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Vaisakha 11, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 51—60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

14387

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 1, 1959/Vaisakha 11,
1881 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Interim Plan for Delhi

*2156. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Town Planning Organisation have drafted an interim scheme for the location of the various industries in Delhi;

(b) the broad features of interim schemes; and

(c) the decisions, if any, of the Government thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the Sabha [See Appendix VII, annexure No 101]

(c) The recommendations of the Town Planning Organisation have been generally approved by the Government of India and brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration and Delhi Municipal Corporation for information and guidance.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Has the Government any idea or plan as to which

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14388

type and size of industries shall advantageously be moved out of zone A?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding zone A, the note that is appended shows that—

“This will cover the present and the future urban areas upto 15 miles from the centre of the city including the present high density and built up areas adjacent to the core. In general, no new industrial enterprise should be permitted in this zone, except in so far as the Comprehensive Master Plan may indicate sites for industries which by virtue of the small size or service character may have to be located close to the centre of the city.”

Shri Rajendra Singh: That is not my point. I wanted to know whether the Government has any idea or plan as to which type and size of industries shall be advantageously moved out of zone A. It is mentioned here in the note.

Mr. Speaker: The existing industries?

Shri Rajendra Singh: The note says that some of the industries can be advantageously moved out of Delhi from zone A to zone B. That is why I want to know....

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is asking about existing industries which could be advantageously moved out of zone A

Shri Karmarkar: So far as the existing industries are concerned, they will not be touched

Mr. Speaker: It appears that in the statement..

Shri Karmarkar: I have read the statement. I will read it again.

"This will cover the present and the future urban areas upto 15 miles from the centre of the city including the present high density and built up areas adjacent to the core. In general, no new industrial enterprise should be permitted in this zone"

It does not make any mention of the existing industries

Shri Rajendra Singh: The statement says—"except in so far as the Master Plan may indicate." Then, it is said

"This will comprise the metropolitan area extending from 15 miles to 30 miles from the core of the city. It will accommodate industries which can be moved out of Delhi with advantage."

That appears in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member only wants to know whether, in pursuance of this that it will accommodate industries which can be moved out of Delhi with advantage—from zone A to zone B—the hon Minister or the persons in charge of the Plan have already settled the industries that can be moved with advantage to zone B

Shri Karmarkar: Not yet. They are finalising the Plan. We hope to have the first stage of it by the end of May.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that 3 broad zones will be set up. May I know the nature and details of the industries to be set up in each zone?

Shri Karmarkar: The general nature has been given.

Mr. Speaker: The details will be worked out later.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, may I

Mr. Speaker: I am really sorry that I am not able to devote my attention to all the 10,000 questions that come in. In the first instance, all of them

must be treated as unstarred. Hon. Members may study one or two and then put a specific question. If the whole scheme is placed on the Table of the House, how can I allow the scheme to be debated upon in this House? If each hon Member puts only one question, that will consume the whole of the Question Hour. All right, I will allow Shri Mathur

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This scheme mentions the dispersal of industries to the extent of 75 miles. May I know whether it is the intention of Government to extend the area of Delhi to 75 miles for the dispersal of industry?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not the idea to extend the area of Delhi. It is possible that there will be satellite towns. But this relates to the location of industries in Delhi and roundabout Delhi. It is not the idea to extend Delhi town to 75 miles.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon Member wants to know is that if any of the industries should be removed to 75 miles, does Delhi city cover 75 miles. If it does not extend to 75 miles, the hon Member wants to know how it is proposed to shift these industries from Delhi State to some other State.

Shri Karmarkar: The idea is that any adequate plan for Delhi will not only require the consideration of the present Delhi city limits but also the surrounding areas. But the plan may extend up to 75 miles, up to places wherever the influence of Delhi can react. The idea is to give a good Master Plan for Delhi city, without too much congestion either of industry or other things. That is why it is said there—"such of them that could be moved with advantage."

Mr. Speaker: It means that the Delhi city may be enlarged. It may be in due course.

Shri Ranga: Then, he will have to negotiate with other States.

Research Laboratory, Hyderabad

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- *2157. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri K. C. Majhi:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1781 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the new insecticide 'Citicide', developed at the Regional Research Laboratory Hyderabad, has been fully tested;

(b) if so, how it is comparable to D.D.T.;

(c) whether the production and formulation costs have been worked out; and

(d) if so, how far this compares with D.D.T.?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Limited laboratory tests have indicated results which compare favourably D.D.T. under similar conditions.

(c) Production cost of technical material only works out at 0.61 nP per lb. Formulation cost is not known as the formulations have not been commercially manufactured.

(d) Does not arise

Shri V. P. Nayar: I just want to know what is the exact composition of Citicide? I mean the exact composition just like dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane.

Shri Karmarkar: I am told that the process for the production of Citicide consists of passing chlorine in turpentine in presence of ultraviolet light till a product of desired chlorine content is obtained. Sixty per cent or more of chlorine in the final product results in an active pesticidal compound called Citicide.

If this is not clear I cannot help.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the reply of the hon. Minister it seems that the cost of production is cheaper than DDT. May I know what steps are proposed to be taken to have the manufacture on a commercial scale?

Shri Karmarkar: Citicide has been produced on pilot-plant scale in a specially designed photochlorinator. The question of producing it on a larger scale is under consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any effective commercial-scale production is thought of?

Shri Karmarkar: For the commercial exploitation, the National Research Development Corporation of India is negotiating with commercial firms.

Manufacture of Teleprinters

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- *2158. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Ramkrishna Reddy:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 739 on the 9th December, 1958 and state at what stage is the scheme to establish a factory for manufacturing teleprinters in India?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): The preliminary proposals have been worked out and are being discussed. After the proposals have been finalised, further action to negotiate with the party or parties concerned will be taken.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is our present requirement of teleprinters and how far will it be met by this factory?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is expected that during the first two years it will be about 500 annually and the maximum capacity will be 1,000. It is expected that that would meet our requirements.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the location of the factory has been settled? If so, which is the site chosen?

Shri S. K. Patil: Even the factory and who is going to collaborate is not fixed; much less the location of it.

सेठ गोविन्द दास यह जो फैक्ट्री बनाई जा रही है वह सरकारी फैक्ट्री होगी या किसी व्यवसायी की होगी जिसको सरकार यह काम सौंपेगी ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : अभी तो यह इरादा है कि वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में होगी ।

Shri Heda: May I know whether the teleprinters that would be manufactured or are proposed to be manufactured would be envisaged for the English language or other languages also?

Shri S. K. Patil: Both the things are being taken into consideration—that is to say, Hindi also.

श्री भक्त बर्शन : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस के बारे में बात चीत चल रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि किन के साथ वह बात चीत चल रही है ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यह जानकारी मैं ने दी थी । चार पाच कंपनिया हैं । सीमेन्स ऐंड हाल्स्क आफ जर्मनी, क्रीड ऐंड कंपनी आफ ब्रिटेन, मॉलिबेटी आफ इटैली शिका मीसाकुशो आफ जापान और टैनी टाइप कार्पोरेशन आफ अमरीका इन पाच फर्म में बातचीत चल रही है ।

Shri Assar: May I know whether the Government has decided to manufacture teleprinters of 5 units code or 6 units code?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is also a matter under consideration.

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या हुकूमत का इल्म है कि यू० पी०, पंजाब और कश्मीर या दूसरे इलाकों में उर्दू के व्यवहार छपते हैं जिन की

तोहाद बहुत ज्यादा है । उनको फायदा पहुंचाने के उर्दू के टेलिप्रिटर बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

[मैंने ये जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या حکومت کو علم ہے کہ یو۔پی۔ پنجاب اور کشمیر یا دوسرے علاقوں میں اردو کے اخبار چھپتے ہیں جن کی تعداد بہت زیادہ ہے۔ ان کو فائدہ پہنچانے کے لئے اردو کے ٹیلیپرنٹر بنانے کے لئے کیا قدم اٹھائے جا رہے ہیں۔]

श्री स० का० पाटिल : अभी तो उर्दू में टेलिप्रिटर बना नहीं लेकिन शायद २०, २५ बरसों में बनने लगे ।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से वा० चीत चल रही है उसे देखते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी का क्या अनुमान है कि कब तक इस बारे में फैसला हो जायेगा और काम बंद शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : टेलिप्रिटर की चीज कोई कोर आफ दि प्लैन में तो है नहीं । इस के लिये साथ-साथ पैसा चाहिए, फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट, कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट और किसी देश का कॉलेबोरेशन चाहिए । जब सब का मेल होगा तब यह चीज होगा । लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि एक वर्ष में कुछ न कुछ प्रोग्रान हा जायेगी ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह टेलिप्रिटर ऐसी मशीनें होंगी जो कि अंग्रेजी के सिवा भारतीय भाषाओं में भी काम आ सकेंगी । तो क्या मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि टेलिप्रिटर की मशीनें भारतीय भाषाओं में तभी काम आ सकती हैं जब उन के लिए नई टेलिप्रिटर लाइनें जो भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए रिजर्व की जायें । जो पूरी योजना बनाई जा रही है उस में क्या इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जा रहा है कि

हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के जो टेलिप्रिन्टर बनें उन के साथ साथ टेलिप्रिन्टर लाइन भी बिछाई जायें।

श्री स० का० पाटिल It is a suggestion for action. हम ध्यान रखेंगे।

अभी स्थिति ऐसी है कि शायद इंग्लिश और हिन्दी ही के लिए एक टेलिप्रिन्टर से काम न चले और प्रगजी के लिए अलग टेलिप्रिन्टर लगाना पड़े। अभी इस का ही निणय नहीं हुआ है।

Sugar Production

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*2159. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Raghunath Singh
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sarju Pande:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra.
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the yield of Sugar in 1958-59 season has gone down as compared to 1957-58 season;

(b) if so by what percentage, and

(c) the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) About four percent.

(c) Shorter duration of crushing season and lower recovery

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the amount of shortfall in the production?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The estimate is that in 1958-59 the production would be roundabout 19 lakh tons. Last year it was about 19.78 lakh tons.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the reasons for this shortfall?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The reasons have been given—shorter duration of crushing season and lower recovery. The fall in production during this year has been marked in western UP

where the production declined by about 88 lakh tons as compared to 1957-58.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the production of sugar this year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is roundabout 19 lakh tons.

Shri Ram Krihan Gupta: May I know the names of the States in which the yield has gone down?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I said, in western UP, the yield has gone down because there has been diversion of cane to gur and khandasari manufacture. It has gone down in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh mainly due to lean crops. Besides in South India the production has fallen by about 30,000 tons in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri C. D. Pande: The target for the Second Plan was almost 25 lakh tons. Two years back the production was 20,42,000 tons. This year it has gone down to 19 lakh tons. What steps are proposed to be taken by the Government so that the target may be reached?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The production is dependent on several factors: length of the crushing season, quality of the cane, prices of other competing commodities such as gur and khandasari etc. Several steps are being taken and because of those steps there has been considerable increase in production in certain areas. The increase in yield has been marked in the developed zones but there have been other backward areas and so when we take the average, it appears to be less. It cannot be said that the production has not gone up.

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि सन् १९५८ में शर्करा का प्रादुर्भाव ज्यादा था पिछले वर्ष कम हुआ फिर इस साल और कम हुआ तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहती है जिससे कि हमारा शर्करा का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सके।

Shri A. M. Thomas: It cannot be said that the corresponding figures

show a decline In 1955-56 it was 18 62 lakh tons. In 1956-57 there was a record production of 20 29 lakh tons; that was a good year for us as far as the entire agricultural production was concerned.

Shri Basappa. The yield of cane in the south is greater than in the north. What steps have been taken to increase the number of sugar factories in the south?

Shri A. M. Thomas. We know that the entire targeted capacity for the Second Plan has been licensed but there has been some difficulty because of the lack of foreign exchange in regard to certain co-operative sugar factories. This question has been answered a number of times and all possible steps are being taken to find the necessary machinery by import of a certain portion and also by manufacturing some portion here.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that the varieties of sugarcane are not so good and therefore, the yield is going down? Do the Government propose to introduce better varieties of sugarcane?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Better variety has been introduced mainly because of the efforts of the Sugarcane Committee.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of factories State-wise and in what States the yield of sugar has gone down?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already answered that question. I am not in a position to give the State-wise breakdown.

Mr. Speaker: Let him put down a separate question.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I just want to know.

Mr. Speaker: I just want to avoid that. There is no meaning in the hon. Member asking such a broad question as how many sugar factories are there and in which States, etc.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I want to know the State where the yield has gone down.

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered it.

Shri Heda. Are the Government aware that the general impression created in the country is that the production of sugar is much less and that is one of the factors contributing to the high level of sugar prices and if so what steps are the Government taking to clear this impression?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It cannot be said that the production is much less. Of course there have been reports that there is less production this year and that might have been one of the reasons why prices are on the increase in certain areas. But the Government are taking proper steps by regulating the release from the factories and also by reserving a certain percentage of production to be disposed of according to the directions of the Government. We have also fixed the ex-factory prices in certain areas.

International Civil Airport at Delhi

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*2160. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 911 on the 4th December 1958 and state the progress made so far in establishing an International Civil Airport at Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): It has not been possible to take a final decision so far on the question of establishing a separate International Civil Airport for Delhi. In the meantime, Palam will continue in joint use by the I.A.F. and the Civil Aviation Department and it is also being developed for jet transport operations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the obstacles in the way of taking decision soon when there is

so much congestion of traffic at Palam?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am afraid, Sir, the impression of the hon. Member that there is congestion may be far from actual fact. There is not much of congestion, and there is no inconvenience for the time being in the joint use of Palam by the I.A.F. and by the Civil Aviation. As regards the final decision whether a new Civil Aviation airport should be established, of course, that may take some time

Mr. Speaker: Next Question

Seth Govind Das (Jabalpur): May I put one question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No, Hon. Members are going on making suggestions as to what ought to be done by the Government. It was asked as to whether the Palam Airport is not actually congested. Hon. Members will go and see for themselves

सरदार डॉ० सि० महपाल अल बात
यह है कि चुकि वहा पर कंजेशन है तो क्या
गवर्नमेंट कोई उसके बाम्ने एक्स्पर्ट्स की
कमेटी सुकरर करने के लिए तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय कंजेशन नहीं है इसलिए
कमेटी की जरूरत नहीं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं
एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय जी नहीं ।

There is no end if we go on like this Every question is made important

Workers in Hirakud Dam Project

*2161. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1657 on the 27th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the present strength of workers, work-charged and other staff working at Hirakud;

(b) how many of the 825 retrenched work-charged persons have been absorbed in employment since the 27th September, 1958; and

(c) whether any of these retrenched persons have been absorbed in Dandakaranya project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) On the 1st April, 1959, the strength of work-charged and other staff was 7,908.

(b) and (c) A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix VII, annexure No 102]

Shri Panigrahi: We were told that the Ministry carried on direct negotiations with the Chambal and Nagarjunasagar projects authorities to employ a certain number of the personnel retrenched from the Hirakud project. In the statement no such figure is available. May I know what is the latest position?

Shri Hathi: The Chambal and Nagarjunasagar-projects have taken certain machineries from the Hirakud project, and whenever machineries are transferred from one project to another the personnel handling those machineries are also transferred to that project

Shri Panigrahi: We were also told by the Ministry that they have sent forward a list of the different categories of people declared surplus in the Hirakud project to the Dandakaranya authorities. But in the statement the hon. Deputy Minister says that he has no information whether the Dandakaranya project authorities have given employment to any of those persons. May I know whether Government knows the exact position with regard to the employment of the surplus personnel of Hirakud project in Dandakaranya

Shri Hathi: It is not that the Ministry has no information. Against Dandakaranya project it is shown 'nil' in the statement 227 persons have been absorbed in the Bhilai Steel Project, 85 persons in South Eastern Railway,

4 persons in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and 12 persons in the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production Orissa. That means a total of 328 persons have been absorbed out of 825 persons.

Shri Supakar: The statement gives only the figure in respect of the Bhilai Steel Project. May I know whether the Government took any steps to get these people absorbed in the Rourkela Steel Project and whether the Rourkela Steel Project authorities were willing or unwilling to take some of these persons in their organisation?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. The number of persons employed through the efforts of the Director of Rehabilitation and Employment attached to the Hirakud Project is 328. Other have left us. They have not sought employment through this Directorate. Many of them have been absorbed in the Rourkela Project also.

Shri Supakar: Sir, I had put a definite question. I wanted to know whether the Government as Government made any attempt to absorb these persons in the Rourkela Project and how far they have been successful.

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir, we have made attempts. In fact, we write to almost all the projects nearby. Attempts are being made, selections are being made and people have been absorbed. This relates to a particular number. In September the number was 825, and the details given here are only about that particular number, not all.

Shri Ranga: As the hon. Deputy Minister puts it, the system appears to be fool-proof, but may we know whether actually Government are trying to follow up the progress in this matter, find out from time to time from the various projects how many of these people are being absorbed and how many of them are not yet accommodated? I would like to know whether any responsibility in this respect has been charged on these employment exchanges also.

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. A special officer has been attached for these river valley projects. His business is to tour round the various projects, circulate the list of surplus men to the various projects, to have an interview of these people and absorb them wherever they can fit in.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Am I to understand from the reply of the hon. Minister that only 28 persons out of a total of 825 sought employment through the Directorate of Rehabilitation and Employment and the others went on their own?

Shri Hathi: Out of 825, only these people sought employment through this, the others found employment on their own.

Shri Panigrahi: This is only about the workcharged staff. May I know what is the surplus personnel so far as the regular staff in Hirakud is concerned?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the figure about the regular staff.

पश्चिमी यमुना नहर, दिल्ली

*२१६२ श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री या तानों की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में पश्चिमी यमुना नहर का बढाने की योजना में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) यदि कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत् उपमन्त्री (श्री हाथी)

(क) तथा (ख) उक्त योजना पर अभी काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है। अभी तक ता प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय जल तथा बिद्युत् प्रायोग में तकनीकी जाच के लिए भी नहीं पहुँची है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर श्रीमान्, क्या इसका प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है ?

Shri Hathi: That is being done by the Punjab Government

श्री नवल प्रभाकर श्रीमान्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह जल नहर निचानी जायगी तो यह दिल्ली के किस भाग में से होकर गुज़रेगी ?

Shri Hathi: I can't say We have not got the project report I can't give any details unless we get the project report itself

Ch. Ranbir Singh: May I know the target date for the completion of the remodelling programme of the Western Yamuna Canals, and the money required for it?

Shri Hathi: It is provided in the Second Plan Rs 14.25 lakhs have been provided for the entire Plan period. The project report has not been received, and therefore I cannot say when it will start and when it will be completed.

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या पंजाब की सरकार न केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई सूचना दी है कि इसकी प्राजक्ट रिपोर्ट नज़र में इतनी दूरी क्या हो रही है ? जब प्राजक्ट रिपोर्ट ही नहीं पहुँची तब उम्र पर काम कब शुरू होगा ?

Shri Hathi: Actually, Sir, this is being done in consultation with the Delhi Administration. The Superintending Engineer, Western Yamuna Canal is stationed here and he works in consultation with the Delhi Administration.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Is the hon Minister aware of the fact that about one-third of the remodelling programme has already been completed and something like Rs 21 lakhs has been spent on the scheme?

Shri Hathi: That is not about the Western Yamuna Canal.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The remodelling scheme.

Shri Hathi: That is not under the present scheme, which is known as the Gurgaon Tunnel Scheme.

