged with the Government of Pakistan in regard to border incidents during the year 1957; and

(b) how many times the protests proved effective?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A statement giving details of protests lodged with the Government of Pakistan on border incidents during 1957 is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 109.]

(b) It is not possible to classify protests as effective and non-effective.

Remedial action is taken in some cases as a result of the protest but, even in those cases where responsibility for the specific occurrence is denied by the other Government, the making of the protest by itself does influence future policy and prevent repetition of such occurrences.

Planning Committee for Hilly Regions

1539. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been made to form a separate Committee for planning the hilly regions under the Planning Commission with Members of Parliament representing the Hill areas of Punjab, U.P. and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission proposes to hold shortly a meeting with the members of Parliament from the hill areas in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Information on the subject has been called for from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and from the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

Faridabad Administration

1540. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Officers of the Faridabad Administration are charged house rent, at 10 per cent. of their salaries or Standard Rent, whichever is lower while the subor-

ordinate employees are charged actual rent which is generally more than 10 per cent. of their salaries;

(b) whether in the case of officers, cost of land is not calculated for standard rent, as is done in the case of the subordinates; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) In the case of bungalows and Nissen Huts in the occupation of some subordinate employees of the Board, standard rent or 10 per cent. of the pay, whichever is lower, is charged. Some staff occupying Nissen huts are, however, charged standard rent and their cases are being reviewed.

Some employees of the Board are in occupation of tenements constructed for displaced persons and are charged the same rent as is applicable to displaced persons in general.

(b) Cost of land is not included in calculating rent in respect of bungalows and Nissen Huts allotted to officers and staff. It is, however, included in calculating rent of tenements.

(c) The tenements were originally not intended to be allotted to the employees, as they were meant for sale on hire-purchase basis to displaced persons. However, when some surplus tenements became available and specific applications for their allotment were received from the employees of the Board, allotments were made but the normal basis of charging rent from displaced persons was adopted. It may be added that in the case of these tenements the displaced employees of the Board have been given the right to become owners of the tenements in their possession, under the Compensation rules. This concession is not available to the officers and to the other employees of the Board in occupation of bungalows and Nissen huts.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered in Employment Exchanges

1541. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately who are registered with the Employment Exchanges all over India for securing employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is given below:

No. on Live Register at the end of 31st December, 1957.

Graduates belonging to.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Scheduled Castes. | 798 |
| 2. Scheduled Tribes. | 63 |

Milk Imported into Tibet

1542. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of powdered milk imported into Tibet through India during 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the names of the concerns which have been granted transit permits by the Government of India during this period for this purpose?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Statistics for export of milk powder to Tibet from or through India are not recorded separately.

(b) According to the information available, only one firm i.e. M/s. Parshad Trading Corporation Delhi were issued a customs clearance permit for import of milk powder valued at Rs. 1,50,000 into India for transshipment to Tibet. Details of other similar permits, if any, are not available. Fuller information in this regard is being collected and will be furnished to the House when available.

Ambar Charkha Programme in Bombay State

1543. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Bombay State as grants and loans for the implementation of the Ambar Charkha Programme from the date of its introduction;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) the result achieved; and

(d) the number of centres opened in 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The amounts of grants and loans given to Bombay State are as under:—

Year	Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.
1956-57	16,76,545	31,21,400
1957-58	5,92,546	6,91,600
(upto 31-1-58)		

(b) The information is not available.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the information is attached. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 110].

Handloom Industry in Bombay State

1544. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in the State of Bombay for the development of handloom industry during the year 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the items on which the expenditure has been incurred?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 34,67,749/- upto 31st January 1958.

(b) A statement is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 111].

Small Scale Industries

1545. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhakti Darshan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small scale industries in West Bengal which have been benefited so far by the financial aid from the Central Government;

(b) whether Government have recently approved some more schemes for the development of small scale industries in that State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Sports goods, Lock Industry, Brass and Bell metal, Small Engineering Industry, Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Pottery, Wood Industry, Glass beads, Baby Shoes, Cutlery, Mechanical toys, Cycle parts, Footwear, Surgical instruments, Handloom accessories, Sanitary ware and electrical goods.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have given financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal for the execution of 30 schemes for the development of Small Scale Industries during 1957-58. A statement showing brief details of the schemes and the quantum of financial assistance sanctioned and released for each of the scheme is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 112]

Incidence of Leprosy in N.E.F.A.

1546. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of leprosy cases treated in the leper colonies in North Eastern Frontier Agency since 1952 upto date;

(b) whether the incidence of leprosy among the Tribal people of North Eastern Frontier Agency has increased; and

(c) what preventive measures in addition to curative have been taken to check the spread of disease?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 255.

(b) The entire Agency area has not yet been thoroughly surveyed. Therefore, there is no basis on which definite opinion can be informed whether the incidence of leprosy among the tribal people of NEFA has increased or decreased. It is, however, true that more and more cases of leprosy come to be detected as the area of survey extends.

(c) In addition to the Health Propaganda made with a view to create consciousness among the people about communicable diseases, village-wise survey, detection of fresh cases and their isolation in leprosaria are the measures adopted for checking the spread of the disease.

Liaison between National Laboratories and Department of Atomic Energy

1547. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any liaison between the National Laboratories in India and the Atomic Energy Establishment;

(b) if so, the names of the laboratories; and

(c) the nature of the liaison?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy is a member of the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and he is therefore fully aware of the directions in

which the National Laboratories can be utilised. The Director of the National Physical Laboratory was a Member of the old Atomic Energy Commission, which has just been superseded, and is the Chairman of the Board of Research in Nuclear Science, which is a Standing Advisory Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy. In addition, other scientific and technical officers of the National Laboratories are members of the various advisory committees of the Department, and vice versa. There is thus close liaison between the two organisations.

Employment Exchanges in Punjab

1548. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Punjab State during 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the percentage of persons registered who have been provided with employment, trade-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,24,705 during April, 1957—January, 1958.

(b) Percentage of placement to registrations for all categories of applicants is 14.7. Trade-wise information is not available.

Foreign Trade Credits

1549. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the details of Rs. 2.7 crores shown as outstanding on the 30th June, 1957 on account of Foreign Trade Credits?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): The amounts were outstanding against the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo on account of credits extended to the financing of Indian Exports to Egypt in the wake of Suez crisis.

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

1550. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total value of business done by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. departmentally without any part of the deal having been worked through the established business houses of distribution, handling and brokerage?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): The total value of the business done by the State Trading Corporation departmentally is:—

Ores	...Rs. 31,72,70,874 (up to 31-1-58)
Other than	
Ores	Rs. 2,89,77,893 (up to 31-12-57)

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

1551. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total quantity of exports made by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. since its inception in regard to Manganese Ore:

(i) with Manganese percentage 45% and above;

(ii) with Manganese percentage below 45%?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): The total quantity of manganese ore exported by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. since its inception, that is from 1st July 1956 to 31st January, 1958 is 3,89,464 tons. Of this

(i) 2,32,138 tons is of ore analysing 45% grade and above and

(ii) 1,57,326 tons is of ore analysing below 45% grade.

Import of Foodstuffs from East Pakistan

1552. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the reason why Government have put restrictions on the import of egg and other perishable foodstuffs, from East Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Restrictions on imports of eggs and other perishable foodstuffs from East Pakistan were imposed with a view to conserve foreign exchange as well as to encourage dependence on indigenous production, particularly, in perishable foodstuffs.

नेता जी की मूर्ति

१५५३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की मूर्ति स्थापित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी): ऐसा कोई सुझाव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Import of Rice from North Viet-Nam

1554. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited has negotiated any deal to import rice from North Viet-Nam on barter basis; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. But not on barter basis. The sale proceeds will, however, be utilised for the purchase of Indian goods.

(b) Two contracts for 7,000 tons of rice each have been concluded.

Visit of Pakistan Nationals to India and vice versa

1555. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many Pakistani Nationals from West Pakistan visited India during 1957 and Indians visited West Pakistan during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 1,31,410 Pakistan nationals came to India and 1,03,335 Indian nationals visited Pakistan during the calendar year 1957.

Films

1556. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films produced in India during the year 1957; and

(b) the languages in which these films were produced during that period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 832 on the 4th March, 1958 there is no control on the production of films in India. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish precise information about the number of films produced in a particular year. However, a language-wise statement of the films certified for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Censors in 1957 under Cinematograph Act, 1952 is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 113.]

Export of Mats

1557. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri Subman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any exports of mats produced from palmyra, straw and special fibre in the district of Midnapur, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, which are those countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Deval): (a) and (b). District-wise figures of exports of mats are not maintained. However, the total value of exports of all kinds of mattings comes to Rs. 1.79 crores for the period January–September, 1957. These exports take place mostly to the U.S.A., the U.K., the Continent, Australia, New Zealand and countries in West Asia.

टेलीफोन के तार के संभरण का ठेका

१५५८. श्री सुखदेव राय : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसी सार्वजनिक या समवाय को लगभग १ करोड़ रुपये का ठेका टेलीफोन के तार का संभरण करने के लिये दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस सार्वजनिक या समवाय का नाम क्या है और यह ठेका किन शर्तों पर दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त सार्वजनिक या समवाय द्वारा अभी तक तार का कोई संभरण नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) अभिम धन के रूप में उसे कितनी धन राशि दी गई थी ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) हाँ ।

(ख) मेसर्स हिन्दुस्तान कैबल्स लिमिटेड, बर्दवान (पश्चिमी बंगाल) जो कि पूर्णतया एक सरकारी कारखाना है । साधारण शर्तों और पाबन्दियों जैसे निरीक्षण और माल भेजने का सबूत देने पर ६० प्रतिशत भुगतान और बाकी १० प्रतिशत सामान अच्छी हालत में पहुंचने पर इस फर्म को १,२२,५०,००६ रुपये की अस्थायी कीमत के विभिन्न नापों के अन्डर ग्राउण्ड टेलीफोन कैबल्स (underground telephone cables) संभरण करने का ठेका दिया गया है ।

(ग) नहीं । संभरण संतोषजनक रूप से हो रहा है और आशा है कि ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार ३१-३-५८ तक पूरा हो जावेगा ।

(घ) संभरण सम्पादित होने से पहले फर्म को कोई पेशगी भुगतान नहीं किया गया ।

Land Reform

1559. { Shri Goray:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of compensation and rehabilitation assistance paid to intermediaries in each State of India as a result of land reform measures adopted by them since 1947;

(b) the total amount that is payable to them; and

(c) the respective contributions of the tenants and the States concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Creche Training Superintendent at Pathardek (Dhanbad)

1560. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been numerous complaints regarding Creche Attendants examinations;

(b) whether Bengali is no longer allowed to be used as a language for such examinations; and

(c) whether English is allowed to be used in these examinations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) There were a few complaints regarding the examinations.

(b) Bengali is not one of the languages used for the examination.

(c) Yes, optional.

Central Assistance to Orissa

1561. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Central assistance to Orissa State for 1958-59 under Second Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, what is the allocation?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Yes. Rs. 12.50 crores.

Ministers' Residences

1562. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the amount that has been spent during 1956 and 1957 on account of furniture, electricity and water-supply in the residence of Ministers of the Central Government, their Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, the figures in relation to each to be shown separately?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Creches

1563. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Creches (Welfare Centres) opened during the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 respectively;

(b) how many of them are working at present;

(c) the total number of officers in these centres;

(d) whether such centres have been opened throughout the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The number of creches opened in mines during the years 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57 is as follows:—

	Coal Mines	Non-coalmines
1954-55	55	216 as on 31-3-57. Years wise information not available.
1955-56	60	
1956-57	8	

(b) 330 creches in coal mines and 291 creches in non-coal mines as on the 31st January, 1958.

(c) Owners of mines are required to appoint staff for creches, such as, creche-in-charge, cook, aya, sweeper etc. Information regarding the total number of such staff is not available.

(d) Yes, in most mining areas.

(e) Does not arise.

खादी तथा रेशम कीट-पालन की सहकारी समितियाँ

१५६४. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री. वलजीत सिंह :

क्या बाजिब्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २७ फरवरी, १९५८ के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ६८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में खादी तथा रेशम कीट-पालन की सहकारी समितियाँ कहाँ कहाँ हैं और उन समितियों ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने इन समितियों को क्या सहायता दी है ?

बाजिब्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) महामू जिले के कुनिहार स्थान में कुनिहार रेशम कीट पालक

सहकारी समिति लि० है। आवश्यक प्रविधिक ज्ञान के अभाव में यह समिति अभी तक संजीव-चक्र प्रगति नहीं कर सकी है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश सहकारी खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग मंडल लि०, शिमला खादी तैयार करता तथा बेचता है। इसे अ० भा० खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की मार्फत १९५५-५६ और १९५६-५७ में सहायता दी गयी है। बताते हैं कि इस मंडल ने अप्रैल से अगस्त १९५६ की अवधि में १३६२ रु० की खादी तैयार की और ३४,८१० रु० की खादी बेची। अन्य वर्षों के बारे में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) सरकार ने कुनिहार रेशम कीट पालक सहकारी समिति लि० की वित्तीय सहायता बिल्कुल नहीं दी है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश सहकारी खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग मंडल को अ० भा० खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग मंडल की मार्फत १९५५-५६ में १००० रु० अनुदान तथा ७५,००० रु० ऋण के रूप में और १९५६-५७ में १९,६४५ रु० अनुदान के रूप में दिये गये हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में चमड़े की सहकारी समितियाँ

१५६५ { श्री पद्म देव :
{ श्री बलबीर सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २७ फरवरी, १९५८ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ६८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में चमड़े की सहकारी समितियाँ कहाँ कहाँ हैं ;

(ख) इन समितियों द्वारा क्या-क्या चीजें बनाई जाती हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनको अब तक क्या सहायता दी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क)

(१) चिन्नोग	. जिला महासू
(२) कुनिहार	. " "
(३) भरकी.	. " "
(४) चौपाल.	. " "
(५) जोगिन्दरनगर	. जिला मंडी
(६) मंडा	. " "
(७) चम्बा	. जिला चम्बा
(८) नाहन	. जिला सरगूर

(ख) जूते, चप्पल, चमड़े के बैले, चमड़े के शोले तथा अटैची केस आदि चीजें बनाई जाती हैं।

(ग) सुचरी हुई किस्मों के औजार तथा उपकरण खरीदने के लिये सहकारिता समितियों को निम्न धनराशि आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में मंजूर की गयी :—

वर्ष	धनराशि
१९५३-५४	. ५,६८० रु०
१९५४-५५	. ६,८०० रु०
१९५५-५६	. २,५०० रु०

Indians in Ceylon

1566. Shri N. E. Munisamy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any method has been adopted to prevent the illicit migration of Indians to Ceylon; and

(b) the number of pending applications of Indians at present for registration for Ceylon citizenship?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Stern action is being taken to stop illicit immigration into Ceylon. Special Police staff has been appointed for this purpose and the Protectors of Emigrants

with the help of the Customs and Immigration Departments, under a Deputy Superintendent of Police, conduct special raids to stop this evil.

(b) 17,773 applications for Ceylon citizenship were pending at the end of January, 1958.

**Andhra Pradesh Mica Mines
Labour Welfare Fund**

1567. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount at the credit of Andhra Pradesh Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund at present;

(b) the nature of welfare activities undertaken by the Mica Labour Welfare Fund Organisation, Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the reasons for not constructing any quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) About Rs. 11,33,000 on the 1st April 1957.

(b) Welfare measures in regard to medical, educational, recreational and drinking water facilities have so far been undertaken in this area.

(c) It is understood that as most of the mica mines get exhausted soon, the mine owners do not want to invest money on the construction of pucca houses in mining areas. They have therefore not taken advantage of the Subsidy or the Subsidy-cum-loan scheme formulated by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation for the construction of houses for mica miners.

Export of Black Pepper

1568. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total exports of black pepper during 1957-58 so far;

(b) the names of the countries to which exports have been made and the quantity in each case; and

(c) how the above exports compare with those of the year 1956-57?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A statement showing exports of black pepper during 1956-57 and 1957-58 (April—September) is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 114.]

Weavers Cooperatives in Assam

1569. { Shri Bhagavati:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many weavers co-operatives have been formed in Assam;

(b) how many handlooms have come under them;

(c) how many such co-operatives have got credit facilities from the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) what is the total amount of credit for 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(e) how many handlooms have been converted into powerlooms in Assam either in the co-operative fold or otherwise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 920, as on 30th September, 1957.

(b) 25,563 handlooms as on 30th September, 1957.

(c) None.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Nil.

Food dropped in N.E.F.A.

1570. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of air services engaged in food dropping for North East Frontier Agency; and

(b) the terms and conditions entered into with different companies?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Indian Airlines Corporation Ltd.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table giving the terms being finalised with the IAC. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 115.]

Films on Mineral Areas in Himachal Pradesh

1571. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to produce films on the mineral areas in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to produce films on the mineral areas in Himachal Pradesh.

Employment Exchanges

1572. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of Employment Exchanges proposed to be opened in the Punjab State during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Four.

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

1573. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the types of machines provided for the development of small scale industries in Punjab by the National Small Industries Corporation upto the 31st December, 1957?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): Electric Motors, Lathes, Power Punching Press, Welding Set, Grinding Machines, Shaping Machines, Milling Machines, Drilling Machines, Calendering Machines, Hobbing Machines,

Knitting Machines, Band Saws, Wood Working Machines and Nut Making Machinery.

Khadi and Village Industries Board, Punjab

1574. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Government aid or loan received by the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Punjab during 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) the total amount of non-official grants received by them; and

(c) how many people have been benefited by this disbursement?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

Year	Grants	Loans
	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	Nil	Nil
1957-58	2,90,675	6,55,400

(b) and (c). The Khadi and Village Industries Board of the Punjab is a statutory authority set up under the Punjab Act No. 40 of 1956 and is not primarily responsible to the Central Government for its activities. Information is, however, being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FIRE IN SADAR BAZAR

12 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Braj Raj Singh. It reads:

"Failure of the Delhi Electricity Board to keep the power lines in order in Gandhi Market in Sadar Bazar, Delhi as a result of which electric short circuit occurred yesterday in that area resulting in a devastating fire in

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Sadar Bazar gutting about 40 shops and partially destroying another 20 shops causing an estimated damage of Rs. 25 lakhs to the shopkeepers in that area and practically ruining their business."

I would not have brought it up for consideration, but because the damage was considerable, I thought I might get the fact from the hon. Minister if he is in a position to give them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, it is alleged that they had repeatedly written to the Delhi Electricity Board that fires had been occurring there since long and that short circuiting was taking place. That this accident should have happened in these circumstances cannot be imagined. I would urge drastic steps to be taken...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has given notice and I have to give my decision so far as admissibility is concerned. He is now going into the merits of the case. Let us hear if the hon. Minister has got anything to say.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, we are collecting the information and as soon as possible I shall place it before the House. It appears that the accident was perhaps not because of short circuit—it is subject to further check—in the main distribution system because the switch in the Lahori Gate system from which power is supplied did not trip off. Otherwise, when there is a short circuit in the main distribution line, the switch would trip off. That is the information available with me at present. We are waiting for the enquiry into the matter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It may be held over till 4 o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of its being kept pending. I only wanted the facts. From the

facts that are available at present, it cannot be presumed that there was failure on the part of somebody for which the Government can be held responsible. It is not known as to when that statement would be coming up. Then the hon. Member has got various ways of pursuing the matter if he wants to. So, I do not think that I could give my consent to this. So, I refuse consent.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON PLANTATIONS

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Summary of Proceedings of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held in Shillong in January, 1958. [Placed in Library. [See No. LT-610/58]]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SECOND REPORT

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha).

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION IN HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LTD.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The lock-out situation in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Ltd., Bangalore".

Sir, may I make one point?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The notice is there. Let us have the statement. Only a statement has been called for.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The wording has been changed. We had given notice in a different form. We want to know whether the statement would cover other points raised in the notice that we have given, such as the cause of suspension.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I am glad to have this opportunity of informing the House that there is at present no lock-out situation in the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Limited, Bangalore. A lock-out existed for a few days. It had to be declared by the management on the 26th of February last because of the situation then prevailing.

I would like to inform the House that this lock-out, at any of its stages, was not declared on account of, or in relation, to any labour dispute between the management and the workers, but because of certain acts of violence by some workers, against other workers, and some damage to government property had occurred and greater violence and damage appeared possible or imminent.

The management, therefore, as a measure of essential precaution and the safety of the workers themselves, and of valuable and vital government property, considered it necessary to close the factory until a calmer situation emerged.

The House will be pleased to know that as from the 4th of March, this lock-out was progressively lifted and the entire factory in all departments was open by the eleventh of March. The workers have returned. On the 19th of March, about 9000 workers out of a gross total of just over 10,000 had resumed work. Government hope that in the new situation and the

resumption of normal work, no further acts of violence or damage to Government property will take place and looks forward to the co-operation of all concerned.

I would like to take this opportunity of stating that all legitimate grievances of the workers will receive the attention of the management and of Government and will be sought to be resolved by discussion and negotiation. There will be no victimisation and no discrimination. No action will be taken against any one for Trade Union activities which the Government have always recognised as legitimate and indeed purposeful. Matters of law and order in the State are however issues concerning the Government of Mysore.

There have been certain matters of concern to the workers pending, some of which are before the Labour Tribunal. The management will at all times be willing subject to any established procedure, to settle them and resolve problems of concern to the workers by discussion and negotiation. The management has the support of the Government in pursuing all such measures of negotiation and settlement.

I feel sure that the workers of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory who are engaged in an undertaking that is not only national, but primarily and in a large measure for defence purposes, will respond readily to the needs of production and help to create and maintain good relations among themselves and also with the management, who are also employees of the Government. I would like to assure them once again that the Government and the Management will seek to meet their reasonable demands and remove their legitimate grievances.

I would also like to inform the House that I myself hope to visit the factory at not too distant a date.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod):
Sir, I want to know one thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As the hon. Member is aware, no questions are allowed.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am not putting any question. I want a clarification on some facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whether any question is put or it is asked by way of clarification, the purpose is the same. What is the clarification that he wants?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to know whether there had been more than 200 suspensions. Orders had been passed against workers. Had they been suspended?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that there would be no victimisation.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That is why I ask this question. Suspension orders had been given.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have no objection to clarify. There are no suspensions with respect to trade union activity. There have been breaches of the rules of the factory or breaking up of things. It is only a normal practice that we do not ask for more trouble by allowing them to break them up.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that in accordance with the order of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants announced by me on 12th March, 1958, and the allocation of time for them as approved by the House, business for the week commencing 24th March will consist of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of—

Health, Irrigation and Power,
Transport and Communications,
and Works, Housing and Supply.

GENERAL BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will not resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. Out of five hours allotted for this 2 hours and 7 minutes now remain. How much time would the hon. Minister like to take for reply? Is the Deputy Minister intervening?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): I expect Dr. Das to speak. I will need at least 45 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would 15 minutes be sufficient for the Deputy Minister?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Shri M. M. Das): I need a little more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Little more" is very vague. How much time exactly does he want?

Shri M. M. Das: I want at least half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means 1½ hours for both of them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Out of 5 hours, it would be too much for the Ministers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would look into that. (*Interruptions.*) When once a decision is taken by the House, it should ordinarily be adhered to.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): The House can be asked to reconsider the position in the light of these circumstances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not on every point. Now Shri Pattabhi Raman may continue his speech.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I had referred to the department of education, to the libraries and to the cultural activities with special reference to the archaeological section with which the education department is concerning itself. I shall now, before I go to the question of scientific research, refer to one matter which I think is very important, and that is the matter of scholarships.

Sir, about Rs. 2 crores are being given by way of scholarships to poor students. I am afraid that it is a one-way traffic. Let the river of charity run into many branches. By all means, let us give all help to the depressed classes, to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; they deserve all encouragement. But let a portion of this scholarship amount go also to the Backward Classes and to the so-called higher classes. Poverty is not restricted to Scheduled Castes alone. We have no idea, Sir, with regard to the figures so far as many States are concerned vis-a-vis what are called the higher classes. There are instances where a student gets what is called 'D' Distinction—that is, more than 75 per cent. in all subjects. In one case I am aware a student got 100 marks out of 100 in mathematics and still he was unable to get a seat in the engineering college and continue his studies. I submit that the giving of scholarships should not be confined only to Scheduled Castes. This amount should be increased. After all, who are going to be masters, the rulers, the cream of society as they say, the intellectual classes tomorrow? It is only the students of today, students who are brilliant and good students. They should not be handicapped or hampered on account of poverty. Therefore, let some amount be given to the so-called higher classes and backward classes also. By all means, increase the amount from Rs. 2 crores to a higher amount. I submit this is a *sine qua non* so far as the future is concerned. I dread to think what will

happen if the deserving brilliant students are not able to continue their studies simply because they are poor.

Yesterday, Sir, I was referring to the University Grants Commission. I find they have referred particularly to these features. They have also referred to, what they say is a deterioration in the standards so far obtaining in the various universities. I have no doubt the Ministry will pay due heed to this aspect of the matter.

I now come to the scientific research section. I am very happy to say that in this Ministry there has been a good record from the word 'go'. We have had a great savant, a great classical scholar, Maulana Azad, in charge of the Department. Even before independence we had the famous Radhakrishnan Commission on education, and now we have the University Grants Commission. I sincerely hope that so far as university education is concerned, so far as higher education is concerned, it will be enabled to carry on its magnificent work without political interference in seclusion if necessary, and I am very happy to note that so far as this aspect of the matter is concerned the Education Ministry are not suffering from 'Delhi-itis'. I find they are spread far and wide.

The universities of Osmania and Delhi are specialising in astronomical studies, Banaras and Andhra in geophysics, Kashmir and Aligarh in cosmic rays; Annamalai, Andhra and Kerala in biological and oceanographical studies; Calcutta, Andhra, Delhi and Agra are doing very good work so far as nuclear physics is concerned, and I also find that biological survey is carried on effectively in Calcutta. That is very important. I am also glad to see that the marine fishery section in Mandapam near Rameshwaram in South India is also doing good work. This sort of spreading out of these various branches of learning is very good. I hope this trend will continue for all time to come.

[Shri C. R. Patiabhi Raman]

After all, Sir, where is really good work being done? The Raman Institute conducted by the great scientist Shri C. V. Raman is doing magnificent work. He is the National Research Professor in Bangalore. He has been recently awarded the Lenin Peace Prize. His work, in Bangalore and Homi Bhabha's work in Bombay are monumental. Similarly, there is research in textile work being carried on in Bombay. Therefore it is, I am saying that wherever else you may allow a conglomeration of these units you must not allow it so far as the field of education is concerned. Oxford and Cambridge are nowhere near London, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale and Harvard are nowhere near Washington and, similarly, Göttingen and Heidelberg are nowhere near Berlin. Therefore, we have to see to it that these various scientific research sections are spread out far and wide.

There are magnificent palaces in Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore and so many other places where former princes were ruling. Why not make use of them? They are good enough to become universities in themselves. We can make use of the various palaces spread all over India. They are allowed to fall into disrepair and destitute; they are being neglected. The other day I was referring to what is happening in Nagpur. In Nagpur you have a Government House. There is the Secretariat and the High Court. All that is not being utilised; at least a good bit of it is not being utilised. I submit that the Ministry of Education must get hold of all those magnificent buildings and make use of them for scientific research.

Sir, yesterday I referred to the teachers. I find that a concerted move is being made to improve their lot. But it is also important that the recommendations so far as the university professors are concerned are given effect to. I do not know why we do not have an Indian Educational

Service as we had in olden days. You have the I.A.S. and other all-India Services. It is very important that you should have an Indian Educational Service, so that you will have professors from the South teaching in the North and teachers from the North teaching in the South. In the olden days it was a very common thing. For example, Professor Dey from Bengal and also Principal Roy Chaudhury were great institutions in Madras. Similarly, we had our distinguished Vice-President in Calcutta and Professor Sheshadri in Ajmer. That should not be stopped now. You must see that there is an All India Educational Service so that professors are shifted from place to place. That will add to the homogeneity of the country.

श्री. सी. ए. पाटीअभि रमण (विकाराबाद):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक इस विषय पर कोई बहल नहीं बोली है—कल भी नहीं बोली और आज भी नहीं बोली ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कल माननीय सदस्या चली गई । आखिरी वक्त में जब मैंने देखा, तो वह अपनी जगह पर नहीं थी ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : दो तीन बहनों को आज मौका दीजिए ।

Shri M. M. Das: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members of this House, who have taken part in this discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education, for the indulgence and kindness they have shown during the discussion. Sir, perhaps the memory of the services and life-long suffering of the great man who presided over this Ministry has restrained hon. Members, and we have been spared of a harsher criticism. Glowing tributes have been paid by Members from all sections of this House to the hallowed memory of that great leader. I associate myself

fully with hon. Members, and I join in paying my humble tribute to that great departed person under whom I had the proud privilege to serve.

I propose to deal with only two sections of the Education Ministry, namely, technical education and scientific research. The other sections will be dealt with by my senior colleague Dr. Shrimali.

Sir, although the first technological institution in this country was established more than 100 years back, yet technical education remained static till the beginning of the Second World War. During the Second World War there was a great demand for technicians, and the bitter experience of the Second World War awakened the authorities and led to the post-war development plans. It was realised for the first time that for the development of the country, in whichever branch it may be, the expansion and development of technical education should be the sheet anchor.