Seasoning of Bamboo and Thatch Research Dehra Dun

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*2163. { **Shri Barman:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the main researches finalised so far by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun,

(b) the stage at which bamboo and thatch seasoning has reached, and

(c) the method adopted by Government for extension of research results in the rural areas where they would be useful?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha [See Appendix VII, annexure No 103]

Shri Barman: In reply to part (b) of my question, it has been stated on page 9 of the statement that no work has been done on bamboo by this institute. I beg to submit that we personally visited this institute some three or four years back, and we were shown a demonstration where some liquid chemical was injected inside the bamboo by which they said that the durability of bamboo will be at least twice as much as it is otherwise. They showed us also a graveyard infested with white ants where they had put treated bamboo posts side by side with untreated bamboo posts. We have seen so much work with our own eyes. Then, how is it that the hon Deputy Minister says that no work has been done?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not a question of no work being done. As far as the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun is concerned, it is only a

minor item and it is not an important problem. Not only that. It has also been found as a result of experiments that in the case of bamboo seasoning the best method of seasoning bamboo is to stack it in an open manner under shade in a well ventilated shed. It takes three to six months to dry. Split bamboo dries much faster than the whole bamboo. That is the general conclusion to which the institute has come. There is no special technique for seasoning thatch.

Shri Barman: Will the Minister kindly enquire whether this bamboo treatment was undertaken or not and how much expenditure was incurred and whether that has now been given up?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have the information given by the hon. friend. I will certainly enquire into this matter.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the dissemination of the results of researches is made, and whether these researches are being conducted through the Ministry of Community Development also? I do not find it in the list.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, the implementation of the various results that have been obtained from the Research Institute is not really the function of the Institute. It is only a research organisation, but all the same, we have taken certain steps to popularise the activities of the Institute such as these attractive kiosks are being prepared which will contain important exhibits of this Institute, popular booklets depicting the activities of the various branches of this Institute are being printed both in Hindi and English. Illustrated leaflets on the important processes developed at the Institute are being printed both in Hindi and English and distributed. Films are also shown. Arrangements are also being made to organise industrial visitors week. The popular products of this Institute are also being sent for permanent display to various industrial and educational centres.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister said that it is only an insignificant item of research or work of this Dehra Dun Institute. In view of the fact that his own State, Kerala, and the States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura are so much dependent upon bamboo culture and bamboo economy and also thatched roofs, may I know whether the Government would be good enough to give it a little bigger place than what they seem to have given to this research and see that something is done in order to increase the durability of these materials?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I would certainly appeal to my friend to go through the statement. It is a ten-page statement which will depict the various activities that are being carried on in the Research Institute. I only said that in the set-up of the various activities of the Institute, research into this particular branch of bamboo seasoning and other things is only a minor item. I have also said it is not an important problem as far as the Research Institute is concerned. Of course, the importance of bamboo in states like Assam and Kerala is realised.

Mettur Tunnel Power Scheme

*2164. **Shri Nanjappa:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Madras Government regarding Mettur Tunnel Power Scheme,

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the scheme and the electric power which will be generated, and

(c) whether this scheme will be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present proposed scheme provides for the installation of two

units of 50 MW each utilising a discharge of 10,000 cusecs for 86 per cent of the year, i.e., from July to January, but the civil works like tunnel, surge tank, etc., are proposed to be built for the ultimate utilisation of 20,000 cusecs, so as to make provision for the installation of two more units each of 50 MW. Its estimated cost is Rs 598.8 lakhs.

(c) The scheme is not included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether the scheme has been submitted to the Planning Commission?

Shri Hathi: This scheme had been sent to the Central Water and Power Commission for technical scrutiny.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether the Project Advisory Committee at least inspected the site and made any report?

Shri Hathi: No. If the hon. Member means the technical advisory committee of the Planning Commission that has not inspected it.

Purchase of Landing Craft Tanks by Forest Department, Andaman

*2165. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Forest Department in Andaman purchased two old Landing Craft Tanks, in 1956,

(b) whether these are in commission or out of order at present,

(c) if so, the cost of such replacement,

(d) whether the bull plates of one of these Landing Craft Tanks were changed after its acquisition, and

(e) the amount of loss caused to the Government by this deal and officers responsible for it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture ((Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) One Landing Craft Tank is in commission. The other is under

annual survey at the Marine Dockyard.

(c) A total expenditure of Rs 1,33,699 has been incurred on repairs of both the Landing Craft Tanks.

(d) Some bull plates of both the Landing Craft Tanks were changed in addition to repairs to their engine after acquisition.

(e) The Government have suffered no loss.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether it is a fact that the life of the craft had already finished when it was purchased?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): They are old landing craft tanks purchased from the Indian Navy, and not from any third party or something like that. Extensive repairs had to be done and these have been done. I have already stated the cost.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: For how long will S. S. Andaman run?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I cannot say what would be future prospects. Since it has been overhauled I think it will have a pretty long period.

Dr M. S. Aney: What was the price paid and what is the cost of repairs?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The price paid was Rs 1,23,280.6 nP. to be exact, and I have already stated the cost which has been incurred.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know what were the immediate causes for purchasing these crafts when they were old?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have mentioned the cost for only one craft. The figure that I have mentioned has to be doubled. These were the landing crafts available with the Indian Navy. It would appear from the question that the Indian Navy does not belong to us. It is only an internal arrangement to utilise them in the best manner possible.

Gandhi Minar at Hirakud Dam Project

*2167 Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 64 feet high "Gandhi Minar" has been constructed at the Hirakud Dam Project in the memory of Gandhiji's ethics and principles

(b) if so, what is the cost of its installation;

(c) whether the top of the Minar can be approached by climbing as in the case of Kutab Minar and

(d) whether it is electrified?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The main purpose of this tower is to present a panoramic view of the Hirakud reservoir and dam and to add to the scenic beauty of the area

(b) Rs 108 lakhs

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir

Shri Sanganna: May I know the languages in which the Gandhian principles and ethics have been inscribed?

Shri Hathi: I do not think there are any inscriptions there

Shri D C Sharma: May I know whether there is a proposal to build similar Gandhi Minars at other dam sites, for example, Bhakra-Nangal?

Shri Hathi: We have not yet received any such proposal

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether statues of this kind have been installed in other places also?

Shri Hathi: No statues have been installed

Delhi-Ahmedabad Air Service

*2169 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to run air

service from Delhi to Ahmedabad and back via Jaipur-Jodhpur-Udaipur;

(b) if so, when this service is likely to be started, and

(c) what assistance and facilities Rajasthan Government has proposed to give to this air service?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) The question of operating an air service from Delhi to Ahmedabad connecting certain points in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, is under consideration

(c) The Rajasthan Government have promised their cooperation and assistance but the details have not yet been discussed

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what obligations the State Governments are supposed to discharge before such services can be started and may I know whether the Rajasthan Government is not prepared to go a step further than that?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not sure whether the State Government have any obligations to discharge if the services pass through their States and touch the points in their States. Of course, as I have said, they have promised co-operation and assistance, I understand that the State Governments will relax their T.A. rules to allow their senior officers whom the rules do not at the present moment permit to travel by air. They relax the rule in order that they may be able to travel by air

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the fact that Jodhpur is now the seat of the integrated High Court of Rajasthan, have the Government of India reviewed the whole position and in the light of the fact that many lawyers and other people have got to go from Delhi as well as from Jaipur to Jodhpur?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir. The question of connecting Jodhpur is under active consideration. I think

the High Courts are closed. I hope the hon. Member can wait for some time for the finalisation.

सेठ गोबिन्द बासू श्री मंत्री जी न कहा कि इस नई लाइन के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार से भी बात चीन हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के किन स्थानों से यह लाइन गुजरेगी और क्या किमी स्थान पर यह हवाई जहाज ठहरेगा भी क्योंकि श्री मध्य प्रदेश में कोई भी हवाई जहाज कहीं नहीं जा रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: Does Madhya Pradesh come between Delhi and Ahmedabad?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir

दिल्ली में एक सर्विस जो ग्रीर है वह दिल्ली भोपाल इन्दौर और अहमदाबाद का मिलात हुए जायेगी और उम्मीद है कि इसके मर्तालिक भी काइ तस्फिया हा जायगा।

श्री ए० ए० बाबूबासू श्री माननीय मंत्री न बताया कि वाया जयपुर-जोधपुर-उदयपुर एयर-सर्विस चलान का सवाल बिचाराधीन है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह वाया बीकानेर एयर-सर्विस चलान के बार में क्या विचार रखते हैं क्योंकि बीकानेर एक एम्पाटन्स जगह है जहाँ राजस्थान के तान निबल रही है और मेडिकल कालज और रेलवे आफिस हैं।

श्री सुहोदहीन बीकानेर का सवाल जरूर नहीं है

Shri K. U. Parmar: May I know whether the service from Delhi to Ahmedabad will be extended to Rajkot?

Shri Mohiuddin: Rajkot is already connected via Bombay. That proposal was also there, but the loss on the service will be rather high.

Manufacture of Paper and Board *

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*2170 { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Parulekar:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Starred Question No 618 on the 24th February, 1959 and state

(a) the amount spent so far on the pilot plant for manufacture of different types of paper and boards from indigenous raw materials,

(b) whether it is a fact that the full capacity of the plant may not be utilised due to the non-availability of the raw material locally, and

(c) if so, what are the proposals under the consideration of Government for its full and proper utilisation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas).

(a) Rs 27,92,358 by the Government of India upto the 31st of March, 1959. In addition, equipment and engineering services worth Rs 19,57,573 will be available from the TCM aid programme.

(b) and (c) The Pilot Plant is meant primarily for research and training purposes but it is intended that, to the extent possible, it should be utilised for producing such types of papers as are at present being imported. It is not meant for production of paper on commercial scale.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that this project was conceived in 1946 and it has not yet been put into use so far?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The paper-making machine was purchased towards the end of 1949. The machinery had to be imported. Arrangements have been made now with the TCM for expediting the supply of the balance machinery also and we have now fairly advanced. Of course there has been some delay. In September, 1957, the U.S. supplying firm increased their demands and asked for an additional allotment, which had to be provided by the TCM.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Deputy Minister says that in 1949 itself the machinery was bought and till 1959,

even with the aid of the TCM, it has not been possible to operate this. I would like to know what are the specific reasons why for ten years, even with the aid of TCM, it could not be worked.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, the fault has not been with the Government of India. Even though the equipment was purchased, it should be made available to us. As I have already said, the supply firm increased their demand; the price was enhanced and the TCM had to make available the funds. Now the position is that 95 per cent of the machinery has already been shipped and 80 per cent has already arrived in Dehra Dun. The work has also advanced and is in a fairly advanced stage. I think the plant will be commissioned perhaps by the first quarter of 1960.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the possibilities of using this machinery for producing special quality of paper are now being gone into and if so, when the Government proposes to finalise the scheme?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not now being gone into. It was only meant as a pilot plant and not for production of paper on a commercial scale. It was mainly meant for research and training. The capacity of this plant will be about 6 tons of paper per day if it works for all the 24 hours. As the House knows, it is not practicable to work it like that.

Shri Ranga: It has been brought not only to the notice of the House but also to the notice of the Minister that it has taken them ten years to be somewhere near success in establishing this research pilot plant. Would Government give us the assurance that they would keep a close watch over the progress of this pilot plant and see that it is really brought into working condition as soon as possible?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, a special committee has been constituted for progressing this project. It

is because of circumstances beyond our control. The equipment and the engineering services had to be made available by the TCM and we did not have the necessary technical personnel also.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that in 1952, 1953, 1956 and 1957, there have been four agreements with the TCM and all the four have not been successfully implemented?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Nagi Reddy: It does, for the simple reason that for ten years we have not yet been able to implement the scheme. I would like to know whether the responsibility lies with us as Government or the responsibility lies in the manner in which we have executed the agreement with the TCM in 1952, 1953, 1956 and 1957, without having a penalty clause for failure to implement the agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Having regard to the substantial help that we are getting under the TCM, the reflection made by my learned friend is not justified.

Shri Nagi Reddy: On the basis of the aid given by the TCM, we have come to agreements with certain foreign firms for the supply of engineering service and for the supply of plant. But neither has been given to us in time and for ten years, we have wasted the whole of our funds. I would like to know, at least when we enter into agreements with certain firms for the supply of engineering facilities and machinery to us, there would be a penalty clause in those agreements?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The agreements with the TCM cover several crores of rupees. This is an isolated instance covering only a few lakhs, in which the TCM is committed for supplying to us machinery worth Rs 19 lakhs and, odd. They have

placed an order with a U.S. firm and that firm also did not carry out the order in time. From this isolated instance, it is very uncharitable to generalise like this.

Mr. Speaker: They only wanted to know if there is any penalty clause, the answer must be yes or no.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no penalty clause.

Damage to a Stream near Masulipatnam, Andhra Pradesh

*2171. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have made a request to the Union Government to send an expert to examine the damage caused to a stream near Masulipatnam sea-shore; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been requested to furnish details of the breach and changes in the bar. The matter is under consideration.

श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार का आन्ध्र सरकार ने मछलीपट्टम बन्दरगाह के बारे में जो शर्चना की है, उस को अब तक कितना समय हुआ है ?

श्री राज बहादुर करवरो, १९५६ मैं उन का पत्र हमारे पास आया है, किन्तु उस में उन्होंने आवश्यक सूचनाएं नहीं दी हैं, जो कि हम ने मांगी है।

श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव यह कब तक पूरा हो जायगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर. आन्ध्र सरकार से जो आवश्यक सूचना मांगी गई है, जैसे ही वह

मिलेगी, उस पर विचार किया जायगा और उस के उपरान्त उस पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायगी।

Chambal Bridge

*2175. { Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri P. Kunhan;
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about construction of Chambal bridge at Dholpur in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government are investigating into the charges of leakage of Cement and Steel;

(c) whether the investigation is over; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) and (d) The investigation is in progress.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether it is a fact that one of the officers working on the project pointed out a number of irregularities and corrupt practices amongst some higher officers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A complaint has been made by one of the officers and it is being enquired into. We are expecting a report and we hope to take action on that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said, the investigation is in progress. May I know the name of the firm involved?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Messrs. Gammon India (Private) Limited.

Diesel Rail Cars

*2176. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has decided not to import diesel rail cars for passenger service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any scheme to manufacture diesel rail cars in the country;

(d) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(e) the location of the manufacturing centre?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) Yes, as far as the balance of the Second Plan period is concerned

(b) Due to fund limitations and extremely tight foreign exchange position.

(c) to (e). Indigenous manufacture of diesel engines and suitable transmission for the rail cars to be manufactured in the country is under consideration and no final decision has yet been reached.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know the total requirements of diesel rail cars in India, how much is to be imported, how much is to be manufactured in the country and the relative value thereof?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: No precise plans for diesel rail car requirements have been worked out.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Other things being equal, may I know what is the working cost of the diesel rail cars compared to the steam engine and also buses?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: The approximate cost of an imported diesel car (Broad-gauge) is Rs. 6.37 lakhs which, as the House would observe, is considerably more than the cost

of a broad-gauge locomotive produced at Chittaranjan. A metre-gauge diesel rail car costs Rs. 3.76 lakhs.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: What is the working cost as compared to steam engine and buses?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: The operation of diesel cars is much cheaper than steam traction. But I might tell the hon. Member that if diesel rail cars have to be imported foreign exchange is the main difficulty.

Indian Sub-Post Office in Kathmandu

*2177. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian sub-Post Office in Kathmandu attached to the Indian Embassy will be closed;

(b) whether any agreement is being made with Nepal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No Sir. However some of the functions previously undertaken are being discontinued by the Indian Embassy Post Office as a result of Nepal Postal Administration having become in a position to undertake these responsibilities.

(b) No formal proposal has so far been received from the Nepal Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Regional Sub-station of the Central Potato Research Institute in Jammu and Kashmir

*2178. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any plans to establish a Regional Sub-station of the Central

Potato Research Institute in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, a proposal to establish a Regional Station of the Central Potato Research Institute in Jammu and Kashmir State has been taken up for consideration in formulating the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The details have yet to be worked out.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the location of the site has been decided? Will it be located in Jammu or in Kashmir?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The site has not been settled. Two committees have gone into the question of the desirability of setting up a regional Centre of the potato research institute in Jammu and Kashmir and both of them have made their recommendations. Our idea is to include it in the Third Five Year Plan.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

*2179 **Shri Rashunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have started manufacturing a new type of engine for heavy suburban passenger service; and

(b) if so, what will be the cost of engine and whether it will prove economical in use?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Cost of a WT loco is expected to be about Rs. 4 lakhs. The performance of this proto-type locomotive will be known after the dynamometer car tests have been conducted and the results are available.

95 (A) L.S.D.—2.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक साल में कारों का उत्पादन कितना होगा और इस कार के कितने पार्ट इम्पोर्ट किये जायेंगे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: ये कारें तो नहीं हैं, ये लोकोमोटिव्स हैं, रेलों के इंजिन हैं और ये चित्तारंजन में बनेंगे। फिक्ताल १० डब्ल्यू० टी० इंजिनो के लिए आर्डर दिये गये हैं। आनरेबल मंत्री को मालूम होगा कि अभी तक जो चित्तारंजन में लोकोमोटिव्स बनते थे वे डब्ल्यू० जी० किस्म के थे और गुडम ट्रेन को खींचने के काम में आते थे। अब डब्ल्यू० टी० जो है वे पैसेंजर ट्रेन, सुबर्बन ट्रेन के लिए बनाये गये हैं। इसमें जो इम्पोर्टेड पार्ट्स हैं, उनकी कीमत करीब १-२३ लाख के करीब है।

Shri Ranga: Why not give at least the numbers in English?

Flood Control of Punjab Rivers

*2182. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1062 on the 17th December, 1958 and state the progress made upto the end of March, 1959 with regard to flood control work on the Rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej in the Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the total amount to be given for flood control during this year to the State of Punjab?

Shri Hathi: For the year 1958-59 it is Rs. 130 lakhs.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the total amount meant for flood control in the Five Year Plan? May I also know whether it is a fact that all the amount has already been spent?

and, therefore, there is no amount left for Punjab State this year?

Shri Hathi: The total amount now provided for the Plan period for Punjab is Rs 296 lakhs, out of which loans up to Rs 198 lakhs have been given

Ch. Ranbir Singh: May I know whether water-logged areas are also covered by this scheme?

Shri Hathi: Up till now those schemes were not covered. But, at the last meeting of the Central Flood Control Board we took a decision that even water-logging schemes might be financed from these funds

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that water-logged areas will also be covered under this scheme, may I know whether the amount of loan will be increased?

Shri Hathi: The Irrigation and Power Ministry is approaching the Planning Commission to raise this amount, if possible

Ch. Ranbir Singh: May I know the amount proposed to be allocated for the water-logged areas?

Shri Hathi: The schemes are being prepared. The allotment will depend upon the total expenditure involved

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the total amount for flood control in the Second Plan allotted for Punjab? May I also know whether the total amount has already been spent?

Shri Hathi: I have given the figures. For Punjab the total allotment is Rs 296 lakhs, out of which Rs 198 lakhs have been advanced by way of loans. Regarding total expenditure for 1957-58 it is Rs 93 lakhs. I have not got the figures for 1958-59

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I want to ask another question. Is it a fact that no amount is available for Punjab

State for flood control for the year 1959-60?

Mr Speaker: Rs 194 lakhs are available. Why should the hon. Member go on challenging the Minister?

Shri Hathi: The total allotment for Punjab is Rs 296 lakhs. Out of that loans have been advanced to the extent of Rs 198 lakhs. So, there is some amount still available. It may be that the hon. Member is thinking of some schemes costing below Rs 10 lakhs which the State Government might be carrying on, where the expenditure is not big enough. But, so far as we know, the total amount allotted is Rs. 296 lakhs and the loan so far given by the Centre is Rs 198 lakhs

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Punjab Government have submitted any scheme for the water-logged areas and, if so, whether it has been approved?