Sir, during the post-war period, the then authorities took two important steps. One step was on the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education. They established the All-India Council of Technical Education. The second step was that an *ad hoc* committee was established under the chairmanship of Shri N. R. Sircar, and that committee recommended that there should be four higher technological institutions in four zones of the country. Out of these four institutions we have already established one—the Kharagpur Institute—and the other three are being established.

The need for a great improvement in technical education was first realised after the country became independent, and especially under the impact of the first Five Year Plan, the national Government appointed the Scientific Manpower Committee. This Committee emphasised both a qualitative and quantitative approach. From this time, the Government of India has been making strenuous efforts towards the expansion and de-

velopment of technical education. I am glad to inform this hon. House that the efforts of the Government of India in this direction have been on the whole successful.

We do not claim that we have worked wonders. We do not claim that we have done something miraculous, but with all humility I want to place before this House this view and to state that the achievements of the Government of India in this direction have been of no mean order and that significant progress has been made in the fields of technical education and scientific research.

I would like to place before this House some comparative figures which will prove to the entire satisfaction of all sections of this House the truth of my statement. In the year 1947 there were only 32 institutions for conferring degrees in engineering and Technology, that is, 32 engineering colleges. In the year 1957 the total number of engineering colleges conferring degrees has gone up to 75. From 32 it has gone up to 75, an increase of 134 per cent. The admission capacity in the year 1947 was 2,900, so far as degree courses are concerned. In the year 1957 this figure has gone up to 9,600. From 2,900 it has gone up to 9,600, an increase of 231 per cent.

I come to the output of engineering graduates. In the year 1947 the annual output of engineering graduates was 1,300. This number has gone up to 4,025, an increase of 209 per cent. I next take the diploma courses. In the year 1947 there were 50 institutions conferring diplomas in engineering technology. In the year 1957 this figure has gone up to 127. From 50 institutions it has gone up to 127 institutions, an increase of about 154 per cent. The admission capacity in our diploma courses was 3,700 in 1947. This has gone up to 16,000 in the year 1957, an increase of 332 per cent. The output of diploma courses in the year 1947 was 1,450. This figure has gone up to 4,900 in the year 1957, an increase of 337 per cent.

[Shri M. M. Das]

At the present rate of development of technical education in this country it is estimated that the annual admissions will exceed 11,000 so far as degree courses are concerned and 20,000 in the diploma courses, by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. This will result in an estimated output of 8,500 graduates and 15,000 diploma-holders per year.

Schemes for the establishment of additional technical institutions during the current Plan period are under active consideration. When the new institutions start functioning, the provision of facilities will be for an annual admission of 13,000 students for degree courses and 25,000 students for diploma courses.

Two hon. Members of this House—Shri H. N. Mukerjee from the opposite benches and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur from this side of the House—raised suspicions whether the Government of India will be able to meet the demand of engineering personnel that will be created at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. I think Shri Harish Chandra Mathur quoted some figures to show that perhaps it will not be possible for us to meet the demands. With all respect to the hon. Members I beg to state that there has been some confusion in this matter. The only committee that has assessed the requirements of the engineering and technical personnel which will occur at the end of the Second Five Year Plan is the Engineering Personnel Committee. If the original Second Five Year Plan, so far as technical education is concerned, were implemented, then the total admission figure for the degree courses would have been 5,735 and for the diploma courses it would have been 9,600. The Engineering Personnel Committee which assessed the requirements that will occur at the end of 1961 said that there will be a shortfall of 2,794 degree seats and 8,221 diploma seats. That is, instead of 5,735 in the case of degree courses,

we have to raise it to 8,529, and in the case of the diploma courses we have to raise it to 17,821.

If our plans go all right—the plans that have already been formulated and some of which are being worked out now—then, by the end of the year 1961, the total number of admissions in our degree colleges will go up to 9,300, and in the diploma institutions the total number of admissions will go up to 18,730. This will not only meet the requirements as assessed by the Engineering Personnel Committee but it goes further up.

Moreover, we have got schemes for the establishment of some new institutions. If these institutions come into existence, then the total admission figure in degree courses will go up to 13,000 a year and that in the diploma courses will go up to 25,000—which will be much greater than the requirements assessed by the Engineering Personnel Committee.

Some confusion has been created by quoting the figures of some other committee. The then Ministry of Industry and Supply set up a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. P. P. Advani, retired Director of Industries, Bombay. That committee assessed the requirements of craftsmen. He assessed the requirements of craftsmen to be very high. That committee dealt with the requirements of craftsmen and not of engineering graduates and diploma-holders. Some confusion has been created about that committee's report.

Moreover, some reports have appeared in the papers which give some figures about the requirements, but they have no basis at all. With the exception of the Engineering Personnel Committee, no other committee has been established by the Government of India and which has assessed the requirements of the engineering personnel that will be met by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Of

course the Planning Commission is now collecting data for making another survey, but I think it will take sometime before the Planning Commission is able to make a fresh assessment.

Then I come to qualitative development. The crux of the problem of technical education, qualitatively speaking, is the provision of three things: adequate accommodation, adequate equipment and adequate teaching staff. The All India Council for Technical Education and its regional committees have carried out comprehensive examination of each and every technical institution in this country—I want to put emphasis upon the words “each and every technical institution in this country”—whether belonging to the Central Government, State Government or to the Universities or private trusts, and they have drawn up the requirements for the improvement of all those institutions. According to the report of the All India Council for Technical Education, Government has arranged for liberal financial assistance for those institutions, so that a fairly high standard can be maintained.

Regarding the post-graduate course researches, no facilities existed before the year 1947. Now those facilities are being introduced in a number of institutions all over the country on a wide range of subjects such as aeronautical engineering, power engineering, internal combustion engineering, electrical engineering, communication engineering, dam construction and irrigation engineering etc. Provision has also been made for awarding scholarships for post-graduate studies and research.

At present nearly 500 post-graduate students and research scholars in various institutions are availing this scholarship. By the year 1961 facilities will be made for over 1,500 students to do advance research work. In addition to this scholarship, there is another scholarship which is available for research work alone. During

the last 7-8 years the research scholarship programme has been expanding, and today we have 680 scholarships in various centres. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 200 per mensem and the period is three years. The target in the Second Plan is to have 800 scholarships. In addition to the research scholarship, it is proposed to increase the national research scholarship from 48 to 80 in 1958-59. The value of each of these scholarships is Rs. 400 per month and this is given only to brilliant scholars who are desirous of doing research at post-doctorate level.

Now I come to the questions that have been raised either by cut motions or speeches by the hon. Members. Professor Mukerjee from Calcutta has said that 511 trained engineers are waiting for employment in the rolls of the employment exchange. Today our actual production of engineers and diploma-holders is about 9,000 per year. These 9,000 engineers do not find any difficulty in getting employment. Moreover, so far as the students of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, are concerned, as soon as they appear for the final examinations they get offers. There may be some causes for this negligible number of engineers being unemployed. It may be that many of them have not got suitable jobs of their choice or jobs up to their ambition.

Then, complaint was made that equipments worth lakhs of rupees are lying idle in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. It is true that these equipments are lying idle, because new buildings are being constructed. As soon as a new building is ready, these equipments will be installed there.

Then, it has been alleged that the expenditure in the Kharagpur Institute is much more in comparison with other institutes and there are more staff than in other institutions in this country. Here I may state that the Kharagpur Institute is a unique institution, which has been

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modelled on the institutions in other parts of the world such as the Massachusetts Technological Institute in U.S.A. and the Federal Technical Institute in Switzerland. Moreover, in an institution which has got research and post-graduate courses the student-teacher ratio should be very low. In Kharagpur the student-teacher ratio is 6:1. In the Calcutta University, which has got several research departments, the teacher-student ratio is 1:4.5. In the Massachusetts Institute of Technology it is 1:4. By this comparison we can see that the number of staff in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, is not abnormally high.

Mr. Mathur from Rajasthan referred to the Prime Minister's resolution on scientific policy and wanted to know which particular Ministry is connected with the implementation of the policy and how it is going to be implemented. I may inform him, although he is not here, that it is too premature to go into a detailed discussion about this policy and its implementation.

Shri Goray (Poona): When you make a policy statement, do you mean to say that the administration which is going to be put into charge of its execution is going to be evolved afterwards?

Shri M. M. Das: The administration that is going to implement that policy is naturally the Government of India. The Education Ministry is not the only Ministry that deals with scientific personnel. There are other Ministries—Communications Ministry, I. & B. Ministry, Transport Ministry, Railway Ministry, Food and Agriculture Ministry—that deal with scientific personnel. So, all these Ministries, and the Government of India as a whole, are responsible for implementing the policy.

Mr. Mathur has also suggested that higher technical institutes like the Kharagpur Institute, the Bombay Institute and others should be established in backward areas only. I am sorry, we cannot share his views. The

proximity of big industries is a very important matter, so far as these institutions are concerned. We want that the students should get intimate knowledge of the industries which they will have to work in future.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want a clarification. The hon. Minister just now referred to higher technical institutes. I want to know from the Minister where the higher technical institute is going to be established in Kanpur. Even the site has not been selected as yet, though an amount of Rs. 2 crores has been sanctioned. I should like to know the further developments.

Shri M. M. Das: It is not quite correct to say that the site has not been selected. The U.P. Government has selected the site, and our officers have gone and seen the site. Most probably, the site has been approved also. But I am not quite sure about that. We are trying our best to establish the higher technical institute as early as possible in Kanpur, from where my hon. friend comes.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Will a time-schedule be fixed for all the higher technical institutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is intervening. Let him proceed as he wants. Then what is left will be covered by the hon. Minister. He has already taken half an hour. I do not want to stop him.

Shri M. M. Das: I am sorry, within that time I shall not be able to do justice to both the wings of scientific research.

Dr. Shusila Nayar (Jhansi): The Minister should have taken the same time as any other Member, because another Minister is giving the final reply to the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, he thought he might take half an hour.

Dr. Shusila Nayar: Half an hour?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what the leaders of groups have been taking.

Shri M. M. Das: The activities of the Ministry in the field of scientific research is divided into three categories. First of all, there is the establishment and maintenance of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Secondly, financial assistance to private scientific organisations such as the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, the Bose Institute, Calcutta, the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, and others. I have mentioned this because during Question Hour also some points have been raised on the subject.

During the year 1957-58 amounts aggregating to Rs. 29 lakhs are likely to be given as financial assistance to these institutions, which are private institutions. A budget provision of Rs. 32.5 lakhs has been made for the next year, i.e., 1958-59. The C.S.I.R. was established in the year 1942 and the first National Laboratory came into existence in the year 1950, i.e., the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona. From 1950 to 1957, within a span of seven years, the number of laboratories has gone up to 18 and it has been decided to establish three more laboratories in the near future. These laboratories which are going to be established soon are the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur (West Bengal), the Public Health Engineering Research Institute and the Assam Regional Institute.

Some criticism has been made about the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and, I think, I have got no other alternative but to go in some detail in placing before hon. Members the activities of this institution, i.e., the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Some reference has been made by hon. Members to the contribution of the National Laboratories towards

the implementation of the Plan. In short I would like to draw a picture of what the National Laboratories have done so far as our plans are concerned.

Researches have been carried out, results of which have been considered extremely valuable in the expansion of the coal mining industry and in the setting up of three State-owned iron and steel factories. The blast furnaces of the Bhilai and other steel projects will operate on iron sinters as their charge. It is the research of the Metallurgical Laboratory in Jamshedpur that has found the ingredients and the type of sinters which will be suitable for this factory. This is a work of fundamental importance that has been carried out by one of the National Laboratories of India.

Researches have also been carried out with highly satisfactory results about iron ores, dolomite and refractory lining materials in connection with the three steel plants. Research has been carried out with highly satisfactory results on foundry sands, which is to be used in the Rourkela Steel Plant. Work has also been done on the L.D. process of steel making, which will be operated in the Rourkela Steel Plant. The Pilot Plant was designed in the Metallurgical Laboratory and is now being operated there.

Then highly important work about coal blending and coal washing has been carried out in the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora. These researches have shown that the results of our coking and metallurgical coal are double the quantities calculated before. Four central coal washing plants are being established upon the research work that has been carried out in the Central Fuel Research Institute.

Then, the Durgapur Coke Oven Project of the West Bengal Government has been planned by the Central Fuel Research Institute, which is also helping the execution of the project. The Central Fuel Research Institute also investigated the technical aspects

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of the Neyveli Lignite Project and collected the technical data for the planning of the project.

The Glass and Ceramic Research Institute has invented a process of manufacturing refractory bricks from waste mica dust, which will be largely used in the Bhilai Steel Plant.

Our hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, made some wild allegations against the C.S.I.R. He said that in a particular year the total expenditure of the C.S.I.R. came down but the administrative expenditure went up. He made a confusion between the Capital and Recurring expenditure. I may quote the figures, which will convince him that what he stated is not true. In the year 1953-54 the recurring expenditure was Rs. 151 lakhs for the whole of the C.S.I.R. and the capital expenditure was Rs. 45 lakhs, because some building construction was going on. So, the total expenditure came to Rs. 196 lakhs. The next year the recurring expenditure went up from Rs. 151 lakhs to Rs. 169 lakhs—it went up—but the capital expenditure came down from Rs. 45 lakhs to Rs. 19 lakhs. So, the total expenditure was less than the year before. In the year 1953-54 the total expenditure was Rs. 196 lakhs and the next year it was Rs. 188 lakhs. But this is because the capital expenditure came down. This was mentioned by Shri Mukerjee and he said that although the total expenditure had come down the administrative expenditure had gone up.

Then Shri Mukerjee said something about the appointment of an engineer and a law officer. The engineer was not newly appointed. There were two posts, which were filled by two gentlemen—one was the post of an architect and another was the post of an engineer. Now both these gentlemen resigned their jobs and went away and in their place we appointed only an engineer. So, instead of

increasing the expenditure, as alleged by Shri Mukerjee, we made some saving, because we appointed only one man instead of two.

Then he said that a law officer was unnecessarily appointed. According to the bye-laws and rules and regulations of C.S.I.R., only cases, which involve an amount of more than Rs. 15,000, should be referred to the Law Ministry of the Government of India and cases, which involve less than Rs. 15,000 have to be decided by the C.S.I.R. Moreover, in order to send files to the Law Ministry of the Government, we are to process the matter in a way which could be dealt with easily by the Law Ministry. So, the services of a man, who knows law, have become essential for the C.S.I.R. . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): So, for every Ministry there should be a law officer.

Shri M. M. Das: . . . because most of the officers of the C.S.I.R. are on contractual basis.

Shri Mukerjee also said something about the auditing of accounts of C.S.I.R. and that they are not placed on the Table of the House. Before April, 1956, the practice was, of course according to the bye-laws and rules and regulations of C.S.I.R., that the A.G.C.R. will conduct the audit and he will send reports to the Government of India. There was no provision for placing these reports on the Table of the House. But after April, 1956, the rules and regulations and bye-laws were changed and the present provision is that the accounts of the Society, i.e., C.S.I.R., as certified by the Controller and Auditor-General together with the Audit Report thereon should be forwarded annually to the Central Government and the Government shall cause the same to be laid before the Houses of Parliament. So, I think, Shri Mukerjee was wrongly briefed and his statement in this regard was not correct.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pall): Who made these rules and regulations and were they laid on the Table of the House?

Shri M. M. Das: The Governing Body of the C.S.I.R. have changed their rules and regulations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Ministry exercises no control over that?

Shri M. M. Das: The Governing Body of C.S.I.R. is under the Chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister and the Vice-Chairman is the hon. Education Minister. Moreover, the Director-General of C.S.I.R., who is the Executive Officer of the C.S.I.R., is appointed by the Government of India. Moreover, no expenditure can be formulated without an employee of the Finance Ministry, who is closely associated with the C.S.I.R. So, it will not be quite proper to say that the Government of India and the Ministry of Education has got no control over C.S.I.R.

Can you give me a few minutes more or shall I conclude?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue.

Now I come to a point which is more controversial and which involves one of the hon. Members in the House. A cut motion has been given by my hon. friend, **Shri S. M. Banerjee**, regarding the C.S.I.R. Workers' Union and the Karmachari Union of the Survey of India. The Government rules and regulations which are applicable to the C.S.I.R. stipulate that two conditions must be fulfilled for giving recognition to any union or service association.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is there any time left for other hon. Members?

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): The time may be extended because there are some more hon. Members who want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister might conclude, if he can; he sees the impatience of the hon. Members and it is right to some extent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am equally impatient.

Shri M. M. Das: I will finish in a minute. Those two conditions are firstly that the union or association must be formed by one class of employees and not two or some classes. Class III and Class IV employees cannot form any union jointly. The second thing is that no outsider should be allowed to continue as member or hold any office in the union, without the previous permission of the authorities. I want to tell my hon. friend who has given the cut motion that unless and until these two conditions are fulfilled, we cannot do anything in this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want one clarification. My object in moving the cut motion was to impress on Government that there are many unions among the Central Government employees where Members of Parliament and outsiders are Presidents. May I know whether this point is being raised specifically because I belong to the Opposition and I am their President?

Shri M. M. Das: I would request my hon. friend to go through the rules and regulations issued by the Ministry which are applicable to the C.S.I.R. Union. *(Interruption).*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members want to help the Deputy Minister to conclude now.

Shri M. M. Das: If he has got any doubt, he can come to me at any moment; we will sit together and I can explain it to him.

The hon. Member, **Mr. Hem Barua**, from Assam made a personal reference to one of the high officials of the

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C.S.I.R., namely the Director-General. This is what he said:

"I hear that the Director General of this Council is a B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering. If that is so, can we not have a research scholar who really has a reputation all through the country?"

This sentence can be taken as an attempt to lower down the high official in the estimation of this House. I beg to state that it is unfair, unjust, unwarranted and uncharitable for an hon. Member of the House to make such personal references to officers. Our Constitution does not permit the officers to appear before this House and explain their conduct. After all, we are here as targets of hon. Members to give the most patient and the most respectful hearing to them. So, I think this practice is not just...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a privilege of mine.

Shri M. M. Das: Ours also; we have to keep dumb sitting in the benches and patiently listening to the hon. Members...

Shri Goray: What is the truth?

Shri M. M. Das: My hon. friend asks what is the truth. I might say...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would he be able to answer every provocation?

Shri M. M. Das: No, Sir. The present incumbent of the office of Director-General of the C.S.I.R. is an experienced man and he is the Chairman of some international committees. He is an acknowledged authority in pure technology in the whole world and he is well known in the country. He was director for a number of years in one of the most premier institutions of this country, namely, the Indian Institute of Science. Perhaps I cannot add more than to say that he is a man who deserves the post he holds.

I am thankful to you, Sir, for your kind indulgence and to the hon. Members for the patient hearing they have given me.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after the rhythmical and exhausting—I am sorry, exhaustive,—speech made by the Hon. Deputy Minister, my own speech will be short and brief.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must judge the temper of the House well.

Shri Barrow: Sir, I have a cut motion in my name which reads:

"To discuss the significance of the changes proposed by the All-India Council for Secondary Education in the Scheme of Studies suggested by the Secondary Education Commission."

This is apparently a technical matter, a matter for educational experts, but I believe that as it will vitally affect the educational life of the whole country, this is the proper forum in which it should be discussed.

I believe, Sir, I will not be indulging in hyperbole when I say that if the scheme as amended by the All-India Council of Secondary Education is implemented, then the whole structure of secondary education will totter and collapse,—the edifice which we are trying to build anew will be as a house built on sand.

The Secondary Education Commission was an expert team of eminent educationists headed by no less a person than Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and they put forward a pattern and concept of secondary education, which I believe is in line with accepted ideals of education, namely, to foster and to develop the growth of the individual within a unified and coherent social pattern. The All-India Council for Secondary Education has sought to make a fundamental change in this pattern. I am quoting from

the report of the All-India Council for Secondary Education from 1st October, 1955 to 31st March, 1956:

"A significant decision taken at the second meeting of the Council was with regard to certain amendments in the scheme of studies suggested by the Secondary Education Commission.

The Council resolved that the core subjects of Social Studies and General Science (including Mathematics) should be taught right up to the end of Class XI and that every pupil in the Higher Secondary School should compulsorily study three languages."

Sir, I will only briefly outline what the Secondary Education Commission recommended, so as to bring out the significance of these changes and to convince the hon. Minister that my own ideas are not half-digested.

The Secondary Education Commission recommended that there should be a four-year course of studies, that there should be two languages, that there should be two core subjects, namely, Social Studies and General Science including Mathematics, that there should be a Craft and there should be three elective subjects.

I will endeavour to analyse the changes proposed:

The Commission recommended that there should be a four-year course; and the Council has recommended that there should be a three-year course: I have no quarrel with this, because it has also been accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education that the standard should be the same as that of the first year intermediate and not that of the second year intermediate, as originally envisaged.

Secondly, the council recommend a three language formula: Sir, I oppose this on educational grounds—I stand very firm against the imposition of a

three-language formula at the Secondary stage.

The Secondary Education Commission's view was this:

"We are definitely of the opinion that the curriculum should not be loaded with too many languages and while a majority should only study languages which are absolutely essential, those who possess linguistic ability should be able to take an additional third language."

13 hrs.

Sir, it has been suggested by eminent persons, from time to time, that in countries like the United Kingdom, Belgium and Switzerland the study of three languages is normal. I would respectfully submit that if it is investigated it will be found that only 10 to 15 per cent of the students,—those students within the highest Intelligence Quotient bracket, those who are labelled "Superior", actually study three languages at the Higher Secondary stage.

I am not opposed to the study of the three languages, but I am opposed to the study of the three languages at the Higher Secondary Stage. I suggest that we should in this matter follow the pattern which has been suggested by Dr. Wilder Penfield, the well known neurologist and brain surgeon. He has said that brain physiology shows that between the ages of four and ten, three languages can be studied and that the "language units" do not interfere with one another; that is his theory. But I want to bring practical evidence of this to this House. Sir, I am connected with about three hundred Anglo-Indian schools throughout the country. For nine years now we have been experimenting with the three-language formula. But we have been trying it between the ages of five and eleven. What we do is this: the medium of instruction in our schools is English, it being the mother tongue of the Community to which I belong—We start with English; in the third year

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we introduce either Hindi or the Regional language; in the fifth year we introduce either the Regional language or Hindi whichever was not introduced in the third year and we continue the study of these three languages right up to Standard IX. In the last two years of school life the child studies only two languages. I say that this experiment has proved successful. I do not say it has proved entirely successful, but as pupils coming to most schools are not selected, to that extent the experiment has been successful.

I want to repeat once again that if three languages are to be studied they should be studied from the primary stage and not at the Higher Secondary stage: for the last two years only two languages should be studied.

Sir, thirdly the Council wants that the two Core subjects, viz., Social Studies and General Science, including Mathematics, should be studied for all three years of the Secondary stage. This recommendation has been made not only in the face of the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission but I believe also in spite of the opinion of the Expert Committee which was appointed by the All India Council for Secondary Education itself. I am reading from the Report of the Central Coordination Committee (Appendix D of the proceedings of the 2nd meeting of the All India Council for Secondary Education):

"As the Higher Secondary course is now planned for three years, it is suggested that the syllabuses in these core subjects be pursued in Standards VIII and IX, as in view of the demands of the differentiated courses under Section D, there may not be time enough to study these subjects in Standard X."

The Council has in fact made this recommendation: that every pupil shall study ten subjects. There will

be three languages; there will be Social Studies which include History, Geography and Civics; there will be General Science; there will be Mathematics, which includes Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration and Statistics; there will be a Craft and there will be three elective subjects which may be Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and for a candidate who is taking the Technical subjects the work-load will be heavier.

The best that I can say of this is that, it is a table of contents which some Deity, sitting in some celestial sphere, might contemplate before he is creating what he considers a well-educated Indian. But the average Indian will not be able to follow this course of studies and get any degree of satisfactory education.

I place before the House an attempt that I made of drawing up a timetable for these ten subjects. It will show how utterly inadequate such a break-up is going to be for a full, proper, sufficient and satisfactory study of these ten subjects:

For the First Language : 5 periods a week;

For the Second Language : 5 periods a week;

For the Third Language : 2 periods a week;

For Social Studies : 2 periods a week;

For General Science : 2 periods a week;

Elementary Mathematics, which includes Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration and Statistics : 2 periods a week;

Craft : 4 periods a week;

P. T. Debates, Music Social Service : 4 periods a week;

Then four periods each for three elective subjects which may be Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

I ask the House to consider whether it will be possible for any degree of satisfactory work to be done with a break-up like that.

Sir, the danger is this: Because this has the seal, because it has the imprimatur of the All-India Council for Secondary Education, Examination Boards have already started implementing the scheme and I know of two Examination Boards that want to have an external examination in nine out of ten subjects. That goes against the whole concept of diversified courses as was envisaged by the Secondary Education Commission. I regret to say this that although the All India Council did not recommend that all the subjects should be examined externally, a body closely associated with the Central Government, that is, the Central Board of Secondary Education, has decided to examine in nine out of ten subjects externally.

Sir, I do not want to expatiate upon the evils and hampering effects of the examination system, but I will quote from the Secondary Education Commission. This is what the Commission says about examinations—

"Thus all circumstances conspire today to put an undue and unnatural emphasis on examinations, specially the external examinations, and they have come to exercise a restricting influence over the entire field of Indian education to such an extent as almost to nullify its real purpose."

Sir, in spite of our Commissions and Councils, and Seminars on Examinations, we have come back to the point at which we started. The idea, the concept of differentiated courses, or diversified courses, all seem to have been lost. I had the opportunity of discussing this matter with the Secretary of the All India Council for Secondary Education, Dr. Bhan, and some of his colleagues and I will say that they showed a real appreciation of the position. But I believe now that a decision on these lines has been

taken by the Central Advisory Board of Education it will be necessary for a person of the experience and stature of our present Minister to ask them to go back on that decision. I know that our Minister with his practical experience of education will appreciate the significance of this and I would commend to him the pattern which has been adopted by the Board of Secondary Education in West Bengal. At every stage, they drop certain subjects so that the whole idea of diversified courses and the need to foster individuality may find expression through the curriculum.

In this Sputnik age, I am reminded of the words of Prof. Whitehead, the great educationist: "the rule is absolute, the race which does not value properly trained intelligence is doomed. Not all your heroism, not all our wit can move back the finger of fate. Today we maintain ourselves. Tomorrow science will have moved forward yet one more step and there will be no appeal from the judgment which will then be pronounced on the uneducated."