Shri Hathi: In fact this question of water-logged areas was discussed at great length at the meeting of the Central Flood Control Board where the Chief Minister of Punjab and the Minister for Irrigation and Power were present. There it was decided that schemes for this should be prepared

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Regarding the areas affecting by water-logging

Mr Speaker: I cannot allow this question. I have already allowed some questions on water-logging when the main question was only about flood. Hon. Members must put separate questions.

Indigenous Drugs

*2183. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S C Samanta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to replace imported drugs by indigenous drugs;

(b) if so, the percentage of standard drugs replaced so far;

(c) whether drugs manufactured under the Ayurvedic, Unani, or Homoeopathic formulae have substituted any portion of it; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to encourage the production of those drugs?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes; Government have taken steps to encourage the local manufacture of drugs which are at present imported, and have also stopped import of these drugs which are manufactured in adequate quantities

(b) It is not possible to express the information in terms of percentage

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Shri Subodh Hansda: What steps have Government taken to replace raw materials imported from outside by indigenous production?

Shri Karmarkar: I could not get the question.

Mr. Speaker: What steps are being taken to supply indigenous material in place of imported raw material for drugs?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, in all cases, wherever it is possible, local raw material is being utilized.

Mr. Speaker: What are the steps taken to produce these raw materials which are now being imported?

Shri Karmarkar: That is also being done. There is a research institution in Kashmir, and they are developing raw materials for drugs.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Part (c) of the question refers to indigenous drugs which are used and considered specific by a section of the population. Has the Government any scheme to finish the investigation on these drugs so that some of these might replace the imported ones?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, there is a scheme by the ICMR. As my hon. friend knows, they have prepared a list of drugs which could be recommended for use in hospitals and dispensaries, and the list of drugs included in the British Pharmacopoeia, for use in hospitals. The subject has to be discussed further in the next meeting of officers of the hospitals on behalf of the ICMR. When that list is finalised, it will be enforced in the hospitals.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have any information about the total value of imports of drugs of vegetable origin which are made from Indian herbs which are exported for this specific purpose?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice for that.

सेठ गोविन्द दास क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि हमारे देश की ही चीजों में हमारे यहां पर दवायें बनाई जायें, इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत दिन से माग चल रही है, और ऐसी हालत में क्या इस काम को बहुत रूप में करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ?

श्री करमरकर यह काम तो चलता ही आया है। जैसा मैं ने बताया, हमारे यहां ज्यादा तादाद में ड्रग्स का प्रोडक्शन चल रहा है और हमें उम्मीद है कि थोड़े काल में शायद बाहर से उन को मगाने का कोई कारण नहीं रहेगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Chinese Method of Cultivation

*2166. **Shri N. B. Maiti:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres in each State which have been selected for experimenting Chinese method of cultivation in India; and

(b) the progress, if any, made so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) At present, it is contemplated to experiment with Chinese method of cultivation in respect of paddy crop only. A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha with regard to the number and names of Centres in each State where experiments on Chinese method of paddy cultivation are to be conducted [See Appendix VII, annexure No 104]

(b) The State Governments have been requested to undertake the experiments in the forthcoming Kharif season and model designs have been furnished for each Centre.

Compensatory Holidays for P. & T Employees

*2168 **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether P & T employees including the staff of the RMS get holidays or any compensatory off on 15th August, or 26th January, every year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) In general the P & T employees are entitled to these holidays but operative staff and others whose duties are such as do not permit of the grant of these holidays are given compensatory off in lieu except in the case of Telephones Exchanges and Running RMS Sections. The weekly hours of the latter

two are regulated bearing in mind that holidays would not be available to them.

House Rent and Dearness Allowance for Barrackpore Area P. & T. Employees

*2172. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs employees of Barrackpore area are not paid House rent and compensatory allowance;

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) what is the concession given to Defence and Railway employees of this area?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, except that in North Barrackpore the P & T employees are getting this concession like other Central Government employees.

(b) The allowance is admissible in North Barrackpore only and does not apply to contiguous Municipalities.

(c) Defence and Railway employees at Barrackpore are drawing Compensatory (city) and House Rent allowance at the rate detailed in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix VII, annexure No 105]

The question of withdrawing these allowances is, however, under consideration of the Defence and Railway Ministries.

Supply of Steel and Iron to Manipur

*2173. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quantity of steel and iron was supplied to Agriculturists in Manipur during the year 1958-59 for stepping up agricultural production; and

(b) the quantity of iron and steel allotted to Manipur for the purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(b) A quantity of 37 tons of iron and steel was allotted to Manipur Administration for the year 1958-59 for agricultural purposes.

Agreement with U.S.S.R.

***2174. Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any barter agreement has been concluded between the National Agricultural Marketing Federation Ltd., and the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement;

(c) whether any exports from and imports into India have taken place so far under the agreement; and

(d) the value of such imports and export?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 106].

Barauni Thermal Power Plant

***2180. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 298 on the 20th August, 1958 and state the present position with regard to the scheme for a Thermal Power Plant at Barauni (Bihar)?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): Tenders for the generating plant and equipment for the Barauni Thermal Power Station have been received by the Bihar State Electricity Board and arrangements are being made for placing orders for the requisite plant and equipment.

Ad Hoc Railway Tribunal

***2181. { Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2590 on the 1st April, 1959, and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in finalising the examination of the findings of the 'Ad Hoc' Tribunal which went into the grievances of Railwaymen;

(b) when the report was submitted to the Railway Board; and

(c) when a final decision on the findings will be arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The Report was received by Government on 15-10-1958. The recommendations in the Report are receiving consideration and Government hope to come to an early decision on them.

Air-Parcel Service to China

***2184. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the frequency of the recently inaugurated Air-Parcel Service between India and China; and

(b) whether other Asian States en route are also served?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) There is no direct Air service between India and the People's Republic of China. With effect from 15th March, 1959 facilities have been provided for sending air parcels through Burma. This service is available up to Burma daily. Facilities already exist for sending unregistered and registered air mail correspondence through Hong Kong on all days except Tuesdays when they are sent through Rangoon.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Information Units

*2185. Shri Inderjit Lal Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Information Units established in various States in the country;

(b) whether any unit has been established in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 16 Agricultural Information Units have been established in various States and Union Territories

(b) No, Sir

(c) No scheme has so far been received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir

Diversion of Frontier Mail

*2198. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the route of Frontier Mail is being changed from Amritsar to Pathankot

(b) whether a representation has been received by Government for the revision of decision; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 107].

(b) Yes.

Kulu-Delhi Air Link

*2187. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state at what stage is the scheme for linking of Kulu with Delhi by air?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The scheme is still under examination.

Rourkela Thermal Station

*2188. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for co-ordinated operation at the Rourkela Thermal Power Station with the Hirakud Hydro Electric System;

(b) whether the scheme has been implemented; and

(c) if so, since when?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise

Air Accidents

3308. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Keshava:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the details of air accidents which have taken place since 1st January, 1959 in which aircrafts of the Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation were involved;

(b) the reasons for each accident; and

(c) the extent of loss sustained in each accident?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mokhammad): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 106].

Construction of P. & T. Buildings in Punjab Circle

3897. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) total amount spent on construction of P. & T. buildings in Punjab Circle during 1958-59;

(b) nature of buildings constructed;

(c) steps being taken to expedite the construction of unfinished construction works;

(d) programme chalked out for construction of buildings during 1959-60; and

(e) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on each of these buildings?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No 109]

Train Halt between Charkhi Dadri and Manheru

3898. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1140 on 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the opinion of the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative

Committee for opening a train halt between Charkhi Dadri and Manheru Railway Stations has been elicited;

(b) if so, the view of the Committee; and

(c) the final decision taken by Government in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, the consensus of opinion of the Committee was that since the Halt was to serve a backward area, the proposal merited favourable consideration on passenger amenity grounds

(c) It has been decided to provide a Contractor-operated Halt at this place, as an amenity to passengers, and the General Manager, Northern Railway is taking necessary action to implement the decision.

Thefts and Robberies on Northern Railway

3899. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of thefts and robberies on Northern Railway during 1958 (Division-wise); and

(b) the number of cases which have ended in conviction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:—

Division	No. of cases		No. of cases ended in conviction	
	Thefts	Robberies	Thefts	Robberies
Delhi	914	7	310	1
Ferozepore	334	2	93	Nil
Bikaner	79	3	23	Nil
Jodhpur	24	1	3	Nil
Alwar	624	4	187	Nil
Lucknow	300	3	124	Nil
Moradabad	325	1	77	Nil

Quarters for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Workers

3810. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers employed in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(b) the number of workers provided with quarters; and

(c) the scheme, if any, to construct more quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) 8105 (as on 1st March, 1959).

(b) 5635.

(c) It is proposed to construct the following quarters:—

(i) 'B' type—180 units.

(ii) 'A' type—676 units.

(iii) Single room barracks (8 roomed blocks).—11 blocks.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

3811. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the value of work done by Integral Coach Factory, Perambur from the date of its commencement as regards:

(i) production of new coaches;

(ii) assembling of new coaches;

(iii) repairs of old coaches;

(iv) production and assembling of new wagons; and

(v) repairs of old wagons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (i) 502 indigenous shells have been turned out to end of March 1959 and their value is about Rs. 654 lakhs. Of these, 245 shells have been furnished by the factory at a cost of about Rs. 189 lakhs.

(ii) 200 shells have been assembled by this factory from knocked-down components and assemblies received

from Schlieren and the value of these coaches is about Rs. 327 lakhs.

(iii) No repairs are normally undertaken.

(iv) Manufacture of 4 numbers of prototype BOX wagons has just been undertaken at an estimated cost of the order of Rs. 65,000 per wagon.

(v) No such repairs are undertaken.

Off-take of Sugar in Punjab

3812. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total off-take of sugar from the factories in Punjab State during 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): About 33 thousand tons upto 22nd April, 1959.

Flood Control Schemes in Andhra

3813. { **Shri Nari Reddy:**
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far for the flood control schemes in Andhra Pradesh till the end of December, 1958 out of the earmarked allotment for 1958-59; and

(b) the amount allotted to be spent for 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. 25.07 lakhs.

(b) Central loan assistance for Andhra Pradesh in 1959-60 for flood control schemes is likely to be of the order of Rs. 49 lakhs.

Production of Vanaspati

3814. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of vanaspati produced during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the quantity and value of vankapati exported during the above period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 2.99 lakh tons valued at Rs. 66 crores (approx.).

(b) 2,621 tons valued at Rs. 56 lakhs (approx.).

Late Running of Pathankot Express

3315. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the extent of daily late

arrival of the Pathankot Express and Punjab Mail at destination stations on the Central Railway during the first quarter of the year 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): No. 198 Up Pathankot Express and No. 6 Up Punjab Mail trains reached Bombay VT late on 27 and 32 occasions respectively during the first quarter of the year 1959. Extent of late arrivals of these trains at Bombay VT are as follows:—

Train No.	No. of occasions arrived Bombay VT late by			
	Upto 15"	16"-30"	over 30"	Total
198 Up Pathankot Express	8	4	15	27
6 Up Punjab Mail	13	5	14	32

The destination stations of No. 197 Dn. Bombay-Pathankot Express and No. 5 Down Punjab Mail are Pathankot and Ferozepore respectively on the Northern Railway.

Pulling of Alarm Chains on Central Railway

3316. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of pulling of alarm chain on the Central Railway during the first quarter of the year 1959;

(b) the number out of them found unjustified; and

(c) the number of cases where offenders have been prosecuted and convicted during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) 2,666.

(b) 1,296.

(c) Prosecuted—42.
Convicted—18.

Programme of Operation of Air Transport Service

3317. Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: Will

the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the programme of operation and development of air transport services to be operated by the Air Corporations and their associates during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The detailed programme for the operation of air services submitted by the two Corporations envisages an increase in their revenue flying hours during the year 1959-60 as compared to the earlier years as given in a statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 110].

Rehabilitation of Displaced Families of D.V.C. Area

3318. Shri N. M. Doh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided lands to the displaced families—

-of Maithon, Tilaiya, Konar and Bokaro who have asked for land in lieu of the land acquired; and

(b) if not, when Government is expected to allot land in their favour?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) In the case of the Tilaiya and Konar Dams and the Bokaro Thermal Power Station all the displaced families who asked for land in lieu of the land acquired have been provided with land

In the case of persons displaced by the Maithon Dam, 159 families in the Dhanbad Sub-division opted for reclaimed land. The lands selected by these families were reclaimed by the DVC. Out of the area reclaimed, only about 128 acres have been accepted by these families in replacement of their old lands. In the Jamtara Sub-division, 498 displaced families opted for land. The families did not accept the sites offered by the Corporation and insisted on new sites selected by them. After prolonged discussion, the rehabilitation of these families was taken over by the Government of Bihar. It is understood from the State Government that so far 396.33 acres have been allotted for homestead and 'Bari' purposes and 1086.70 acres in replacement of 'Dhani' land. The remaining land is being reclaimed by the opoles by manual labour.

Janata Express

3819. Shri R. C. Vyas: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to convert the tri-weekly Janata Express service between Ahmedabad and Delhi into a daily service or for readjustment of its timings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): There is neither any proposal nor it is feasible, at present, to increase the frequency of Delhi-Ahmedabad Tri-weekly Janata Express trains, into a daily service, due to the non-availability of

spare line capacity on the Delhi-Rewari section and paucity of coaches and locomotives.

Prior to 1st April, 1959, No 32 Dn. Ahmedabad-Delhi Tri-weekly Janata Express train was leaving Ahmedabad at 10.55 hours, after the departure of No 2 Dn Ahmedabad-Delhi Mail train from there at 8.10 hours. With effect from 1st April, 1959, the former train has been scheduled to leave Ahmedabad at 6.35 hours, ahead of No 2 Dn Ahmedabad-Delhi Mail train leaving there at 8.10 hours, with a view to afford relief to the overcrowding on 2 Dn Mail train.

Rail Road Competition

3820. Shri R. C. Vyas: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether rail earnings have sustained any substantial financial loss consequent on the plying of private diesel goods and passenger bus services in the Western Railway Zone between Ajmer and Ratlam?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): The matter is under investigation. The information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Mail Train Service

3821. Shri R. C. Vyas: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a mail train service between Ajmer and Khandwa stations on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (b) There is no proposal, at present, to introduce a Mail train between Ajmer and Khandwa nor is there any traffic justification for an additional train on the section. It is not possible to convert any of the existing trains into Mail or Express trains by withdrawal of stoppages from some stations, as these are necessary to meet the traffic

requirements and there will be protests from the travelling public of such stations.

Soil Conservation in Bhakra Catchment Areas

3822. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 946 on the 4th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether State Governments have since submitted schemes for soil conservation in Bhakra catchment areas; and

(b) if so, whether the same have been approved?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) Yes. Proposals for 3 Demonstration Centres each in the Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, estimated to cost Rs 10 lakhs during 1959-60, have been received

(b) They are expected to be sanctioned shortly

Locomotive Component Parts Factory, Manduadih

3823. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 164 on the 21st November, 1958 and state the further progress since made with regard to the construction of Locomotive Component Parts Factory at Manduadih?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The construction of the Technical School, Basic Training Workshop and Apprentices Hostel has been completed. Building of staff quarters is in progress. Work on the main factory has been slowed down, because of uncertainty in availability of electric power.

Overhead Bridge at Rajpura

{ Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
3824. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1381 on the 12th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the construction of an overhead bridge at the level crossing in Rajpura on the Grand Trunk Road; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. The question of providing an overhead bridge in lieu of the existing level crossing is still under consideration of the Government of Punjab

(b) Does not arise.

Paying Guest Scheme

3825 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 933 on the 12th December, 1958 and state the number of foreign guests accommodated so far in private families in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): 53 (from 1st October, 1958 to 31st March, 1959).

Execution of Welfare Scheme

{ Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
3826. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kodliyan:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that welfare schemes under the Community programme should be executed through

panchayats and other village institutions; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement this decision?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). It has been decided that out of the block schematic budget, the expenditure on "Local Works" e.g., drinking water supply, drainage and sanitation, education, social education, and communications, should be incurred through Panchayats. The provision in the block budget in this regard is Rs. 2.90 lakhs for Stage I and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Stage II blocks.

State Governments have also been advised that resources from block budget of the different welfare Departments and of the different Boards intended for expenditure in the village be pooled at the block level and distributed among the Panchayats.

करोलबाग में अस्पताल

इन्दर७. श्री नवल प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जो अस्पताल किसानगंज, दिल्ली में बनाने का विचार था उसे अब करोलबाग में बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये भूमि ले ली गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कहां और कितनी ;

(घ) यह अस्पताल कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ङ) इसका अनुमानित व्यय क्या होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमचंद) :

(क) जी हां। अब करोलबाग में अस्पताल बनाने का विचार है।

(ख) भूमि अभी तक नहीं ली गई है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) इस अवस्था में एक निश्चित तिथि बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि अस्पताल कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ङ) २३.५० लाख रुपये।

Commemorative Stamps

5828. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number, nature and names of commemorative stamps issued during 1958-59; and

(b) the total number of such stamps sold and the amount earned during the same period?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 111]. Information regarding the number of stamps sold and the amount earned is not available. The number of stamps printed and issued together with their face value is, however, indicated in the statement against each issue.

Telephone Connections

5829. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications pending as on the 1st April, 1959 throughout India for installation of telephones, circle-wise;

(b) the number of telephones which are likely to be installed in each circle during 1959-60 against these applications; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite this work?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 112].

(b) A total of about 30,000 telephones are expected to be installed during 1959-60. The actual distribution circle-wise will depend upon the availability of spare capacity and necessary line stores.

(c) The demand for telephone connections all over India is far greater than can be met within the available financial resources of the Department. The Department will ask for sufficient funds in the Third Five Year Plan to be able to meet all pending and future demands arising within that period during the Third Plan itself. Whether the clearing of all pending demands becomes in fact possible will depend largely on the financial resources, and the availability of essential stores and of trained personnel.

Himachal Pradesh Game Department

3331. Shri Padam Dev: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Game Department has been permanently established in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the details of its constitution and functions and the work done by it so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A Game Department has been established on temporary basis.

(b) Since March, 1957.

(c) The Department consists of a Deputy Game Warden, a Clerk, five Game Foresters, Twelve Game Watchers and one Peon. The Chief functions of the Department are as under:

(a) To enforce game laws effectively and to run systematic management of shooting blocks;

(b) to manage and supervise the game-sanctuaries;

(c) to stock rare species for Pheasantry Farm, Partridge Farm and Game-sanctuaries;

(d) to survey the distribution of wild life, to collect information about their number etc. and to study their ecology of modern methods in order to adopt measures for their preservation where necessary;

(e) to develop marshy places for increasing the density of migratory birds;

(f) to exploit and develop fur animals for the commercial value of their furs, skins etc; and

(g) to educate the public on the need for preservation of wild life.

In addition to the enforcement of shooting rules and wild life preservation laws including management of shooting blocks, the Department has been responsible for the establishment of three Game Sanctuaries in (i) Simla Water Supply Catchment Area; (ii) Simbalbara and Bhara! in Sirmur District; and (iii) Kalatop and Khajiar in Chamba District. Two Pheasantry Farms, one at Kufri and the other at Manthapal (Nahan) have also been established.

Road Accidents in Himachal Pradesh

3332. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in road accidents in Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to them;

(c) the number of accidents wherein private vehicles were involved; and

(d) whether compensation was paid in case of accidents involving private vehicles?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 16 persons were killed and 96 injured.

(b) and (d). The Himachal Pradesh Administration did not receive any claim for compensation during the year. As regards private vehicles, the information required is not available.

(c) 35.