श्री बीरबल सिंह (जीनपुर)
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य
को सिर्फ दस मिनट में ही समाप्त करना है।

श्री बीरबल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
आज हम शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा
मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में विचार
कर रहे हैं।

शिक्षा का विषय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है,
विशेषकर जब कि हमने अपने देश में
जनतांत्रिक शासन स्थापित किया है तब
तो हमको जनता की शिक्षा की ओर भी
विशेष जोर देना है। इसलिए
आज जनता की शिक्षा और प्रारम्भिक
शिक्षा का देश में बड़ा महत्व है। हमारे

[श्री बीरबल सिंह]

संविधान की ४५वीं धारा में यह कहा गया है कि संविधान स्थापित होने के दस बरस के अंदर देश में निःशुल्क और सर्व सुलभ अनिवार्य शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा। जिस समय हमारे देश में स्वतंत्रता स्थापित हुई उस समय ६ वर्ष से १४ वर्ष तक की उम्र के विद्यार्थियों में से केवल ३६.३ प्रतिशत स्कूलों में जाते थे। जिस समय पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारम्भ हुई उस समय ऐसा विचार था कि ६ से १४ वर्ष तक के बालकों में से ४४.५ प्रतिशत स्कूलों में जाते हैं और उस समय यह अनुमान था कि अगर जनता का पूरा सहयोग रहे तो योजना के अन्त तक पांच बरस में यह संख्या बढ़ कर ६० प्रतिशत तक हो जायेगी। लेकिन कुछ इस अनुमान में गलती थी। वास्तव में सन् १९५०-५१ में इन बालकों का ४२ प्रतिशत ही स्कूलों में जाता था और पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो काम हुआ उसके फलस्वरूप यह संख्या ५१ प्रतिशत तक पहुँच गयी, यानी पांच वर्षों में ९ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। इस प्रकार जो ६० प्रतिशत की आशा थी वह ५१ प्रतिशत तक ही रह गयी।

अब जो दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी है उसमें पहली योजना की अपेक्षा प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के लिये कम धन रखा गया है। इसलिए अब ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जो दस बरस के अन्दर प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य करने का विचार था वह तो समाप्त हो गया और अब जो योजना कमीशन ने विचार किया है और गवर्नमेंट ने भी जो विचार किया है उससे मालूम होता है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने तक ६ से ११ बरस तक के बच्चों की स्कूल जाने की संख्या ६५ प्रतिशत तक हो सकेगी। तो यह प्रबन्ध तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक ६ से ११ वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों के लिए होगा, और १४ वर्ष तक की आयु के बालकों

के लिए होगा, शायद तीसरी योजना में भी कुछ न हो सकेगा

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हो रहा है लेकिन उससे पहले की उम्र के बच्चों की शिक्षा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मनोविज्ञान विचारकों का विचार है कि पांच वर्ष तक के बालक जितना सीख लेते हैं उतना वह १५ बीस वर्ष में भी नहीं सीख सकते। लेकिन हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय इस संबंध में कुछ भी नहीं कर रहा है। कुछ ध्यान इस तरफ है लेकिन वह बहुत कम है। हमारे देश में सन् १९४५-४६ में सारे देश में केवल २७५ विद्यालय इस तरह के थे जिनमें कि ५ बरस से कम के बालकों की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध था और उनमें भी ज्यादातर बड़े बड़े लोगों के लड़कों के लिए विद्यालय थे और प्राइवेट तौर पर थे। इधर इसमें कुछ प्रगति हुई है और अब १९५५-५६ में इन विद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़कर ५१३ हो गयी है। इनमें केवल ११.९ प्रतिशत विद्यालय तो सरकार के हैं, और २.१ प्रतिशत म्युनिसिपल बोर्डों के हैं और बाकी ८६ प्रतिशत प्राइवेट हैं और उनमें केवल धनी लोगों के लड़कों के लिये ही प्रबन्ध है। गरीब लोगों के बच्चों के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इस पर गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिए। प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा से पूर्व की शिक्षा के ऊपर गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक बहुत कम ध्यान दिया है। मैं आशा करूँगा कि इस पर गवर्नमेंट विशेष रूप से ध्यान देगी।

जहाँ तक प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के रूप का सम्बन्ध है, गांधी जी ने सन् १९३७ में इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा में बुनियादी शिक्षा का

समावेश होना चाहिए जिसमें शिक्षा हाथ की कारीगरी के जरीये से हो। उनका विचार था कि वह इस देश के लिए आवश्यक है और अनुकूल है। लेकिन इस बात को बीस बरस हो गये। उस समय जो कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट स्थापित हुई थी उसने इस दिशा में कुछ काम किया था लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक बहुत कम काम हुआ है। अब यद्यपि गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा में बुनियादी शिक्षा का ही रूप रखा जायेगा, लेकिन फिर भी इस समय सारे देश में केवल ४७,००० के करीब ऐसे स्कूल हैं जहाँ बुनियादी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध है और तीन लाख के ऊपर पुराने ढंग के प्राइमरी स्कूल चल रहे हैं। इन ४७,००० बुनियादी स्कूलों में से ३३,००० उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट तो जितने प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं उन सबको बुनियादी स्कूल मानती है। इन बुनियादी स्कूलों में और पुराने स्कूलों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। केवल इनमें कुछ शिक्षा हाथ की कारीगरी के द्वारा दी जाती है। लेकिन वह वास्तव में बुनियादी स्कूल नहीं हैं। इन ३३,००० स्कूलों को अगर छोड़ दिया जाये तो फिर कुल देश में १४,००० स्कूल रह जाते हैं। इधर जो नये स्कूल स्थापित हो रहे हैं वह भी बुनियादी स्कूलों के नाम से स्थापित हो रहे हैं लेकिन ज्यादातर पुराने ढंग के प्राइमरी स्कूलों को ही स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

हमारे देश में सन् १९५०-५१ में बुनियादी स्कूलों का पुराने ढंग के स्कूलों से २० प्रतिशत का अनुपात था। जो स्कूल दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं अगर उनका हिसाब लगाया जाये तो भालूम होगा कि इस योजना के अन्त में बुनियादी स्कूलों का पुराने ढंग के स्कूलों से ११.५ प्रतिशत का अनुपात

होगा। इसलिए यद्यपि गवर्नमेंट की यह नीति है और गवर्नमेंट यह मान चुकी है कि बुनियादी स्कूल ही प्राइमरी स्कूल हों, लेकिन फिर भी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो स्कूल स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं उन में बुनियादी स्कूलों का अनुपात कम हो जायेगा। इस और गवर्नमेंट को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त जहाँ तक कालिजों की शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, मेरा सुझाव है कि जहाँ तक सम्बद्ध कालिजों का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को उनके अध्यापकों की तरफ, उनकी साइ-बेरियों की तरफ, लेबोरेटरीज की तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर इन कालिजों में अच्छा प्रबन्ध नहीं होगा तो हमारी शिक्षा का स्तर उन्नत नहीं हो सकता।

एक बात की तरफ और मैं गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में है। संविधान के अन्दर माना गया है कि संविधान लागू होने के १५ बरस के अन्दर हिन्दी देश की राष्ट्र भाषा हो जायेगी और उसके बाद भी अगर पार्लियामेंट चाहेगी तो अंग्रेजी को भी जारी रखा जा सकेगा। तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय का यह विशेष कार्य होना चाहिए कि हिन्दी को वह इस योग्य बनाये कि जिससे वह इस अवधि के अन्दर राष्ट्रभाषा का रूप ले सके। मुझे यह दुःख है कि अहिन्दीभाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी प्रचार के लिए बहुत कम खर्च किया जा रहा है। इस काम के लिए केवल ५ लाख रुपया रखा गया है। इस बात की तरफ गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री नरदेव स्मृतक (भलीगढ़—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे बीच में जब कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय का यह वाद विवाद हो रहा है उस वक्त हम यह

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

देखते हैं कि हमारे जो मौलाना साहब थे उनसे शिक्षा के बारे में ही नहीं अपितु उनसे हमारे देश को बहुत कुछ राहत और बहुत कुछ सहारा मिलता था, आज दुःख का विषय है कि वे हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। अगर आज वे जीवित होते तो काफ़ी हमारे देश के लोगों को और सास कर इस शिक्षा मंत्रालय को उनका सहारा होता परन्तु आज वे हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं लेकिन हम यह अच्छी तरह समझते हैं कि उनकी जो भावना थी उसको हमारा यह शिक्षा मंत्रालय जरूर पूरा करेगा वे यह चाहते थे कि हमारे देश की जो शिक्षा व्यवस्था है वह ठीक से चले।

आप जानते हैं कि आज राष्ट्रपति से लेकर के एक साधारण व्यक्ति तक यह अनुभव करता है कि वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में काफ़ी कमी है और यह बहुत ही खराब है और वह इस कारण से कि इसमें सिवाय कर्त्क पैदा करने और ऊंची-2 जो जगहें हैं अंग्रेजी पढ़ कर उन स्थानों पर पहुंच जाना, यही एक आज की शिक्षा का उद्देश्य रह गया है। आप जानते हैं कि शिक्षा केवल पढ़ने लिखने से ही शिक्षा नहीं होती। शिक्षा के अन्दर एक बात है और वह यह है कि पढ़ने लिखने के साथ साथ आचार विचार का भी ठीक होना शिक्षा में जरूरी है और हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारी इस वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में इसका भारी अभाव है। पहले युग था जिस वक्त कि हमारे देश के अन्दर विद्यार्थी शहरों के दूषित वातावरण से दूर रह करके जंगलों में रहा करते थे और आचार्य के पास पढ़ते थे और १, २ नहीं सैकड़ों और हजारों की तादाद में विद्यार्थी पढ़ते थे और उन विद्यार्थियों का खर्च सरकार देती थी, कुलपति देता था और कुलपति होता था राजा। हजारों विद्यार्थियों का खर्च वह कुलपति या राजा देता था परन्तु

आज की शिक्षा प्रणाली आप देखते हैं कि इतनी मंहगी और खर्चीली है कि साधारण तबके का व्यक्ति उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता, उसको सहन नहीं कर सकता और यही कारण है कि हमारे देश के रहने वाले जितने भी विद्यार्थी हैं उन सबकी अधूरी शिक्षा होती है और यही कारण है कि शिक्षा प्राप्त कर लेने पर भी हमें देश को आगे ले जाने वाले जैसे कर्णधार चाहियें वह देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं। इसलिए शहरों में जो स्कूल और कालिज हैं सरकार को चाहिए कि ऐसे विद्यालयों, स्कूलों और संस्थाओं को वह जंगलों में खोले जहां पर कि हमारे विद्यार्थी शहरों के दूषित वातावरण से बच सकें। शहरों में स्कूल और कालिज होने का एक परिणाम यह देखने में आता है कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों पर राजनैतिक संस्थाओं का और पार्टी पालिटिक्स का प्रभाव पड़ता है। अब विद्यार्थी के पास पढ़ाई के लिए कुछ घंटों का ही तो समय रहता है और उनमें भी हर विषय के लिए कुछ मिनट निर्धारित होते हैं। एक विषय का क्लास खत्म होता है उसका अध्यापक जाना है। दूसरे विषय का क्लास शुरू होता है और दूसरे अध्यापक महोदय आते हैं और तब इस विषय की पढ़ाई चलती है। अध्यापक बदलते हैं, विषय बदलते हैं और इस तरह वे चन्द घंटे समाप्त हो जाते हैं और वहां ऐसे ही होता है, जैसे सिनेमा के चित्रपट के ऊपर तरह तरह के चित्र आते हैं और बदलते जाते हैं। अब शहरों में आबादी के बीच में स्कूल होने के कारण राजनैतिक संस्थाएं उन पर अपना दूषित प्रभाव डालती हैं और जिसका कि परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारे विद्यार्थी पढ़ने लिखने के स्थान पर दूषित मनोवृत्तियों में फंस जाते हैं और देश को आजादी मिल जाने के बाद जो उसको आगे प्रगति पथ पर ले जाने की बात है, वे बैसा न करके पार्टी

पालिटिक्स में पढ़ करके इधर उधर बहक जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा शिक्षा मंत्रालय को सुझाव है कि वह स्कूल और विद्यालय शहरों और जिलों में ऐसे स्थानों पर खोले जो कि शहर के बाहर २, ४ मील की दूरी पर हों। वहां पर सेंट्स क्लायम किये जायें और उनमें विद्यार्थी पढ़ाये जायें।

इसके साथ ही एक बात और है वह यह है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर से साम्प्रदायिकता हटे, छुआछूत हटे और जाति भेद हटे लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि यह चीजें कभी नहीं हट सकतीं और उसका कारण यह है कि स्कूलों में और कालिजों में आज जो विद्यार्थी आते हैं वे उन चन्द घंटों में जो कि उनकी पढ़ाई के होते हैं उनमें जाति, बिरादरी और अपने सम्प्रदाय को लेकर बातें करते हैं परन्तु यदि वे शहरों के दूषित मनोबुद्धि और वातावरण से दूर रह कर जंगलों के स्वस्थ वातावरण में शिवा पायेंगे तो वे दिल लगा कर पढ़ेंगे और बीबीमें घंटे अपना मन पढ़ने लिखने में लगायेंगे और एकाग्र चित्त होकर पढ़ेंगे और वहां पर पढ़ने से उनके अन्दर जो साम्प्रदायिकता, जातीयता, छुआछूत और ऊंच नीच का भेद भाव है वह दूर हो जायगा और सब एक साथ बैठेंगे, पढ़ेंगे और साथ साथ खाना खायेंगे और एक साथ रहेंगे और उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि वह एक आदर्श विद्यार्थी होगा और वह समाज और राष्ट्र के प्रति उसके क्या कर्तव्य है उनको भली प्रकार समझेगा। पहले जमाने में विद्यार्थी हमारे वहां जंगलों में रहा करते थे और गुरुकुलों में आचार्यों के पास रहकर शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे। आज भी गुरुकुल हैं लेकिन वे पुराने जमाने के गुरुकुलों की तरह नहीं हैं और आज के गुरुकुल नहीं के बराबर हैं। उनकी अपनी कोई स्थिति कुछ नहीं है। उनके खर्च बहुत

है, पैसे का प्रभाव है और यदि सरकार उनको पैसा दे तो यह जो गुरुकुल की पुरानी परम्परा हजारों वर्षों से हमारे देश में चली आ रही है उसको अब भी हम प्रोत्साहित कर सकते हैं और उसको आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। यह सरकार का काम है कि उनको आर्थिक सहायता दे। आज वे हमारे बिचारे गुरुकुल और विद्यापीठ जिनके कि पास पर्याप्त पैसा नहीं है उनको स्वयं यह मन्वेह होने लगा है कि जिस शिक्षा प्रणाली को वे अपना रहे हैं वह ठीक भी है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि वह ठीक है और हर कोई समझदार आदमी भी यही समझता है कि वह ठीक है और उसको प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसी संस्थाओं का प्रोत्साहन मिले, आर्थिक सहायता मिले और ऐसे स्कूल और कालिज जंगलों में और शहरों से दूर खोले जायें।

एक निवेदन और है और वह यह कि हमारा मोरेल कैंरेक्टर, हमारा जो साधारण आचार विचार है उसके बारे में हम देखते हैं कि तरह तरह की दूषित भावनायें हमारे विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर घर करती जाती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा शिक्षा मंत्रालय से यह निवेदन है कि कुछ खास २ जो ऊंचे ग्रन्थ हैं और ऊंची जो बातें हैं चाहे वे किन्हीं धर्म ग्रन्थों में हों, चाहे वे वेद में हों, कुरान में हों, गुरुग्रन्थ साहब में हों अथवा बाइबिल में हों, उन बड़े २ धर्म ग्रन्थों की अछड़ी अछड़ी चीजें लेकर एक मोरेल कोड बनाया जाय और उस मोरेल कोड के द्वारा विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर एक अछड़ी मनोबुद्धि पैदा की जाये उनका आचार विचार शुद्ध किया जाय ताकि वे देश के अछड़े और योग्य नागरिक बन सकें और राष्ट्र और समाज के प्रति अपने कर्तव्यों को भली प्रकार निबाह सकें। इसलिये मैं मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मोरेल

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

कैरेक्टर के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाय और विद्यार्थियों में उदात्त भावनायें पैदा की जायें और यह सबमे जरूरी चीज है।

अन्त में कुछ शब्द में हिन्दी भाषा के बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी हो गई है परन्तु जैसा कि कल कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर कहा कि अभी यह तय करना रह गया है कि आया देश की राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी हो या अंग्रेजी। मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिम बात को तय करने के लिये कहा जा रहा है वह बात तो बहुत पहले ही तय हो चुकी है केवल उसको अमल में लाने की बात है। उसको अमल में लाना चाहिये। हिन्दी के बारे में जो इस तरह की बात कहते हैं वह हमारे दक्षिण के भाई हैं और उनकी संख्या बहुत थोड़ी है। वे थोड़े से भाई ऐसा कहते हैं कि हिन्दी जबदस्ती हमारे ऊपर लादी जाती है मगर उनको यह मालूम होना चाहिये कि हिन्दी तो कभी लादी नहीं जाती और न लादा जाना योग्य भी है। वह तो अपने आप धीरे धीरे उन्नति कर रही है। हिन्दी को कभी यहां पर लादने का सवाल ही नहीं रहा। स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती गुजराती थे लेकिन हर कोई जानता है कि उन्होंने हिन्दी भाषा को अपनाया और उन्होंने अपने सारे ग्रन्थ हिन्दी और संस्कृत में लिखे। वे यह चाहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में हिन्दी भाषा को अपनायें और उसमें व्यवहार करें और बोलचाल में प्रयोग करें। इसी तरह महात्मा गांधी के बारे में कहा जा सकता है। गांधी जी देश के सबसे बड़े नेता हैं और आज भी उनके नाम की दुनिया में बहुत इज्जत है। पूज्य बापू जी भी वहीं चाहते थे कि इस देश की भाषा हिन्दी हो और सारे देश में हिन्दी का व्यापक प्रचार और व्यवहार हो। हमारे तिसक महाराज भी हिन्दी के बारे में यही कहते

थे। यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि आज कुछ बड़े आदमी बिल्कुल दूसरी बात कह रहे हैं, अब बड़े आदमियों की बातें बड़ी ही होती हैं और उनके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहूंगा कि हिन्दी अंग्रेजी से ज्यादा विदेशी है, यह मानना बड़ों की बड़ी बातें हैं और उनमें छोटे आदमियों को नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के सिलसिले में जैसा कुछ वह प्रयत्न कर रहा है वह उसे करे परन्तु उसके साथ साथ यह जरूरी है कि उसकी प्रगति कुछ तेज की जाये। दक्षिण की जितनी भी भाषायें हैं उनके कुछ शब्द ले लिये जायें और इस हिन्दी भाषा के अन्दर जोड़ दिये जायें क्योंकि हिन्दी संस्कृत की पुत्री है और यदि थोड़ा सा इसका व्याकरण परिवर्तित कर दिया जाय, दक्षिण की भाषाओं के शब्द हिन्दी में ले लिये जायें और उसको आम बोलचाल की भाषा का रूप दे दिया जाय तो इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि सारा देश उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक और पूर्व से लेकर पश्चिम तक सब लोग हिन्दी को अच्छी तरह से समझने लगेंगे और इसका व्यवहार करने लगेंगे। भारतवर्ष के ४२ प्रतिशत लोग हिन्दी भाषा बोलते हैं जब कि अंग्रेजी के केवल १ फीसदी हैं और १ फीसदी से भी कम हैं। इस मुल्क को आजादी मिले अभी १० वर्ष से कुछ ऊपर हुआ है और संविधान ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा के पद पर आसीन किया है और इसलिये हर एक देशवासी का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हिन्दी का अधिकाधिक प्रचार करें और उसको अपने जीवन में अपनायें और उसको तरजीह दें। लेकिन जब हम ऐसा करने को कहते हैं तो इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हमें कोई अंग्रेजी से विरोध है। अंग्रेजी से हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है। अंग्रेजी आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा है और इसलिये उसकी उपेक्षा करने का कोई सवाल

नहीं है और एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा होने के कारण लोगों को उसका ज्ञान प्राप्त करना चाहिये परन्तु उसके साथ साथ हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी जो इस देश की राष्ट्र भाषा है, उसका सीखना हर देशवासी के लिये जरूरी है और इसलिये मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस दिशा में सक्रिय प्रयत्न करे और आज जो प्रगति की रफ्तार जरा धीमी है उसको तेज करे ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज कल एजुकेशन के बारे में लोग यहां पर बोल रहे हैं और उसके सम्बन्ध में कई हमारे माइनों ने बहुत सही सही बातें बतलाईं। एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में बहुत तजुबेकार और एजुकेटेड लोग हैं, उनको हमारी बातों का बुरा नहीं मानना चाहिये । हम लोग तो सिर्फ तरीके को क्रिटिसाइज कर रहे हैं । उनके ऊपर तो हमारी बड़ी श्रद्धा है, बहुत काबिल सेक्रेटरी हैं, उनसे भी काबिल हमारे मिनिस्टर हैं, सब कुछ है । मगर बात यह है कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बर जो पालिसी रखते हैं, जो कुछ कहते हैं जब उसको इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिये विभाग के लोग जाते हैं तो बहुत तरीकों से उसे बदल कर, उस की रूपरेखा बदल बदल, उस पर काम करते हैं । मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दूँ । यहां आप के पास सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन के दौरान हर साल एजुकेशन के लिये ६० करोड़ २० मौजूब हैं । इसका मतलब यह है कि उसमें से ३० करोड़ स्टेट्स को दिया जाना चाहिये । आप यहां पर बड़ी बड़ी स्कीम्स बनाते हैं । टेकनिकल लोग हैं, हमारे मिनिस्टर हैं, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं, इतने पढ़े लिखे वे लोग हैं, यह सब कुछ मैं मानती हूँ । मगर आप के यहां कुछ गलती हो रही है । उसको महसूस करके तो आप को खुश होना चाहिये क्योंकि हम तो आपकी पालिसी को क्रिटिसाइज कर रहे हैं, आप को नहीं ।

गुजिस्ता साल में, यानी सन् १९५६-५७ में बेसिक एजुकेशन और एलिमेंटरी एजुकेशन पर ३ करोड़, ३१ लाख २० मंजूर किये गये थे । मगर उसमें से जब वे लोग बेचारे लेने आये तो केवल २ करोड़ २० ही ले गये । मतलब यह हुआ कि वे दो तिहाई तो ले गये, और एक तिहाई आपके पास लैप्स हो गया । आप कहते हैं कि हम करोड़ों रुपये की स्कीमें बनाते हैं । लेकिन हकीकत में जब वह इम्प्लिमेंट होती हैं तो बहुत कम होती हैं । आप के कानून में कुछ त्रुटियां हैं जिसके कारण स्टेट्स आपसे रुपये लेने में बहुत तंग होते हैं । आप इस को ५० परसेंट से ज्यादा बढ़ाते नहीं हैं और जब वे पैसा लेने आते हैं तो उनको देते नहीं हैं ।

बहुत से लोग यहां कल से बोल रहे थे कि हमारे देश में एजुकेशन का परसेन्टेज बहुत कम है, सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में भी बहुत कम है । पूरे प्लैन तक भी हमारे प्रांथे अच्छे स्कूलों में नहीं जायेंगे । मैं एलिमेंटरी एजुकेशन के बारे में बतला रही हूँ, खुसूस लड़कियों के बारे में । आज गर्ल्स एजुकेशन इतनी खराब है कि टोटल सैटिस्फैक्शन आप को नहीं है । बड़े बड़े लोग इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं देते । स्टेट-वाइज जितने तजुबेकार लोग होते हैं, एक्स्पर्ट्स होते हैं वे यहां आ कर बैठ जाते हैं, दिल्ली में बैठ कर स्कीमें बनाते हैं । कभी नहीं सोचते कि लड़कियों की एजुकेशन में क्या खराबी है । आप समझते हैं कि यह स्कूल एजुकेशन देने वाले हैं । स्कूल नहीं, स्कूलों से ज्यादा घर एजुकेशन देते हैं । मां एजुकेशन देती है । आप करोड़ों रुपये एजुकेशन पर खर्च करते हैं लेकिन एजुकेशन बढ़ती नहीं है । उससे हम सैटिस्फैक्शन क्यों नहीं दे पाते हैं ? बात यह है कि बच्चा १० बजे से ५ बजे तक स्कूल में रहता है । वहां उनको सबसेस क्यों नहीं हो रही है ? एक गांव में एलि-

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

मेंटरी एजुकेशन के लिये एक स्कूल होता है। वहां कोई डाई सौ या तीन सौ बच्चे रहते हैं, लेकिन टीचर एक या दो ही रहते हैं। उसको बच्चों को छड़ी ले कर सिखाना होता है। उसको फुर्सत ही नहीं होती उनको ठीक से सिखाने की क्योंकि वे तीन सौ या डाई सौ बच्चों को एक छोटे से मदर्से में बैठा कर पढ़ाते हैं। पता नहीं वे क्या पढ़ाते हैं। घर में मां नहीं पढ़ाती और स्कूल में टीचर नहीं पढ़ाता। इसलिये जो समय होता है बच्चों का वह बैस्टेज ही बैस्टेज होता है। बच्चा चार जमात तक नहीं आ पाता है। इस की वजह यही है कि नातजुर्बेकार टीचर हैं, मैन टीचर हैं जो कि भारने के सिवा कुछ करते नहीं। इसलिये बच्चा घबरा जाता है और स्कूल नहीं जाता।

सबसे बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि बच्चों की एजुकेशन में लड़कियों की एजुकेशन सिर्फ ३२ परसेन्ट है। आधी लड़कियां भी नहीं आती हैं। एलिमेन्टरी एजुकेशन में १० गल्स जाती हैं, हाई स्कूलों में मालूम है कितनी जाती हैं? ४ या ५। इन ४ या ५ लड़कियों से बेचारी एजुकेशन क्या चले? श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई देशमुख जो चेयरमैन हैं वेल्फेयर बोर्ड की उन्होंने अपने तजुर्बे से और लड़कियों की एजुकेशन में श्रद्धा रखते हुए एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री की एक रिपोर्ट पेश की है कि सन् १९६२ तक यानी सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लान के पूरी होने के बाद एलिमेंटरी स्कूलों में जाने वाली कितनी लड़कियां होंगी? बहुत कम। २० या २५ लड़कियां एलिमेन्टरी स्कूलों में जाने वाली होंगी और सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों में जाने वाली ८ या ९ होंगी। वह भी रूरल एरिया की नहीं होंगी। श्रबन एरिया की होंगी। गांव की लड़कियों को पढ़ने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है। आप कहते हैं कि हजारों इन्स्टिट्यूशन हैं लेकिन पता नहीं उनमें लड़कियां क्यों नहीं जा रही हैं। बात यह है

कि रूरल एरिया में हमारी लड़कियां को-एजुकेशन में नहीं आती हैं।

13.32 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

आज से तो ग्रंथेजी जमाना ही बेहतर था क्योंकि तब को-एजुकेशन नहीं होती थी और लड़कियों के लिये एलिमेंटरी एजुकेशन से ले कर हाई स्कूल तक फ्री एजुकेशन थी। ब्रिटिश राज्य में उन को डर रहता था कि अगर यहां लड़कियों की ट्रेनिंग नहीं हुई तो हमसे कोई पूछने वाला है। लेकिन अब कोई डर नहीं इसी लिये लड़कियों की एजुकेशन कुछ नहीं होती, उनको स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलता, फ्रीशिप नहीं मिलती, अवकाश नहीं मिलता। गांवों में लेडी टीचर नहीं मिलती आप जो टीचर रखते हैं उनको फुर्सत नहीं मिलती। आप कुछ भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं श्रद्धा से श्रज करती हूं कि लड़कियों की एजुकेशन आज विस्कुल सिफर है। पुराने जमाने में पुराने पंडित वगैरह घर में आ कर रामायण और महाभारत वगैरह पढ़ाते थे, वह भी खत्म हो गया क्योंकि

“निराश्रया न शोभन्ते पण्डिताः वनिताः लताः” आज कल उन का कोई आश्रय नहीं होता। पहले राजे महाराजे थे। पुराने जमाने में उनके यहां इन लोगों को आश्रय मिलता था और वे लोगों को पढ़ाते थे। कुछ कल्चर होता था, एजुकेशन बढ़ी है लेकिन पुरानी एजुकेशन की तरह नहीं। नई एजुकेशन आज लड़कियों के वास्ते नहीं है। श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई देशमुख ने अपनी जो तजवीज रखी है, मैं अपने एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को बधाई देती हूं कि वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से उसे धनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं उसका नमूना बताती हूं। मैं आप को एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की बात बतलाती हूं। उसने इसको कबूल कर लिया कि

हमारी सरकार इस चीज को बहुत अझा से लाये ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon'ble Member has only one more minute.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Since yesterday no lady Member has spoken on Education.

लेडी मैम्बरमैन बैठी हुई हैं और मैं गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के बारे में बोल रही हूँ । हमारे यहां लड़कियों की एजुकेशन निल है इसलिये आप भी इधर ध्यान दीजिये और अपनी राय भी दीजिये । मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को कुछ सजेशन देना चाहती हूँ कि किस तरह में लड़कियों की एजुकेशन की तरक्की हो सकती है ।

आप को सोचना चाहिये कि लड़कियों की एजुकेशन के लिये ज्यादा स्कालरशिप्स होने चाहियें और कोएजुकेशन बन्द होनी चाहिये । ताल्लुका हेडक्वार्टर्स में जहां २००० से ५००० तक की पापुलेशन जहां हो वहां गर्ल्स एजुकेशन के लिये एक स्कूल होना चाहिये क्योंकि अगर स्कूल इस तरह नहीं होते तो आप को लेडी टीचर्स कैसे मिलेंगे । ऐडल्ट एजुकेशन की भी जल्दी तरक्की होनी चाहिये और जो ऐडल्ट वीमेन आवें उनके लिये आप को उम्र का कोई लिहाज नहीं रखना चाहिये । १८ से लेकर ३५ वर्ष तक की औरतों को उन में बुलाने के लिये तरक्की देने के वास्ते शार्ट टर्म कोर्सेज के ट्रेनिंग स्कूल्स होने चाहियें । आप को आगे चल कर बहुत से टीचर्स चाहिये । कम से कम एक लाख टीचर्स की जरूरत होगी लोगों को पढ़ाने के लिये ।

आप जानते हैं कि एजुकेशन की स्कीम बनी है । मैं इस में ब्यायज और गर्ल्स को सेपरेट नहीं करती । ब्यायज और गर्ल्स ही तो समाज की बुनियाद है, लेकिन फिर भी लड़कियों की एजुकेशन के लिये ज्यादा जोर इसलिये दे रही हूँ वह जरूरी है । गाय को दाना देने से कितना लाभ होता है यह आप को मालूम है जब कि

लड़कों को एजुकेशन देने से ही बड़ी हाल होता है जो जुएल्स का होता है । मोने को गले में पहनने से क्या फायदा होता है ? लड़कों की एजुकेशन तो सिर्फ पैसा कमाने के लिये ही होती है जब कि लड़कियों की एजुकेशन बच्चों को ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये होती है । आज जो हमारी प्लेन है वह भन्वरे में चल रही है क्योंकि जो एजुकेशन होती है उस में औरतों का परसेन्टेज कम होता है । अभी मेरी बहन मेरे पास से कह रही थी कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट तो एम० ए० के लिये भी फ्रीशिप देती थी । वो बातें हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should not waste her time giving explanations.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: I am not wasting time.

Mr. Chairman: There is no more time.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : मैं आपको एक सुझाव और देती हूँ । जितनी शिक्षित बहिन हैं उनको आप गांवों में जाने का प्रोत्साहन दीजिये । जो बच्चों को अच्छा ट्रेन कर सकती हों उनको गांवों में भेजना चाहिये और इस काम के लिये उनको कुछ इनाम भी मिलना चाहिये । अगर ऐसा होगा तो बहुत महुलियत हो जायेगी । बहुत सी शिक्षित औरतें घरों में बैठी रहती हैं । उनको आप तरक्की नहीं देते । आप १६ से बीस साल की लड़कियों को ट्रेन करके टीचर बना देते हैं । जब यहां पर स्कालरशिप के बारे में कहा जाता है तो मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, जब स्कूल खोलने के बारे में कहा जाता है तो कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है । यह मैं मानती हूँ । पर आप टोटल एमालूमेंट कितना खर्च करते हैं । आप जो कुछ खर्च करते हैं वह सरकुलर भेजने में करते हैं । आप यहां पर दस करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं । वह ज्यादातर कागज पर ही खर्च हो रहा है । मैं अवब से भर्ज करती हूँ कि आपके पास जितने तजरबेकार लोग हैं उनको

[बीमती लक्ष्मी बार्ड]

डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स' में भेज दीजिये । उनको तनखाह के अलावा चार पांच सौ रुपया और दीजिये ताकि वे गांवों में जा कर काम कर सकें । अच्छे अच्छे डाक्टरों को जा कर वहां काम करना चाहिये न कि उनको यहां रखा जाये । यहां पर काबिल लोग बैठे सरकुलर जारी करते हैं और स्कीमें बनाते हैं । यहां से जो तरह तरह के सरकुलर जाते हैं उन पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जवाब देने के लिये अपने शिक्षा विभाग के खर्च का पांच दम पर सेंट खर्च करना पड़ता है, उनको इस काम के लिये टाइपिस्ट रखने पड़ते हैं । आपके रोज सरकुलर जाते रहते हैं । उनका उनको जवाब देना पड़ता है ।

मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आपको देश के सामने बेसिक एजुकेशन के मामले में नभूना पेश करना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि यहां पर भ्रमला बहुत ज्यादा रहता है । इसमें कमी होनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now because she has already taken more than her time.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : (गढ़वाल) : सभानेवी जी, विरोधी दलों की ओर से कटौती के प्रस्तावों की भरमार जब मैंने देखी तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि मानों हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इन पांच-दस वर्षों के अन्दर कोई भी कार्य नहीं किया हो । लेकिन कल से आज तक जो मैंने विरोधी पक्षों के प्रवक्ताओं के भाषण सुने और यहां पर दूसरे साधियों ने जो भाषण दिये उनसे यह तथ्य सिद्ध हो गया कि जितनी हम आशा रखते थे यद्यपि उतनी प्रगति नहीं हुई है, फिर भी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद प्रगति की दिशा में हमारा कदम बढ़ा है ।

एक आमतोय सत्य : बोलने नहीं दिया गया ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अपने और साधियों के साथ इस प्रगति के लिए

स्वर्गीय मौलाना आजाद के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं । पिछले कुछ वर्षों से स्वास्थ्य ठीक न रहने के कारण वह अक्सर सदन से अनुपस्थित रहते थे और पिछले वर्षों से हम लोगों ने शिकायत भी की थी कि इस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर बहस के समय भी वे उपस्थित नहीं रह पाते थे । लेकिन उनकी अनुपस्थिति में भी इस मंत्रालय को उनसे बड़ी प्रेरणा मिलती रही है, और मुझे आशा है कि जो इस विभाग के वर्तमान सूत्रधार हैं उनको भी आगे मौलाना साहब से प्रेरणा मिलती रहेगी ।

उनके सुयोग्य सहायक के रूप में मैं डा० श्रीमाली जी को बधाई देता हूं । उनका नाम ही 'माली' है अतः वे शिक्षा की बाटिका को एक चतुर माली की भांति संभारेंगे और इस कार्य में अवश्य सफल होंगे । और डा० मनमोहन दास तो मन मोहन हैं ही । श्री हुमायूँ कबीर की नियुक्ति इस मंत्रालय में अभी हुई है । उनको जो वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक विभाग में रखा गया है यह बहुत उपयुक्त नियुक्ति हुई है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस विभाग को अगर क्लर्कल एफेयर्स विभाग कहा जाये तो ज्यादा उचित होगा । वे इस समय अनुपस्थित हैं । पर मैं उनकी अनुपस्थिति में एक यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक संस्कृति के यह माने समझे गये मालूम होते हैं कि यहां से विदेशों को ऐसे व्यक्ति भेजे जायें जो नाचें और गायें । परन्तु एक जमाना था कि जब इस देश से स्वामी विवेकानन्द और स्वामी रामतीर्थ जैसे व्यक्ति विदेशों को गये और वहां पर उन्होंने हमारी संस्कृति का प्रचार किया, जिससे हमारा बहुत मान बढ़ा । तो मैं उनसे यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें । उनके नाम के साथ कबीर शब्द जुड़ा हुआ है और मैं समझता हूं कि वे उस नाम के धनुष्प ही काम करेंगे ।

लेकिन उनके नाम के साथ हुमायूँ शब्द भी तो लगा हुआ है। अतः अगर उन्होंने उसके अनुसार काम किया तो सस्तरनाक होगा।

इन प्रारम्भिक शब्दों के साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्गीय मौलाना आजाद के प्रयत्नों की वजह से इस मंत्रालय के लिए पहले जो रक़मा मिलता था वह बढ़ता रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम को योजना आयोग पर जोर डालना चाहिए कि इसके लिए और अधिक रक़मा दिया जाये। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ जिस प्रकार इस मंत्रालय का कार्य चल रहा है उसमें भी परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं पब्लिक स्कूलों के बारे में चंद बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरे मित्र मिस्टर बैरो जो यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं वे पब्लिक स्कूलों के बड़े समर्थक हैं, लेकिन मैं अपनी अन्तरात्मा की आवाज़ को नहीं दबा सकता। इन पब्लिक स्कूलों से ऊँचे वर्ग के लड़कों को ही शिक्षा मिलती है। वहाँ से जो लड़के निकलते हैं वे समझते हैं कि डिफेंस एकेडमी में, आई० ए० एस० में आई० पी० एस० में उनका स्थान निश्चित है। और सबसे बुरी बात जो है वह यह है कि उनमें प्रहमन्यता की बड़ी मात्रा रहती है। वे अपने की साधारण समाज से अलग समझते हैं। इसलिए मैं डा० श्रीमाली से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि उन्होंने दो बरस पहले यह घोषित कर दिया था कि इन स्कूलों को अनुदान देना बन्द कर दिया जायेगा, लेकिन फिर भी मैं देखता हूँ कि इस वर्ष के बजट में भी ४७ हजार रक़मा सहायता के रूप में दिया जा रहा है और इसके अलावा ११,५४,००० रुपया छात्रवृत्तियों के रूप में दिया जायेगा। यह तो बड़ा भारी

प्रोत्साहन है। अभी मुझ से पहले श्री नरदेव स्नातक ने गुरुकुल की तरह के विद्यालयों को इस प्रकार को सहायता देने पर बल दिया मैं आज के युग की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए उनसे इस विषय में सहमत नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन अगर हमको इस प्रकार के खास स्कूल चलाने ही हैं तो हमें यह रक़मा ऐसे स्कूलों को देना चाहिए जैसे काशी विद्यापीठ और गुरुकुल कांगड़ी आदि। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों को सहायता देने के बनिस्बत तो इनको सहायता देना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है, जिसे अभी मेरे एक दूसरे मित्र ने भी कहा था कि हमको विद्यार्थियों की एक्स्ट्राक्यूरिकुलर एक्टिविटीज पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। मैं इस प्रकार की एक्टिविटीज के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ लेकिन जिस तरीके से यहाँ दिल्ली में युवक समारोह का आयोजन किया गया था उसका तो मैं घोर विरोध करता हूँ। उसमें मैं कामुकता और विलासिता की झलक देखता हूँ। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शनों को देख कर तो हम दिल्ली के पुराने मीना बाजारों का स्मरण हो आता है। इस प्रकार की चीजों से तो हम अपने बालकों के चरित्र को गिराने में सहायक होंगे। पिछले बजट में इसके लिए २,१८,००० रुपया रखा गया था। वह इस बीच में बढ़ाकर ४ लाख कर दिया गया है। इसी सिलसिले में मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो लेबर और सोशल सर्विसिस के कैम्प किये जाते हैं और जो सारे देश का भ्रमण करने के आयोजन किये जाते हैं उनमें इस रक़म को क्यों न लगाया जाये।

अब चूँकि समय कम है अतः मैं एक, खास विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। कुछ दिनों पहिले यहाँ सदन में एक बहस में कहा जा रहा था कि हमारे देश के विद्यार्थियों में जो अनुशासनहीनता का

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

रोग बढ़ रहा है उसको किस प्रकार में रोका जाये। इस विषय में बहुत से लोगों ने पने-पपने सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वैसे तो हमारे मारे समाज में ही अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है, लेकिन यह जो हमारे छात्र और छात्राओं में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है यह देश के लिये बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में जनरल भोंसले द्वारा प्रारम्भ की हुई राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना ने अच्छा परिणाम दिखाया है और उममें आधा की एक किरण प्रकट हुई है। मैं स्वयं भी स्काउट और एन० सी० सी० का केडेट रहा हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि इनमें कितना लाभ होता है लेकिन इस राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के अन्दर हमारे देश के छात्र-छात्राओं को न केवल शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य का लाभ होता है, बल्कि उनमें चरित्र-निर्माण, कर्तव्यपरायण तथा समाज-सेवा की भावना पैदा होती है और सबसे अधिक यह चीज पैदा होती है कि उनमें अपने देश के भूत, वर्तमान और भविष्य के प्रति विस्वास पैदा होता है। इस योजना ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है और इसकी हमारे यहाँ जो बहुत से विदेशी यात्री हैं उन्होंने और हमारे देश के महान नेताओं ने बड़ी प्रशंसा की है। पहले इसकी पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में शुरू किया गया था। वहाँ इसकी बड़ी प्रशंसा हुई। उसके बाद इसकी कुछ अन्य स्कूलों में भी शुरू किया गया।

लेकिन मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक थोड़ा सा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पिछले वर्ष इस योजना के लिए जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है ११,३१,००० रुपया रखा गया था। लेकिन सारे साल भर बहस ही होती रही, विचार विमर्श ही होता रहा और साल के अन्त तक शायद इसमें से एक लाख रुपया भी खर्च नहीं हो पाया। यह बड़े अमंजोर की बात है। इस साल इसके लिए १८,८०,००० रुपया

रखा गया है। आशा है कि इस साल इसका पूरा उपयोग होगा। अब बहस का जमाना लट गया, अब तो ठोस काम करने का समय है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। इस साल इस योजना को तीन प्रान्तों में यानी बम्बई, बंगाल और पंजाब में जारी करने का विचार है। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है पहले यह योजना दिल्ली, पंजाब, जम्मू-काश्मीर, बम्बई, मध्य प्रदेश, बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ स्कूलों में जारी की गयी थी। अतः जब इसको इतने प्रान्तों में जारी किया जा चुका है तो अब इसको केवल तीन प्रान्तों में सीमित करना मैं मंजूर नहीं उचित नहीं होगा।

एक दूसरा और भी मवाल है। कुछ लोगों का क्वाल है कि यह योजना स्काउटिंग, ए० सी० सी० और एन० सी० सी० आदि के विरोध में शुरू की गयी है। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह तो उनको सन्तोषित करने के लिए एक पूरक योजना के रूप में प्रारम्भ की गयी है। हम तो अपने छोटे बच्चों को कस्तूरबा बायिका विद्यालय के बच्चों की भाँति देखना चाहते हैं।

अगर उनके अन्दर हम दृढ़ अनुशासन की भावना का जमा दें तो उनके बाद में वे चाहे किसी भी क्षेत्र में जाकर काम करें—चाहे वे साधारण नागरिक हों, चाहे मरकरी नौकर हों और चाहे फौज में भरती हों—बुनियादी तौर पर उनमें जो अनुशासन के बीज भग आधेगे, वे समाप्त नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए मैं शिवा मंत्रालय में यह निवेदन करूँगा कि इस योजना को केवल तीन प्रान्तों में ही सीमित न रखा जाय। अगर रुपए की कमी है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि हर प्रान्त के हर जिले में कम से कम इसका एक सेंटर रखा जाय। ये सेंटर्स पावर-हाउस की तरह काम करें जिस

प्रकार पावर-हाउस में बिजली निकलती है और चारों ओर प्रकाश फैलाती है, उसी प्रकार इन सेंटर्स के द्वारा सारे देश में अनुशासन की भावना को फैलाया जा सकता है। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है, सारे देश में लगभग ५०० जिले होंगे। उनमें ५०० केंद्र स्थापित करके चारों ओर इस योजना को फैलाया जा सकता है।

साथ ही इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों का भी सहयोग लिया जा सकता है राज्य सरकारें अपने शिक्षा विभागों के द्वारा व्यायाम-शिक्षकों आदि पर काफी रकमा खर्च कर रही हैं। प्राइवेट संस्थाओं में भी व्यायाम-शिक्षक हैं। अगर उस रकम को इस तरफ डाइवर्ट कर दिया जाये, या उन्हीं व्यायाम-शिक्षकों को रीफ्रेजर कोर्स दे कर इस योजना के द्वारा उन को प्रशिक्षित कर दिया जाय, तो उम्मीद रूप से द्वारा यह योजना सारे देश में फैल सकती है।

अन्त में एक और बात की ओर में डा० श्रीमाली का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। क्या मंजूर हो मिनट और मिल सकते हैं ?

Mr. Chairman: I would just remind hon. Members that the Private Members' Business should begin at 2.30. I think the hon. Minister will require at least three quarters of an hour or so—he has told me so. So, I would request hon. Members to be very brief; otherwise, we shall have to extend the sitting of the House.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Even now, there is not even three quarters of an hour left for the hon. Minister. It is nearing 2 o'clock now.

Mr. Chairman: We shall see.

श्री भक्त वरदान : सभानेत्री जी, हिन्दी को राज-भाषा के पद पर आसीन करने के बारे में सबसे बड़ा जो तर्क दिया जाता है, वह यह है कि हिन्दी एक दूरिद भाषा है। हिन्दी का एक सेवक होने के नाते मैं इस दूरिदता को स्वीकार नहीं करता हूँ। जिन लोगों ने

पिछले दिनों शिक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा आयोजित दिल्ली में वैज्ञानिक और प्राविधिक पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी को देखा था, जिसका बाद में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में भी आयोजन किया गया, उनके लिए वह एक आँख खोल देने वाली बात थी। बिना सरकार के प्रोत्साहन के इस देश के हिन्दी के लेखकों ने विज्ञान आदि के विषयों पर ऐसी पुस्तकें लिखी हैं, जिनके द्वारा कम से कम ग्रेजुएट कक्षा तक शिक्षा दी जा सकती है। हमारी पुरानी संस्थाओं—काशी विद्यापीठ और गुरुकुल कांगड़ी इत्यादि—में हिन्दी माध्यम के द्वारा पहले से ही बी० ए० कक्षा तक शिक्षा दी जा रही है। इसमें यह सिद्ध है कि हिन्दी के माध्यम के द्वारा और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यमों के द्वारा, उच्च से उच्च कक्षाओं तक शिक्षा दी जा सकती है। इस लिए यह तर्क कोई मानने नहीं रखता है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे शिक्षा-मंत्रालय का बड़ा भारी उत्तरदायित्व है। हमें बतलाया गया था कि १९५० से १९५५ के बीच में सब साइंटिफिक टर्मज—गैरिभाषिक शब्द—बन जायेंगे। आज हम १९५५ तक आ पहुँचे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद एक-चौथाई काम भी नहीं हो पाया है। जिस गति से यह काम हो रहा है, उसका देखते हुए तो अनन्त काल तक भी यह काम पूर्ण नहीं हो सकेगा। अतः इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ, अलग-अलग विषयों के कुछ बोर्ड बना दिए गए हैं, और उनमें जो विनोद रखे गए हैं, वे विद्यालयों के प्राफेसर हैं। उनको महीने में तीन दिन के लिए दिल्ली बुलाया जाता है और उनके सामने ये सूचियाँ रख दी जाती हैं। इस अर्थ में और इस तरीके से वे बेचारे क्या काम कर सकते हैं ? उनको और भी काम है। जिस मन्दिर गति से, शिथिल गति से यह काम चल रहा है, वह बड़ा निराशाजनक है।

[श्री मदन दहिन]

में शिक्षा मंत्रालय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दो-तीन वर्ष के लिए होल-टाइम विशेषज्ञ रखे जायें और दो तीन वर्ष में, अधिक से अधिक पांच वर्ष में, इस काम को पूरा कर दिया जाय।

मुझे बताया गया है कि हजारों शब्द ऐसे हैं, जो गढ़े जा चुके हैं, बनाये जा चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन पर कैंबिनेट की मुहर नहीं लगी है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। राजभाषा आयोग ने भी इस बारे में टिप्पणी की है कि इन हजारों शब्दों को कैंबिनेट के सामने जाने की क्या जरूरत है? उस के पास इतना अवकाश नहीं है कि वह बारीकी से इन शब्दों को देख सकें। इस लिये यह प्रतिबन्ध हट जाना चाहिये और जो हजारों शब्द पहले से तैयार हैं, उन को स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिये।

बहु ध्योरी बिल्कुल गलत है कि जब पारिभाषिक शब्द बन जायेंगे तब पाठ्य-पुस्तकों तैयार की जा सकेंगी। संसार का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि साहित्य पहले बनता है और कोष बाद में बनते हैं। लेकिन जिस को बेल के आगे गाड़ी लगाना कहते हैं, वही इस सम्बन्ध में हो रहा है। कमीशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि पुस्तकों को लिखने का काम समानान्तर रूप से जारी कर दिया जायें। तभी तो लेखक के सामने किसी शब्द के चयन का प्रश्न आयेगा और तब ही वह तय करेगा कि कौन सा शब्द उपयुक्त है। एक तरह की लेबोरेटरी में बैठ कर यह तय नहीं किया जा सकता कि किस विषय में कौन शब्द उपयुक्त होगा। सभानेनी जी, आप जानती हैं कि अंग्रेजी में एक-एक भाव के कितने शब्द हैं, उस में एक-एक शब्द के लिये दस, बारह, पंद्रह तक सनानिमन होते हैं। अतः लेखक जब लिखने बैठेगा, अनुवाद करने बैठेगा, तो उस को कठिनाई होगी और वह उपयुक्त शब्दों का

चयन करेगा या निर्माण करेगा और इस तरह सच्चे अर्थों में भाषा का विकास हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं शिक्षा-मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order; may I know how long the Minister will take?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: About forty-five to fifty minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I would place it before the House whether we shall continue to sit, say, till 20 to 25 minutes after five o'clock. Is the House willing?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: I think it will be a bad precedent to cut short the time for Private Members' Business. And, I think, we should also hear the reply of the hon. Minister. So, for this purpose I would put the suggestion to the House that we sit for another 20 or 25 minutes after five o'clock. What is the sense of the House?

Shri Goray: Will that be enough?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister can continue the next day.

Mr. Chairman: I should have expected that, when the Members have made so many suggestions, they would also be anxious to listen to the hon. Minister. They have put certain questions and asked for certain information. Therefore, I think the House will be agreeable to sit for another 20 or 25 minutes after 5 o'clock and allow the hon. Minister sufficient time to reply.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Chairman: Then, I shall take the opinion of the House.

The question is:

"That the House do sit for half an hour after five o'clock."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

14 hrs.

Several Hon. Members: 'Aye.'

Mr. Chairman: Those against will please say, 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Chairman: I think the 'Aye' have it.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Members who are opposed to this kindly rise in their seats? There are only a few. The motion is adopted.

The motion was adopted.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: In rising to reply to this debate I am overwhelmed with the feeling of desolation on the passing away of Maulana Azad who is no more with us. It was fortunate for this Ministry that we should have had an eminent leader like Maulana Azad as our Minister immediately after independence. The Ministry has lost its anchor today; but, he had laid the foundations of the national system of education. And, it is our duty and responsibility to follow his footprints so that we may reach our destination.

One of the most significant developments that have taken place during the last ten years under his leadership in Indian education is that the Central Government have taken an increasing interest in the progress of education though the Constitution has laid limited responsibility on the Centre.

The House is aware that the Central Government is now assisting the State in all schemes of development beginning from the pre-primary to the university stage. I am sure this House welcomes this development. The resources of the States are limited and while the Centre's resources are not unlimited it is fair and just that the Centre should contribute its share for the development of the national system of education.

The States are today confronted with a great dilemma. There is a great pressure for the expansion of education at all levels. At the primary stage and secondary stage, expansion to some extent is inevitable. In fact we would like to accelerate the process of expansion at the elementary stage so that the Directive of the Constitution may be fulfilled as early as possible. Some expansion at the secondary stage is also inevitable since we shall need a large number of young men and women for our industries and for our developing economy with necessary skills and leadership. At the university stage our policy has been to restrict a rapid expansion. But in spite of this, the numbers in the universities are swelling as the House would learn from the report of the University Grants Commission.

The dilemma before the State Government is whether they should finance the expansion of education or improve the quality of education. I do not think they can neglect either. Expansion has to take place both at the elementary and the secondary stage. At the same time, if we are to meet the challenge of the changing society and if we are to reconstruct a new society, a qualitative improvement must also take place.

I shall briefly outline the special measure which we propose to take during the course of the next year before I come to the criticisms which have been made in regard to the Demands of this Ministry. The Government will continue to give the greatest importance to the improvement of the quality of the teachers at all levels. The teacher is working today under difficult conditions in the most impoverished and unpromising surroundings. We must all admit that he belongs to that great profession which is toiling for the perfection of mankind. His cause may appear

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modest at first sight but in the words of a great educator, it is one of the greatest causes of history, a cause on which kingdoms and generations rest.

The most important step which the Central Government have taken is to give financial assistance to the State Governments for improving the salaries of teachers. I am glad to inform the House that from next year, the State Governments will get financial assistance for teachers of all categories: primary, secondary, university and affiliated colleges. In 1956-57 and 1957-58, we gave grants totalling Rs. 2,74,19,741 for increasing the salaries of primary school teachers at the rate of 50 per cent of additional expenditure. Last year, we also started giving grants for increasing the salaries of secondary school teachers which totalled Rs. 42,61,400. Here also, the Centre's contribution is 50 per cent of the increased expenditure. But we wrote to the State Governments that wherever they were unable to find their share, they might utilise the Central Government's grant to increase the salaries of secondary school teachers. During the last two years, we have paid Rs. 7,48,614 to 18 universities for increasing the salaries of university teachers. So far as the teachers of affiliated colleges of the universities are concerned, a reference was made to this by several hon. Members. These cases were not included in any of the schemes. I am glad to say that the University Grants Commission has decided to upgrade the salaries of full-time and permanent teachers of affiliated colleges also and the Commission will bear 50 per cent of the increased expenditure in the case of men's colleges and 75 per cent of the increased expenditure in the case of women's colleges. The Commission is also anxious to improve the quality of teachers and, therefore, it has laid down certain minimum conditions for upgrading the salaries. The conditions are as follows. The college will be entitled to grant

under the scheme when the number of students in the college is below 1000 and in the case of other colleges if the college agrees to a phased reduction of the number. The quality in education has deteriorated because we are at present admitting a larger number of students than we can manage. Therefore, through this measure a reduction of the numbers is aimed at. The colleges receiving assistance under this scheme would also be required to regulate private tuition work undertaken by the teachers. I am sure these measures will not only give relief to the teachers but they would also be able to concentrate on the work better and thus improve the academic standards.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In spite of the fact that the teachers of these affiliated colleges through their governing bodies have offered their co-operation, there is some difficulty. I want to know whether the State Governments are not co-operating. It was also suggested on the floor of this House on a previous occasion that this should be decided. This proposal was made by the University Grants Commission on 1st April, 1957.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am prepared to answer all such questions but you may have to increase the time.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I ask one question?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. He has very little time. If he is interrupted like this, he will take more time and then the House will have to sit longer.

Shri Tangamani: Where the State Governments are not willing to contribute their 50 per cent, will the Commission give at least its 50 per cent without asking the Governments

to pay so that professors of the non-Government colleges will get at least that benefit?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Probably, hon. Members think that the Central Government has unlimited funds. We have to approach this problem in a realistic manner. It is not the direct responsibility of the Centre. The Central Government realises the role which the teachers have to play in a society and had taken this step. I think it is fair that the State Governments should play the game.

Another step which we propose to take up next year is to institute a scheme of national award for teachers. Government has decided to give recognition to the services of outstanding teachers who have worked in a spirit of dedication and service. A scheme called the 'National Award for Teachers' has already been formulated and under this scheme teachers will be selected from all the States and given national awards. The amount proposed for this award is insignificant, but I hope that through this measure we would be able to raise the prestige of teachers and give recognition to their services, and in this way give impetus to do better work.

With regard to elementary education, I am sorry to say that I cannot place too rosy a picture before the House. The House is aware, that recently we had to reduce our targets from 6:14 to 6:11. It will be now our endeavour to fulfil this target by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. According to our rough calculations we shall require an expenditure of the order of Rs. 320 crores during the Third Five Year Plan in addition to the level of expenditure that will be reached by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, and an additional recurring expenditure of about Rs. 72 crores annually after that period. The target can be achieved only when it is fully understood by the country that education is an integral part of the core of the Plan.

It is true that at present we do not have adequate funds for education to fulfil the directive of the Constitution, but I must also confess that we have **not yet** developed a suitable machinery to carry on large scale educational expansion. In 1956-57, the first year of the Plan, there was a short-fall of expenditure of nearly 50 per cent in education. Therefore, great efforts will have to be made both on the part of the Central Government as well as State Governments to set up a suitable machinery to implement the directive of the Constitution. With this end in view the Ministry of Education has recently set up an All India Council of Elementary Education which will try to co-ordinate the work at the Centre as well as in the States.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): May I know what has been decided about.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Hon. Members should not interrupt like this. I have already requested hon. Members not to do so, because in that case we will have to extend the time.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The House will remember that the Government of India had undertaken last year an all India survey of elementary education. The field work of the survey is over in most of the States and it is expected that the survey would be complete by the middle of 1958-59. This fact finding statistical survey will give us a complete picture of the areas which are already being served by the existing schools at the primary, middle and high school stages, and also the areas where new schools are needed. If the results of the survey are properly utilised, it will be possible to serve the maximum area through minimum number of schools. The schools will be planned in such a way that no child may ordinarily be required to walk more than one mile for education at the primary stages, not more than three miles for the middle stage, not more than five miles

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for the high school stage. The attention of the State Governments has already been drawn to this survey and I am glad to inform the House that many State Governments have assured us that they will utilise fully the results of this survey.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will you provide conveyance?

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Is it each way or both ways?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no question of providing any conveyance; we hope that children will be able to walk at least this much of distance.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Five to ten miles?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Only 5 miles for a high school student.

Shri Barrow: Five miles each way.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Madam.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister should not give way; he must continue to speak.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have not given way; I am on my legs.

With regard to girls' education it was pointed out that there is a great disparity between the educational facilities available for girls and boys. It is quite true that this disparity exists. The number of girls attending educational institutions was 74,86,886 in 1955-56 as compared to 1,70,24,645 boys attending the schools. Assuming that 50 per cent of the school age children are girls, the enrolment of girls is only 30 per cent of the total school population. We have, therefore, decided to make up the leeway in women's education both at the primary and secondary levels. The Ministry proposes to launch an important scheme for the expansion of girl's education which envisages provision of free accommodation for women teachers in rural areas, appointment of school mothers, organisation of condensed and special courses in women

teachers, award of stipends to girl students in classes 8 to 11, organisation of refresher courses for trained women, award of attendance, scholarships and exemption from tuition fee in all elementary schools. I hope some of these measures will help in accelerating the expansion of girls' education.

I would also like to inform the House that the Government are appointing a special committee under the chairmanship of Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh to survey the whole question of women's education. This committee will examine the problem of wastage in girls' education, and also the problem of adult women who have relapsed into illiteracy or who have received inadequate education and who need continuation of education. The whole point is that we are anxious to see that educated girls should not be wasted to the society, but they should be able to make their own contribution to social and national reconstruction which they can admirably make.

In the field of secondary education we shall continue to carry on the two major programmes relating to the replacement of high school system by the higher secondary system and the conversion of a number of selected schools to multi-purpose schools. So far 575 schools have already been converted to multi-purpose type and 109 to the higher secondary type. In order to meet the special needs of the diversification of secondary education in rural areas, special provision has been made for the next year for introduction of agricultural and science courses.

There has been a general complaint that there has been a growing deterioration in the standards of teaching of English both at the secondary as well as university stages. Government are greatly concerned about this deterioration in teaching of English and, therefore, to stem the deteriorating standards of English teaching,

Government are setting up an English language teaching institute in Hyderabad. This institute will offer courses to teachers of training colleges and teachers in high schools and later on, also for the university teachers.