Flood Control in Punjab

3833. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount to be provided for Flood Control in the Punjab during 1959-60; and

(b) the names of the schemes to be undertaken during this year?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Central loan assistance for the Punjab in 1959-60 for flood control schemes is likely to be of the order of Rs. 98 lakhs.

(b) The names of the schemes are being obtained from the State Government and a list thereof will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

राज्य कृषि मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

३८३४. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री सिद्धम्बा :
श्री बाळपेयी :
श्री मि० बि० माहती :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गई हो :

(क) ६ और ७ फरवरी, १९५९ को नई दिल्ली में हुए राज्य कृषि मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में क्या मुख्य निर्णय किया गया ;

(ख) इन निर्णयों में से किन्हें केन्द्र का कार्यान्वित करना है और जिन्हें राज्य सरकारों को ;

(ग) जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है इस पर किसनी लागत धरनेगी ;

(घ) देश में विशेषतः खाद्यान्न के अधिक उत्पादन के लिये इन निर्णयों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रचारा की जाने वाली है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : (क) से (घ). राज्य कृषि मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में हुए निर्णयों को मुख्य रूप में दो भागों में विभक्त किया जाता है. प्रथम कृषि प्रशासन समिति के द्वारा की हुई विभिन्न सिफारिशों की स्वीकृति और सरीफ उत्पादन आन्दोलन की अधिक बढ़ाना ।

कृषि प्रशासन समिति की सिफारिशों को, जिनको सम्मेलन ने स्वीकार कर लिया था, ३ शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत श्रेणीगत किया जा सकता है जिनका निवारण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [विशेष परिशिष्ट ७, अनुसूच्य संख्या ११३]

बावल का कच

३८३५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ नवम्बर, १९५८ से १५ फरवरी, १९५९ तक केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने कितना बावल खरीदा ;

(ख) उन्होंने किन, दरों पर बावल खरीदा ;

(ग) बावल की इस खरीद से मंडी पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ; और

(घ) क्या किसानों को मंडी में प्रचलित मूल्य की तुलना में कम मूल्य दिया गया प्रचारा अधिक ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : (क) लगभग ३.७२ लाख टन

बाबल जिसमें बाल भी बाबल के रूप में सम्मिलित है।

(ख) निम्न-निम्न राज्यों में चान और बाल के वर्तमान खरीद के भावों का एक विवरण सभा-मंडल पर रख दिया गया है। [द्विजि वे परिशिष्ट ७, अनुसन्धान संस्था ११४]

(ग) सरकार द्वारा बाबल की खरीद किसानों को उनके बाल का उचित मूल्य दिलाती है विशेषतः खपत से अधिक उत्पादन वाले उन क्षेत्रों में जिन पर बेरा डाला हुआ है। ऐसी खरीद से मचित भनाज सरकार को कमी के समय में भावों पर नियन्त्रण करने में सहायक होगा।

(घ) सरकार जो बाल सीधा किसानों से खरीदती है उसका मूल्य सरकार द्वारा निश्चित दरों पर बुकाया जाता है।

Motor Transport in Punjab

2836 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the agreement reached between the Punjab State Government and Punjab Motor Operators' Union;

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement; and

(c) whether the Central Government have approved the agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 115].

देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति

१८३७. श्री इ० मधुसूदन राय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में सरकार ने आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों पर कितना व्यय किया; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन कितने आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी अस्पताल, शिक्षा संस्थाएँ, अनुसन्धानशालाएँ, और बनस्पति उद्यान हैं?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) वर्ष १९५८-५९ के दौरान विभिन्न आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी संस्थाओं को सहाय्य अनुदानों के रूप में २९,२७,८९५ रुपये की एक राशि स्वीकृत की गयी है। इसके अलावा स्वदेशी और होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के विकास के लिये वर्ष १९५८-५९ में राज्य सरकारों को साधन प्रदान करने के हेतु २० ५५ लाख रुपये की पेशगी दी गयी।

(ख) भारत सरकार के अधीन ऐसे कोई अस्पताल, शिक्षा संस्थाएँ, अनुसन्धान-शालाएँ अथवा बनस्पति उद्यान नहीं हैं। तो भी सरकार ने एक आयुर्वेदिक अभिस्नातक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र और स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में अनुसन्धान की एक केन्द्रीय संस्था, जामनगर में स्थापित की है।

Absorption of Ex-employees of Defence Department

2838 Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether persons who were serving in the Defence Department have been absorbed in non-reserved posts in the Railways after 1947;

(b) whether the period of service in the Defence Department of such persons has been taken into consideration in fixing their salaries;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether any consideration has been shown in the matter of fixing the salary in the case of persons who were serving in war service in posts carrying pay equal to or higher than the scales attached to Railway posts;

(e) whether there are persons serving in the Railways with a salary less than what they received while in the Defence Service; and

(f) if so, whether there is any proposal to grant them any relief?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) Yes, both against war reserved and non-reserved vacancies.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The initial pay of war service candidates is fixed taking into account the war service rendered by them. In the case of ex-clerks of the Military Accounts Department and ex-combatant and non-combatant clerks appointed on Railways to posts carrying scales of pay identical to those in which they drew pay prior to their appointment, they were allowed the pay last drawn, the service previously rendered also counting towards increment in the Railway posts.

(e) Yes.

(f) This is under consideration.

Train Examiners

3839. { Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Warjor;
Shri Tangamani;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board's order contained in its letter No. E(S)157.TRB/41 dated the 25th January, 1958 in regard to withdrawal of reservation of 80 per cent. posts of Train Examiners grade 'C', (Rs. 150—225 p.m.) for the Apprenticed Train Examiners has not been

carried out by the Western Railway and Central Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take for proper implementation of the above-mentioned order of the Railway Board?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

North Eastern Railway Staff at Calcutta

3840. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the North Eastern Railway staff posted at Calcutta have exercised their options and have been absorbed in Eastern and South Eastern Railways according to declared decisions of the Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that one year's period has been given to the Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway for absorption of the staff of the defunct offices of the North Eastern Railway; and

(c) how many cases are still pending absorption owing to the fixation of lien?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (c). All staff of the defunct N.E. Railway Offices at Calcutta who had opted for Eastern and South Eastern Railways have been absorbed on those Railways. 13 Class III staff belonging to these defunct offices who were on deputation to other Railways or other offices prior to the closure of the North Eastern Railway Offices have not been given any option to go to Eastern and South Eastern Railways. The question of fixation of their lien is, however, under consideration.

(b) No time limit was specified for the absorption of the staff. They were deemed to be absorbed with effect from 20th March, 1958 irrespective of the date of their actual absorption.

Felling of Trees in North Andaman Forests

3841. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether trees are numbered in coupes in North Andaman Forest before the forest lessee there is allowed to fell them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the forest lessee fells and extracts only such species of woods as are sold at higher prices and other woods are left in the jungle untouched which means loss to the Government through waste of such woods by girdling at the time of regeneration;

(c) whether such selective felling is permitted by the Forest Department; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken to ensure that the lessee fells all marked trees in the coupes worked by him?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Trees are numbered in coupes and a record is kept before the lessee is allowed to fell them except in clear felling coupes where it is not necessary to number the trees

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) The Divisional Forest Officer and his staff check the working of the Lessee and ensure that all sound commercial trees are felled by the Lessee as per terms of the North Andamans Agreement of Licence

Purchase of International Tractors by Forest Department, Andaman

3842. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Department, Andaman has recently purchased International tractors;

(b) if so, their number and cost;

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(c) whether the Tractor Engineer was opposed to the purchase of International tractors; and

(d) whether this purchase would not lead to loss on account of Caterpillar spares already in stock?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

नई दिल्ली में परिवार नियोजन प्रदर्शनी

३८४३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) फरवरी, मार्च, १९५६ में कास्टीट्यूशन क्लब, नई दिल्ली में की गई परिवार नियोजन प्रदर्शनी को कितने पुरुषों और स्त्रियों ने देखा,

(ख) भारत सरकार ने उस पर कुल कितना व्यय किया, और

(ग) भारत के अन्य प्रमुख नगरों में ऐसी प्रदर्शनियां करने के लिये कान मा कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) उस प्रदर्शनी को ८०००० ने अधिक व्यक्तियों ने देखा।

(ख) ३००० रुपये।

(ग) अप्रैल १९५८ के महीने में भी परिवार नियोजन प्रदर्शनी पुणजी दिल्ली के टाउन हॉल में लगाई गई थी। ऐसी प्रदर्शनी देश के विभिन्न नगरों में भी रखने का विचार है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये प्रदर्शो के चौदह अनिवार्य मंड बनाने का विचार है।

Hot-Line Crew Training Centre, Bangalore

3844. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the main functions

and other details of the Hot-Line Crew Training Centre, Bangalore (Mysore State)?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): The Hot-Line Training Centre at Bangalore established by the Government of India, in collaboration with the American TCM authorities, for training Indian linemen in 'Hot-Line' repairs and maintenance works of overhead power transmission and sub-transmission lines started functioning from 1st February, 1958. The trainees are drawn from various State Electricity Boards/Departments and major Private Electric Supply Undertakings in the Southern region.

The special tools, equipment and service vehicles required for the Training programme have been supplied by the American TCM authorities under an Operational Agreement between the Governments of India and the United States of America. The American authorities have also provided the services of training instructors, for a period of two years, for conducting the training courses.

Typical experimental lines comprising structures at various voltages have been erected at the training grounds attached to the Centre. In the beginning, the trainees are given lectures as well as demonstrations on the various techniques of line maintenance. This is followed by field training on the experimental lines, initially with the lines de-energised. After the Instructor is satisfied that the trainees have acquired sufficient proficiency and confidence, the experimental lines are energised at a nominal voltage of 13.2 KV, on which the various jobs are practised. During the last few weeks of the training course, the trainees carry out a few typical maintenance works on the high tension transmission lines actually in service in and around the Training Centre. The duration of the course for each batch is about six months.

Twenty-eight trainees deputed by the State Electricity Boards of Madras and Mysore, and the State Electricity Departments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have already completed their training at the Bangalore Centre during its first year of operation. Sixteen trainees from the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Department, Bombay State Electricity Board and Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. are at present undergoing training at Bangalore.

Books and Newspapers on Railway Stations

3845 { Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri U. C. Patnaik:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the names of companies which have been licensed to sell books and newspapers at different Railway stations in India at present

(b) the number of stalls established by each of these companies, and

(c) what is the procedure adopted in the grant of licences to sell books and newspapers at stations

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix VII, annexure No 116]

(c) After fixing a licence fee, either as a percentage on the gross turnover or as a lump sum amount, the Railway Administrations invite applications from firms or individuals who are already in the bookselling business and select a suitable contractor.

Overhead Bridges in Punjab

3846, Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of schemes recommended by the Punjab Government to

the Railway authorities for the construction of overhead bridges at various Stations during the year 1959-60;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes; and

(c) the decisions thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Three.

(b) and (c). Construction of road overbridges was recommended at the following places:—

(i) between Jullundur City and Jullundur Cantt Stations.

(ii) near Ludhiana Station

(iii) at the Ludhiana end of Rajpura Station

The acceptance of the Ministry of Transport and Communications to the drawings and estimates for item (i) is awaited. Revised drawings and estimates are under preparation for item (ii) and (iii) due to additions and alterations required by State P.W.D.

Theft of Electric Fittings on Eastern Railway

3847. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of electric fittings stolen from the passenger coaches of Eastern Railway in the month of January, 1959; and

(b) if so, in which division the largest number of thefts have taken place?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Rs. 49,310.

(b) The largest number of thefts took place in Asansol Division during January, 1959.

National Health

**384 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rami Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to his statement made in Lok Sabha on the 26th March, 1959, and state the progress made in setting up a high Power committee to enquire into the problems of national health?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): The Committee will be set up very shortly.

Linking of Places on Indo-Tibet Border by Telephone or Wireless

3849. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether there are any schemes to link places near the Indo-Tibet border, particularly in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with telephone or wireless?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Specific schemes for such facilities have not been formulated. Telephone facilities exist in some towns near the border in Punjab Circle. Any specific proposals will be examined on receipt.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

**3850. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Parulekar:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1186 on the 12th March, 1959 regarding Tungabhadra High Level Canal and state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to construct the main canal from head sluice upto Uravakonda cut;

(b) if so, what is the amount allotted for this part of the scheme for this year;

(c) who will be responsible for its construction; and

(d) what is the total estimated cost of this main canal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The main canal from head to Uravakonda cut forms part of Stage I of the Tugabhadra High Level Canal Scheme which the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have been authorised to take up for implementation subject to financial provisions that may be made available from year to year.

(b) A sum of Rs 50 lakhs has been provided for the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme for 1959-60 in the Andhra Pradesh Annual Plan and Rs 12 lakhs in the Mysore Plan. Allocation of funds between the various component parts of the project is the concern of the State Governments.

(c) As this work is common to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, it will be executed by the Tungabhadra Board

(d) Rs 12.95 crores, the outlay during Stage I being of the order of Rs 8.79 crores

Delhi Electricity Power Control Board

3851 Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of duties on the consumption of electricity imposed by the Corporation have not been approved by Government so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative

(b) The proposal is under examination

Howrah-Delhi Vestibuled Train

3852. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) on how many days, the 81 UP (Vestibuled tram) reached New Delhi from Howrah in time from October, 1958 to March, 1959;

(b) what is the maximum and minimum period of late running during these months; and

(c) the number of inward and outward passengers in this tram at Dhanbad Station since its stoppage at the said station from September, 1958 to March, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. 81 UP Howrah-New Delhi Airconditioned Express reached New Delhi right time on 15 out of 52 occasions during the period October, 1958 to March, 1959

(b) The maximum and minimum late arrivals at New Delhi station were 130 minutes and 5 minutes respectively during this period

(c) The number of inward and outward passengers booked to and from Dhanbad by 81 UP since its stoppage from 21-10-1958 upto 31-3-1959 were 605 and 783 respectively

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

3853 Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two medical research workers from a foreign University sought the assistance of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences to make investigation about Yoga specifically from the physiological point of view some time ago;

(b) if so, what facilities were provided by the Institute;

(c) whether the investigation has been completed;

(d) whether the Institute has been supplied with result of the investigation,

(e) whether the equipments and accessories with which investigations were carried are available here, and

(f) if so, whether Indian Research Workers have taken up the investigation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes

(b) The facilities available with the Neurophysiology Unit of the Indian Council of Medical Research which is working under the Professor of Physiology of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences were provided to the two research workers from abroad. A Research Fellow employed in this Unit was also deputed to assist them during their stay in India.

(c) and (d) The investigations carried out by these two workers were of a preliminary nature and will take some time to be completed. The two foreign scholars have promised to supply copies of their reports when ready.

(e) and (f) Yes. The equipments were handed over to the Indian Council of Medical Research who are continuing the investigation on their own.

Grants for Women's Hospitals in U.P.

3854. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether any grants have been given to the Uttar Pradesh Government for aiding Women's hospitals run by voluntary associations, and

(b) if so, what is the amount sanctioned during the last three years?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No grants have been given to the Uttar Pradesh Government for aiding Women's hospitals run by voluntary associations. However the following grants were sanctioned to Women's Hospitals run by

voluntary associations in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years:

	Rs	
Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad	2,00,000	1956-57
St. Catherine's Hospital Kanpur	7,780	1957-58
	15,000	1958-59
Vrindaban Mahila Chikitsalaya, Vrindaban	5,000	1957-58

Acquisition of Land in Delhi for Construction of Road

3855. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that land on the ring road belonging to the cultivators of village Naraina in the Union territory of Delhi has been acquired for the construction of a temporary road pending the completion of the railway bridge,

(b) if so, the quantum of land thus acquired,

(c) whether the owners of the land have been paid some compensation;

(d) if so, the total amount of compensation paid, and

(e) the basis on which this compensation has been paid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes

(b) 3.35 acres

(c) to (e) Compensation of Rs 585.24 nP for standing crop as fixed by the Land Acquire Collector Delhi has been paid. Award regarding compensation for use of land is awaited from him.

Dialling System for Trunk Telephones

3856. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dialling system for trunk telephone has been introduced;

(b) if so, the names of the cities between which this system has been introduced so far; and

(c) the names of the cities between which it will be introduced during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):
(a) A system of limited trunk dialling whereby the operator directly dials the distant end subscriber has been introduced on 26 routes with 79 circuits.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 117].

गाड़ियों के चलने में विलम्ब

३८५७. श्री भक्त बर्बन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली से कोटड्वार के बीच जो सीधे डिब्बे चलते हैं क्या उनके देर से पहुंचने की कोई शिकायतें सरकार को मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मार्च, १९५९ में ये डिब्बे किस-किस तारीख को अपने गन्तव्य स्थानों पर देरी से पहुंचे ;

(ग) उनके देर से पहुंचने के क्या कारण थे और वे कितनी देर से पहुंचे थे ; और

(घ) इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). दिल्ली और कोटड्वार के बीच तीन सीधे सवारी डिब्बे चलते हैं । इनमें से दो डिब्बे १ के० एन० अप सवारी गाड़ी से और बाकी एक ३ के० एन० अप सवारी गाड़ी से कोटड्वार पहुंचता है । बापसी में दो डिब्बे ४२ डाउन मसूरी एक्सप्रेस से और एक ३ एम० डी० सवारी गाड़ी से दिल्ली पहुंचता है । मार्च, १९५९ में ये गाड़ियां कितनी बार और कितनी देर से पहुंची इसका व्योरा नीचे दिया जा रहा है —

गाड़ी का न०	कोटड्वार पहुंचने में देरी			दिल्ली पहुंचने में देरी		
	१५ मिनट से कम	१६ से ३० मिनट	३० मिनट से अधिक	१५ मिनट से कम	१६ से ३० मिनट	३० मिनट से अधिक
१ के० एन०	४	९	८	—	—	—
३ के० एन०	—	५	१	—	—	—
४२ डाउन	—	—	—	४	१	—
३ एम० डी०	—	—	—	—	७	९

उपरोक्त सीधे डिब्बे तीन तीन गाड़ियों में लगाये जाते हैं । जब कोई गाड़ी देर से चलती है तो इसका दूसरी गाड़ियों से मेल नहीं होता, जिसकी वजह से सम्बन्धित सीधे

डिब्बे को उसके बाद वाली गाड़ी से मेलना पड़ता है । इस तरह वह डिब्बा रास्ते में रुक जाता है और गन्तव्य स्टेशन पर देर से पहुंचता है ।

इस बात का इन्वीजन करने के लिए कि ये सीबे डिब्बे निर्धारित गाड़ियों से ही भेजे जायें, १-४-५६ से मेद खेने वाली गाड़ियों के समय में अधिक अन्तर रखा गया है। इससे अप्रैल, १९५६ में (१-४-५६ तक) कुछ सुधार हुआ है।

Bridges on National Highway No 31

385a. Shri Bholanath Biswas:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bridge near Lahasanpur on National Highway No. 31 is in damaged condition for the last three years;

(b) whether the bridge is standing with the help of rope and wire; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to get the bridge repaired or replaced before the coming rainy season

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Presumably the Members are referring to the road bridge in mile 39 on National Highway No. 31 in Bihar. As a result of floods of 1954 and 1955, there was considerable scour near the abutments and also in the bed of the river on the downstream side, but necessary repairs were carried out to the bridge. Some of the tilted piles of the bridge have been held with guy ropes to hold them in position.

2. The Government of India have accepted the necessity of providing a new bridge in replacement of the existing weak and damaged bridge and necessary provision has been made in the current five year plan for National Highways as now recast. The bridge work would be sanctioned on receipt of detailed estimate and plans from the State Government. In the meantime, the State Government have been requested to keep the existing bridge safe for traffic till the new bridge is constructed.