An Hon. Member: What about Sanskrit?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: Another important step which the Government propose to take is to institute special lectures on the philosophy of Gandhiji. Persons who have been in close association with Gandhiji and who have made a special study of his life and philosophy are being selected for delivering this course of lectures at the various universities. In this connection I would like to inform the House about the special achievement of the All India Council of Secondary Education. The most important problem in education is to continue to educate the teachers and to continue to improve their professional qualification. This can only be done through the training colleges. Most of the teachers who go out of the training colleges relapse into old habits of teaching and forget all that they had learnt in the training colleges. In order to keep the trained teachers as well as the other practising teachers in contact with the training colleges, the Ministry has instituted extension service departments in various training colleges and the universities. At present there are 52 training colleges and university departments of education where the extension service departments have been set up. The main activities of this department include holding of seminars, conferences, special courses, publication of special literature for teachers and extension of library facilities. In the year 1958-59 we hope to establish more extension service departments in the colleges and universities.

The House is deeply concerned with, and references were also made by several hon. Members to, the delay in implementing the recommendations

of the University Education Commission as well as the Secondary Education Commission with regard to the introduction of three-year degree course. The House may remember that the Government have appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Chintaman Deshmukh to go into the financial implications of this reform. The report was submitted sometime back, and I am glad to say that the Government have given their final approval to this report. The total amount which will be needed to introduce the scheme in all the universities has been estimated at Rs. 25 crores. But during the second Five Year Plan we need only Rs. 15 crores, half of which would be borne by the Centre and half by the States.

Along with the introduction of the three-year degree course, the committee has envisaged that several other reforms will be introduced and estimates for expenditure which have to be made include expenditure which may be incurred to improve the quality of collegiate education in general such as revision of syllabuses, reduction of overcrowding in the colleges concerned, improvement of teacher-pupil ratio, strengthening laboratories, replenishing libraries and, wherever possible, instituting the tutorial system. It is expected that within the course of the next three years 150 intermediate colleges will be upgraded and 360 degree colleges will be reorganised. The optimum strength recommended for the colleges is 800 to 1,000 students. One of the important conditions which has been laid down is that the share of the Central Government will be paid only when the university has taken a decision to introduce the three-year degree course, and either the State Government or the university or the college is to be prepared to give the matching funds.

We also propose to take several steps to improve the standards and the amenities available in the physical education colleges. Grants will be given from next year to selected

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institutions for improvement in their development and also for the development of indigenous physical institutions like Akharas, Vyamshalas, etc. to which reference was made by some hon. Members.

Grants will also be given for research and for award of research scholarships to competent scholars. We also propose to start a national physical efficiency drive. A scheme is under preparation and under this drive, competitors who undergo certain athletic and other physical efficiency tests will be given medals of merit in accordance with the degree of their achievement.

The House is aware that the Ministry has set up at Gwalior a National College of Physical Education. This college will become the focal centre for research and higher physical education.

14.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We would like to increase our assistance to the Kaivalayadham Shreeman Madhava Yoga Mandira Samiti, Lonavala, which is carrying on research in the significance of yogic asanas in terms of modern physiology. The researches that are being carried out in this institution have been recognised not only in this country but outside this country also. The Government propose to give grants to other centres where yogic asanas and yogic systems of exercise are being practised.

With regard to sports and games, I would like to say that we are proposing to reorganise the All-India Council of Sports. A comprehensive scheme for the development of Sports in educational institutions and the development of facilities for the encouragement of first-class standards in sports and games among the masses of the people is already under consideration, and that scheme is

expected to cost about Rs. 170 lakhs during the next three years.

Reference was made in this House about the national discipline scheme. I am glad to say that the Ministry of Education, which took over the national discipline scheme in December, 1957, is proposing to expand and widen the scope and introduce this scheme in other educational institutions in the States of Bombay, West Bengal and Punjab. A scheme of expansion which will cost Rs. 58 lakhs has already been approved, and physical training instructors are being selected. It is expected that by 1960-61 this scheme would be introduced at least in 300 schools.

With regard to the development and propagation of Hindi, I would like to say that we are going according to plan, which was circulated to the Members of Parliament. Over 1,10,000 terms have been evolved up to 15th March, 1958 and I am hoping that by the end of 1960 our target of evolving 3,67,000 words would be completed. In the meanwhile, we have also started preparing manuals on the basis of the terminology already evolved.

Another notable scheme which the Ministry propose to take up next year is the translation of standard text-books in science and technology from English into Hindi. The House is aware that there is a great dearth of proper books on science and technology in Hindi to be used in the universities and colleges. The Government is already preparing lists of standard books which should be translated, and as soon as this list is finalised, work will be undertaken in co-operation with the universities, eminent scholars and voluntary organisations.

The House is aware that India is an active member of the UNESCO, and in co-operation with the UNESCO, it proposes to undertake several projects next year, and among these I might mention the

holding of two regional seminars on Educational Reforms and Use of Audio-Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development. These regional seminars are being held for the countries of South-East Asia. India is interested naturally in both these seminars because we are interested in our educational reorganisation and we are also interested in the audio-visual aids, for we can use them in the development of Community Projects.

Another important project which we propose to take next year, with the co-operation of UNESCO, is the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values. The major project on the Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values includes a scheme which has been prepared by the Indian Council of World Affairs to bring out a *History of Asia* in six volumes. It is expected to cost nearly Rs. 10 lakhs.

The Indian National Commission has recommended this project to UNESCO for assistance for a period of six years to cover one-third of the total cost. UNESCO has also been invited to participate in the celebration of the Centenary of Rabindranath Tagore. As a part of the programme under this project, UNESCO has initiated action to bring out a volume on Gandhiji's sayings.

UNESCO has formulated another major project for the improvement and co-ordination of research on problems of arid lands, especially in the regions stretching from the Eastern Mediterranean to the Middle East and South East Asia. This project will continue for six years and is intended to promote research in certain member States in this region in developing the resources to the better living conditions and to enable them to produce more food. Steps are already being taken to set up a Central Desert Research Station at Jodhpur. It is expected that the UNESCO will give assistance for this project in the form of experts,

fellowships and equipment as well as financial aid.

These are some of the measures which we propose to take to improve the educational system and to work out the national plan of education which we have already drawn up. I have a few minutes more at my disposal, and I would like to utilize that time by going into the points which have been raised by hon. Members during the course of the debate.

My hon. friend, Mr. Mukerjee raised a point with regard to the expenditure which was incurred in connection with taxies. I am sorry he is not here today; he has sent me a note. He gave the impression that the Ministry in its recurring expenditure has incurred this expenditure. This expenditure was incurred in connection with the UNESCO conference as one of the obligations of the host country. I will make a full statement and if there is any further information which the House would like to have, I would be glad to furnish it.

As one of the obligations of the host country, the Government of India was required to provide transport services to the delegates to the UNESCO general conference. A large number of cars were acquired and placed at the disposal of UNESCO for a period ranging from one to two months for the use of the senior officials of the UNESCO Secretariat. Arrangements were also made for the transportation of the foreign delegates, numbering about 800, and other UNESCO officials from the place of their stay in New Delhi to the Vigyan Bhawan in King Edwards Road and back. For this purpose, 40-50 cars and 25 buses were taken on hire. The buses were hired from the UP Roadways and the cars were hired from a local firm of Taxi Service in consultation with the Ministry of Transport. The majority of the vehicles were engaged for full time. The buses were engaged for a period of covering more than a month. The rate of hire for cars was Rs. 1,250/- per month per car up to a mileage of 1,500. The rate for

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the buses was Rs. 150 per day up to 60 miles for 12 hours.

I am giving all these details because the hon. Member had given quite a wrong impression to the House. These rates were fixed on the basis of the lowest tender in consultation with the Ministry of Transport. The expenditure was Rs. 1,05,003/- for the buses and Rs. 1,44,847/- for the cars, the total amount spent on transport being Rs. 2,49,850/-. Considering the magnitude of the Conference and its duration, the expenditure incurred on transport services seems to be reasonable.

I will now come to the point which was raised by my friend, Mr. Masani. I am in full agreement with him that in the field of art and literature, even in the field of education, there should be no regimentation. We should allow full autonomy to the artists, writers and to the persons who are engaged in creative activities. It is only a totalitarian society which aims at regimentation. As the House is aware, the very purpose of establishing these academies is to avoid that kind of regimentation.

Sometimes there is a great deal of difference of opinion among the artists themselves; but they are free to have that difference of opinion. In fact, the remedy which my friend, Mr. Masani, has suggested would bring in greater control and regimentation, that is, if the Government were to interfere in that matter. The Academy had full freedom to select their artists and to give their awards. There is no interference from the side of Government.

I would like to tell my friend Mr. Masani that he is not well-informed when he says that the Lalit Kala Academy is not autonomous. Its constitution will show that a great majority of the members on its executive bodies are not nominees of the

Central Government. On the General Council as many as 15 members are representatives of art interests, eminent Indian artists elected in their individual capacity by the General Council, 14 nominees of the State Governments and only 5 nominees of the Central Government. In their deliberations and decisions Government have not given any directive so far and have never interfered. Now, I hope my hon. friend is satisfied that Government are as keen as he is to maintain that autonomy and freedom in the realm of art and literature.

There are various other points which have been given in the cut motions and also in the speeches of hon. Members. I have only dealt with most of the important points, as I do not like the Members sitting longer after the scheduled time. In the end I would like to thank all the Members of the House who have taken part in this debate. I have been very happy that the House has in general laid great emphasis on the development of elementary education and the implementation of the directive in the Constitution.

Government are at present working under very great limitations. The task that we have undertaken is of great magnitude and the resources which are at our disposal are very limited. But nobody can deny that unless we place more funds resources at the disposal of the Ministry for the development of education, we cannot realise the ideal of free and compulsory education. Education has always been, not only in this country but in other countries also, a powerful instrument for social reconstruction. Very often people say that after we have established factories and mills, schools can follow; there cannot be a greater fallacy than this. It is true that we need more wealth and more production in order that edu-

cation might be financed. But we must remember that we also need men, men of character and vision and skill, in order to run these factories and industrial concerns.

I am, therefore, very grateful to the House for having given this general support to my Demands.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I ask a question?

Do you hope to fulfil the Directive of the Constitution of giving free and compulsory education to children up to the age of 14 by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already explained the position that the panel in the Planning Commission wout into this question very recently and they have come to the conclusion that it is not possible to provide free and compulsory education to children between the age group 6—14 and that we do not know how many years will it take. Therefore they have suggested reduction of the age limit. Instead of 6—14 they have suggested that by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan we might try to introduce free and compulsory education in the whole country. So I am expecting by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan if we get the necessary resources, which we are hoping to get.....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): How big is that "if"?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali:....to bring in at least the age group 6—11, i.e., introduce compulsory education at least for that group. As far as the age group 11—14 is concerned, it may take ten or fifteen years. It all depends on to what extent we can produce more wealth and to what extent we can place more resources at the disposal of educational authorities.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : मैं केवल एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी को और उपमंत्री जी को। अगर उनको समय नहीं मिल सका है और सब बातों पर वे प्रकाश नहीं डाल सकें हैं तो जिन सदस्यों ने उनको जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में, उचित समझें तो, उन सदस्यों को सूचित कर दें कि क्या किया गया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has expressed his gratefulness to those hon. Members who have contributed so nicely and I have to express my regrets that I have not been able to accommodate them all. This is all that I can say, but hon. Members would appreciate the difficulties of the Chair also. There is no other method that we have been able to devise to solve them. Therefore hon. Members sometimes feel aggrieved and they are right but then the Chair's helplessness should also be kept in view.

I now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 109."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 13—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Education and Scientific Research'".

DEMAND NO. 14—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Archaeology'".

DEMAND NO. 15—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Survey of India'".

DEMAND NO. 16—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'".

DEMAND NO. 17—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'".

DEMAND NO. 18—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,85,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Scientific Research'".

DEMAND NO. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'".

DEMAND NO. 20—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,25,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Education'".

DEMAND NO. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,21,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research'".

DEMAND NO. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research'".

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th March, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th March, 1958".

The motion was adopted.

The House will now resume further discussion on the motion moved by Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): No, Sir, introduction of bills has to be taken up first.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendments of sections 55A, 82 and 116A)

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Tangamani: I introduce the Bill.

STATES' REORGANISATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 51)

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I introduce the Bill.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS (CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURE) BILL*

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for curtailment of

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 21st March, 1958, pp. 395-97, 398-99 and 400-03.

[Shri Jhulan Sinha]

expenditure on social customs and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for curtailment of expenditure on social customs and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 20 and insertion of new section 21A)

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

MIRZAPUR STONE MAHAL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 3)

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mirzapur Stone Mahal Act, 1886.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mirzapur Stone Mahal Act, 1886."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I introduce the Bill.

UNION TERRITORIES (LAWS AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 3)

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I introduce the Bill.

DOWRY RESTRAINT BILL*

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for restraining the taking or giving of dowry in connection with marriages and for matters incidental thereto.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section dated 21st March, 1958, pp. 404-05, 406-07, 408-09 and 410-12.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for restraining the taking or giving of dowry in connection with marriages and for matters incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mohan Swarup: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Samanta may introduce the Bill. I find he is absent.

RESTRAINT OF DOWRY BILL*

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for restraining the taking or giving of dowry in connection with betrothals and marriages and for matters incidental thereto.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for restraining the taking or giving of dowry in connection with betrothals and marriages and for matters incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new section 124B)

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Which Bill? Does he want to withdraw the Bill that has been introduced today?

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, not that one but the previous one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Omission of section 497)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the motion moved by Shri Raghunath Singh on the 7th March, 1958, that the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 be taken into consideration.

Out of one and a half hours allotted for discussion on the Bill, seven minutes were taken up on the 7th March, 1958, and one hour and 23 minutes are still available.

I now call Shri D. C. Sharma to conclude his speech. The hon. Member would be very brief because there is a large number of hon. Members, who want to participate in the discussion.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quillon): Government business has taken a lot of time.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I said last time that I would oppose this Bill. I now rise to say that this Bill is ill-conceived, ill-worded, ill-timed....

An Hon. Member: Ill-fated too.

Shri D. C. Sharma: First of all, I want to look at this problem from a judicial point of view. This question had been discussed in some High Courts and the Supreme Court also. The High Courts and the Supreme Court have given their verdict against the substance of this Bill. It was said:

"Sex is a sound classification and although there can be no discrimination in general on that ground, the Constitution itself provides for special provisions in the case of women and children by clause (3) of Article 15. Articles 14 and 15 thus read together validate the last sentence of section 497, I.P.C. which prohibits the woman from being punished as an abettor of the offence of adultery."

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 21st March, 1958, pp. 413—17.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Therefore, if we pass this Bill, we are going against the provisions of the Constitution, which has given special rights to women and children in this country.

I would submit that the Bombay High Court took all these considerations into account and came to the conclusion that the framer of this section in the Indian Penal Code wanted that the mischief aimed at under section 497 is only against men and not against women. Therefore, the fundamental intention is also against the provisions of this Bill. I would submit again that there is no discrimination in this country between man and woman. It had been alleged that women in this country are so situated that special legislation is required in order to protect them and it was from this point of view that one finds in section 497 a position in law which takes a sympathetic and charitable view of the weakness of women in this country.

This Bill is not constitutionally valid. This Bill goes much beyond the intention of the framers of the I.P.C. When we discuss this Bill, we have to take into account the social aspect of the whole matter. In the *Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences* it is said:

"It may be safely predicted that the future of marriage will be shaped not merely by utilitarianism, but largely on the basis of regnant ideologies."

What are the regnant ideologies that are to be found in our country at present? I feel that though we have given equal rights to women in matters of property and in other matters also, still the social conditions in our country are such that the women of India, though legally and politically the equals of men, are not in substance equals of men.

For instance, just now an hon. Member from the opposition benches introduced a Bill which draws our attention to the evils of the dowry system.

I think the hon. Lady Member, Shrimati Uma Nehru also once brought forward a Bill to this effect. The dowry system is one of the most revolting social inequities of the India of today. It has been there throughout these years. So many State Governments are trying to pass legislation and some of them have done it. Yet, the dowry system is a chronic social disease of our country and it has not been eradicated. So long as the dowry system is there, I do not think that women enjoy any kind of equality with men. This evil is there to challenge it and to render all our laws nugatory. You cannot proclaim in the face of the dowry system that women enjoy a kind of equality with men.

Let us take the question of economic equality between men and women. I think I can say this not only of our own country, but other countries also. I think the U.N. has appointed a committee where they are discussing the problem that there shall be equal pay in the case of women for equal work with men. I do not say that this economic equality is there in this country only. It is found in other progressive countries also. That is why commissions are appointed to bring about economic equality between men and women.

Though in the province of law we have granted social equality to women, do they enjoy social equality all along the line? I do not think so. The regnant ideology of this country is, of course, going along the right line, guaranteeing political and social equality and all that, but it will take a lot of time before that equality is practised in the fullest possible degree, in the most unquestionable manner.

Therefore, I say that the basis of this Bill which postulates equality before law in this case between man and woman is not necessitated either by the time or the conditions of today. As I have said, the social structure in this country and in other countries is

such that this is not warranted. I tried to find out if this thing is being done in other countries. I am afraid I have not been able to lay my hand on the right kind of material from that. If there are some advanced countries where this is being practised. I have nothing to say against that. Here, in our country where marriage still continues to be a matter of negotiation, here in this country where marriage still continues to be along the old traditional conformist lines, where marriage is not very often a matter of free choice or voluntary choice, when all these social disabilities are there, in the case of women, I do not think that this Bill can be allowed to be passed by the House. Of course, I would have given some instances. As you pointed out, the time at my disposal is very short and I would only say that this Bill is a measure which will go against the interests of the women of our country.

15 hrs.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):
What about men?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Instead of levelling them up, it will level their status down.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुख है कि मैं श्री रघुनाथ सिंह के बिल का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता हूँ। जिस तरीके से यह बिल लाया गया है, उससे लगता है कि श्री रघुनाथ सिंह धाज के समाज की रचना को समझने में असमर्थ रहे हैं। हम सभी जानते हैं कि धाज का समाज एक इस प्रकार का समाज है, जिसे एक तरह से पैतृक समाज कहना चाहिये, जहाँ पुरुष ही समाज की सारी व्यवस्थाओं का मालिक है और जहाँ स्त्री एक क्षीण और हीन अवस्था में है। इंडियन पीनल कोड की धारा ४१७ को निकालने का धर्थ यह है कि हम ने स्त्री को जो सुरक्षा दे रखी है, उसको हम हटा लेना चाहते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस धारा की भाषा को पढ़ा जाये, तो क्या पता जायेगा कि जब इंडियन पीनल

कोड में यह धारा रखी गई थी, तो उद्देश्य क्या था। वह धारा इस प्रकार है —

Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor.

यदि हमारी सोसायटी दूसरी तरह की रही होती और उस में स्त्री की स्थिति पुरुष के समान ही होती, तो इस धारा में यह कहा जाता कि यदि कोई स्त्री किसी दूसरे पुरुष के साथ यौन-व्यभिचार करे, तो उन दोनों को सजा दी जायेगी—तब इस धारा में दोनों को सजा देने की व्यवस्था होती। परन्तु इस धारा में सिर्फ यह कहा गया है कि यदि कोई पुरुष किसी ऐसी स्त्री के साथ, जो कि किसी दूसरे की पत्नी है, यह जानते हुए कि वह किसी दूसरे की पत्नी है, व्यभिचार करता है, तो उस को सजा दी जायेगी, औरत को उस का सहायक होने का सवाल नहीं उठता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में हम यह भूल जाते हैं कि इस कानून के बावजूद कि सब बराबर हैं, धाज के समाज में हम औरत को वह स्थान नहीं दे पाये हैं, जो कि उस को मिलना चाहिये। हमारे इस सदन में ५०० सदस्य हैं। क्या हम उन में २५० स्त्रियों को चुनवा सके हैं? क्या यहाँ पर हम उन की संख्या को बराबरी के स्तर पर ला सके हैं? हमारे मंत्री-मंडल में ५१ सदस्य हैं। क्या हम २५ स्त्रियाँ मंत्री-मंडल में ला सके हैं? इसी तरह से विधान सभाओं की लीजिये। यहाँ पर भी क्या हम औरतों को बराबरी का स्थान दे सके हैं। जन सेवाओं में भी उन्हें वह स्थान नहीं मिल सका है। पढ़ी-लिखी स्त्रियाँ

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

की स्थिति कुछ भी हो—उन्हें शायद बोड़ी सी बराबरी मिल गई हो, लेकिन जहाँ तक गाँवों में रहने वाली अक्सर अपढ़ स्त्रियों का प्रश्न है, हम देखते हैं कि उन को घर से बाहर नहीं निकलने दिया जाता है और वे परदे में रखी जाती हैं। ऐसी मूरत में यह कहना कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता है कि दफा ४६७ को हटा दिया जाये और स्त्री को भी पुरुष के सहायक—एवैटर—के रूप में सजा दी जाये। हम जानते हैं कि यह कोई अच्छा कार्य नहीं है, लेकिन इंडियन पीनल कोड में जो भी अपराध दिये गये हैं, वे समाज के खिलाफ अपराध हैं और इसी लिये उन के लिये सजायें रखी गई हैं। उन में कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है—जो अपराध करते हैं, उन को सजा मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन जहाँ तक इस अपराध का सम्बन्ध है, यदि पुरुष किसी स्त्री के साथ इस प्रकार का अपराध करता है, तो हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या समाज में दोनों का स्थान एक सा है, पुरुष और स्त्री दोनों एक ही हैसियत में हैं। हम सभी जानते हैं कि कभी कभी इस तरह हुआ करता है कि ऐसे इलाकों में, जहाँ स्त्रियाँ पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं होती हैं, स्त्रियों को फुसला लिया जाता है या उन के साथ जबर्दस्ती दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि यह कहा जाये कि इस धारा को निकाल दिया जाये और पुरुष और स्त्री दोनों को ही सजा मिले, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का अर्थ है कि हम इस अपराध को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मेरे विचार में अगर हम इस अपराध को कम करना चाहते हैं, तो वह शिक्षा से हो सकता है, स्त्रियों को हर एक क्षेत्र में—आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक क्षेत्र में—बराबरी का स्थान देने से, उन का जो ह्यू मान है, वह देने से हो सकता है। हमें धर्म से यह बात स्वीकार करनी चाहिये कि भारत के पुरुष—हम लोग—स्त्रियों को वह स्थान देने में समर्थ नहीं हुए हैं। हम यह मानते हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्र में पहले स्त्रीता मरता हुई और दूसरी

ऐसी महान् देवियाँ हुईं, जिन का नाम हमेशा हमेशा के लिये इतिहास में लिखा रहेगा, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आज के जमाने में हम उन को वही स्थान देने के लिये कदम उठा रहे हैं।

यह देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि इस बिल के मूवर महोदय कहते हैं कि धारा ४६७ संविधान के अनुच्छेद १४ और १५ का उल्लंघन करती है। अगर उन्होंने संविधान के अनुच्छेद १५(३) को पढ़ लिया होता, तो उन्हें साफ हो जाता कि यह धारा संविधान का उल्लंघन नहीं करती है। अनुच्छेद १५(३) में कहा गया है—

Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

जो इस से पहला प्राविजन है, उस का सम्बन्ध इन बातों से है—

access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or

the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

जहाँ तक इस अपराध का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि विधान-निर्माताओं के मस्तिष्क में कभी यह बात नहीं रही होगी कि कभी यह भी सोचा जायेगा कि स्त्री को इसलिये एवैटर—सहायक—मान लिया जाये कि उसके साथ किसी पुरुष ने, जो कि आज के समाज में ज्यादा अच्छी हैसियत रखता है, व्यवहार किया है और उस को भी सजा देने की बात की जायेगी। मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि इस तरह का कोई कानून बनाने से पहले हमें राष्ट्र की स्थिति को देखना होगा, जिस में स्त्रियाँ हैं। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि इस तरह, कानून की कभी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

क्या हम यह नहीं जानते कि हमारे यहां इस कानून के बन जाने के बाद भी कि एक पुरुष एक ही स्त्री के साथ विवाह कर सकता है, कुछ ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं, जिन की एक से ज्यादा पत्नियां हैं। किसी वक्त समाज में स्त्री का स्थान पुरुष से ऊंचा होता था और मातृ संस्था होती थी और माता को ही सब कुछ समझा जाता था। भले ही कोई ऐसा समय रहा होगा, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि हर क्षेत्र में पिता का नाम ही लिखा जाता है, न कि माता का। बम्बई में एक सज्जन कैलाशचन्द्र जी हैं, जिन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक नया आन्दोलन शुरू किया है। उन्होंने बोटर्ज लिस्ट में अपने पिता का नाम बताने से इन्कार किया। उन्होंने अदालत में बड़े जोर से कहा कि पिता के नाम का मुझे ठीक पता नहीं है, उसके बारे में मैं निश्चित नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं अपनी माता का नाम जानता हूँ, उसके बारे में मैं निश्चित हूँ, उस में शक नहीं हो सकता है। जो लिखने वाले आफिसर थे, उन्होंने यह स्वीकार नहीं किया और मामला अदालत में गया और अदालत ने निश्चित किया कि माता का नाम भी लिखा जा सकता है।

आज के समाज में हम देखते हैं कि पिता का नाम ही लिखा जा सकता है, माता का नाम नहीं लिखा जाता है। इससे पता चलता है कि महत्व पुरुष का ज्यादा है, स्त्री का नहीं है। अगर स्त्री का भी उतना ही महत्व रहा होता, जितना कि आज पुरुष का है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि रघुनाथ सिंह जी को यह शिकायत करने का अवसर न मिलता कि यह धारा पुरुष और स्त्री के बीच में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करती है। अगर स्त्री भी पुरुष की स्थिति में होती तो उसको वे सारे फायदे मिल सकते थे जो पुरुष को मिलते हैं। लेकिन आज स्त्री उस स्थिति में नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस समस्या पर विचार करते समय हम दूसरी बातों का भी ध्यान रखें। हमें देखना है कि हम आज स्त्री को शिक्षित कर पाये हैं और क्या उस हद तक कर पाये हैं

जिस हद तक हम करना चाहते थे। अगर हम नहीं कर पाये हैं तो क्या हम इसके बारे में कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं? अभी हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय डा० श्रीमाली ने बताया है कि जहां स्कूल जाने वाले लड़कों की संख्या ६० प्रतिशत है, वहां स्कूल जाने वाली लड़कियों की संख्या केवल ३० प्रतिशत ही है। हम आज स्त्री को किसी भी क्षेत्र में बराबर का स्थान नहीं दे पाये हैं। जब तक उसको वह स्थान न मिले, जब तक वह दबी हुई है, तब तक इस अपराध में कि ब्यभिचार में उसका पूरा हिस्सा है और उसको भी बराबर की सजा मिलनी चाहिये, मैं समझता हूँ ठीक नहीं होगा। यह कहना कि इसमें स्त्री का भी उतना ही हाथ है जितना कि पुरुष का ठीक नहीं है।

आजकल देखा जाता है कि पुरुष पैसे के बल पर, अपनी शक्ति के बल पर, समाज में जो उसको स्थान मिला हुआ है, उसके बल पर स्त्रियों के साथ ब्यभिचार करता है और उसको एक्सप्लायट करता है। इस वास्ते आम तौर पर पुरुष ही इसके लिये जिम्मेदार होता है, स्त्री नहीं और उसको ही इसकी सजा मिलनी चाहिये, स्त्रियों को नहीं।

इस बुराई को समूल नष्ट करने के लिये हमें समाज में इसके प्रति घृणा पैदा करनी होगी समाज का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा करना होगा, समाज का दृष्टिकोण बदलना होगा। हमें इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों का निर्माण करना होगा जिन में कि इस तरह के ब्यभिचार के मामले न हों। लोगों को दूसरी स्त्री को माता और बहन समझना होगा और उसी दृष्टि से उसकी ओर देखना होगा। किसी स्त्री की तरफ किसी को बुरी निगाह से नहीं देखना चाहिये, ऐसी हमारी पुरानी परम्परा रही है और इस परम्परा को हमें बचाना होगा और इसको पुनर्जीवित करना होगा। जब सब लोग हर स्त्री को माता और बहन मानेंगे तो इस ४६७ धारा की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रह जायेगी। किसी को भी खाने देने का अवसर ही नहीं आवेगा।

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि हमें अपना दृष्टिकोण बदलना होगा, हमें स्त्रियों को पुरुषों के बराबर माना होगा, उनको बराबर का स्थान देना होगा, पुरानी परम्परा पर जिस में कि स्त्री को माता और बहन समझा जाता था, चलना होगा और हमने इन सब बातों को यदि किया तो मुझे यकीन है कि ४६७ धारा के प्रयोग की ही आवश्यकता नहीं रहे जायेगी और किसी भी पुरुष को भी कहीं पर भी सजा देने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होगा।

इसलिये मैं श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस तरह से कानून को पास करवाने की कोशिश न करें और यदि उन्होंने ऐसा करने की कोशिश की तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सदन इस तरह के कानून को कभी मंजूर नहीं करेगा।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भाई रघुनाथ सिंह ने जिस बिल को यहां पर पेश किया है उसको मैं ने कई बार पढ़ा है। जब उन्होंने इस बिल को यहां पेश किया था उस समय खुद उनके पास इस बिल को सपोर्ट करने के लिये कोई दलीलें न थीं और केवल एक दो बातें कह कर वह बैठ गये।