रिहंद बांध नियंत्रण बोर्ड

३८५६. श्री सरजू पांडे: क्या सिंचाई और बिजुई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिहंद बांध नियंत्रण बोर्ड की एक बैठक हाल ही में पिपरी में हुई थी,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि भी इस बैठक में शामिल हुये थे, और

(ग) उक्त बैठक में क्या निर्णय किये गये?

सिंचाई तथा बिजुई उपमंत्री (श्री हाजी): (क) उत्तर हा में है।

(ख) उत्तर हा में है।

(ग) रोज के प्रशासनिक मामलो के अलावा रिहंद बांध नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने २१ मार्च १९५६ की अपनी पिछली बैठक में रिहंद परियोजना के लिये पारेषण पथो (ट्रान्समिशन लाइन्स) को तैयार करने के लिये एक समन्वित कार्यक्रम (कोऑर्डिनेटेड प्रोग्राम) बनाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया और निश्चय किया कि पारेषण पथो को तैयार करने का काम अभी केवल पिपरी-मिर्जापुर-मुगलसराय त्रिकोण (ट्राइंगल) तक ही सीमित रखा जाये।

बोर्ड ने यह भी निश्चय किया कि पिपरी-मिर्जापुर-मुगलसराय त्रिकोण के बाहर के बर्मल केन्ट्रों को रिहंद से मिलाने के लिये पारेषण पथो को तैयार करने के काम की आर्थिक पहलू से जाच की जाय।

यह भी निश्चय किया गया कि जिस अवधि में बीनी की मिलें चालू नहीं रहतीं उस समय वहां से प्राप्त होने वाली बिजली का सदुपयोग करने के उपायो का पता लगाने के लिये अध्ययन किये जायें।

Bridge on National Highway No 31

3360. { Shri Bhoja Nath Biswas:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether a bridge is being constructed across Mahananda river at Denghra Ghat on National Highway No 31,

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the said bridge and how much amount has been spent during the last three years, and

(c) when the construction work of the bridge is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs 51,85,100 and Rs 2,62,938 (for collection of some material etc) respectively.

(c) The construction of the bridge will take about 3 years after the date of its commencement, which is likely to be towards the end of this year

Cotton Extension Scheme for Manipur

3361. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme for cotton extension in Manipur, and

(b) whether any provision has been made for the purpose for the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Detention of Trains on Eastern Railway

3362 Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is widespread discontent among the

passengers of New Chord line and Main line between Howrah and Burdwan and between Burdwan and Asansol for changing various trains from 1st April, 1959 on the Eastern Railway,

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been detention of trains on several occasions by the passengers on these lines in April, 1959,

(c) if so, how many times, and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to prevent this sort of detention and to remove the grievances?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No

(b) and (c) Yes on six occasions

(d) Grievances have been looked into and removed wherever justified and feasible Law and order question has also been brought to the notice of the State Government.

Industrial Estates

3363 Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state

(a) the names of the Community Development Blocks which have been selected for establishing Industrial Estates during the Second Five Year Plan period, State-wise, and

(b) the amount to be spent in each one of them?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement showing the names of 20 Blocks selected for the purpose is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix VII, annexure No 118]

(b) Rs 2 to 3 lakhs per estate

Pilot Project for Industry

3364. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the number of Pilot Projects for Industries to be started during the Second Five Year Plan Period State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

B. S. Murthy: 28. A statement showing the State-wise allocation of Pilot Projects (Cottage and Small Scale Industries) for the Second Plan Period is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No 119.]

Jeeps in N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks

3865, Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jeeps allotted to the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks in the years 1952 to 1959 State-wise and block-wise;

(b) the total number of jeeps that have been withdrawn as a consequence of the recommendations of the Committee on Plan Projects State-wise and Block-wise during 1958 and their value, and

(c) the use that will be made of these surplus jeeps?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). A statement showing the total number of jeeps (including Cargo personnel Carrier and Station Wagons) supplied to National Extension Service Blocks and Community Development Blocks in the years 1952-58, State-wise and Block-wise and found surplus for withdrawal as a consequence of the Committee on Plan Project, is laid on the Table [See Appendix VII, annexure No 120] The basis for supply is as follows—

(1) C. D Blocks of 1952 series—
4 jeeps for each Block

(2) C D Blocks of 1953-55 series—
2 jeeps for each block.

(3) NES & C. D Blocks of 1956-58 series—1 jeep for each block

(4) Multi-purpose Blocks—2 jeeps for each block.

Each jeep costs about Rs. 14000.

(c) The number of jeeps found surplus for withdrawal would be utilised for the blocks to be opened in future. In addition to the above, each District in the State would be supplied one vehicle each to be utilised by the District Officers for supervisory work of the Community Development Programme.

Panchganga Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.

3866, Shri Asmar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction work of Panchganga Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited in Bombay State has been completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that after completion of work the mill have not gone into production;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) when production will be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) After completion of installation, the Panchganga Co-operative Sugar Mills in Bombay went into trial production for 20 days from 20-3-1959 to 8-4-1959. It will resume crushing in 1959-60 season.

Bund Scheme in Himachal Pradesh

**3867 { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what steps Government have taken so far to propagate and implement the Bund Scheme for cultivation in hill areas of Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A scheme for taking soil conservation and land development measures on Agricultural lands, which includes the construction

of bunds, has been put into operation. The survey work is now going on.

डाक तथा तार के कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

३८६८. श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून में डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के निवास के लिये क्वार्टर बनाने के हेतु कुछ समय पहले कुछ भूमि ली गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस भूमि पर क्वार्टर बनाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) इन क्वार्टरों को बनाने में अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) अधिक से अधिक कितनी देर तक ये क्वार्टर बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० चाटल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय लोक-निर्माण-विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तावित क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के बारे में प्राथमिक योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(ग) उक्त प्राथमिक योजनाओं के मंजूर होने और तत्संबंधी प्राक्कलनों के तैयार होने पर ही पूरे खर्च का अनुमान लगाया जा सकेगा ।

(घ) इस काम को चालू वर्ष में ही पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है । सम्भव है कि चालू योजनाकाल के अन्त तक ही यह समाप्त हो जाय ।

Service Rules for Central Engineering Service (Roads)

3869. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Roads Wing of the Department of

Transport started direct recruitment to the Central Engineering Service (Roads) through the combined Engineering Service Examination by U.P.S.C. since 1954 but no service rules have so far been gazetted for the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The draft Recruitment Rules for the Class I Engineering Service of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Department of Transport (Road Wing) which were prepared in 1954 provide inter alia for recruitment by competitive examination/promotion/transfer. Accordingly direct recruitment to the Service by competitive examination started in 1956 when three candidates were recruited through the Union Public Service Commission on the results of the combined Engineering Services Examination, 1954.

The rules are under the scrutiny of the Union Public Service Commission and they will be gazetted when the approval of the Commission is received.

Picnic Spot in Najafgarh Block (Delhi)

3870. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to turn the vast low lying area called the 'Jheel' in Najafgarh block into a picnic spot;

(b) if so, at what stage the scheme is; and

(c) the main feature of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

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

Flood Control in Punjab

3871. Shri Daijit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a reduction proposal under consideration of Government in the flood control allocation made to the Punjab State during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the original allocation and the allocation proposed to be reduced?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Bathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The original allocation for the Punjab was Rs. 4 crores. The revised allocation of funds to State Governments is being worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Cambay Port

3872. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the latest position regarding development of Cambay port in Bombay State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The latest position of development of Cambay Port is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 121.]

Cotton Extension Schemes for Punjab

3873. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what amount was sanctioned for undertaking cotton extension schemes in Punjab in 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) in which parts of Punjab these schemes were implemented;

(c) whether any loan was advanced to the Punjab Government in 1957-58 and 1958-59 for purchase of improved cotton seeds;

(d) if so, the amount advanced; and

(e) what are the achievements of these schemes in Punjab so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 64,265 and Rs. 78,740 during 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

(b) Districts of Amritsar, Jullundur, Patiala, Hissar, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Sangrur, Rohtak, Karnal, Gurgaon, and Bhatinda.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

	Area covered (acres)	Additional production expected (bales)
Use of improved seed	943,750	62,917
Manuring	87,178	17,436
Adoption of improved cultural practices and plant protection measures	1,053,000	14,046
TOTAL	2,083,928	94,393

उदयपुर-हिम्मतनगर रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

३८७४. श्री भोगजी भाई : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उदयपुर से हिम्मतनगर तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिये दो भिन्न-भिन्न मार्गों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कौन से मार्ग के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार सरकार ने रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का निश्चय किया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी):

(क) जी हाँ, उदयपुर-सालोद और उदयपुर-हिम्मतनगर इन दो रास्तों का सर्वे किया गया था ।

(ख) उदयपुर-हिममतनगर रास्ते को मंजूर कर लिया गया है। इस लाइन के अन्तिम मार्ग-निर्धारण सर्वे (final location survey) की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। जब तक यह सर्वे पूरा नहीं हो जाता, तब तक अन्तिम रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि लाइन का रास्ता क्या होगा।

रेलवे भाड़ा

३८७५. श्री भ० बी० सिन्घ : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अप्रैल, १९५९ में मक्का (जोधड़ी) जो कि एक मोटा घनाज है, को रेलवे भाड़े की सामान्य सूची में निकाल दिया गया है और तेल के बीजों में सम्मिलित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी):

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) मवाल नहीं उटना।

Train halts

3876. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3054, dated the 15th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the period during which the Bombay-Madras and Madras-Bombay Expresses were halting at Muddanur, Kamalapuram, Tadpatri and Kosgi;

(b) the year in which the Madras-Bombay line was laid and the year in which the Express Train was introduced;

(c) the standard or rate of traffic necessary for the traffic justification for halting the Express Trains at a station; and

(d) the rate of traffic during the years from 1940 to 1958 at the stations mentioned in part (a) above?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Madras-Bombay Expresses have been stopping at Muddanuru, Kamalapuram, Tadpatri and Kosgi during the period from 1-3-1930 to 31-3-1959.

(b) The Bombay-Madras line was laid in stages between 1858 and 1871. The present Madras-Bombay Expresses were running as Madras-Bombay Fast passenger trains from 1-12-1921 to 28-2-1930. These trains were converted into Express trains with effect from 1-3-1930.

(c) For providing halts to Mail/Express trains at the stations, no norms have been prescribed to cover all cases. Each case has to be decided on its merits. However, the quantum of long distance traffic dealt with at a station and its comparative importance vis-a-vis other stations on the section are inter alia the important factors taken into consideration for providing halts of Mail and Express trains.

At the 6th Meeting of the Zonal Time Table Committee of the Southern Railway held on the 8th and 9th January, 1959, the Committee unanimously recommended that the halts for Mail and Expresses should be reviewed and continued only if the long distance passenger traffic dealt with for distances over 150 miles was not less than 6 per day by the trains concerned. As the traffic dealt with at Muddanuru, Kamalapuram, Tadpatri and Kosgi by Nos 11 and 12 Bombay-Madras Expresses was much less than 6 per day the halts of these trains were deleted with effect from 1-4-1959. This was also in consonance with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee to speed up the mail and express trains.

(d) The figures of traffic dealt with at Muddanuru, Kamalapuram, Tadpatri and Kosgi by Nos. 11 and 12 Bombay-Madras Expresses during the years 1940 to 1957 are not available. The details of daily average number of passengers booked for distances over 150 miles by Nos. 11 and

12 Bombay-Madras Expresses at these stations during the year 1958 are furnished below:—

No. 11 Bombay-Madras Express:

Kosgi.	0.3
Tadpatri.	3.0
Muddanuru.	2.0
Kamalapuram.	0.3

No 12 Madras-Bombay Express.

Kamalapuram	0.3
Muddanuru	0.1
Tadpatri	1.0
Kosgi	1.0

Training in Nursing for Nepalese Girls

3877 Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nepalese girls who have come to India for training in Nursing sponsored by World Health Organisation; and

(b) who is to bear the expenses of the training?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Eleven Nepalese Nurses have come for training in Midwifery course at the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi

(b) World Health Organisation.

Reduction in Rank of Staff on Northern Railway

3878 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of cases on the Northern Railway in which persons have been reduced in ranks without issuing any charge and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b).

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Agricultural Farms in Himachal Pradesh

3879 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Agriculture farms started at present which are being run by the Himachal Pradesh Administration; and

(b) the annual average production of these farms?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Nineteen.

(b) Owing to the destruction of records in a fire in May, 1957, figures for the annual average production up-to 1956-57 are not available. The total production of cereals in the thirteen farms run during 1957-58 was, however, 3,596 maunds. Figures for the year 1958-59 are not yet available

Cadastral Survey in Punjab

3880. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab have undertaken the cadastral survey of the hilly area of the State;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance given by the Centre for this purpose during 1958 to the State; and

(c) the amount of money likely to be given to Punjab State during 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No proposal for the cadastral survey of the hilly area of Punjab State has so far been received from the State Government for financial assistance from the Government of India.

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

Soil Conservation in Punjab

3881. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of money allotted to the Punjab State for soil conservation in the State for the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A sum of Rs 11.89 lakhs has been allotted for Soil Conservation Schemes during 1959-60.

Committee regarding fixing Standards of Accounts in Head Post Offices and R.M.S. Offices

3882. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the Committee headed by Shri Madan Kishore regarding fixing standards for accounts in Head Post Offices and R.M.S. Offices,

(b) if so, what recommendations have been implemented, and

(c) whether Government would state the experience gained in the implementation of the recommendations?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) Orders have not yet issued for implementing the Report which is still under detailed examination.

Strike at Bhilai Marshalling Yard

3883. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether 5,000 labourers working on Bhilai Marshalling Yard went on strike on the 15th April, 1959,

(b) the nature of their demands and reasons for the strike, and

(c) whether 180 contractors of the South-Eastern Railway also went on strike?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawar Khan): (a) No labourers working in Bhilai Yard or elsewhere under the control of the South Eastern Railway went on strike on 13th April, 1959 or near-about.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Contractors working on the construction projects mostly stopped work on 13th and 14th April, which incidentally happened to be holidays observed by labour in connection with Baisakhi.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**REPORT OF RMS COMMITTEE**

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the RMS Committee, 1958 [Placed in Library See No LT-1400/59]

RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND LICENSING) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, a copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No GSR 510 dated the 22nd April, 1959 [Placed in Library See No LT-1401/59]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:

(1) GSR No 451 dated the 18th April, 1958, making certain

further amendments to the West Bengal Rice (Movement control) Order, 1958

- (ii) G.S.R. No. 452 dated the 21st April, 1959
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 504 dated the 25th April, 1959 making certain amendment to the Delhi Wheat (Export control) Order, 1959 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1402/59].

1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th April, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

DIRECTIONS ISSUED BY THE SPEAKER UNDER THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of Direction No 101A and an amendment to Direction No 59 issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

12-02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha.—

- (1) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th April, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd April, 1959'
- (2) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill,

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

HUNGER STRIKE UNDERTAKEN BY SOME WORKERS OF THE AJUDHIA TEXTILE MILLS, DELHI IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR DEMANDS.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk). Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the hon Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon.—

Hunger strike undertaken by some workers of the Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi in connection with their demands

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, Shri Brahm Prakash, M.P., met the Labour Minister on the 9th April, 1959, along with the General Secretary and four other office-bearers of the Textile Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Delhi, and handed over to him a representation concerning grievances of the workers of the Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi. They were informed that necessary action would be taken urgently in consultation with the authorities concerned

Shri Brahm Prakash, M.P. and Sucheta Kripalani, M.P., met me along with six representatives of the Textile Mill Mazdoor Sangh on 23rd April 1959. The General Manager of the Ajudhia Textile Mills was also invited at this meeting

strikes was uncalled for; otherwise also it should not be used as a weapon to get grievances redressed.

12-57 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 4th May will consist of—

Consideration of any part-discussed item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.

Discussion and voting of Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1955-56

Discussion on the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April 1957 to March 1958 laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1959, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education.

Discussion and voting of Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1959-60.

Consideration of a motion for reference of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959 to Joint Committee.

Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:

Cost and Works Accountants Bill.

Census (Amendment) Bill.

Discussion on the Eighth Report of the Union Public Service Commission laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1958, on a motion to be moved by the Minister

of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Discussion on the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, 1956-57, on a motion to be moved by Shri Shradhdhakar Supakar and others on 5th May at 4 P.M.

The following items of business will also be taken up if time permits:

Consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill.

Consideration and passing of the Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Ferose Gandhi (Rae Bareilly): May I know whether the UPSC's Report on the Vivian Bose Commission will be laid on the Table of the House before the House adjourns on the 8th May? He said something about the UPSC Report. Is that Report the one which will be discussed or some other Report?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is something different. It is something old. Our hon. friend is referring to something very new. I am not in a position to say whether it will be laid on the Table of the House—of course; it will be laid on the Table of the House, but whether it will be laid during this Session or during the next Session I cannot definitely say.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Or not at all

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I enquire whether the House is going to adjourn on the 8th May?

Mr. Speaker: That is the time fixed for it.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): The report of the UPSC, I think has practically come out in the newspapers. So, I think the House also should be taken into confidence and the report should be placed before the House before it adjourns.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: These days many things are appearing in

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:]
the newspapers which, later on, are
not found to be absolutely correct.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, you as the
custodian of the privileges and the
rights of the House should take up
the matter with the Government.
When the matter has gone out to the
Press, why should the House be de-
nied the opportunity of seeing the
thing?

Shri Ferose Gandhi: He says that
many things appear in the Press which
are not correct. Is he in a position to
say that whatever has appeared in
the Press is not correct?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Not
that particular thing, but generally
many things, as my hon. friend knows,
better, have not proved to be ab-
solutely correct; which have appeared
in the newspapers.

Shri Tyagi: It is a matter which
deserves your special attention.
Papers about matter, which the Gov-
ernment refuse to lay on the Table
of the House should not be allowed
to go into the Press, and not laid on
the Table, first. My reason is, in the
past, the Government has been first
taking the House into confidence and
then the press. Now, the system
seems to have been changed. I want
it to be enquired into as to which was
the agency which gave this informa-
tion to the press, was it the U.P.S.C. or
the Home Ministry's office or which-
ever office it was. I think it is a
violation of a privilege of this House.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Obvious-
ly, so far as the Government is con-
cerned, Government has not handed
over this to the press. In certain
sections of the press this thing has
appeared. As the hon. Member has
suggested, an enquiry should be made
as to how this has leaked out.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): In view of the
fact that the hon. Minister could not
have had an opportunity of enquiring
into this matter, I do not think it
would be proper for him to say that
it could not have been released from

Government sources. Apart from
that, there is another question. Re-
peatedly, I think, the hon. Home
Minister gave an assurance to Parlia-
ment that at the earliest possible op-
portunity, this report would be placed
on the Table of the House. In fact,
enquiries were made. A debate was
asked for also by several Members in
this House as well as in the other.
Then, we were told, this was going to
be sent to the U.P.S.C. There was so
much impatience over that also in
certain sections of the House. After
it has come back from the U.P.S.C.,
if they are going to take some time
in order to take a Cabinet decision
whether it is going to be placed on
the Table of the House during this
session or not, it would create the im-
pression that the Government might
possibly be causing delay unneces-
sarily.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I shall
make a statement about this on Mon-
day next.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is a question of
privilege of the House to have the re-
port at the earliest opportunity.
Whether previous publication in the
papers is a breach of privilege, it is
for you to decide. I think the House
should be given an opportunity to
have the report before the House ad-
journs.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: The hon. Minis-
ter must withdraw his remark when
he said that the report which is pub-
lished is not correct. He must with-
draw, because he is not in a position
to say anything.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I said
some things which appear in the press
are not always correct.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: You must
withdraw the remark. You are not in
a position to say anything.

Mr. Speaker: It is true that there
are reports. I am anxious and all
hon. Members are anxious that when
parliament is in session, no matter of
policy should be announced by any
minister except in this House, out-

side, whether as a matter of policy, in a speech or even in a press conference. I have been noticing it. The first offender, to my recollection, is Shri Tyagi. He made a statement a number of years ago as Deputy Minister, in Bombay. That was brought to my notice.

Shri Tyagi: I beg your pardon: I was never a Deputy Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. He was a Minister. But, if he had been a Deputy Minister, it could have been excused. But, as a Minister, he ought not to have made the statement. When it was brought to my notice I requested all hon. Members who are Ministers not to make statements outside. When this House is in session, matters of policy must first be communicated to this House and thereafter through other sources. Therefore it is a matter of regret that important matters like the L.I.C. report should have been noticed in the newspapers before the report is presented to this House. Again and again, questions are put and the Government answers the questions by saying that the report has no doubt been received, but it is under consideration. But, before it is ultimately brought to this House, every person other than a Member of this House seems to know it. It is rather unfortunate. I do wish that it should be rigorously taken note of that no statement shall be made by any Minister outside this House. Otherwise, this House would become only a rubber-stamp for anything that is happening elsewhere.

Hon. Ministers must treat this House with greater respect and not allow others to know before this House knows.

Shri Purush Chandra: Will you kindly consider requesting the Minister to withdraw the remark which he made?

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned. The hon. Minister says that it might not have been released to the press.

Therefore, if it has not been released to the press, it is only something which have been imagined by the press.

Shri Tyagi: I want to draw attention to one fact. I am quite sure it is not deliberately released by the Government as such. It has only leaked out. That is a greater risk because the whole security of India is at risk if things are allowed to leak out like that. That is more important. I am more concerned if it has leaked out rather than if it had been given deliberately.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; Bills to be introduced.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I introduce the Bill.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Regarding this report of the Business Advisory Committee, may I submit, Sir, I had given notice of a motion concerning Tibet that the Prime Minister's statement thereon be taken into consideration. I learn that the other House is debating the whole issue. Why this House should not get

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Khadihar]

an opportunity, I am surprised. There is no inclusion of my motion. Is it under consideration? Then, I have nothing to say.

Mr. Speaker: I shall look into it. We shall ascertain the views of the hon. Minister on this. He is not here.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I shall ascertain the views of the Prime Minister. I have told my hon. friend also in the lobby when he mentioned this. I shall bring this to the notice of the Prime Minister when he comes here. Then alone, I can say.

Shri Khadihar: The other House is discussing. We are equally responsible, if not more.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will consider. I shall also consider this matter. The hon. Prime Minister did not make this elaborate statement in that House. It is only in this House that he made the elaborate statement. Therefore, that House evidently wanted an opportunity to discuss. Shall we go on discussing it here because that House can say, make another statement here, a copy of what has been said. Anyhow, I shall consider if there is really any fresh matter. I shall also ascertain the views of the Prime Minister. If there is something more that has to be discussed in this House, certainly I will allow an opportunity.

Shri Khadihar: We only casually discussed it. As they are discussing in full, let us have a discussion only on any specific issue.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I shall bring it to the notice of the Prime Minister when he comes.

12:15 hrs.

BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) (DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by

Shri B. R. Bhagat on the 30th April, 1959, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

Shri Bhagat, who was in possession of the House, may continue his speech.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Speaker, yesterday, when the House rose, I was trying to allay some of the misapprehensions of the Members regarding the position of Delhi as the pre-eminent centre of commerce and trade, particularly, distribution trade. I said that this point was very carefully considered when a special concession was given under the Central Sales Tax Act so far as the rates in Delhi are concerned. The rate of Central Sales Tax was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent instead of the All-India rate of 1 per cent. The House will very well appreciate that the bulk of trade in Delhi is distribution trade, that is, goods are imported and then, they are exported out of Delhi. If sales tax assessed is any indication, the quantum on the basis of Rs. 1.3 crores collection of sales tax is on a turn over of Rs. 200 crores as against Rs. 2 crores internal sales tax under this legislation on a turn over of Rs. 50 to 60 crores. This will amply show that Delhi's trade is largely, that is, Rs. 200 crores out of Rs. 250 crores, re-export. This is why Delhi is favourably treated. That is, instead of 1 per cent., $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. tax is levied. So, Delhi's position as a distribution centre is very well taken care of, and it is in no way jeopardised by this Bill. I hope that the Members from Delhi will not harbour any such feeling that as a result of this legislation, Delhi's trade would be hampered.

Another point that was raised by some hon. Members was about the various rates proposed in this Bill. As I explained yesterday, the Bill as it stands does not seek to levy a multi-point tax. That point should be very well borne in mind. The scheme of sales tax in Delhi is that

it is a single-point tax. In this Bill, we only want to take power, if the House agrees, to determine the point of tax; it may be the first point, or the last point, which it is at present; that would be according to the convenience of trade. So, that does not make Delhi sales tax a multi-point sales tax. It is primarily a single-point sales tax.

But we have various categories of goods; that is, in Schedule I, there are certain goods which are taxed at present at 8½ per cent. These are generally the goods which are described as luxury goods; and the State Finance Ministers and the Central Finance Minister have agreed at a conference that such goods which are usually consumed by what I described yesterday as the affluent section of the society, to which my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma took serious objection,—all the same, these are goods which are consumed by certain sections of the society which are better off—should be taxed at a more or less uniform rate of 7 per cent. Most of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Orissa and Himachal Pradesh have implemented this decision, and they are levying 7 per cent. tax on such goods.

Hon. Members have asked what the list of the goods would be. Some of them have made various suggestions. We are taking powers to make additions or subtractions in that list, and certainly, when the list is finally drawn up, the suggestions made by hon. Members will be borne in mind. But, at present, we have accepted the list of fifteen commodities; these commodities are quite well known, and this matter has been discussed by the various State Finance Ministers, and others' opinions have also been taken into consideration. I think that these fifteen goods would be there. If there would be any more additions or subtractions, that can be taken care of later on, but certainly, the suggestions which hon. Members have made will be borne in mind.

Then, a point was made very eloquently by some hon. Members opposite, why we are raising the present levy of tax on goods, in the third category, that is, on 'all other goods', on which a tax of 3½ per cent. is levied at present. As far as this category is concerned, in the neighbouring States, the rate is more or less 4 per cent. In Punjab it is 4 per cent; in U.P. it is 1·56, but U.P. has a multipoint tax; so, it may come to 3·2 per cent. If there are, on an average, two transactions, but if there are more than two transactions, it will be about 5 per cent. So, although the rate in U.P. is 1·9/16 per cent. multi-point tax, yet, in effect it comes to more than 4 per cent. Punjab has 4 per cent; if Delhi has a lower tax, firstly, it does not fit in with the a l-India scheme that we want to evolve, that is, the principle of uniformity which we are trying to achieve in our structure of sales tax; and secondly, while, on the one hand, we want to maintain the commercial importance of Delhi, yet on the other hand, we want to maintain it as a co-prosperity area and not as Delhi growing at the cost of the neighbouring markets. Already, some Members from Punjab have raised this point, and they have said that already, because of concessions having been given to Delhi, the markets nearabout Delhi like Meerut or Rohtak or other places are languishing and suffering. We do not want to make this discrimination. This is not desirable from the national point of view.

As I said, this Bill will protect Delhi's pre-eminent position as a trading or distribution centre, because the bulk of the trade, that is Rs. 200 crores out of Rs. 250 crores, is taken care of by the Central Sales Tax Act which levies 50 per cent. less duty on the goods that go out.

The hon. Member, Shri V. P. Nayar, very eloquently, but irrelevantly, spoke about the newspapers. I remember the point that he made . . .

Shri V. P. Nayar (Gullon): I protest. If I was irrelevant, there was the

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Chair to pull me up. If the hon. Minister says that I was irrelevant, the whole of my speech having come in the records, it is an aspersion on the Chair which has permitted me to speak.

The hon. Minister says that yesterday, I was irrelevant. At every stage, the Chair must have looked into it, and if I was irrelevant, then it was natural for me to expect that the Chair would pull me up. The hon. Minister is indirectly casting an aspersion on the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: There is no aspersion on the Chair. Sometimes, the Chair merely to avoid any more trouble in the House, may allow the hon. Member to go on saying what he wants to, so that he may exhaust himself in a couple of minutes. It is always open to the other side to say that all that the hon. Member said was irrelevant, and there was absolutely nothing arising out of it. Let it not be understood that merely because I kept quiet or whoever presided here did not say that it was irrelevant, on that ground alone, it becomes relevant.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There might be two types or irrelevancies. One is that because of lack of understanding it may be considered to be irrelevant. If that is so, I agree.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: The hon. Member seems to be too technical about these things. I was only going to point out that this particular matter about newspapers does not arise here, because in Entry 92 in List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, newspapers come within the Union List. This is a Bill which seeks to amend a State Sales Tax Act; so, if we have to bring in newspapers for levying sales tax on them, then we shall have to undertake a separate legislation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Not necessarily.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It is so. That was saying that though the hon. Mem-

ber might have been very eloquent yesterday, yet he was not very relevant, so far as the subject-matter of the Bill was concerned. Also, it involves a question of discrimination, because if we levy sales tax under this Bill, then it would mean that all newspapers which are produced in Delhi would be subject to sales tax while all newspapers produced out of Delhi would not be subject to it. So, it would involve an element of discrimination. But I maintain this point, and I want to emphasise it, that for levying sales tax on newspapers, we shall have to bring in an all-India legislation which will have to be enacted here and not in the States.

So, the point raised has not much substance in it, because no sales tax has ever been levied under this Act. The only position under this Bill and the other Sales Tax Act is that Delhi being a Union Territory, sales tax can be levied here, but our intention is not to levy sales tax on newspapers, because in no other State is sales tax levied on newspapers. So, the point made by the hon. Member does not have much relevance.

The third point that was made was about the turnover. Some hon. Member said that the Lokanathan Committee suggested a higher turnover limit. There is also an amendment in this connection, which the House will discuss later on. Hon. Members made the point that instead of Rs. 10,000 it should be Rs. 30,000. In this connection I would like to correct the impression I gave yesterday about this, because I said that the limit for import was Rs. 25,000 which is not correct. The position today is that the minimum taxable turnover in Delhi, so far as imports are concerned or manufacture is concerned, is Rs. 10,000, and for the re-sale of goods, i.e., for all those dealers who deal in these goods, it is Rs. 30,000. We are not seeking to amend either the taxable limit of Rs. 10,000 for imports or Rs. 30,000 for others. What we are trying to care of is this. A composite dealer who is

both a dealer and an importer, which most of the business people here are, would, under the present arrangement, be able to escape the tax if his limit is Rs. 29,900 instead of Rs. 30,000 for one category and Rs. 9,900 instead of Rs. 10,000 for the other, because we cannot mix up the two and he will escape both although in effect his total turnover would be very much over Rs. 30,000. So, we are only trying to prevent that loophole. We are not trying to amend either the limit of Rs. 10,000 or that of Rs. 30,000. So, the point that we should change the minimum taxable turnover is hardly of substance.

Some hon. Members discussed the sales tax administration in Delhi, and said that enormous power is being given to the sales tax authorities and others. They particularly objected to the power being given to the sales tax officer or the Commissioner for impounding books. They said it would be an instrument of harassment. I certainly sympathise with the hon. Members who want to plug any loopholes or want to prevent any undue harassment, and every effort should be made towards that end, whether through legislative measures or administrative efficiency or, more so, through public opinion or public agitation. I entirely agree, but I want to submit that the powers proposed to be given to the sales tax authorities here are not extraordinary. They are the powers which are given in every State where sales tax is levied. No extraordinary or additional power is sought to be given.

For example, it was said that the books could be kept for indefinitely long periods. It cannot be done because the officer can keep it only for 30 days. There is a proviso that for keeping it for more than one month, he has to take the written permission of the Commissioner of Sales Tax. So, we have taken ample measures so that on the one hand we are armed with adequate powers for the efficient and smooth administration of the sales tax, and on the other hand, the powers are not such as can be described as extraordinary or which

may turn out to be an engine of harassment. Whatever harassment there may be, we have to prevent it, but the measures will have to be different from suggesting amendments here.

Then, a small point was made about making the person who wants to escape the law of sales tax to prove that he is not liable to pay the tax. It was suggested that this power should not be there. It was said that it would tend to make it multi-point sales tax, and not a single-point sales tax. I submit that the two are not related. Firstly, the whole scheme is single-point, secondly, it is just the same pattern which finds a place in all the States where sales tax is imposed, because where a certain assessee claims that he is not liable to pay any tax, that no tax is due from him, it should be his responsibility to prove that he is not liable to tax. That is the only point, and it is not related to the question whether the tax is multi-point or single-point.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the clauses.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Amendment of section 26).

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

Page 7,—

for clause 16, substitute—

"16 Amendment of section 26.—
In section 26 of the principal Act,—

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

(i) in sub-section (3), clauses (a), (aa) and (c) shall be omitted;

(ii) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

“(4) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following.”

Mr. Speaker: This is a normal provision with respect to delegated legislation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: This is one of the amendments to which reference was made yesterday and the hon. Minister said that it was in the usual form, but may I request you to kindly read it, because there is “for” after “laid”. It is not like “prayed for”, it is “laid”. I was unable to understand the significance of the word “for”. Laid for 30 days—what does it signify?

Mr. Speaker: From the date it is laid on the Table, that is the period.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does it read well?

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise, it will mean that only 30 days after the framing of the rules, they have to be passed. There is article 123 in the Constitution itself relating to ordinances. Let me see.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Laid within 30 days.

Mr. Speaker: It is not laid within 30 days. It must be on the Table of the House for not less than 30 days.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That means after 30 days, they can take it away.

Mr. Speaker: After 30 days they automatically become valid. As soon as the rules are framed, they get validity. They can be modified during the 30 days.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Very correct. But what do we mean by saying ‘laid’ for 30 days?

Mr. Speaker: It means continue to be laid.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It will be continuously on the Table for 30 days?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: On the 31st day it will be removed. If you are satisfied, I will not press this point.

Mr. Speaker: I am looking into it. Let us be precise. We have got a clue under rule 234 relating to laying of rules relating to subordinate legislation. It is stated therein:

“Where a regulation, rule, sub-rule, bye-law etc. framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, the period specified in the Constitution or the relevant Act for which it is required to be laid shall be completed before the House is adjourned *sine die*....”

Shri V. P. Nayar: They have taken ‘for’ from that and made it a misfit.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7,—

for clause 16, substitute—

‘16. Amendment of section 26.—In Section 26 of the principal Act,—

(1) in sub-section (2) clauses (a), (aa) and (c) shall be omitted;

(ii) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(4) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than thirty days before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment No. 1 to clause 16 is barred.

The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17, 18 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Before the Bill is finally passed, may I know from the Minister if the Delhi Advisory Committee was consulted before and after the formulation of this Bill, and if so, what were their reactions?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: According to the normal procedure, the Advisory Committee was apprised of these proposals.

Shri Vajpayee: My question was what were their reactions.

Mr. Speaker: Were they specifically consulted on this matter and their reactions obtained?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Advisory Committee is not a statutory committee. But the Home Minister mentioned these proposals to them. The Advisory Committee does not deal with taxation measures, although financial accounts and other things are placed before it. But the Committee does not deal with any financial proposals. According to the information I tried to gather, the Home Minister mentioned this to the Advisory Committee. That was why I used the word 'apprised'.

Shri V. P. Nayar: This point was specifically raised yesterday. When I was speaking, I submitted that this seemed to be something like a violation of the principle of no taxation without representation. I also said that probably no interests would have been consulted. I wanted to know, if that was incorrect, who were the interests consulted. I specifically asked it. The hon. Minister did not answer that point. That was the reason why Shri Vajpayee has again raised it.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it now by saying that the Committee was informally consulted, that it was not obligatory on Government to consult it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Consulted, but informed. The two are different.

Mr. Speaker: Because they have no statutory right.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12-46 hrs.

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Bill, 1948."

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

sation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration".

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is the time allotted to this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So many speakers are there.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is not a matter of very great pleasure to me to introduce this Bill. I believe I will be failing in my duty, both to the taxpayer and to the displaced persons. If I had not brought this measure before the House.

In 1954, when the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act was passed, there was a specific provision under section 21 that any sum payable to the Government or to the Custodian in respect of any evacuee property under any agreement, express or implied, lease or other document and so on and so forth, and any sum payable to the Government in respect of any property in the compensation pool may be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue. But under section 30, another provision was inserted to the effect that a displaced person could have a demand notice served on him and attachment could be ordered but he could not be arrested. That provision was inserted five years ago under section 30 of that Act.

Now we have to take into consideration what is the necessity today of my coming before the House and requesting the House to arm me with powers to have arrested a DP—I happen to be one of them, and I happen to be their Minister—to resort to this extreme penalty of having a man arrested. The position in 1954, that is about five years ago, was that we were still in the process of rehabilitation. Our rehabilitation programme

had not been completed. Uptil now, on the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan—I am not talking of East Pakistan—we have spent about Rs. 190 crores, and during the last five years, that is, between 1954—1958, we have spent roughly Rs. 50—Rs. 60 crores—I am talking from memory. Today, though some of my hon. friends do not agree with me, as far as the western region is concerned, we have reached a stage when I can safely say and assert that our rehabilitation programme, by and large, excepting a small residual problem here and there, has been completed.

Another thing that we have done in the last five years is that we formulated the final compensation scheme and introduced it in this House towards the end of 1955. During the last 3 years of the implementation of that compensation scheme, we have disposed of nearly 4 lakh cases out of 4,80,000; and we have paid compensation, roughly of about Rs. 110 crores, of which about Rs. 55 crores is in hard cash.

(On the rural side, we have given permanent allotments—I am not talking of quasi-permanent allotments—to about 2½ lakh people and the land covered is roughly 20 lakh standard acres. In addition, there would be about a lakh or two lakhs of rural houses—the figure is being disputed. But, whatever the figure may be, permanent rights in lands worth about Rs. 100 crores have been transferred to the allottees.

So, I was trying to place before the House the picture that exists today and the picture that existed 5 years ago. This is what we have done for the claimants.

There is another category of persons among the displaced persons who are non-claimants. Non-claimants are those who never owned any property in West Pakistan. That is a point which has to be remembered. Every-

one who has come from West Pakistan, and, I may even tell my friend sitting opposite from East Pakistan, cannot claim that he possessed property. So, we have a substantial number of persons or a fairly large number of persons who were non-claimants or who did not own any urban evacuee property or any rural evacuee property in Pakistan.

In the case of these non-claimants, according to our conservative estimates, the property in their possession is roundabout Rs. 50 crores—may be Rs. 60 crores. The property in the evacuee pool is worth about Rs. 100 crores; what we have built ourselves is roughly about Rs 50 to Rs. 60 crores. Leaving aside the locals, some of whom are in possession of our evacuee property. The remaining portion comes to roughly about Rs 50 crores to Rs. 60 crores. That property today is in the possession of the displaced persons—I mean that category of displaced persons who are non-claimants.

I wish to tell the hon. House certain steps that we have taken to make the non-claimants owners of this property because that is very relevant to the issue. First of all, the limit of allottable property was Rs. 5,000 and of shops Rs 2,000. We raised the limit of allottable property to Rs. 10,000 meaning thereby that any displaced person in the western region who is occupying property of the value of less than Rs. 10,000 can become the owner of that property according to certain conditions.

The conditions are that, firstly, the value of the property was to have been paid within 2 to 4 years. We have now extended the period to 8 years. Previously, the instalment was, in certain cases 33 per cent, in others, 25 per cent and in the properties lying far away or in less popular colonies, the instalment was 20 per cent. We made it uniform and brought it down from 33 per cent to 20 per cent, uniform in all cases.