मेरे दूसरे भाइयों ने इस पर काफी रोशनी डाली है। मुझे श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी से इतना अवश्य कहना है कि ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह किसी दूसरी ही दुनिया में रह रहे हैं और हमारा जो सामाजिक ढांचा है, हमारी जो सामाजिक परिस्थितियां हैं, उन से वह बिल्कुल बेखबर हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका पढ़ोस उनको मिला हुआ है।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : यह तो ठीक है लेकिन चराग तले घंघेरा होता है। मैं यह कह रही थी कि वह हमारी जो समाज है

उससे बेखबर हैं और यही क्या हो रहा है, उससे वह बिल्कुल बेखबर हैं। जब ऐसी बात है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस पार्लियामेंट में वह क्या काम कर सकते हैं।

हमारी समाज में बहुत सी नुटियां हैं, बहुत सी कमियां हैं, जिन को हमें दूर करना है। थोड़ा भ्रष्टा हुआ डीरो बिल यहां पेश हुआ था। दहेज की जो प्रथा है, यह समाज की उन बुराइयों में से, उन कमियों में से एक है। जिसको हम आज तक मिटा नहीं पाये हैं। दहेज के बराबर कोई भी जलील चोज, दुनियां में नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन आज भी हमारी कांग्रेसी सरकार इसको मिटा नहीं सकी है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि डीरो बिल को मैं ही इस हाउस में लाई थी। मेरे इस बिल पर मंत्री महोदय ने तरह तरह के भाषवासन मुझे तथा इस हाउस को दिये और कहा कि मैं इसको वापिस ले लूं। जो कायदा होता है उसी पर मैं ने अमल किया और इस बिल को वापिस ले लिया।

आज समाज की वह हालत है कि हमारा जिन्दा रहना मुश्किल हो गया है। जिस घर में ज्यादा सड़कियां पैदा हो जाती हैं, वह घर तबाह हो जाता है। कई गरीब लोग इस तरह से तबाह हो चुके हैं। यह सब दहेज के कारण हुआ है। बिल में जो नक्शा भाई रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने खींचा है मैं चाहती हूं उसके साथ साथ वह भारत के नक्शे को भी सामने रखते। आज स्त्रियां उठ नहीं पा रही हैं। आप ने जिक्र किया है विधान का। विधान में आपने स्त्रियों और पुरुषों को बराबर के अधिकार दिये हैं। उनको बराबर का स्थान दिया है, बराबर का हिस्सा दिया है। मैं मानती हूं कि कांस्टिट्यूशन में स्त्रियों के बारे में सिखा तो बहुत कुछ है लेकिन लिखने से ही काम नहीं चल सकता है, आपको देखना होगा कि प्रैक्टिकल लाइफ में क्या रहा है। मैं अपने भाई का बतलाना चाहती हूं कि अगर स्त्री चाहे तो वह अपनी अक्षय से केवलैबिली

कायम रख ले तो बिचान उसको इसकी इजाजत नहीं देता है और वह कहता है कि जो तुम्हारे पति की नैशनेलिटी है वही तुम्हारी नैशनेलिटी है। यह भी कहा गया है कि स्त्री की जो इंडिविजुएलिटी है वह भ्रम नहीं हो सकती है। यह तो भारतीय स्त्री की हालत है। जब उसकी ऐसी हालत है तो इस तरह के बिल की पेश करने की बात समझ में नहीं आती है। पता नहीं किस सूझ का यह नतीजा है, जिस तरह से उनके दिल और दिमाग में यह बात आई कि इस बिल को उन्होंने यहाँ पेश किया। उनको चाहिये था कि वह सामाजिक बांधे को देखते और यह भी देखते कि स्त्री कितनी भागे बड़ी है और अभी उसको भागे लाने के लिये कितने परिश्रम की आवश्यकता है।

यह ठीक है कि पश्चिमोत्तर खयाल हम में आते गये हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि एनलाइटड से एनलाइटड फेमिलीस भी जो हैं, उनकी हालत यह है कि अगर लड़की पैदा होती है तो खुशी तो होती है लेकिन कम ही। हर इंसान यह चाहता है कि लड़का हो। यह हालत यहाँ भारत में ही नहीं है, दूसरी जगहों पर भी है। आप देखें कि ईरान के शाह ने भी अपनी रानी को इसलिये भ्रमण किया है कि उसके लड़का नहीं हुआ है। ऐसी हालत में इस बिल को लाना और यह कहना कि स्त्री अगर मर्द के साथ कोई गुनाह करती है तो उसको भी सजा होनी चाहिये, बेजबरी और भ्रमानता की बात है।

जहाँ तक मैट्रियार्कलस्टिम का ताल्लुक है जो कि दलित के कुछ हिस्सों में है। वह दूसरी बात है। वहाँ पर भी अब यह सिस्टम बदल रहा है। स्त्रियों के बारे में विचार करते हुए, भारत के नक्सो को आपको सामने रखना होगा, भारत की आइडियोलोजी को सामने रखना होगा, सामाजिक परिस्थितियों को ध्यान से ध्यान नहीं होने देना है।

भारतीय स्त्री पूजनीय समझी जाती थी। आज समझी जाती है या नहीं, मैं नहीं

जानती। भारतीय स्त्री को हमें बहुत और माता के रूप में देखना होगा। भारत को अगर किसी ने आजाद कराया है और आज दिन तक अगर किसी ने भारत को कायम रखा है, तो भारत की स्त्री ने रखा है। मैं यह इसलिये कहती हूँ कि भारतीय स्त्री आज जितना भी फैशन क्यों न करे उसने अपनी साड़ी नहीं छोड़ी है भले ही मर्दों ने कोट पलतून और टाई लगानी शुरू कर दी हो। भारत आजाद हुआ है और उसकी आजादी कायम है। यह सब इस वजह से है कि स्त्रियाँ डिबोर्टिड हैं, वे प्रेम करती हैं, अपने देश से, वे उनका जो स्थान है, उसको समझती हैं। आजाद भारत की नाँव आज भी पक्की है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने भी एक बिल पेश किया है। तरह तरह के पुरुष आते हैं जो इस किस्म के

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने सोचा था कि मर्द उनकी सहायता करेंगे मगर किसी ने नहीं की और आपको अब भी शिकायत है।

श्रीमती उषा नेहरू : वह मेरे पढ़ीसी हैं, और उनकी सहायता मैं अवश्य करती। लेकिन इस समय मुझे उन्हें समझाना है। यह सही वक्त है जब मैं उनको समझा सकती हूँ। मुझे अफसोस तो इस बात का है कि बकालत भी उन्होंने पास की है और सब कुछ किया है लेकिन फिर भी आज उनको मुझे फिर से पढ़ाना पड़ रहा है।

आज हालत अच्छी नहीं है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती। मैं उन से कहूँगी कि मेहरबानी कर के वे समाज के प्रति अपना कंधा करें, समाज को अगर वह समझते नहीं हैं तो समझने की कोशिश करें, समाज की अवस्था को देखें और समाज में जो स्थिति स्त्रियों की है न केवल भारत में बल्कि बाहरे संसार में, उसको पहचानें। मैं केवल इतना कहूँगी

[असतो उमा नेहक]

कह सकती हूँ कि प्राज स्त्रियों की पुरुषों के मुकाबले में कुछ भी हैसियत नहीं है।

जैसे अभी हमारे एक माई ने कहा कि जब कोई बच्चा पैदा होता है तो यह कोई नहीं कहता कि यह अमुक माता का पुत्र है बल्कि पुरुष का ही नाम चलता है। पैट्रीमार्कल सिस्टम में पुरुष का ही नाम चलता है स्त्री का कोई नाम नहीं लेता। ऐसी हालत में स्त्री का नाम लेना बेकार है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि सारा हाउस एक राय से इसको हटा दे और नामंजूर कर दे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any hon. Member who is going to support Shri Raghunath Singh?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): He should be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think anybody can dare do that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He is stout-hearted enough to continue his battle even without support; he will not withdraw.

Shri Tangamani: (Madurai): In this amending Bill which has been moved by Shri Raghunath Singh, he seeks to delete the whole of section 497.

I would like to mention the background under which the various sections have been put in. Even the framers of the Indian Penal Code conceded the sanctity of marriage, and on that basis, sections 493 to 498 have been introduced, which deal mainly with offences relating to marriage. The first section deals with cohabitation, that is, cases where a man creates the impression that the particular woman is lawfully married to him. Then, there is section 494 which deals with bigamy; after the present practice of monogamy, that is also being invoked in many cases. Section 495 deals with concealment of previous marriage.

Section 496 deals with marriages fraudulently gone through. Section 497 deals with adultery, and section 498 with enticement. So, there is a certain purpose in this set-up also.

In India, we have always attached great importance to the sanctity of marriage, and unlike in the West, these offences have been deliberately created. I would like to mention certain verses from *Kautilya's Arthashastra* translated by Dr. R. Sharma Sastri (Second Edition). At page 280 and the following, the verse 232 is given. In the earlier part of the verse, he deals with what we may call rape; and various instances of how a woman can be molested are given. Then, he comes to an offence which is very similar to what we are considering, namely adultery. This is what he says:

"A relative or servant of an absentee husband may take the latter's wife of loose character under his own protection. Being under such protection, she shall wait for the return of her husband. If her husband on his return entertains no objection, both the protector and the woman shall be acquitted. If he raises any objection, the woman shall have her ears and nose cut off, while her keeper shall be put to death as adulterer".

Of course, now, it is not possible to cut off the ears or nose of a woman or to put the adulterer to death.

Later on, he also develops the cases of abducted women. There may be hard cases where, as for instance, in the case of refugees pouring in, a woman is being taken away, and under coercion she is made to live with another person. That case is also mentioned by him. And he says:

"Those women who have been rescued from the hands of thieves,

from floods, in famine or in national calamities, or who, having been abandoned, missed or thrown out as if dead in forests, have been taken home, may be enjoyed by the rescuer as agreed upon."

So, the various aspects have been given there.

So, my submission is that if the last sentence in section 497, namely:

"In such case, the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor."

is taken away, the spirit of the section is not lost. A person who is an adulterer comes under this section. Whether a particular person has abetted the offence or not will be a question of fact; and there will be extenuating circumstances also, and when the extenuating circumstances are so powerful, then there is a chance of the abettor being let off. So, there is no harm in deleting this particular sentence. If it is deleted, the spirit of this particular chapter also will not be lost.

Several High Courts have also expressed certain doubts about this. For instance, the Bombay High Court held in 1952 in Yusuf Abdul Aziz why when the evidence against the woman was really so much she was not punished as an abettor.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): It has been confirmed in the Supreme Court also in 1954.

Shri Tangamani: That is more in consonance with Indian ideas also. I believe that Manu also has provided some kind of punishment for women. Even in old China and in the French law also there is equal punishment for both the parties. Before Partition, in the North West Frontier Province, in several cases the woman was also dragged into the court of law.

The seriousness of the offence has also been noted by a certain practice which has now more or less come to stay. Supposing X is prosecuted under section 497, and when the case is going on, the husband dies, what is to

happen to that case? The courts have held that even in such cases, the offence has been made out, and the person who has committed the offence will have to meet the consequences.

I am not in full agreement with what the Mover of the Bill had to say about this matter. But this certainly bristles with some difficulties also. But the time has come when more courage also must be given to the married women. Of course, so long as the economic conditions of the women are not improved, the difference between man and woman will always be there. On the question of sanctity and the chastity of women, all that we have stated, and all that some of our books have stated is that it is more incumbent on the man to respect a married woman. But more courage also must be given to the married woman. That is the point I would like to make. I do not know whether I have made myself clear. Social reformers particularly in the south have always been demanding that the woman must be in a position to assert herself, and any woman who has tried to assert herself must be acclaimed as a real heroine of that particular area. And there are certain instances also. Even against the will of the woman, if certain molestations take place, then, of course, there is the offence of rape; and in that process, if the woman resists and instead of submitting to the adulterer, she comes out, then she is longer to be an abettor, but she would be the real champion of the cause of women. I feel that that aspect also must be taken into consideration.

As for the last sentence in section 497, I am afraid that in spite of the protection that is afforded in the Constitution also, the unconstitutional nature of it also must be raised. So, I submit that after our having deleted that particular sentence, each case can be considered on its merits, and it can be left to the court to decide whether a person who has abetted has really abetted at all, in the light of the three ingredients for this offence. The first

[Shri Tangaman]

is that there must be the overt act by the person concerned knowing that the particular girl or the particular woman is the wife of another man. The second is that this overt act must take place without the consent or connivance of the husband. The third is that such overt act must not amount to rape. So, the borderline between rape and adultery is so small. So, I think that the deletion of that last sentence will not in any way take away the spirit of that chapter. And it is about time that this question also is raised that the woman is made to feel that she is also an equal partner not only in the family but in the future of our country also.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I feel that this Bill is both unnecessary and, to some extent, also harmful. The Mover says that section 497 is a discrimination in favour of women in the matter of punishment for adultery, which is in contravention of articles 14(1) and 15 of the Constitution. If the object of the Mover is to remove this discrimination, I would expect him to bring in an amendment to the effect that both man and woman should be punished. If that were so, it would have stood on an altogether different footing.

Of course, the High Courts as well as the Supreme Court have held that it is not discrimination. From that point of view, this amendment is absolutely unnecessary. If it is only a question of removing discrimination, the courts have held that it is not discrimination legally.

Apart from that question, if his intention is to remove discrimination, as I pointed out, he could very well have introduced an amendment making not only the man but also the woman punishable. If that was the amendment, probably the whole matter would have stood on a different footing and it would have had to be considered on merits.

On the other hand, what is the result of the present amendment? As a consequence, the whole section goes. The result is that adultery will no longer be a crime. Is that the intention? My submission is that so far as the present society is concerned—I mean our Indian society—we are not in favour of such a legislation. We are not inclined to abolish adultery from the list of crimes. If that is the position, I would submit this amendment is harmful.

I do not wish to say anything more especially in view of the fact that other Members have spoken, some of whom in Hindi; I do not know what exactly they spoke, and I do not want to repeat their observations. But I do feel that this Bill should go.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): I fall in line with other speakers in opposing the Bill moved by Shri Raghunath Singh. In his Statement of Objects and Reasons, he says that under section 497, as it stands in the IPC, the wife is being exempted from being punished as abettor; this is discrimination in favour of women in the matter of punishment for adultery which contravenes the provisions of articles 14(1) and 15 of the Constitution. Hence the necessity for deleting section 497.

Firstly, we have to see whether section 497 should be deleted. Secondly, we have to find out whether there is any discrimination at all. As my hon. friend, Shri Achar, has put it, if section 497 is removed from the statute-book, the offence of adultery will be exempted and the adulterer will go scot-free.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps that might be the intention of Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: My hon. friend wants adulterers to go scot-free.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think he wants equal opportunities for men and women.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am sure the intention of the Mover would not have been that the adulterer should not be punished.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How does he know his intention? Not even the devil knows!

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Mover seems to think that there is discrimination in favour of women. But we know that in all or most cases, it is the man who is the aggressor. It is he who commits the offence. In most cases, women is the victim of adultery. Even in cases where offences come from the woman, the law says that the woman should not be punished as abettor. The framers of the section envisaged this position and gave immunity to women. Article 15 also gives the same immunity. The Yusuf Abdul Aziz case came to the Supreme Court in 1954 and the court held that articles 14 and 15 were not at all contravened, the classification was reasonable and there was a nexus between the classification and the object of the Act. The classification in section 497 is a sound classification and articles 14 and 15 are not attracted.

Shri Tangamani has said that women also should be made equally liable under this section. But as I submitted earlier, in all cases, even in cases where woman is the aggressor, certainly immunity is intended to be given to her, because she forms the weaker section of society.

In any view of the case, I am afraid **Shri Raghunath Singh's** Bill is ill-conceived. The decision of the Supreme Court was given in 1954 and my hon. friend, who is a lawyer himself, comes forward in 1957 with this Bill on the ground that section 497 is violative of articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution! I feel he will be well advised to withdraw the Bill.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall not take more than 5 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the utmost that can be given.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: That is what I mean.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Some allowance also may be made for size.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: As already pointed out by other friends, the Bill apparently is based on the point that section 497 of the IPC is discriminatory. That is what the Statement of Objects and Reasons says. The Mover says that it infringes articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution. Of course, it is open to him to say that he does not agree with the decision of the Supreme Court. So far as India is concerned, the highest tribunal in the land has decided that section 497 is not discriminatory. If he feels that it is otherwise than legal discriminatory, socially discriminatory, he can put forward a plea that section 497 may be amended so as to make the woman either punishable under this section as abettor or get the man also the equal opportunity of escaping punishment for adultery.

I would say that there are some inherent disabilities so far as woman is concerned—my sisters will pardon me for saying this—which will make it absolutely impracticable for women to claim equality in all matters. That was why article 15 of the Constitution provided that 'Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for women and children'.

Supposing men are asking for equality? Should men also be entitled to admission to maternity hospitals? There are certain inherent disabilities. There are other sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. There is section 488 which prescribes the provision for maintenance of wife and children. Can men also claim maintenance on the ground of legitimate or illegitimate marriage or valid or invalid marriage? There is another section which protects the modesty of women. Can men also claim the same protection?

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

So there are certain inherent disabilities which, whatever the law may declare as regards equality between man and women for social, political or economic purposes, cannot be ignored. Under the Navy Act also, women are not entitled to appointment in the Navy because of certain peculiar circumstances, as ratings.

So, it is idle now or too late in the day to say that in all cases, whether in the field of politics or economics or in legal status man should claim equality with woman and woman should claim equality with man. What we are saying is this. Those benefits which a man is entitled to in a modern progressive society should not be denied to a woman on the ground only of her being of that sex. That is what Article 15 says. The discrimination must not be on the ground of sex only.

I would submit that this amendment is hardly necessary and I would also say that it has dangerous consequences also. He says that the entire adultery section should be taken away. If he were to say that the incidence of adultery so far as modern India is concerned is so low or there is no known case so far and therefore the section need not find a place in the Indian Penal Code, and it has become obsolete, certainly, I would have agreed with him. But, so long as the incidence of adultery is there and it is an offence, I would respectfully submit that the section must be retained in the Penal Code and the benefit given to women must be there.

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० उगैतिषी (सागर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन के सामने पेश किया गया है मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस बिल के द्वारा डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को भावना को हटाने की बात तो कही गई है, लेकिन अगर हम इसको पास कर देंगे तो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को प्रलग

रहा यह बिल व्यभिचार की वृद्धि में सहायक हो जायेगा

यहाँ ठीक है कि जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हमें नारी के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करना पड़ा है और यह जरूरी भी है मैं तो यह महसूस करता हूँ। नारी निश्चित रूप से कमजोर है। हमारे देश में वह अभी सामाजिक जीवन में पूरे तौर से नहीं आ पाई है। इसलिये हमें इस उच्च जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नारी को विशेष स्थान देना पड़ रहा है। अगर हमारे मित्र वास्तव में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को ही हटाना चाहते तो वह कहते कि लेडी अध्यापिका को पुरुष अध्यापक से अधिक वेतन दिया जाता है, और लेडी इंस्पेक्टर को जो पुरुष इंस्पेक्टर से अधिक वेतन दिया जाता है, वह समान किया जाये। वहाँ पर तो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि उनका इसे दूर करने का इतना अधिक विचार नहीं है।

यह बिल जिस रूप में आया है उस में बहुत खतरनाक समझता हूँ। व्यभिचार को रोकने के लिये एक पक्ष को ही दण्डित किया जाता है यह बात सच है। लेकिन अगर हम व्यभिचार को रोकना चाहते हैं तो शायद यह बात आवश्यक भी है। अगर दोनों पक्षों को दण्डित किया जाये तो दोनों को खतरा रहेगा और हमको व्यभिचार के मुकदमे में असली गवाही नहीं मिल सकेगी। दूसरे गवाह तो मिल जायेंगे लेकिन असली गवाह मिलना कठिन होगा। अगर एक पक्ष को दण्डित न किया जाये तो वह हमें गवाह के रूप में मदद दे सकता है। यदि हम इस बिल को मंजूर करते हैं तो दोनों पक्षों को दण्डित करना होगा। और हमको व्यभिचार को रोकने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इसको पास करने से व्यभिचार में वृद्धि ही हो सकती है। इसलिये मेरी राय में यह बिल गलत है। मैं समझता

हूँ कि इससे जो हमने कानून बनाये हैं उनको प्रतिष्ठा नहीं बनेगी। इसलिये इस बिल को मंजूर नहीं करना चाहिये।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Mover of this Bill bids fair to be a prolific law-maker. He has been studying a number of laws and has been bringing in Bills after Bills with a view to have the position corrected. But, may I point out to him in this respect that greater study is essential before any such Bill is brought forward?

Hon. Members on this side and the other have pointed out the clear inconsistency between the object of the hon. Member and the wording of the Bill proper. If we read the Statement of Objects and Reasons, all that he points out is that there ought to be no discrimination in any sense and that whenever such an offence against marriage is committed, both parties ought to be liable criminally. In other words, he desires to extend the doctrine of equality to the members of both the sexes. That is how the Statement of Objects and Reasons stands.

But, what he has done is to have the whole section 497 omitted altogether. My hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, rightly pointed out that if, for example, the hon. Mover had had this desire only, as expressed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, then, perhaps the last sentence in section 497 ought to have been deleted. This is understandable though we may not agree with it. But, what the hon. Mover of this Bill has done is to scrap section 497 altogether.

There are two points. One is, whether adultery should cease to be an offence; and, the second is, whether adultery or disloyalty by both the sexes should be an offence and both of them ought to be made liable. These two points have been confused here—one referred to in the

Statement of Objects and Reasons and the other in the clause.

Under these circumstances, so far as the first point of alleged equality between the two sexes is concerned, almost all the hon. Members have pointed out—and Shrimati Uma Nehru has very forcibly pointed out—how such an objective is not desirable in view of the conditions in which women are living at present. Often-times, we bring the picture before our eyes of women only in urban areas. But, there are crores and crores of women living all over the country and their condition requires some protection. That is the reason why when this question was under consideration more than 100 years ago, the point was stressed that some protection was essential so far as the woman was concerned.

Then, on the question of adultery itself, I do not know whether the hon. Member desires that the offence of adultery should go altogether. But, inasmuch as that question has arisen, whether he wants it or not, may I very briefly refer to the position of adultery so far as the penal law is concerned?

It has rightly been pointed out that there are countries where it is not an offence but it is only a civil action or tort. In England or the United States, for example, there is no offence of adultery as such. The aggrieved party can file an action for divorce on the ground of adultery, and, as all the lawyers at least are aware, the paramour is added or impleaded as a correspondent.

When 120 years ago, this question of the preparation of the penal law for India was taken up, the first Law Commissioners were of the view that the conditions in India and England were the same and, therefore, there ought to be no offence of adultery. That was the view of the first Law Commissioners appointed for the purpose of framing the penal laws of India.

[Shri Datar]

Then, there appears to have been considerable commotion in India, because, as you are aware, from times immemorial, we have been attaching the greatest value to the sanctity of married life and this sanctity has to be maintained both by the husband as also by the wife. As we are aware, it is not merely that a wife has to maintain *pathivratham* or loyalty to the husband but the husband also has to maintain what is known as *Eka pathni vratham*. He has to be loyal to his wife. That is why the great Rama is revered throughout the country, down the ages. So, in our former society loyalty was expected on both sides. But subsequently on account of the degradation and low position of the women, it was considered that adultery ought to be a penal offence under the Indian law. So, the Second Commission recognised the offence of adultery only in a limited form that it alone would be adultery where a man has sexual intercourse with a married woman, husband living. If for instance, the husband is dead, if there is a widow or a virgin or an unmarried girl, then naturally there would be no offence of adultery at all.

In other words, out of deference to the sentiments in India, adultery in a contracted form came to be recognised as an offence and that is what we have in section 497. That section should also be understood as an offence against the husband. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that, in view of the public opinion, then and now, adultery ought to continue on the statute book as an offence punishable by criminal courts. A time has not come when adultery should be dispensed with altogether.

We are attaching a very great value to the moral side of the question. That is why, out of regard for public opi-

nion, it was made an offence in the Indian Penal Code and has remained as such. So, I am quite-confident that the hon. Mover has no desire to scrap it as an offence altogether though the object of his Bill is exactly as what I have pointed out.

Now, so far as the question of making woman also the other party to this offence, that is a different question. An effective answer has been given by Shrimati Uma Nehru and by a number of other hon. Members. A time has not come when women also should be made co-offenders so far as this is concerned. On a number of occasions, there are women who are not the aggressive party but who are led into it. It will not exactly be a case of rape. But, all the same, there may not be the active and willing consent which is essential in all such cases. Women are to a large extent still in the same condition where they require the support or the protection of law. That is why I submit that section 497 has got to remain and no points have been made by him for taking it away from the offences recognised by the IPC.

So far as the women are concerned, they are purposely and positively given the protection in the section. It is stated that they would not be punished as abettors in view of their condition in India, then and now. In these circumstances, so far as the merits are concerned, I am afraid that he is out of court as they say in law. The case that he has made out is extremely poor and weak.

He referred to certain articles in the Constitution. The ruling has been referred to by some hon. Members. It was Yusuf Abdul Aziz case. It was first in the Bombay Court and then we had a ruling of the Supreme Court in 1954. There they examined the whole question. They pointed out that certain rights that have been given are

proper rights. An exception or reservation has to be made in the case of women. The Lordships of the Supreme Court came to the conclusion that such a reservation was a perfectly legitimate one and was perfectly a constitutional one under the Constitution. Assuming that on merits or on grounds of propriety my hon. friend has something to say in its favour, still so far as the constitutional point is concerned, that point has been decided. Section 497 was the specific section in issue at the Supreme Court and the conclusion was that it was not in any way against any provisions of our Constitution. In these circumstances, when the whole House is against him, both on the question of Constitution as also on the question of propriety of this particular Bill, I would request him not to press this Bill to a division and take a defeat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to ask only one question. Is the hon. Member who is moving the Bill, aware of the historic judgment of Jesus Christ? When a lady was found to have committed adultery and she was punished under the law of the Moses—she was to be stoned to death—she was taken to Jesus Christ. Do you know what he said: "Let a man who has never committed a sin cast his stone." There was nobody. She was forgiven.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he never claimed that nobody would come even afterwards!

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्ण भावण दिये हैं, जिनके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इंडियन पीनल कोड आज से करीब १०० वर्ष पहले फ्रेम हुआ था। उस वक्त भारतवर्ष में स्त्रियाँ इतनी सती होती थीं, स्त्रियों में सतीत्व की भावना इतनी प्रबल होती थी कि लोग यह क्या भी नहीं करते थे कि इस प्रकार के आक्रान्ति हिन्दुस्तान में

होंगे। आज सिनेमा का प्रचार बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है। शहरों में स्त्रियाँ खुले धाम घूमती हैं। अभी तीन रोज की बात है कि हम ट्रेन से आ रहे थे हम तो यू० पी० के रहने वाले हैं। हमें यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि स्त्रियाँ शराब पी रही थीं—और शराब भी ट्रेन में। हमने अपनी आँखें मूंद ली। हमने कहा कि आप हिन्दू स्त्री हैं, आप शराब पीती हैं, आपको इतना ध्यान नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो आजकल का फ़ैशन है, यह कोई खास बात नहीं है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कितनी स्त्रियाँ शराब पीती हैं। जहाँ तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इसको इसलिये लाया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में व्यभिचार की वृद्धि न हो, उसको रोका जाय और वह तभी रुक सकता है, जब कि पुरुष और स्त्री दोनों को दण्ड दिया जाय। जहाँ तक एडल्ट्री का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि केवल पुरुषों के कारण ही एडल्ट्री होती है। अगर कोई स्त्री सती है, तो एडल्ट्री अगम्य है, वह नहीं हो सकती है, वह मर जायेगी, जान दे देगी मगर कभी अनुमति नहीं देगी। इसलिये जो भी एडल्ट्री के केस होते हैं उनमें किसी न किसी प्रकार से कनसेन्ट होती है और जब कनसेन्ट होता है, तो दोनों को सजा होनी चाहिये।

हमारे मित्रों ने इस सम्बन्ध में ओल्ड लाज का जिक्र किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ओल्ड टेस्टामेंट में एडल्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रकरण आता है। इसमें मौसिस ने यह कहा था कि अगर कोई एडल्ट्री का अपराध करे, तो स्त्री पुरुष दोनों को संगसार कर दिया जाये अर्थात् पत्थर फेंक-फेंक कर उनको मार डालना चाहिये। मोहमेडन ला जब मंजूर हुआ तो उसमें भी संगसार की प्रथा थी। उसमें भी अगर स्त्री पुरुष एडल्ट्री करते पकड़े जाते थे तो स्त्री को एक बोरे में या दूसरी किसी चीज में बन्द कर दिया जाता था ताकि उसका मुँह कोई देख न सके। जितने लोग आते थे उस पर सब पत्थर फेंकते

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

मे। मोहेमटन सा और बाइबल दोनों ही इस बात को सपोर्ट करते हैं और बतलाते हैं कि इस प्रकार की प्रथा थी। हिन्दू ला में भी इस प्रकार की प्रथा थी कि स्त्री पुरुष दोनों को सजा दी जाये।

16 hrs.

जहां तक इस बिल के सिद्धान्तों का ताल्लुक है, जैसा मैंने कहा है यह बम्बई हाई कोर्ट के फैसले पर आधारित है। एक मेम्बर फर्स्ट पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य थे और उन्होंने बम्बई हाई कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद ही इस बिल को यहां पेश किया था। अब बूकें वह सदस्य नहीं रहे इसलिये उन्होंने एक पत्र मुझे लिखा है और कहा है कि मैं इसको फिर से यहां पेश करूँ। लिहाजा मैंने इसको यहां उपस्थित किया है।

जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है मैं फिर कहूँगा कि दोनों को सजा होनी चाहिये। मेरा बिल लाने का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य यह था कि आज भारतवर्ष में जब कि सर्तों की प्रथा कम होती जा रही है और स्त्रियों में जो इम्पारलिटी आती जा रही है, उसको रोकना चाहिये, उस पर बन्धन लगाया जाये। हमारे जितने भी बहन भाइयों ने इस डिस्कशन में भाग लिया है, मैं उन सब का धन्यवाद देता हूँ और जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है मैं इस बिल को वापस लेता हूँ। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं अपनी बहनों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे भी जहां तक मारेलिटो को ऊँचा करने का ताल्लुक है, उनको एक आन्दोलन आरम्भ करना चाहिये क्योंकि आजकल व्यवहार बहुत बढ़ रहा है। इसका कहीं न कहीं पर तो अन्त होना ही चाहिये।

यहां पर जो हमारे पुरुष दोस्त बैठे हुए हैं उनमें यह हिम्मत नहीं हुई है कि वे अपनी धर्मपत्नियों के खिलाफ बोल सकें। बहुत से लोगों ने सीचा है कि.....

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmednagar):
May I point out, Sir, that this is a

generalisation without any facts? Has the hon. Member got any social study to make a statement like this that adultery and immorality is growing all over in India? I strongly object to a generalised statement like this.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को पहले बोलने का ज्यादा अवसर नहीं मिला और अगर मिल जाता तो शायद यह बात भी सासने आ जाती।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप यह बात मानें कि मिनेमा के कारण और विक्टर के कारण जो बुरा प्रभाव लोगों पर पड़ रहा है उसका यत्र नतीजा हो रहा है.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उस झगड़े का आप जाने दें और बतायें कि क्या आप इस बिल को वापस लेते हैं ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं इस बिल को विद्रुष्टा करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Omission of section 144)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—omission of section 144.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Up to what time are we going to sit today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was decided by the House that it would sit up to 5.15 or 5.20.

Shri Datar: May I know how much time is allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours.

भी जगदीश खन्ना (विहारी) :
में प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"कि दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, १८६८ में
आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल पर विचार
किया जाये।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मुझे यह गौरव
प्राप्त हुआ है कि मैं इस सम्मानित सदन के
समक्ष अपने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करूँ।
इस दफा १४४ को हटाने के बारे में जो बिल
मैंने पेश किया है उसका और आज सारे देश
का ध्यान है और इस बिल को पेश करने का
मेरी मंशा यह है कि भारतीय दण्ड प्रक्रिया
संहिता की धारा १४४ को सदा सर्वदा के लिये
इस कानूनी पुस्तक से निकाल दिया जाये,
इसका इस पुस्तक में से लोप हो जाये।

इसके पहले कि मैं इस धारा के कानूनी
पहलू पर अपने विचार प्रकट करूँ, मैं निवेदन
करना चाहूँगा कि दुनिया में जितने भी कानून
बनते हैं, जितने भी विधान बनते हैं, उन
सबका एक मुख्य उद्देश्य समाज में शान्ति
और व्यवस्था कायम रखने और समाज
के जो ऐसे तत्व हैं जिन से शान्ति भंग होने का
अन्देशा होता है, उनका काबू में रखने के
लिये बनते हैं। इन सबका उद्देश्य यह होता
है कि ऐसे तत्वों का कानून के अन्तर्गत ला
कर उनको सजा दिलाई जाये। जितने भी
कानून बनते हैं वे इन बुरी प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने
के लिये बनते हैं न कि भले आदमियों के
खिलाफ उनका उपयोग करने की मंशा होती
है। लेकिन आज जो सी० आर० पी० सी०
की धारा १४४ है, इसके अग्र हम भ्रमली
जामे को देखें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि न केवल
आज से बल्कि तब से जब से कि देश परतंत्र
था इस धारा का विरोध होता आ रहा है।
इसके अन्तर्गत जिलाधीशों को, डिस्ट्रिक्ट
मैजिस्ट्रेट्स को तथा एस० डी० ओस० को
आपने यह अधिकार दे रखा है कि वे लिखने
पर, बैठने पर, उठने पर, सभायें करने पर,
चलने पर, फिरने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकते

हैं। मेरी दृष्टि में यह ऐसा कानून है जिसका
प्रयोग उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध होता रहा है
जो कि समाज के हमेशा निर्माता रहे हैं।

आज इस सम्मानित सदन में हमारे
बहुत से मित्र बैठे हुये हैं जो तब से जब से देश
परतंत्र था, इस किस्म के प्रतिबन्धों को तोड़ते
रहे हैं और हमारा जो शासक दल है, वह
अंग्रेजों को बुरा भला कहता रहा है। इस
विरोध में जनता हमेशा उनके साथ रही,
उसने उनका सम्मान किया, उनकी इज्जत की।
हर देश में जो कानून बनते हैं वे खराब आद-
मियों के लिये बनते हैं, बदमाशों और गुंडों
के लिये बनते हैं, चोरों और डाकुओं के लिये
बनते हैं और इससे किसी का विरोध भी नहीं
हो सकता है। लेकिन यह जो दफा १४४ है
इसका अगर आप विश्लेषण करें तो आप इस
निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि इसके अधीन सदैव
भले आदमियों को पकड़ा जाता है तथा उन
लोगों को सजायें दी जाती हैं और दी जाती
रही हैं। जब हम परतंत्र थे तब तो इस भार
का कुछ अचिन्त्य हो सकता था। उस समय
दूसरे बाहर वाले हम पर हुकूमत करते थे।
उस समय उन्होंने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स को
यह अधिकार दे रखा था कि वे मनमाने ढंग
से इसका उपयोग कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आज
जब हम आजाद हैं, जब हमारा अपना राज है
हमारे देश में हमारी अपनी सरकार है, हम
समाज वादी समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं,
हम फ्रीडम आफ स्पीच में विश्वास करते हैं,
हम लोगों पर किसी किस्म की रोक नहीं
लगाना चाहते, तो उस धारा को क्या आवश्यक-
कता है। आज हमें आजाद हुए दस वर्ष
का सम्बा समय हो चुका है लेकिन यह धारा
आज भी ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है और इसको
कानूनी पुस्तक में वही स्थान मिला हुआ है
जो पहले मिला हुआ था। यदि यह धारा
केवल किताब तक ही सीमित रहती और
इसका कोई प्रयोग न किया जाता, तब भी कोई
बात नहीं थी और सम्भव है कि मैं इस सदन

[श्री जगदीश प्रवचनी]

के सम्मुख इसको हटाने का अनुरोध करने के लिये न आता। लेकिन आज मैं देखता हूँ और सारा देश इस बात को देख रहा है और जितने भी माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे देख रहे हैं कि बहुत ही व्यापक रूप से इसका प्रयोग किया गया है और किया जा रहा है।

अगर आप कानूनी दृष्टि से इसको देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि यह धारा बहुत ही छोटी है और इसके अन्तर्गत जो दंड दिया जाता है वह बहुत थोड़ा होता है। लेकिन जहां तक इसके प्रयोग का तात्त्विक है पिछले दस बर्षों में शायद ही कोई ऐसा दिन बचा हो जिस दिन कि किसी न किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने कहीं न कहीं इस धारा के अन्तर्गत दंडा १४४ न लगाई हो। इनके अन्तर्गत जलूस निकालने पर, शान्तिप्रिय जनसभा करने पर, डेमॉन्स्ट्रेशन करने पर, उठने बैठने पर तथा विभिन्न प्रकार को कार्रवाइयों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाते रहे हैं। अगर सी० आर० पी० सी० की किसी धारा का सब से अधिक प्रयोग किया गया है तो वह यही धारा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जो मे कहूंगा कि इस धारा में हमारे देश के अन्दर अन्ध्रा धातावरण तैयार नहीं हो रहा है और इसका बहुत ज्यादा कुप्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इसका सर्वत्र विरोध भी होता है। देखने को यह एक छोटी सी धारा है लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि इसका प्रयोग फौजों कानून की तरह होता है और यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि माधवलाला की तरह से होता है तो कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी।

यह धारा रणबंदी के समान है और इसके अन्तर्गत मुँह हैं जिनके कि द्वारा आज तक कितने ही व्यक्तियों की नागरिक स्वतन्त्रता का हनन हुआ है, कितने ही लोग बलिदान हो गये और कितने ही घर इस धारा के कारण बर्बाद हो गये और कितने ही शान्तिप्रिय नागरिक सदा के लिये हमसे बिदा हो गये। मुझे आज यह दिन याद आता है जब हमारे

देश में जलियाँवाला कांड हुआ और जलियाँवाला बाग में जनरल डायर ने इस धारा का आश्रय ले कर हजारों निहत्थे नौजवानों को अपने दमन का शिकार बनाया और जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप हजारों व्यक्तियों की जान चली गई। पंजाब के शेर लाला लाजपतराय ने इसका विरोध किया और हमेशा इस धारा का विरोध होता आया है। आज जब देश स्वतंत्र हो गया है तो हम यह आशा करते थे कि जिन शहीदों के बलिदानों पर यह देश आजाद हुआ, हम यह उम्मीद लगाये बैठे थे कि आजाद होने पर हम इस धारा को तोड़ेंगे और इस धारा को निकाल कर हम फेंक देंगे लेकिन आज हमें ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मानों उन शहीदों का बलिदान व्यर्थ गया। आज इस विधेयक को मैं एक गैर-सरकारी प्रस्ताव के रूप में सदन में पेश कर रहा हूँ जब कि होना यह चाहिये था कि वह शासन जिसने जनतन्त्र की कसम खाई थी और देश में समाजवादी समाज की रचना की कसम खाई थी, उसको इस धारा को फौरन अपने कानून की किताब से हटा देना चाहिये था लेकिन उसने उसको नहीं हटाया है।

इस धारा पर अगर आप कानूनी दृष्टि से विचार कर के देखें तो आपको स्पष्ट नजर आयेगा कि इस धारा के अन्तर्गत जिलाधीशों को बड़े व्यापक अधिकार इस सरकार ने दे रखे हैं कि जब भी वे उचित समझें और अगर दो कम्युनिटीज में, दो वर्गों में या किन्हीं दो व्यक्तियों में कोई झगड़ा होने या शांति भंग होने की आशंका हो तब इस धारा के अन्तर्गत वे उन पर रोक लगा सकते हैं और उनको धारा १४४ के अन्दर बांध सकते हैं। आज हमारा देश हालांकि स्वतन्त्र हो गया है लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारे शासक बल ने नौकरशाही को बड़ा शक्तिशाली बना दिया है और एक जिले में जिलाधीश को सब से अधिक शक्तिशाली केन्द्र बना दिया है। राज्य सरकारों ने जिलाधीशों को बहुत अधिक अधिकार और शक्ति दे रखी है और

वे जिलों में बैठ कर उनका मनमाने ढंग से प्रयोग करते हैं। इस कानून के अन्तर्गत जो हमने अधिकार दे रखे हैं उनका बड़ा ही भ्रूषण दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। मैं एक नहीं बरन् सैकड़ों दृष्टान्त इस किस्म के दे सकता हूँ जिनमें हालांकि जनता में शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम थी और किसी किस्म की गड़बड़ी की आशंका नहीं थी लेकिन इस धारा के अन्तर्गत उन्होंने आदेश निकाल दिये और कभी २ तो उनको पड़ कर हंसो पाती है। मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि आज के प्रजातन्त्री युग में इस देश की जो नीकरशाही है वह उसके अनुकूल अपने को अभी तक ढाल नहीं सकी है और आज भी मनमाने ढंग से आचरण करती है। इस धारा के अन्तर्गत हमने जिलाधीशों को जो अधिकार दे रखे हैं उसका वह उन्मो प्रकार दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं जैसे कि एक बन्दर को अगर आभूषण दे दिया जाये तो वह उसका मनुष्योपयोग न कर के दुरुपयोग ही करेगा।

अगर आप संविधान की दृष्टि से देखें तो भारतीय संविधान की धारा १९ के अन्तर्गत हमने यह घोषणा कर रखी है कि हर एक व्यक्ति को इस देश में लिखने, पढ़ने चलने फिरने और बोलने की स्वतंत्रता है लेकिन उसके बाद ही अर्थात् सन् १९५० में यह संविधान लागू हुआ और सन् १९५१ में और फिर उसके बाद सन् १९५४ में इसमें संशोधन किये गये और कुछ ऐसी चीजें इसमें जोड़ दी गईं जिनसे कि साफ मालूम होता है कि हमने धारा १५ को कायम रखने के लिये इस भारतीय संविधान में जो कि बहुत ही सुन्दर संविधान था उसको संशोधन करके कुछ कुरूप सा बना दिया है और उसका संशोधन कर के हमने यह चीज साबित नहीं की कि बिधि से विधान हमेशा ऊँचा हुआ करता है। हमने इस डर से कि कहीं हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट आदि इसको चैलेंज न करें हमने अपने संविधान में पहले से ही बंदिश कर दी और उसमें एक संशोधन कर दिया। मैं कोई

बकील नहीं हूँ लेकिन हमारे संविधान की धारा १९ की जो मूल भावना है उसका जो मूल तत्व है और जो उसकी आत्मा है वह स्पष्ट रूप से कहती है कि यह धारा १५ जो हमारी कानूनी पुस्तक में है वह बिलकुल गैर मुनासिब है और इसको तुरन्त हटा देना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे हर कोई परिचित होगा कि इस धारा के अन्तर्गत जिलाधीशों द्वारा जो आदेश निकाले जाते हैं वे किस प्रकार से धारा १९ की आत्मा का हनन करते हैं और जब कुछ लोग एग्जीक्यूटिव द्वारा निकाले गये आदेशों के विरुद्ध उच्च न्यायालयों और सेशन कोर्ट्स में अपील से कर जाते हैं और कोर्ट्स ने उनके सम्बन्ध में जो अपने जजमेंट्स दिये हैं उनको अगर आप देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि उनमें कई स्थानों पर बहुत बुरी तरह से डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेटों के आदेशों की आलोचना की गई है।

बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के सन् १९३१ के जजमेंट, इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट के सन् १९३९ के जजमेंट और मद्रास हाईकोर्ट के १९५४ के जजमेंट को यदि आप पढ़ें तो आपको मालूम हो जायेगा कि मैं ठीक कह रहा हूँ कि नहीं। मैं यह कोई अपनी ओर के बात नहीं कहता हूँ बल्कि जो हमारे संविधान और कानून के रक्षक हैं, उन न्यायाधीशों की बात को तो हम गलत नहीं कह सकते, उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर क्या लिखा है उस को आप पढ़िये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शासक दल उन रूलिन्ग् और जजमेंट्स को देखता नहीं है? मुझे दुःख के साथ यहाँ पर यह चीज कहनी पड़ती है कि हाईकोर्ट्स आदि द्वारा जो इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश निकालते हैं उन पर एग्जीक्यूटिव कभी ध्यान नहीं देती है।

मैं एक बात की तरफ और सदन का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहूँगा कि इस कानून के बनने के बाद सन् १९५४ में किमिनल एक्ट-मेंट ला ऐक्ट में संशोधन किया गया और

[श्री जगदीश अग्रवली]

उसके द्वारा पहले जो प्रथम श्रेणी के मजिस्ट्रेट और सब डिबिजनल मजिस्ट्रेट को इस धारा के अन्तर्गत आदेश निकालने का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं था, वह संशोधन कर के हम ने सब डिबिजनल मजिस्ट्रेट को भी इसका अधिकार प्रदान कर दिया और वे भी अगर उचित समझें तो इस धारा के अन्तर्गत आदेश दे सकते हैं और लोगों की स्वतन्त्रता पर उनके उठने, बैठने और चलने फिरने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यही प्रजातन्त्री तरीका है और क्या इसी तरह हमारे देश के अन्दर समाजवादी समाज की रचना की जायेगी। आज शासक दल द्वारा जो नौकरशाही को और उसके पेटी आफि-शस के हाथों को बृद्ध करने के लिये इस तरह की कानूनी बंदिश की जा रही है और एग्जीक्यूटिव के छोटे छोटे आफिसर्स को जो इस तरह के अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि आज शासक दल किस ओर चलता जा रहा है

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur-Reserv-
ed-Sch. Castes): There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. **Shri Jagdish Awasthi** may continue his speech.

श्री जगदीश अग्रवली : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस प्रकार के छोटे छोटे संशोधन कर के, किमिनल ला के द्वारा छोटे-छोटे अधिकारियों को भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के आदेश इस धारा के अन्तर्गत दे दिये गये हैं। सब से बड़ी बात तो इस धारा के अन्तर्गत निश्चित रूप से यह लिखी हुई है कि कोई डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, कोई सब डिबिजनल मजिस्ट्रेट दो महीने से अधिक के लिये प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगा सकता है। लेकिन व्यवहार में क्या हो रहा है ? जहाँ जहाँ दफा १४४ लगाई गई है, अगर आप उस का विश्लेषण कर के देखें तो पायेंगे कि जो इस वर्ष हम को स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त किये हुए हैं

उन में से ६ वर्ष धारा १४४ लगी रही है। साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि सारे भारतवर्ष में अगर कहीं इस धारा का सब से ज्यादा दुस्रपयोग और व्यापक प्रयोग हुआ है तो वह उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ है, और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी अगर कहीं इस धारा का सब से ज्यादा प्रयोग किया गया है तो वह कानपुर नगर में किया गया है। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर नगर में दफा १४४ ने अपना एक घर सा बना रक्खा है। अचानक आप ध्यान से देखें तो जिस समय मैं आप के समक्ष सदन में अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ, सदन के बाहर कानपुर नगर में दफा १४४ लगी हुई है। आज भी वहाँ यह धारा लगी हुई है। आप इस बात को देखिये कि पहले तो दो महीनों के लिये आदेश होता है और दो महीने खत्म नहीं होने पाते हैं, जिस दिन वह खत्म होती है ठीक इस के दस या बरह घंटे के बाद फिर दफा १४४ लगा दी जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में, अपने कथन की पुष्टि मैं मैं कुछ चीजें पेश करूँगा जिस से यह स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि आज जिलाधीश लोग किस तरह से इसका दुस्रपयोग करते हैं।

सारे सदन को मालूम होगा कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने, जिस का मैं भी एक भवना सेवक हूँ, जो विदेशी मूर्तियाँ भी उन को हटाने के लिये १० मई, १९५७ से सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सत्याग्रह किया। वह जायज या नाजायज दोनों कहा जा सकता है, इस बारे में मतभेद हो सकता है, लेकिन इस के समय मैं इस धारा का किस प्रकार से दुस्रपयोग किया गया, इस की अगर आप देखें तो सदन की भाँति खुल जायेंगी। आज आप देखिये कि वहाँ के तत्कालीन जिलाधीश और दूसरे लोगों ने कानपुर में उस समय इस धारा का कैसा दुस्रपयोग किया। मैं अपना उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मुझ को ३० मई, १९५७ को दफा १४४ के अन्तर्गत सजा हुई। दफा १८८ में तीन महीने की सजा और ५००

इसके जुर्माना और इसी प्रकार से कोई ३०० व्यक्तियों से अधिक को उस में बन्द किया गया। हम लोगों ने सेशनल कोर्ट में अपील कीं। आप उस अपील के निर्णय को देखिये। १० जुलाई को अतिरिक्त सत्र न्यायाधीश ने दफा १४४ के अन्तर्गत जो आदेश दिये गये थे उनको अवैध घोषित किया। जज ने लिखा :

“ भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा १४४(३) के अन्तर्गत कानपुर के जिलाधीश द्वारा ६ मई, १९५७ को दिया गया आदेश अनियमित था क्योंकि उक्त धारा के अन्तर्गत साधारण जनता को किसी स्थान विशेष पर जाने से रोका जा सकता है और चूंकि संपूर्ण कानपुर जिला एक स्थान विशेष नहीं है, एतदर्थ जिलाधीश द्वारा जारी की गई आज्ञा अनियमित एवं अवैध थी। ”

जब जज ने यह घोषणा की और उस के बाद हम लोग छटने वाले थे तो उस के ठीक १२ घंटे बाद जिलाधीश महोदय ने—१० जुलाई को निर्णय हुआ सेशन कोर्ट का, ठीक उस के कुछ घंटों बाद जिलाधीश ने एक विज्ञप्ति में आदेश दिया कि १० जुलाई से एक महीने के लिये धारा १४४ लगाना आवश्यक हो गया है। यह आज्ञा उसी क्षेत्र में लागू होगी जहां सत्याग्रह चल रहा है। विज्ञप्ति में कहा गया कि बिना आज्ञा माघण करना, समा करना, ध्वनि विस्तारक यंत्र का प्रयोग करना वर्जित है। ठीक दूसरे ही दिन जो दूसरी अपील की गई थीं उन पर निर्णय देते हुए अतिरिक्त सत्र न्यायाधीश ने दफा १४४ की जो कानूनी क्षामियां थीं उन के बारे में कहा :

“ सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के पक्षों में भी गई मांगें सर्वथा दोष रहित हैं। प्रजा-तांत्रिक शासन प्रणाली में सरकार की आलोचना करने का हर एक व्यक्ति को अधिकार है, वे (सोशलिस्ट सत्याग्रही) अपने राजनीतिक दल के प्रजातांत्रिक आन्दोलन में भाग ले

रहे हैं। केवल उन की भाषा पर आपत्ति की जा सकती थी जो निःसंदेह उचित नहीं थी। इसलिये मेरी राय में इन नारों से शांति भंग होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं थी, अधिक से अधिक जनता के एक भाग को यह नारे बुरे लग सकते थे। ”

यह है अतिरिक्त सत्र न्यायाधीश, कानपुर का निर्णय जो उस ने इस सम्बन्ध में दिया। इस से स्पष्ट हो जायेगा, जैसा मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया, कि एक तरफ तो सेशनल कोर्ट्स ऐसे निर्णय दे रहे हैं, हमारे जनतंत्र की रक्षा की बात करते हैं, और दूसरी तरफ कानपुर के जिलाधीश वहां बैठ कर उस का अपमान करते हैं।

16.25 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

दूसरी बात में और कहना चाहूंगा कि इस धारा का किस तरह वहां पर प्रयोग हो रहा है। सन् १९५३ से ले कर १९५७ तक कानपुर नगर में कितने राजनीतिक विरोधी व्यक्ति थे, शायद ही कोई व्यक्ति छोड़ा गया हो जिस को गैर कानूनी ढंग से घर से निकाल कर बुरी तरह से तंग न किया गया हो। चाहे उस ने कोई अपराध किया हो या नहीं, सब को जेलों में दूसा जाता रहा। कानपुर में ८७ दिन की एक ऐतिहासिक हड़ताल हुई। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता था कि मानों दफा १४४ का प्रयोग मार्शल ला की तरह हो रहा हो। वहां के तत्कालीन जिलाधीश महोदय ने और उस समय जो वहां के सुपरिंटेंडेंट पुलिस थे, उन्होंने एक आदेश दे रक्खा था कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को पकड़ कर पहले उन की मारपीट की जाये, जेल भेजा जाये और उस के बाद में मुकदमे चलाये जायें। इस आज्ञा के जो लोग शिकार हुए उन में से एक हमारे मित्र श्री बनर्जी वहां बैठे हुए हैं जो कि वहां से चुन कर आये हैं।

[श्री जगदीश प्रवर्त्तनी]

उनको बन्द किया गया और मुझ जैसे व्यक्ति का जिसको जनता ने चुन कर के भेजा एक वर्ष भ्रात महीने पूर्व भ्रममान किया गया। एक प्रदर्शन जब हो रहा था, हालांकि धारा १४४ लगी हुई थी, लेकिन उसके निये परिधान दे रखी थी, उस समय एक डिपुटेशन के रूप में जब मैं तत्कालीन जिलाधीश से मिलने गया, तो वे नहीं मिले। वहां जो डिपुटी सुपरिन्टेंडेंट पुलिस थे उन्होंने मेरे साथी के लिये प्रवर्त्तनों का व्यवहार किया। मैंने केवल एक बात कह दी थी :

"We are politicals. Behave like a gentleman. Do not abuse anybody."

केवल एक वाक्य कह देने से ही उनको बुरा लग गया। उसका बदला लेने की भावना मे मुझे घर से पकड़ कर बन्द किया गया और आदेश दिये गये मुझ को बता दिया जाय कि पुलिस कितनी जेंटलमैन होती है। वह एक सर्कैस्टिक रिमार्क था। खैर, कुछ नहीं हुआ। सब से बड़ी बात जो हुई वह यह कि चुनाव लड़ कर निर्वाचित हो कर यहां आ गया। मैं सदन में ३ भ्रमस्त को जब बोल रहा था तो ठीक उसके दूसरे दिन, हालांकि भ्रात नौ महीने तक इस बारे में मेरे ऊपर मुकदमा नहीं चला था, लेकिन भाषण के दूसरे दिन भ्रात या नौ महीने पहले के काम के लिये मुकदमा चलाया गया और सदन को मालूम है, दफा १४४ का भ्रगर कोई सब से ज्यादा शिकार हुआ है तो मैं हुआ हूं जिसके बारे में अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यहां दो बार घोषणा की है, आज उनके खिलाफ अभी तक चल रहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कानपुर नगर में दफा १४४ का जितना दुरुपयोग हुआ है उतना सारे भारत में कहीं नहीं हो रहा है और सब से दुःख की बात तो तब होती है जब राजनीतिक लोगों से बदला लेने के लिये इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है, जब कि जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया

जाय। मेरे एक मित्र थे जो कि अलेक्जेंडरी का चुनाव लड़ रहे थे इतनाफ से हार गये। जिस दिन चुनाव की घोषणा हो रही थी, उसी दिन लास इमली मिल में एक आत्म-हत्या कांड हो गया। उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे श्री बैंनर्जी जो कि कानपुर से यहां एम० पी० हैं, उनको पकड़ा गया और उन जैसे व्यक्ति के साथ जो कि जनता का प्रतिनिधि है, दुर्व्यवहार किया गया। क्या क्या जुल्म वहां होते हैं इसे कहते हुए दुःख होता है। लेकिन उन्हीं जिलाधीश महोदय को जिन के खिलाफ बराबर प्रचार होता रहा, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने यहां सर्वोच्च स्थान दे रक्खा है। जो सुपरिन्टेंडेंट पुलिस थे उनको डी० आई० जी० बना रक्खा है। जो वहां के शहर कोतवाल हैं, जिन के हाथ में बागडोर है, उनकी पीठ ठोंकी जा रही है। इस प्रकार से इस धारा का प्रयोग कानून की भाड़ ले कर बुरे तरीके से राजनीतिक प्रतिद्वन्द्वियों के साथ किया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ब्रिटिश राज्य के समय में, जब कि अंग्रेज यहां थे, हम ने चौगुनी ताकत से इसका विरोध किया। मैं समझने में असमर्थ हूं कि यह शासन सत्ता क्यों उन से सबक नहीं लेती है।

आप इस धारा का प्रयोग करते केवल अपने शान्तिपूर्ण विरोधियों को बन्द करना चाहते हैं। यदि सबकुछ आपका कानून न्यायपूर्वक प्रयोग किया जाता तो कानून के विरुद्ध जाने वाले को जनता हरगिज चुनकर न भेजती। मैं इस बात का यह सबूत देता हूं कि कानूनन जिसको आप बुरा कहते हैं उस व्यक्ति को जनता प्यार करती है। इस प्रकार से इस दफा १४४ का कानपुर नगर में दुरुपयोग हो रहा है।

इतना ही नहीं। भ्रगर इतना ही होता तो कोई बात नहीं थी। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस बात की घोषणा की हुई है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव और जूडीशियरी भ्रलग भ्रलग हैं। जिलाधीश आदेश देता है और

पुलिस गिरफ्तार करती है और उस व्यक्ति को जूरीशियल मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश करती है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ये जूरीशियल मजिस्ट्रेट कहने के लिए एग्जीक्यूटिव से भ्रमण हैं। सरकार ने यह नियम बना दिया है कि जो जूरीशियल मजिस्ट्रेट नियुक्त किये गये हैं उनके बारे में सालाना रिपोर्ट जिलाधीश देगा। इस तरह जो लोग जिलाधीश के भ्रंश में रहते हैं उन पर जिलाधीश का और पुलिस का काफ़ी प्रभाव रहता है। नतीजा यह है कि कानपुर में तो पुलिस जो चाहती है वह होता है कोई कितनी ही सफाई दे उसे सजा कर दी जाती है। मैं निवेदन करूँ कि जिस समय मेरे ऊपर मुकदमा चल रहा था तो मैंने प्रासीक्यूटिंग इंस्पेक्टर से कहा कि इसमें क्या होने वाला है। तो उसने कहा कि इसमें और क्या होगा आपको सौ रुपया जुरमाना हो जायेगा और मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि मुझे सौ रुपया जुरमाना ही हुआ। इस प्रकार से आज वहां पर मनमानी हो रही है। आज इस कारण कानपुर नगर का राजनीतिक वातावरण विधुम्भ हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस बात को ध्यान से देखें। अब बहुत समय हो चुका है। इस प्रकार की बात अब बहुत समय तक बरदाश्त नहीं की जा सकती हम जनतक का नाम लेते हैं और बहुत ज्यादा ऊंची बात करते हैं। लेकिन अगर वास्तव में देखें तो हम उन बातों से बहुत दूर चले जा रहे हैं।

मैंने इस विधेयक को पेश करके इस बात को दिखाने की चेष्टा की है कि मंत्रिमान की दृष्टि से, कानून की दृष्टि से, और व्यावहारिकता की दृष्टि से आज जो इस दफा १४४ के अन्तर्गत आदेश दिये जाते हैं वे कितने गलत हैं। अन्तर्गत आदेश दिये जाते हैं वे कितने गलत हैं। इस दफा का ख़ुल कर दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि और भी माननीय सदस्य इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहते हैं। यह दफा इतनी काम में लायी जा रही है कि यह अलोकप्रिय हो

गयी है। देश में दो ही दफायें हैं जिनका जनता को धाम रूप से ज्ञान है। एक तो दफा ४२० और दूसरी दफा १४४। आज गांवों तक में लोग इन दफाओं का हवाला देकर मजाक करते हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने इस धारा का गलत उपयोग होते देखकर भी इससे कोई सबक नहीं लिया है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि चाहे स्वदेशी सरकार हो या विदेशी सरकार हो अगर उसका कोई अन्यायपूर्ण कानून है तो उसका डटकर विरोध करना चाहिए चाहे उसमें कितने ही आदमियों को कुरबानी क्यों न देनी पड़े। आज सरकार ने इस कानून के अन्तर्गत जिलाधीशों को इतना अधिकार दिया हुआ है और जिस प्रकार इसका व्यापक दुरुपयोग हो रहा है उसको देखते हुए इसे एक प्रकार का जालिमाना कानून और जुल्म से भरा हुआ कानून कहा जा सकता है। एक तरफ सरकार का जुल्म चलता है और दूसरी तरफ मुझ जैसे लोगों की जवान चलती है। और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस सदन के सम्मुख कि जब तक यह धारा १४४ भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता से हटा नहीं दी जायेगी तब तक हम और इस सदन में बैठें और भी बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इसका विरोध करते रहेंगे। महात्मा गांधी कहते थे कि जुल्म के भागे मुको मर चाहे सिर ही क्यों न कट जाये। आज जो लोग शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं उनको इस दफा द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध लगाकर रोका जाता है। अगर कोई ऐसी बात हो कि जिससे समाज को ख़तरा पैदा होता हो तो उसको रोकने के लिए कानून में बहुत सी दफायें मौजूद हैं। उनका प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। लेकिन इस धारा का प्रयोग तो शान्तिपूर्ण लोगों के खिलाफ होता है। यह देखकर दुःख होता है। मैं ज्यादा न कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। पर मैं सदन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर गम्भीरता से और संजीदगी के साथ विचार करे और में आशा करता हूँ कि सदन के माननीय सदस्य अगर इसको निष्पक्ष भाव से

[श्री जगदीश भवस्ती]

देखें, धीरे में तो कहूंगा कि मंत्री जी भी अगर निष्पक्षता से देखें, तो वे यह चाहेंगे कि इस धारा को इस देश के जावता फौजदारी से हटा दिया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सारा सदन एक स्वर से इसका समर्थन करेगा और सदा सदा के लिए यह दफा १४४ निकाल दी जावेगी और तब हम कह सकेंगे कि अब हमारा वास्तव में प्रजातंत्र है, अब हम समाजवादी समाज की दिशा में बढ़ रहे हैं और देश में कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। वरन हम ऐसा नहीं समझ सकते। मैं आशा करता हूँ सरकार इस बिल को स्वीकार करेगी और सारा सदन मेरे इस विधेयक का समर्थन करेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be taken into consideration."