Another thing that we did was that from 1st October, 1955, that is when the rules were passed by this Parliament—the last date was roundabout 27th or 28th September—we decided that any property which is in the possession of a displaced persons that is of a value less than Rs. 10,000 and in all there are lakhs government buildings—barring a few here and there, I can safely say without the least fear of contradiction—all of them—about 198,000 would be allottable. Maybe just a thousand or 2,000 are not allottable; that is they are over the value of Rs. 10,000.

In Delhi, we have built about 50,000 tenements. All of them—I am speaking subject to correction—excepting 3,00 to 4,00, are allottable. So, we decided that from those displaced persons who are in occupation of all allottable property no rent will accrue from the 1st October, 1955, that is 4 years ago. Any person who wishes to exercise his option of becoming the owner of my allottable property in his possession will not be charged rent from the 1st October, 1955.

Another thing, that we have done is this—and that is by implication—though I am not responsible for it. As the property vests in the President and no local taxes can be charged on property that vests in the Government, the displaced person who is in possession of allottable property is not also paying any local taxes.

Then, we decided that the period of instalment should be raised from 4 to 8 years. This again is worth consideration. I announced the scheme in 1955. The period of instalment in the case of those who accepted to opt and take possession of the property will start from 1955, that is 4 years ago. But, in the case of a man who defaults and neither pays the rent nor pays the taxes nor purchases the property, the period of instalment if he ever chooses to opt, will start from the date that he exercises his option. It means that he is getting 4 years extra. If he comes to a decision today

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

he will get 4 years extra. The normal period of instalment is 8 years but in the case of that man the period of instalment is 12 years.

Another important thing is this. It was represented to me that my friends are not in a position to pay rent. They are in arrears and so we should show them a certain amount of consideration. Any landlord who sells his property to anybody would first of all see that his rents are realised in full before he is asked to pay the capital value of his property. I am one of those strange landlords who has decided that the rent will also be realised in the same number of instalments as the loan—I mean the price of the property. Let me explain it.

Supposing my friend sitting opposite, Shri Vajpayee, chooses to purchase one of my houses. First of all, the first instalment will start from today—not from 1955—As he has not paid my rent which amounts roughly to about Rs. 8 crores or Rs. 9 crores. I am asking him to pay that rent not in one lump sum but only 20 per cent today and the balance over 7 years. That is, the realisation of the arrears of rent will be coterminous with the life of the instalments. If the instalments are for 8 years, the rent can also be paid in 8 years.

Another point that came to my notice was that they were not in a position to pay because like others they have no claims. A claimant can have his claim adjusted as public dues. I have given the non-claimant the concession that he can have the claim of anybody—his friend or relation—adjusted. Instead of paying me in cash, excepting 20 per cent of the first instalment, the balance he can even pay to me in the claims of his friends and relations, so that there is no direct pressure on him to pay cash to me. This is what we have done in the case of all our non-claimants. I repeat that the value of the property, instead of Rs. 5,000, has been raised

to Rs. 10,000. The number of annual instalments have been increased to eight. The amount of the first instalment has been reduced from 33 to 30 per cent. No rents are accruable from 1st October, 1955. Rents can also be paid in instalments over a period of eight years. They can also have the claims of their relations and friends associated. Instead of paying me in cash they can pay me through the statement of accounts or the claims of anybody else. Having gone to that limit, I find today that on the one hand we have been giving concessions after concessions; I have been drawing upon the general revenues of the country and I have paid Rs. 55 crores in cash during the last three or four years, a substantial part of which has come from the general revenues of the country. On the other hand Rs. 8 crores are owed to me on account of arrears of rent. What am I to do? I feel today that are placing a premium on default; they are only placing a premium on organised demonstrations. People go and sit outside the house of the Prime Minister, they come to my house every morning or sit outside the house of somebody else. I know my friends well they talk a lot. If any of my friends come and tell me that the value of his property in Delhi is not fair and the displaced persons does not want to have it, I am prepared to sell it in open auction and he can back out of it, he can resile from it. The value of properties in Delhi has gone up by 300 per cent. Where I have sold a tenement or a house to a displaced person for Rs. 5,000, today I am happy that he can realise Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 for that, the same tenement or house. Where I fixed the value of my land at Rs. 10 a square yard, today the land value is Rs. 60, Rs. 70 or Rs. 80 per square yard. I am not grudging all that. What I am saying is this. We gave him the concession in 1954 namely that the process of arrest will not be exercised against him. I feel that after five years of rehabilitation, compensation and the various concessions that we have given to the dis-

placed persons in the country, I may be forgiven if I say that a displaced persons is no worse than any local person, he may even be a little better off; if certain penal action can be taken against a local person, a national of this country for the arrears of rent or for any other default, I see no reason why the same action should not be taken against displaced persons who wilfully defaults and wilfully neglects to pay arrears of rent.

There is however one very healthy provision in this amending Bill and that is this. In spite of all that we have done and what we propose to do, it has been laid down here:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) if the Chief Settlement Commissioner is of opinion....."

He is the highest authority under the Compensation Act and he deals with the compensation.

".....is of opinion that a person is refusing or neglecting or has refused or neglected to pay any sum due under this Act, he may, after giving such person an opportunity of being heard...."

I am not asking the Tehsildar or any such authority as the State Government usually empowers to sell the property and put him in jail. It is the Chief Settlement Commissioner. Then, he will give an opportunity to the defaulter and he will ask him to come and say why he is not in a position to pay the arrears.

"...opportunity of being heard, by order in writing stating the grounds therefore, direct that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to him."

I have provided enough safeguards. I can only say that in the case of those unfortunate brethren of mine who are in straitened circumstances and are not in a position to pay, the

matter will always be dealt with sympathy and consideration. But there are those who wilfully neglect, those who wilfully default and those who do not pay me. They charge from their sub-tenants regularly, monthly rent. People come to me now saying: "You are asking Rs. 30 from him; I am sitting on the platform of that shop and am paying Rs. 40. Can you come to my help?" I have to say: "I am sorry; I cannot do anything at all. That property is in the possession of a displaced person." I do not say that I can generalise from one or two instances but by and large the position is this. I am only saying this. Where the sub-tenants are concerned, every penny is being realised but where the Government is concerned, huge arrears are accumulating.

My two friends have given notice of motions for circulation for eliciting public opinion. I do not know whose opinion they want to elicit. If the idea is to elicit the opinion of the defaulters, I can tell them in advance that I shall have to oppose their motions.

Mr. Speaker: Motion made:

"That the Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

I find that there are certain amendments for circulation. Shri Vajpayee may move his amendment.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1959."

प्रधान मंत्री, मैं यह संकोचन उपस्थित करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को जनमत को जानने के लिये प्रचारित किया जाये।

श्री वाजपेयी ने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए जो कुछ कहा है उससे इस बात की जानकारी

[श्री वाचपेयी]

क्षयकता प्रकट नहीं होती कि सरकार के हाथों में गिरफ्तारी का हथियार देने वाला इस प्रकार का कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता क्या है। उन्होंने यह भी नहीं बताया कि अभी ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनमें किराया नहीं दिया गया, और उनमें ऐसे कितने हैं कि व्यक्ति किराया देने की स्थिति में है मगर उन्होंने दिया नहीं। इसके साथ ही उनके पास इस बात के भी आकड़े नहीं हैं कि वस्तुतः ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है कि जो सचमुच किराया नहीं दे सकते थे और जिन्हें बाद में चीफ सैटिलमेंट कमिशनर के द्वारा इस कानून की परिधि से बाहर किया जायेगा। यदि मैं वे जनमत जानने के लिये इसको प्रचारित करने का संशोधन उपस्थित किया है तो इसी लिए। एक सदन के सामने वे तथ्य नहीं रखे गये हैं जो उसे इस बात के लिये प्रेरित कर सकें कि वह सरकार के ह्रास में इतने बड़े अधिकार रखे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मई दिवस है। आज संसार के पोषित और कोषित अपने अधिकारों के लिये संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। मगर हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्री ने बेधरबार लोगों को मई दिवस का उपहार दिया है गिरफ्तारी के रूप में। वह जिन्हें काम मीपा गया विस्थापितों को बसाने का, अपने दायित्व का उन्होंने अवीर्माति पालन किया है इस प्रकार का दावा करते हुए भी वे ऐसा विधेयक सदन के सामने लाये हैं जिससे यह प्रकट होता है कि अभी तक पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुये विस्थापितों को ठीक तरह से बसाया नहीं जा सकता और उनके बसाने में जो समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं उनका समुचित रीति से निराकरण नहीं किया जा सका।

विस्थापितों पर कितने करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया गया इससे विस्थापितों को ठीक तरह से बसाया गया है या नहीं यह प्रमाणित नहीं होता। रुपये की राशि से विस्थापितों के समुचित पुनर्वास को प्रमाणित नहीं किया

जा सकता। अगर यहाँ यह दावा किया जाता है, जैसा कि दावा अभी किया गया है, कि हमने पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले विस्थापितों को बसाने की समस्या पूरी तरह से हल कर दी है तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस दावे की जाँच के लिए एक इम्पारटियल कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए। जो इस बात को देखे, पता लगाये, कि क्या सचमुच में विस्थापित पूरी तरह से बसाये गये हैं, और नम्बर २, जो बसाने में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हुआ है क्या वह ठीक तरह से खर्च हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार के कमीशन को नियुक्ति के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इससे मालूम होता है कि पुनर्वास के जो दावे किये जाते हैं वे पूरी तरह से सही नहीं हैं और उसमें गोल-माल की काफी गुंजाइश है।

अभी यह बात कही गयी कि दिल्ली में सम्पत्ति की कीमत बढ़ गयी है, ३०० प्रतिशत बढ़ गयी है, और जिन विस्थापितों को मकान और दुकानें मिली हैं वे यदि चाहें तो उन्हें छोड़ जा सकते हैं। यह कहना जले पर नमक छिड़कने की तरह है। अगर दिल्ली में कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं तो इसके लिये सरकार की नीति उत्तरदायी है, जो कम दाम पर जमीन प्राप्त करती है और पुरवायियों को मंहंगे दाम पर जमीन बेती है। झील कुरंजा में, रमेश नगर में, तिहाड़ में, जो बहा के पुराने रहने वाले थे उनसे ६ आने और चार आने गज जमीन ली गयी, अभी तक उन्हें उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं की गयी है, लेकिन पुरवायियों को वह जमीन तीन रुपये गज पर दी जा रही है, उसके साथ ही ८ रुपये गज पर डेबेलपमेंट चार्ज लिए जा रहे हैं और कुल मिलाकर ११०० रुपये की अब उनसे बसूली की जा रही है। अभी तक यह बसूली ५ किराँतों में होती थी लेकिन अब तीन किराँतों में बसूली की जा रही है, और उन्हें यह भी आवेक्ष दिखा गया है कि वे ११ जुलाई तक एक किस्म जमा कर दें। रमेश नगर में और मोती पार में

सी० टाइप के टेनेमेंट्स हैं, एक कमरा ऊपर है और एक नीचे और उसके लिए ६,५०० रुपये बसूल किये जा रहे हैं। न कोई रसोईघर है, न स्नानागार है, न सीबालय है, और सबसे ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि उनके जो दावे हैं, उनके दावों के बाद उन पर जो किराया घाज लागू होता है उसका ठीक तरह से एडजस्टमेंट नहीं किया गया। और चूंकि एडजस्टमेंट नहीं किया गया, इसलिये वह आपत्तियां कर रहे हैं, उनकी कठिनाइयां हैं, जिन्हें कोई सुनता नहीं है। और अब सरकार ऐसा कानून चाहती है कि जिसमें उन्हें गिरफ्तार करके जेल में दिया जाये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हू कि आप गिरफ्तार कर सकते हैं, जेल में डाल सकते हैं, मगर जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है उनसे पैसा बसूल नहीं कर सकते। यह समस्या गिरफ्तारी से हल होने वाली नहीं है। जो लोग देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं . . .

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जिसके पास किराया देने को नहीं है वह मालिक कैसे बनना चाहता है।

श्री बाजपेयी : वह इसलिये बनना चाहता है कि वहां सम्पत्ति छोड़ कर भागा है और उसके जो दावे हैं . . .

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : (पश्चिम दीनाजपुर) : आपकी कृपा से।

श्री बाजपेयी : उनके दावे अभी तक आपने नहीं निपटायें हैं।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: At the neighbour's expense he wants to become the owner.

श्री बाजपेयी और आपका दावा भी है, आपने उनको मालिक बनाने का जिम्मा भी लिया है। देश की भाजाबी के बाद जो बिभाजन हुआ उसके लिए उन भगाने पुरुषाधिकारों को रोक नहीं दिया जा सकता। उसके लिये सरकार उत्तरदायी है, और सरकार को उनके प्रति अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना चाहिए।

मैंने अभी कहा कि बहुत से मामले ऐसे हैं जिनमें कलेम्स का एडजस्टमेंट नहीं किया गया है, और बसूली रुकी हुई है। क्या इस विधेयक के कानून बनने का परिणाम यह नहीं होगा कि उनके खिलाफ जबरदस्ती की जायेगी। आप अगर चाहें तो पिछले १२ साल में इस तरह के मामले निपटा सकते थे, मगर मामले नहीं निपटायें गये और उनके सामने गिरफ्तारी का एक राजदण्ड दिखाया जा रहा है।

अभी अभी जी ने दावा किया कि हमने बसा दिये हैं। दिल्ली में, सरकार की नाक के नीचे एक पुराना किला भी है। है तो वह एक आरकियालाजीकल मान्यमेंट, पुरातत्व विभाग का एक स्मारक है, लेकिन यदि मैं यह कहूं कि यह पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की विस्थापितों को बसाने की अस्थिर नीति का जीता जागता स्मारक है तो इसमें कोई प्रतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। अब उनके बारे में कहा जाता है हमारी तो जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो गयी और हम फार भाल टाइम टु कम उनको बसाने की जिम्मेदार नहीं ले सकते। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि फार भाल टाइम टु कम तो आप यहां रहने वाले भी नहीं हैं कि जो आप उनकी जिम्मेदारी लेंगे।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं आपका मसकूर हूँ। यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री बाजपेयी : यह सरकार फार भाल टाइम टु कम रहने वाली नहीं है। इसलिये जब तक आप यहां हैं तब तक अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पालन करिये।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: A single swallow does not make a summer.

श्री बाजपेयी : आपने भी अभी एक उदाहरण देकर कहा था कि जो कुटपाव पर बैठे हुए हैं उनसे ४० रुपये किराया मांगा जाता है जबकि कुल किराया ३० रुपये है। यदि आप वह उदाहरण देते हैं तो पुराने किले के पुरुषाधिकारों का उदाहरण भी देना चाहिए।

[श्री वाजपेयी]

पहले उनसे कहा गया कि आप ६०,००० रुपये लाइये और यह रुपया आपके लिये जो मकान बनने हैं उन पर खर्च किया जायेगा और बाद में कहा गया कि आपके किराये में काटा जायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Is it a fact that the residents in Purana Quila—refugees—were offered alternative accommodation before they were asked to go?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I have offered them alternative accommodation not once but three or four times. The only point is,—I have placed that before this House very respectfully—that they want a particular piece of land on which we have got our military installations. That is a site of military importance. I have offered them land in Lajpatnagar, which is one of my best colonies. We have schools there, hospitals there, a college there....

Mr. Speaker: Is it not far off?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Today there is constant demand upon me for allotment of plots in Lajpatnagar. But, unfortunately, for my friends in Purana Quila, whereas for the rest it is a human problem of rehabilitation, they have converted it into a political problem. I may inform my hon. friends over there....

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister propose to build houses and give them as in the other cases?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will tell you, Sir. What we did in the initial stages was, we had about 400 to 500 tenements, cheap tenements ready....

Mr. Speaker: In Lajpatnagar?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In Lajpatnagar. I proposed that those tenements may be allotted to them. When I requested them to go there, they won't go. In the meanwhile—I do not

want to accuse anybody—unauthorised occupation of those quarters was done by other displaced persons.

Mr. Speaker: Also from Purana Quila?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: They were from the same area. When I wanted to evict them they went and sat outside the Prime Minister's residence. They would not leave that place and the inmates of Purana Quila could not come here. Then, whatever tenements were available, say, about 100 odd, were made available to them. There are some plots and those plots are today three or four times the previous value. I am allotting them plots, 100 sq. yard. each, at the reserve price which I believe is Rs. 10 or Rs. 11 per square yard. I have sold in that very colony at Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a square yard. I am giving them at the reserve price. I think I am correct in saying that originally, some families had been allotted two tenements in Purana Quila on the strength of a family consisting of more than five members. I have also undertaken to give them 200 sq. yd. instead of 100 sq. yd.

But my position today is this. There is constant pressure upon me from all directions for honouring some of the old commitments. I am looking into hard and deserving cases. My resources are drying up. So, I told my friends in Purana Quila that if they still want plots, I shall try my level best to make these plots available to them. but tomorrow, if you come to me, I may have nothing to offer. This Purana Quila has got to be cleared. This matter has been before us for the last three or four years. I have done everything humanly possible to persuade my friends. But unfortunately for me, they have not been able to see eye to eye with me.

Mr. Speaker: But if plots are given the hon. Minister undertakes to build on those plots.

(Compensation and
Rehabilitation) Amendment
Bill

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would not build. Under our cheap housing scheme, what we have done is, wherever we have given 100 sq. yds. we have given a grant of Rs. 500. A grant of Rs. 500 is given to non-claimants and we do not ask them to pay it back. When Rs. 500 are given to a claimant entitled to a claim, that has to be adjusted. On that matter too, without committing myself, I am prepared to consider this: where if I make 100 sq. yd. available according to our conditions and rates and all that, and if a small grant is required in the case of those who are non-claimants, I can go to Finance and try and get the money; I can do nothing more.

My hon. friend has mentioned Tihar and Jhil Khuranja. There, I have settled about 10,000 families. I have given this facility of 100 sq. yds plus Rs. 500. The moment I give my friends of Purana Qila a little more, there will be 10,000 people holding demonstrations and my friends, the M.Ps. in the South Avenue or the North Avenue will not be able to sleep for a good number of nights. I do not want to create another problem with a view to solve one problem.

Mr. Speaker: Have they to pay the price for the land?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The price of the land is to be paid over an extensive period. There are certain instalments. I think they have to pay some ground rent or something like that. What has been done in the case of the 10,000 allottees in the other three colonies three, four or five years ago, I am prepared to give them the same facilities today, though in my view they have forfeited all the rights to any concessions.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): If I have understood the hon. Minister correctly, the hon. Minister says that he is prepared to give them plots plus Rs. 500 each for housing which will be recoverable from them in instalments.

Mr. Speaker: No. Rs. 500 free only to the claimants. But for others there is no claim.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Rs. 500 for non-claimants.

Mr. Speaker: It will be adjusted.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: As a matter of fact, 100 sq. yd. plus Rs. 500 were given by the Ministry to all non-claimants also. All that we want is—

Mr. Speaker: It is true. The hon. Minister says that it will be given to the claimants also, but in the case of claimants, this Rs. 500 will be withheld or they are liable to repay.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The position is this. When I gave Rs. 500 and 100 sq. yd. they were given to all the allottees in Ramesh Nagar, Jhil Khuranja and Tihar. But at that time there was no question of compensation scheme. Though Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is not a displaced person, if he is entitled to claim compensation from me, that Rs. 500 I gave him four years ago will be adjusted against this. But if Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has already taken his claim from me whether in cash or through property, he is not entitled to any other thing. That is what I say. He has already taken his compensation from me, I still say that if any one in Purana Qila has not been paid off the claim and claim is still due from me, I am prepared to give him the same treatment as has been given to his brother. But when he has received the claim, I cannot give him a multiple benefit.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have not understood fully what the hon. Minister has said. What the Purana Qila people want is this. They are being given plots, and they are very thankful to the hon. Minister for his giving them plots though, according to him, they have forfeited all their rights. He has given them plots. We will accept that position. All that we want is, they should not be evicted.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

from Purana Qila until they build their houses on the plots. The houses can only be built if the hon. Minister is pleased to give them at least Rs 500 per family.