श्री स० ज० बनर्जी (कानपुर): समापति महोदय, अभी जो बिल सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। मेरे दोस्त जगदीश भवस्ती जी ने काफी तफसील के साथ दफा १४४ का किस तरीके से दुरुपयोग हुआ है उसका एक नक्शा सदन के सदस्यों के सामने रखा। मैं भी इस धारा के अन्तर्गत काफी परेशान हुआ हूँ पर मैं अपने मित्र की बातों को फिर से दुहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान स्टेटमेंट भाव भावजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स की तरफ आकषित कराना चाहता हूँ जिसे मेरे दोस्त जगदीश भवस्ती जी ने दिया है। उसमें लिखा है :

"This provision essentially arms the executive with powers to be used only in an emergency, such

as, in epidemics etc., but the Government resorts to it in normal times for political purposes, which has resulted in its gross abuse."

मैं आज राजनीतिक तरीके से रूलिंग पार्टी को घटके करने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ। मैं इस दफा के बारे में आपसे एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ। देश को आजादी मिलने के बाद, १५ अगस्त सन् १९४७ के बाद जब कि सारे देश के लोगों में उस दिन खुशी की लहर दौड़ गयी थी तो उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर नगर के नागरिकों में भी वही खुशी की लहर दौड़ गयी थी और उन्होंने भी खुशी में धी के चिराग जलाये थे। लेकिन सन् १९४७ से लेकर सन् १९५६ दस ग्यारह साल में शायद एक साल का समय ऐसा बचा होगा कि कानपुर में यह दफा १४४ लागू न रही हो। इसका कारण क्या था? उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसा कोई आन्दोलन नहीं हुआ जैसा कि बम्बई में हुआ। तब खास बात क्या थी? मैं आपको सिर्फ इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस से कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी थोड़ी भी गिरती नहीं। इससे कोई हमारा स्तर नीचा नहीं हुआ बल्कि हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इन कारणों से लोगों की नजरों में गिर गयी और नतीजा यह हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रसेम्बली में जहाँ पहले ४३ या ४४ विरोधी सदस्य चुन कर आये थे वहाँ इस बार १४४ धारा ने वहाँ की प्रसेम्बली में विरोधी सदस्यों की संख्या को ४३ से बढ़ा कर १४४ कर दिया। दफा १४४ के नाजायज इस्तेमाल के कारण किसान रुक गए और मजदूरों की भी आकृत आई। जब ८५ दिन की हड़ताल चल रही थी, तब पूरा कानपुर शहर एक कोतवाली बन चुका था और छोटी छोटी कोतवालयों में समरी ट्रायल होती थी। माननीय मंत्री जी को यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि आज के

प्रजातांत्रिक युग में, जब कि हम प्रजातांत्रिक उत्सुकों को मानते हैं और समाजवाद की तरफ हम कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं, वहाँ के जिलाधीश ने, जो कि खुशकिस्मती से इस वक्त कानपुर में नहीं हैं, क्योंकि उनको तरक्की दे कर लखनऊ में भेज दिया गया है, दफ़ा १४४ के अन्तर्गत, सैक्शन ७, किमिनल ला अमडमेंट एक्ट, के मातहत ७३५ धादमियों को सजा दी। मजदूरों के खिलाफ यह चार्ज था कि वे चार साँचों के खिलाफ हड़ताल कर रहे थे। वह हड़ताल जायज़ थी, नाजायज़, इस बहस में इस समय मैं नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। धाज दफ़ा १४४ के मातहत आप लोगों को गिरफ्तार करते हैं और दफ़ा १८८ के अन्तर्गत आप उन को सजा देते हैं, तीन महीने, बी महीने या छः महीने की सजा। जो मुलजिम होते हैं, उन को वकील करने का मौका नहीं मिल सकता। आप को यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि कानपुर शहर में...

Shri Achar (Mangalore): May I point out, Sir, that there is no quorum in the House?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You will also face it from there.

एक माननीय सदस्य : चेयरमैन की दलित होनी चाहिए इस पर।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member Shri S. M. Banerjee may continue.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : समापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि दफ़ा १४४ का किस किस तरह नाजायज़ तरीके से इस्तेमाल किया गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह चाहूंगा कि वह मुझे इस का जवाब दें। आखिर एप्रिहेंशन धाक धीच धाक पीस क्या है? मैं आप को इस की मिसाल देता हूँ। कानपुर शहर में एक मस्जिद है मखली मस्जिद। वह एक ऐसी जगह में है, जहाँ पर हिन्दु और

मुसलमान दोनों भाई रहते हैं। जिलाधीश साहब की समझ में ऐसी बात आई कि वहाँ पर कोई मजहबी डंग का इस्तेमाल फेल रहा है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि दफ़ा १४४ सारे शहर में लगा दी गई और मजदूरों के जलसे और जलूस रद्द कर दिए गए, विद्यार्थियों के जलसे और जलूस रोक दिए गए, तमाम शहर में कोई चल नहीं सकता था, लेकिन रिलिजस प्रोसेशन बर एलाउड। जिस की वजह से इस्तेमाल था, रिलिजस प्रोसेशन को एलाउड किया किया गया, लेकिन सामाजिक जीवन को बिल्कुल ठप कर दिया गया सामाजिक स्तर को ऊंचा करने के लिए या अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिए मजदूरों और दूसरे लोगों के जलूस बैन कर दिए गए। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के इन्डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेट एप्लिकेशन धाक सैक्शन १४४ से बेश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। धाज मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे जिलाधीश साहब बदल गए हैं। वहाँ पर अब सिचुएशन ईजी है, लेकिन धाज भी दफ़ा १४४ लगी हुई है। हम लोग चाहते थे कि जलसे जलूस कर के, कम से कम जलूस निकाल कर अपनी मांगों का प्रचार करें और पब्लिक ओपीनियन को माबिलाइज करें, लेकिन हम को कभी इस का मौका नहीं मिला। आप हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट को देखिए। आप इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि दफ़ा १४४ लगाना किसी भी तरह मुनासिब नहीं है।

यदि किसी आन्दोलन को कुचलने के लिए दफ़ा १४४ का पोलिटिकल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, तो वह ग़लत है। अगर आपोजीशन के धादमियों की आवाज दबाने के लिए दफ़ा १४४ का प्रयोग होता है, तो मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि किसी देश में ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। कहा जाता है कि कम्युनिस्ट देशद्रोही हैं, रूसी एजेंट हैं, वगैरह। देश की खुशकिस्मती से या बदकिस्मती से और हमारे स्थान में तो यह जनता की खुशकिस्मती है एक सूबे में उन की सरकार बन गई है। हिन्दुस्तान भर में पुलिस के प्रतियारात—

[बी स० य० बनर्जी]

कांस्टेबल से ले कर डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस तक सब के अस्तिथारत-बड़ा दिए गए। आप देखिए कि केरल में उन लोगों ने, जिन को हिंसावादी कहा जाता है, पुलिस के अधिकारों को बढ़ाया या बढ़ाया। पहले मिला-मालिकों और मजदूरों के झगड़े के बीच में पुलिस दीवार बन कर खड़ी हो जाती थी, जिस के कारण झगड़ों का सुलझाना मुश्किल हो जाता था और लोगों को तकलीफ होती थी। आप देखिए कि उन्होंने केरल में पुलिस के अधिकार बढ़ाए या नहीं। अगर आप भी उन अधिकारों को नहीं बढ़ाते हैं, तो मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान के मुताबिक जो भी सहूलियतें और हक हम को हासिल हैं, वे सब सीमित रह जायेंगे और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान का निचोड़ एक डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस की जेब में होगा। अगर आप यह करना चाहते हैं, तो भले ही कीजिए। अगर आप समझते हैं उसी में प्रजातांत्रिक ज़ुलों कीजिये यकार होगी, तो भले ही कीजिए। मैं तो नहीं समझता कि इस तरीके से होगी।

मैं आप के सामने अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह नहीं कि हम क्रोधित हैं पुलिस की लाठियों ने हमें क्रोधित बना दिया है, ऐसा सबाल नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल या बम्बई किसी भी प्रान्त में जाइये और देखिए कि लोग इका १४४ को किस तरीके से देखते हैं। आप के पास बहुत धारयें हैं और डेफ़िनीशन क्या है? किस को आप बीच आफ पीस कहते हैं? अगर किसी दरोहे को अचानक यह स्थान आ गया कि बीच आफ पीस है और उस ने मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब को वह बात कही और मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब ने फ़ौरन दफ़ा १४४ लगा दी। आपने लिए कि वह धरा क्या है—

"Now order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the

making thereof; unless, in case of danger to human life, health or safety, or likelihood of a riot, or an affray, the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, otherwise directs."

जम्हूरियत के जमाने में एक मामूली मजदूर अपनी भांगों के लिए मुजाहिदा कर सकता है। उस के इस अधिकार को आप मानते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां फ़्रीडम आफ एक्सप्रेशन और फ़्रीडम आफ दिप्रेंस है, इस देश में सब को बोलने, झकड़ा होने और चलने फिरने की आजादी है। कई दूसरे देशों को आप टोटलेटेरियन कहते हैं और कहते हैं कि वहां पर रेंजिमेंटेशन है, जब कि हमारे यहां पूरी आजादी है। और वह आजादी क्या है? मरने की आजादी है फुट-पाथ पर मरने की आजादी है, अगर कोई फुट-पाथ पर मर जायेगा, तो कोई पूछेगा नहीं कि क्यों मरा है। खैर, जो भी हो, मेरी गुजारिश है कि मेहरबानी कर के आप इस आजादी पर कुठाराघात न कीजिए। अब्बल तो इस दफ़ा को हटा लेना चाहिए और अगर यह मुमकिन नहीं है, तो कम से कम इस दफ़ा के इन्डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेट एपॉल-केशन को खत्म करना चाहिए। आज हिन्दुस्तान यह दावा करता है कि हम हर एक मामले को शान्तिमय तरीके से हल करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप और हम अलग अलग नहीं हैं। आज देश की समस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं। अगर हम समझते हैं कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना की कामयाबी में गरीबों की कामयाबी का राज ख़िया हुआ है, तो फिर यह ज़रूरी है कि मजदूरों और किसानों को दबा कर, उन के हितों की उपेक्षा कर, उन के काम में रुकावट डाल कर द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना पर कुठाराघात न किया जाये। जो एन्टी-सोशल एलिमेंट्स हैं, आप उन पर यह दफ़ा १४४ लगाइये। हम नैशनल उनिटी और नैशनल प्लेटफ़ॉर्म की बात करते हैं। यह निहायत ज़रूरी है कि द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय

योजना को कामयाब बनाने के लिए हम सब प्रश्नों को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से देखें। अगर आप उसकी कामयाबी चाहते हैं तो दफा १४४ को आपकी हडाना होगा। इसकी जनता के ऊपर लगा कर उसकी आप कमर तोड़ते हैं। यह बहुत ही कमजोर दफा है। कहीं पर अगर बार के बजाय पांच आदमी एकत्र हो जाते हैं तो यह दफा टूट जाती है। इस दफा को आप कहाँ तक लगायेंगे? यह तो टूटी हुई, गली हुई, सड़ी हुई दफा है। जितने भी कानून संघर्षों ने बनाये थे और जो हमें जंचते नहीं हैं, उन को भी हमें संघर्षों के साथ यहां से भेज देना चाहिए था और अगर उनको भेजा नहीं है तो अब भेज देना चाहिए।

मैं बड़े भ्रम के साथ भ्रष्ट करता हूँ कि आज इस धारा के बारे में कम से कम आप विचार करें। इस मामले पर आप इस दृष्टिकोण से न सोचें कि यह चीज विरोधी दल की तरफ से पेश की गई है। आपकी चाहिये कि आप इस पर मंजीदगी के साथ विचार करें। इसमें यदि आप किसी प्रकार का और संशोधन पेश करना चाहते हैं तो करें लेकिन यह न भूलें कि देश इसको ठीक नहीं समझता है और चाहता है कि इसको इसमें से निकाल दिया जाए। देश को इस दफा का काफी एक्सपीरियेंस हो चुका है। आज लोग यह कहते हैं कि सन् १९४७ ने पहले जो आज रूलिंग पार्टी है, जो कांग्रेस है, वह जनता की सेवक थी, सन् १९४७ के बाद वह जनता की शासक बनी आज सन् १९५७ में जनता की शोषक है। इस धारा के कारण आपके जो अच्छे काम हैं उन पर भी पर्दा पड़ जाता है। वह एक काला कानून है। इसके अन्तर्गत लोगों को दबाने की कोशिश की जाती है लेकिन वे दबते नहीं हैं। इस पर आप राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार न करें, बल्कि सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करें, देश की एकता की दृष्टि से विचार करें आप मजदूरों और किसानों की आज जो हानत है, उसको अपने सामने रखें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

इस दफा १४४ का कतई उपयोग न किया जाए और इसको कौरन वापिस ले लिया जाए।

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): I welcome this Bill. You will remember that in 1954 we had a very long discussion on the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code, which were brought forward by the then Home Minister, Dr. Katju. I am glad particularly because on that occasion when we took part in the general discussion, we made the point that if any provision of the Criminal Procedure Code required revision, if not repeal, that was the provision contained in section 144. That Bill was a very long one, and I remember that Shri Datar who followed immediately after me did not choose to answer the point at all. Now at least I am glad that because section 144 alone is before us, Shri Datar will certainly give us a reply.

I do not want to go into the merits or the history of this because we have had a discussion on that. All the same, I would remind the House that although this particular section was in our Criminal Procedure Code from the year 1898 when the Code itself was promulgated, the first instance when recourse was taken to it especially in the banning of meetings was as late as in 1921. I remember that in 1923 when there was a debate in this House, some hon. Members—certainly he was not from the Congress Benches—said that it was only after the ingenious use of this particular provision in Burma that we started using it for all unholy purposes. We remember that during the year 1921 when the Congress movement itself had assumed such proportions, there was the most indiscriminate use of this obnoxious provision against all people. I am not going into that because it has already been discussed.

Very often, I have heard it said that for the maintenance of law and order, this provision is a very salutary provision. I think the Minister

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

will also be of this view. And the argument is very often advanced that prevention of crime is much better than punishment. This is one of the preventive provisions, no doubt; but how has it been used? I do not want to go into this, because all the High Courts in India have expressed themselves in several cases as to how these provisions have also been misused. Any text-book on the Criminal Procedure Code will give a number of instances, quoting High Court decisions, on the different aspects of the misuse of this particular section. But the fact remains that even today, this obnoxious provision is being resorted to not as much for the purpose of preventing a crime as for the oppression of political parties, and for the suppression of the labour movement. You will see that it is used against strikers. We had it in Burnpur; we had it in Kanpur. We have it all over the country—we had it recently in Bangalore also—that whenever there is a strike, this provision is used and will be used against the striking workers.

Apart from that, whenever there is a movement, we hear of section 144 being used. It is used before elections and after elections. For two months, the entire Punjab had this section 144 clamped on it, for the reason that there was a fanatic Hindi agitation. Is it after all necessary that we should have such a provision in our Criminal Procedure Code to maintain law and order? I want to pose this question, because I have some figures.

Very often, it has been stated by leaders of the Party in power that in the State of Kerala, for example, after the present Government took office, the law and order situation has very much deteriorated. It is not confined to the leaders of the Congress Party. My hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, who had gone there for three or four days' visit, and probably went from one place to another in car, after he left the State, came out with a statement that wherever he went, he found complete chaos and complete

deterioration of the law and order situation.

Section 144 is there in our Criminal Procedure Code. Is it necessary to prevent the deterioration of the law and other situation by resorting to this nefarious provision of law? That is the question I want to pose before the House, because I have a source which is unimpeachable, at least to my hon. friend, Shri Datar; I have got some figures, published in the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* which acknowledges its source in the Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, which is a very very intelligent organisation, according to Shri Datar—which is infallible, which will not give out at all anything which is incorrect (*Interruption*).

There is a statement of cognisable crimes in India. What are the cognisable crimes listed? Dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, theft, rioting and other crimes. It is very significant. It cannot at all be said that these are the figures furnished by each State Government because the source is the Intelligence Bureau, which has its own apparatus and its own machinery in each State, irrespective of the police force under that Government. That is accepted. It is said that the figures relate to the crimes recorded under each category and not only to the cases charge-sheeted or convicted. That is the difference. It is not merely as if these are the figures furnished by the State Governments as having been either charge-sheeted or have ended in conviction. This is the information of the Intelligence Bureau about the cognisable crimes collected perhaps by an independent machinery through independent sources.

What do they indicate? The charge is that in Karala State, there is a deterioration of law and order. Actually, I find that we stand at the backmost position in regard to all these

crimes. For example, I will give two or three instances. It is open to the hon. Minister to read this. It is very informative and it would also do well for his partymen to read it.

I do not say that murder can be prevented by section 144, but certainly one of the objects of section 144 is the prevention of rioting. How do these figures compare? Kerala, which has a population of 13.5 million, had only 70 murders during 1957, while in the best-administered State, Bombay, with a population which will be slightly less than 4 times as large, last year there were 489 murders. If we calculate on the basis of population, normally Bombay should have the incidence of murder as much as 4 times that of Kerala, where the law and order situation is said to be deteriorating, that is 280 murders. Instead, you get 489.

Then there is the neighbouring State, Madras, whose population is about double that of Kerala. There, against Kerala's 70, you have 218 in one year.

This applies in the case of dacoity, in the case of robbery, in the case of house-breaking, theft, rioting and everything. How is it then that Kerala, after the present government has come into power, has not had an occasion to use it at least once—this nefarious provision? We are not using section 144. That does not mean that there are no troubles.

17 hrs.

I will relate one instance which happened at the same time when we had an incident in Delhi. As you know, there is some opposition from vested interests—from whomever it may be—on this Education Bill. I am not going into the merits of the Education Bill. But, there has been an organised attempt by certain sections, who have vested interests in the system of education there, to demonstrate. You also know that in the capital of Kerala, ever since the Praja

Socialist Party was in government, the main roads were all having section 144 nobody could demonstrate in front of the Secretariat building. It was there for over 1½ years. It was there at the time of Shri Thanu Pillai's Ministry; it was there at the time of President's rule. And, only when the present government came to power, the order was lifted. But, what do we find?

When the Education Bill was in the Legislature, a very large crowd, several thousands of people belonging to an organisation styled the 'Christophers' an organisation consisting mainly of hired and paid gondas, living mostly on the money of the vested interests there and subsidised to a large extent by the priesthood—we all know what it is—demonstrated. We did not use section 144. We did not in fact, have any trouble in meeting the situation. At a place where there was Section 144 for a period of 2 years, it was not necessary for the Government of Kerala to use it against a very provocative demonstration, a demonstration in which all people were armed to our knowledge, from which, apart from those residing in the city, entire India thought that there will be a clash. By properly controlling the crowd it was possible.

Then, again, look at the other troubles. I do not, for a moment, say that there is no trouble at all because people belonging to my hon. friend's party there also indulge in all sorts of trouble. They want to create every trouble to overthrow the government there. But, in spite of that, there was no occasion to use this extraordinary provision, this reactionary provision, in section 144.

Kerala, I submit, has shown the example that this provision is not at all necessary in the Criminal Procedure Code. No other country to my knowledge—you will be knowing it better because I remember the marathon speech which you made—has it; and you will, certainly, agree that there is no provision in any other Criminal Procedure Code corresponding to our section 144.

[Shri V. P. Nayyar]

Why is it that we have section 144 still? The time has come when this provision should certainly be taken away because it is not merely obnoxious but it is being used in such a way that wherever is in power gets an advantage in order to suppress all types of movements which may aim at bringing another party into power.

It also applies in the case of very peaceful demonstrations. As a matter of fact, I am yet to find out a case where section 144 has been properly used. I was submitting that at a time when the Kerala Government demonstrated that section 144 is no longer necessary—that they had not used it in an area which had section 144 continuously for a period of two years—the Heavens are not going to fall.

What we saw in Delhi was an entirely different episode. In Delhi we had a demonstration of bhangis. What did the Government do? They not merely clamped section 144 but they also shot down people like dogs in the streets. This was the way in which only 300 or 400 demonstrators were managed here, while a few thousands who demonstrated in the most provocative way in the capital of Kerala were handled without the use either of section 144 or of any violence.

Therefore, when we want to do away with section 144, no technical objection can stand. No amount of argument can justify this obnoxious provision.

If the Government are keen they could certainly have done away with this provision. It is not merely an insult but an injury to our society.

I would end by citing only one point. I do not have the time to read from the dissenting minute. When the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill was passed it was our Party's representatives, Shri

Sundarayya and Shri Sadhan Gupta who said in their dissenting minute, that if a complete repeal was not possible, at least it should be modified to such an extent that the mischief would be taken away. I have it here but I do not read it because the hon. Minister also will have it. In that connection, I want to remind the hon. Minister. When he took part in the general discussion on the Budget, he was kind enough to give the House a quotation from Manu—a very suggestive one in this context. Intervening in the debate, he said that Manu had said:

अद्वयान् दंडयन् राजा दंडयास्तेषां पदं दद्यात्
अयस्मिन् हृदा ज्ञानं नरकं चाधिगच्छति

I am not as much well versed in Sanskrit as he is, but to my mind its meaning appears to be this. Who punish the non-guilty or those who do not punish the guilty do not merely deserve obloquy but must necessarily go to hell. I hope that the hon. Minister who knows the way to hell very well will avoid it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Sir, there is no quorum in the House and there is no hope of getting one.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

Shri B. Dass Gupta (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, section 144 is rather a historical section. It is our experience in the old days that there was unanimous resentment by the Congress against this section 144. During the British regime we have experienced that this section was rather the main weapon in the hands of the Government to suppress the political activities and the political aspirations of India. After independence we at least expected that the Congress which came into power would at least bury

this section 144. But, unfortunately, we found it quite otherwise.

Sir, I need not cite quotations from speeches or other references regarding this section 144. If I remember quite well, in our old days in the Central Assembly, all our leaders time and again protested against this section 144. After attaining independence we find that that very party, practically speaking, is using or utilising this section in the same way as the British Government did, as our then masters did. The application of this section 144 in all the areas of India is going on unabated, and the application has become a mis-application in every way.

In political matters I think we are the worst sufferers as far as this section 144 is concerned. I can speak of my district which was in Bihar. I think Shri Datar knows it very well

how this section 144 was applied in that district to suppress the language movement in that district. I remember that many meetings of Bengalis were banned by applying this section 144. It was applied outright without any consideration and there are scores of such instances. Not only that. While we have found goondas and hooligans hired by Government.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I believe the hon. Member would like to take some more time.

Shri B. Das Gupta: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: He may continue on the next day.

17-15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 24th March, 1958.

[Friday, the 27th March, 1958.]

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MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT	2064-66
The Deputy Speaker withheld his consent to the moving	

Subject
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—contd.

	COLUMNS
of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Braj Rai Singh regarding destruction of shops by fire in Sadar Bazar, Delhi, on the 20th March, 1958 as a result of alleged faulty maintenance of power supply lines . .	
PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE	6066
A copy of the Summary of Proceedings of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held on Shillong in January, 1958 was laid on the Table.	
REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED	6066
Second Report was presented	
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	6060-69
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the lock-out situation in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory Ltd., Bangalore.	
The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishnan Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.	
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	6069
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narain Sinha) made a statement regarding the order of Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General), 1958-59 for the week commencing the 24th March, 1958.	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	6070-6143
Discussion on Demands for Grants Nos. 13 to 21 and 109 in respect of Ministry of Education and Scientific Research concluded. All the cut motions moved on the 20th March, 1958, were negatived. The demands were voted in full.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	6143
Seventeenth Report was adopted.	

Subject
**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
INTRODUCED**

COLUMNS

6144—47

The following Bills were introduced :

- (1) The representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, (Amendments of sections 55A, 82 and 116A) by Shri Tangamani.
- (2) The State Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 51) by Shri Baswar Iyer.
- (3) The Social Customs (Curtailement of Expenditure) Bill, by Shri Jhulan Sinha.
- (4) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, (Amendment of section 20 and insertion of new section 21A) by Shri Jhulan Sinha.
- (5) The Mirzapur Stone Mahal (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 3) by Shri Raghunath Singh.
- (6) The Union Territories (Laws) Amendment Bill (Amendment of section 3) by Shri L. Achaw Singh.
- (7) The Dowry Restraint Bill by Shri Mohan Swarup.

Subject

COLUMNS

- (8) The Restraint of Dowry Bill by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

**PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS
WITHDRAWN**

6147—78

- (i) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new section 124B), by Shri Raghunath Singh was withdrawn by leave of the House.
- (ii) Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Omission of section 497), by Shri Raghunath Singh, continued Shri Raghunath Singh replied to the debate. The Bill was withdrawn by leave of the House.

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL
UNDER CONSIDERATION**

6178—6208

Shri Jagdish Awasthi moved the motion for consideration of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, (Omission of section 414) The discussion was not concluded.

**AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
THB 24TH MARCH,
1958**

Discussion on the Demands for grants for the Ministry of Health.