Mr Speaker: This seems to be reasonable. Those people who do not have claims and who have not received anything, even if they have claims, they will be given Rs 500 if they ask for it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Rs 500 plus a plot. It is exactly what they claim. I do not claim more for them.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What the hon. Member is saying is something different from what the Speaker has understood and is trying to tell the hon. Member. The Speaker has understood me correctly.

Mr. Speaker: As I understand, for all persons who are refugees in Purana Qila, plots will be given, and that will be 100 sq yds each. In the case of those persons to whom two apartments or building units were given in Purana Qila, to them, if they want, two such plots will be given, that is, 200 sq yds. Thus, there will be a price, a moderate price, fixed, though today the market value of those plots has gone up threefold or fourfold. The Government will charge only a moderate price which they will have to pay, whether they have claims or no claims.

So far as the ground value is concerned, that has to be repaid by all persons without distinction over a period of instalments, spreading over a long period of time. So far as Rs 500 is concerned, for the purpose of enabling people, the refugees, to build up on the plots allotted to them, Rs 500 will be given free to all persons who do not have any claims and to those persons who have not received their amounts so far. If they have no claim, this Rs 500 would not be recovered or will not be claimed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That will be a grant.

Mr. Speaker: If they have claims, the claims have not been satisfied and compensation has not been paid. This amount of Rs 500 that has been given will be adjusted from the amount that has to be paid by way of claim. If, on the other hand, the claims have already been satisfied, they have taken them away, this Rs 500 would not be given to them. That is, he has put down three categories. Very well. Shri Vajpayee may proceed.

श्री वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, पुराने किले के विस्थापितों के सम्बन्ध में आपने जो अपनी सहानुभूतिपूर्ण रुचि प्रदर्शित की है, उसके लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि उन्हें बसाने की समस्या अभी तक हल नहीं हुई है और अगर मंत्री महोदय

Mr. Speaker: The only other thing that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has asked is this. I think they are taking expeditious methods and it will certainly take time to build there. Till that time, they will be permitted to continue there.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: For the last three or four years, we have been giving them extension after extension.

Mr. Speaker: How long will it take to build?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as I am personally concerned, I am no longer seized with the question of the eviction of those gentlemen from Purana Qila. I am only seized with the question of rehabilitation. About six months ago I issued a last official press note that I have nothing to do with them because the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—whatever it is—is seized with this problem now. But if any reasonable period is wanted, that would be the final period, say, six months.

Mr. Speaker: It will be more than enough.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can persuade Shri Humayun Kabir and I can request him on behalf of these people and see that no action is taken before six months. But then that should be accepted as final. But that matter is not going to be final, I can assure you!

Mr. Speaker: We are now in May. We will assume that it will take up to the end of this year—six to eight months. Let there be a definite deadline.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I said six months

Mr. Speaker: I am only extending it to two more months.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not mind. Make it eight months

Mr. Speaker: Till the end of this calendar year. Till then those persons can come and see. They came to me and that is why I refer to it.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not think there will be any difficulty. It should be all right as far as I can see.

श्री बाजपेयी मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पुराने किले में जो भी विस्थापित हैं, उनसे पहले साठ हजार रुपए कस्ट्रक्शन चार्जिज के रूप में वसूल किये जा चुके हैं और अब कहा जा रहा है कि वह तो एडवांस रेंट था। अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की नीति मंत्रालय ने क्यों बदली है और इसके पीछे आधार क्या है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : माननीय सदस्य की इन्फर्मेशन बिल्कुल गलत है—वह दुस्त नहीं है।

श्री बाजपेयी : मेरी इन्फर्मेशन वही है, जो कि माननीय मंत्री के पूर्व मंत्री ने इस सदन में दी है। मेरे पास इस भाष्य के प्रश्न और उत्तर मौजूब हैं। अगर वह चाहें, तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : नहीं, माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं।

श्री बाजपेयी : तो माननीय मंत्री कैसे कह सकते हैं कि मेरी इन्फर्मेशन गलत है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं कहता हूँ। मैं कह रहा हूँ और दुस्त कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जो कुछ प्राप कहना चाहते हैं, वह रेप्लाय में बोल दीजिये।

श्री बाजपेयी : मैं प्रापका ध्यान स्टार्ड बवेस्चन नम्बर ७५४ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसका उत्तर १९५६ में दिया गया था। हमारे दोस्त श्री डी० सी० शर्मा ने एक प्रश्न किया था

श्री डी० सी० शर्मा दीवान चन्द शर्मा कह दें, डी० सी० शर्मा क्यों कहते हैं ?

श्री बाजपेयी : ... जिस के उत्तर में श्री जे० के० भोसले ने कहा था

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : पढ़िए, पढ़िए। मेरी जिम्मेदारी है १९५६ की।

श्री बाजपेयी : श्री जे० के० भोसले ने कहा—

“The amount collected is roughly about Rs 45,000 and that has been deducted in the rents which were due from these allottees.”

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी में पढ़ रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तानी में तर्जमा करें।

श्री बाजपेयी : इस के बाद श्री डी० सी० शर्मा ने एक सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न किया—

“Is it not a fact that the receipts which were given to these allottees said that the money was being realised towards construction charges?”

तो श्री भोसले ने उत्तर दिया—

“Yes, Sir; now that we have decided that Purana Qilla has to be vacated, there is no other alternative but to send these persons out.”

[श्री बाजपेयी]

इस प्रश्न और उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट है कि उनमें कंस्ट्रक्शन बाजिज लिए गए।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : पढ़िए।

श्री बाजपेयी : जी हाँ, मैंने पढ़ा है।

इस के बाद १६ मार्च, १९५६ को श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना से प्रश्न पूछा गया था जिसके उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा कि

"These amounts were recovered from these displaced persons as advance rent. The recoveries were credited to the appropriate heads of account."

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

पहले कंस्ट्रक्शन बाजिज लिए गए और बाद में एडवांस रेंट लिया गया और जो एडवांस रेंट लिया गया, क्या वह बाद में निकाला गया ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : एडजस्ट किया गया किराये में।

श्री बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुख होता है कि सदन में ऐसी बातें कही जा रही हैं, जो तथ्यों से मेल नहीं खाती हैं और जो कुछ अभी तक इस सदन में उत्तर दिये गये हैं, उनके साथ भी उनकी मंगति नहीं बैठती है। जब पुराने किले के विस्थापितों ने उन दोनों प्रादेशों को भागा जिनके अन्तर्गत बहा किया गया पहले तो १२ रुपये तय किया गया था और बाद में घटा कर साढ़े चार रुपये कर दिया गया और उन्होंने पूछा कि किराया पहले बारह रुपये किये तय कर दिया गया था और अब साढ़े चार रुपये किये कर दिया गया और जिन से बारह रुपये पहले लिए गये थे, क्या उनके हिसाब में साढ़े चार रुपये किराया जमा किया जायगा, तो उन को संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। इस प्रकार के जो

विस्थापित हैं, जो अभी तक बसाए नहीं जा पा चुके हैं और जिन के दावे हैं, या जो सैर दावेदार हैं, मगर जो इस स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि वे अपने किराये पूरी तरह से भर सकें, प्रश्न यह है कि उनका क्या बनेगा मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि चीफ मैटलमेंट कमिश्नर हर एक मामले को देखेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के पास इतना समय कहाँ है और ऐसे कितने मामले हैं, जिन के बारे में उन्हें देखने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। क्या मंत्रालय ने इस तरह का कोई प्रन्दाज लगाया है ? मन्त्रालय में काम जिस तरह में हो रहा है, मैं इसका एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जगपुरा में १६ नम्बर की दुकान श्री कुष्णामल एलाटी को दी गयी थी और उन्होंने किराया भी दिया, लेकिन २४ फरवरी को अभिमानक उनको कहा गया कि आप दुकान खाली कर दीजिए और वह दुकान एक दूसरे व्यक्ति को एलाट कर दी गई। क्योंकि की गई ? क्या कारण था एलाट करने का ? आजकल तो एलाटमेंट बिल्कुल बन्द है और केवल स्पेशल केसिज में होती है। यह जो दूसरे महोदय थे, इनका ऐसा क्या स्पेशल केस था, जिस में एलाटमेंट किया गया ? और उनको दुकान दी गई, इतना ही नहीं, पुलिस को भेज कर, जो पुराने रहने वाले थे, जिन्होंने किराया दिया था, उन के बीवो बच्चों को निकाल कर उन दुकान का पोजेशन भी दिला दिया गया। मैं मानता हूँ कि बाद में मन्त्रालय के सेक्रेटरी महोदय ने इस अन्याय को रोका और जिनकी दुकान थी, उनको वापस दिला दी। लेकिन इस के बीच में एक और मामला खड़ा हो गया। जब वह पुश्तार्थी बन्धु सटलमेंट कमिश्नर से मिलने के लिए गए, तो उन्होंने शायद मिलने से इंकार किया और बड़ा कुछ बात बढ़ गई। पलाईय स्थाय बूलाया गया और जो मिलने के लिए गए थे, उनको मिलने के बजाये जाने में बिजबा दिया

गया और अब सैटलमेंट कमिशनर को अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह उन पर मुकदमा चलाए। अगर वह मनौबूति है पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों की, जो कि इस मामले में दिखाई देती है, तो इस प्रकार का अधिकार कम से कम मैं उनके हाथ में रखने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। जो भी बिस्वापित है, वे हमारी सहानुभूति के पात्र हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि पुनर्वासि मंत्री के अधिकार इस बात को और कोई भी गम्भीरता से नहीं समझ सकता। लेकिन जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, जो आचरण हो रहा है जिस तरह के रवैये और रण-रंग दिखाई दे रहे हैं, उसमें इस प्रकार के कानून केवल विस्वापितों में असन्तोष का निर्माण कर सकते हैं। वे अगर जल्द निकालते हैं, घरना देते हैं, तो खुशी के लिए नहीं देते हैं। किसी को वहाँ घुप में बैठना अच्छा नहीं लगता, जल्द निकालने में किसी को आनन्द नहीं आता, लेकिन जब स्थिति ऐसी हो कि जो सहन न होनी हो और कोई सुनता नहीं है, तो उनके सामने इसके सिवा कोई चारा नहीं रहता कि अपनी बात सरकार के कानो तक पहुँचाये और उनके लिए प्रदर्शन का मार्ग अपनाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार सदन के सामने ऐसे तथ्य रखने में असफल रही है, जिन के आधार पर इतना बड़ा अधिकार सरकार के हाथ में दिया जा सके। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को जनमत के लिये प्रचारित किया जाय और इस बात का पता लगाया जाय कि क्या वस्तुतः ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है और क्या सरकार के सामने इस के सिवा और कोई चारा नहीं है और इसलिये मैं अपना सशोधन सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित करता हूँ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana)
I am sorry I cannot congratulate the hon. Minister in bringing forward this Bill before the House. I can very well appreciate his difficulties and can well realise that he has got to realise the huge arrears of rents and other dues that have accumulated from the defaulting displaced persons. Still, I cannot find any justification for this

provision and I have three main objections to the provisions of this Bill.

The amending Bill proposes that henceforward the defaulting displaced persons will be liable to arrest for non-payment of their dues to the Government or to the Custodian and the decision thereof shall lie in the hands of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, and the dues shall be realisable as land revenue. The three objections that I have are firstly that this would be a sort of discriminatory treatment and as such would impinge on the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution inasmuch as not only would this place the displaced persons in a handicap and would be a sort of discrimination against them as compared to other debtors in contracts and agreements of a commercial nature, but this would also place them under undue hardship.

The second objection is that it is most unjust, unfair and contrary to the implied commitment, which was given in 1954 that they would not be liable to arrest at all. The third objection is that this amendment is very inexpedient in the form it has been brought.

Dealing with the first objection, I could have very well appreciated if the hon. Minister had brought forward a proposal that henceforward the DPs will not be entitled to any concessions, and will be governed by the general provisions of the law, and will be liable to arrest or any other penalties that are contained in the law of the land in relation to certain contracts, agreements, debts and all that. If the proposal had been brought forward in that form, I could have very well understood the justification for this. He could have said that he feels that henceforth the DPs are not entitled to any concession, they have already become part of the normal economy of the country and they should be treated as other debtors, whether of individual or of Government. But to put them under a handicap and to bring a proposal of this nature whereby even the ordinary debt of a dis-

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

placed person to the Government or Custodian would assume the status of land revenue or taxation, that is most unfair. It is putting a handicap or hardship on them.

By this provision you are authorising the Chief Settlement Commissioner to come to a decision as to how a certain amount due to the Custodian or Government should be realised. Here I am referring to relevant Clause in the Bill. The moment he comes to the conclusion that it should be realised as a land revenue, you write to the Collector to realise it as land revenue, or put the debtor in jail. I do not think that a contract of the D.P. with the Government or with the Custodian has got a better status, or a higher position, than that of an individual with another individual or with Government on a monetary transaction.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: On a point of information. May I know from the hon. Member whether his intention is that the discretion of the Chief Settlement Commissioner should be limited and the defaulters should be treated according to the normal law of the land and arrested? Is that your intention?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The submission which I was making, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is this. I could have very well appreciated it if the proposed amendment had been in the form that the debt due from a D.P. to the State, or to the Custodian, would be no better than that of any other individual and it would be governed by the ordinary law of the land. Then the provisions of the C. P. C. would apply. If the provisions of the C.P.C. postulate or allow arrest for non-payment of dues, certainly it can be done. I can very well understand it. But what will be the position under the proposed amendment? The position under the amendment is this: the debts due from a D.P. to the Government or the Custodian are going to be realised as

land revenue and he is going to be arrested for default, if the Chief Settlement Commissioner comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to do so. I would submit that this is discrimination against them and you are denying equality of law to the D.Ps. in that sense. I would beg of the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the case.

The question is this. Are you not creating a special class of D.Ps. who are certainly defaulters having a special law for them wherein you have provided that they would be liable to arrest for non-payment of debts that are due from them to the Government or Custodian? If it is a special legislation, then it infringes article 14 inasmuch as it is discriminatory.

Now if a person borrows from the Government, or from Industrial Finance Corporation, he has to pay back to the Government or Industrial Finance Corporation principal and interest and that amount has to be realised. There the Government shall have to proceed in the ordinary courts of law. They shall move a court of law, and file a suit against him and get a decree. That is the law which is prevalent for general debts pertaining to the monetary transactions, whether loans or otherwise. But here you are trying to bring in a special legislation for the D.Ps. to realise certain amounts due from them, or which would fall due hereinafter, by a special kind of procedure, that is treating them as land revenue. But debts are not taxes. The debt is the result of a commercial transaction, contract or agreement, implicit or explicit. So the first objection, and the main objection, that I would put for the consideration of the hon. Members of this House is that this would be very much discriminatory and most unfair. I wish the hon. Minister had considered this before he brought it. I am sure he does not want to give a parting kick to the D.Ps. by this measure after having given them kisses

all these years. Though there may be difference of opinion whether they were kisses or not, this would certainly be a kick and so he should consider twice before he comes forward with his proposal.

My second objection is that it is most unjust and unfair and it is contrary to the implied commitment that has been given in 1954. This Bill is for amending the provisions of the 1954 Act. That Act of 1954, you will recollect, definitely postulated that no D.P. would be liable to arrest for amounts due to the Government or to the Custodian. There was no suggestion then that it will be reconsidered. I concede that huge amounts have accumulated. My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, does not know the figures. The figures have not been given. The amount realisable from the D.Ps. runs to crores and crores of rupees. I am sorry that such a large sum is due from them. But, whose fault is this? I beg of the House to consider that. Why have these amounts been allowed to accumulate? The Rehabilitation Ministry had the machinery to realise this. Except the provision about arrest, from which there was exemption, the rest of the provisions, attachment and all that, were there. Is it not a reflection on the efficiency of the Rehabilitation Ministry that such a huge amount should have been allowed to accumulate? Now the Ministry comes forward with an amendment saying that they should have strong powers in their hands to arrest people. Is it fair to have such a provision? Because of the inefficiency of the Ministry large arrears have accumulated. Now they want to send people to jail for default in payment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member says that they have been receiving kisses from the hon. Minister how can he realise these arrears?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I would certainly concede that the hon. Minister has tried to do as much as possible in the circumstances. But I

would certainly say that day in and day out the hon. Minister told us that so much has been spent from the general revenues for the D.Ps. so much from the evacuee pool and so much from the general fund.

Here I would submit that I have always been pleading in this House that the entire responsibility for full compensation to the D.Ps. is on the Government of India. These people have been displaced because of no fault of their own. My hon. friend, in his speech at the time of reply, said that India is the only country which has compensated the refugees. I join issue with him. I ask him to see the history of refugees in other countries and see how full compensation has been given by taking all sorts of measures.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Will he cite an instance?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I forget just now, but there are certain instances. So, I submit that we should day in and day out tell that Rs. 45 crores or Rs. 50 crores have been spent from the general revenues. This was certainly the liability of the Government of India which they had tried to discharge. And I wish they had given the full amount of compensation to the persons who have suffered by partition.

Coming to the point I was discussing, there was an implied commitment at the time of the passing of the Act that there will be no arrests. What then has transpired in between these years which justifies the bringing in of this amendment?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There was a positive provision. Why are you talking of the implied commitment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request both the hon. Members to address the Chair.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: There was certainly a positive provision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member addresses the Minister and so he also addresses the hon. Member.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I am addressing the Minister through you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am by-passed. I see that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, you address more the hon. Member to your right than the hon. Member in front of you.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: There is a positive provision to the extent that the D.Ps. are not liable to arrest. I submit that this positive provision contains an implied commitment that there will be no change in it. What circumstances have arisen in between to necessitate the bringing of this proposal? The only circumstance that we have been told by the hon. Minister is that there is accumulation of arrears, that they have been given large concessions and all that. Of course, concessions have been given to the displaced persons but if the arrears have accumulated it is due to the fault of the Ministry. Why have the arrears accumulated?

My third objection is—I would not take a long time of the House—that this provision is most arbitrary. Now you are not realising this. The hon. Minister was pleased to say in a very appreciative way that the highest officers of the Rehabilitation Ministry have been authorised to come to the conclusion whether he should not be given an exemption. So far so good. But how does the machinery act? I also consider that the individual concerned has been given the right of audience, the right of hearing and all that. That is there. But the moment the order is finally passed that is the end of it. There is no right of appeal. There is no right of revision. Section 24 of the Act does not give the right of revision. This is the final authority. Is it fair, is it expedient to vest an individual, however highly placed he may be, with such arbitrary powers which are not appealable? The only provision that I find in the

Act is section 33 under which hundreds of applications are lying without being heard and being disposed of summarily without the knowledge of the individual concerned. Therefore my submission before the House is that vesting such arbitrary powers in one individual is not desirable. The individual may not be in a position to place all the facts before the Chief Settlement Commissioner. I would submit that vesting such arbitrary powers in the Chief Commissioner, however high the office he may hold, is very arbitrary. This should not be done. The right of appeal should be there.

My last submission for the consideration of the House is that on the speech which the hon. Minister has given before the House, I do not think he has made out a case that there is any justification for bringing forward this Bill. I do hope that he will reconsider his decision and withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. The time allotted is one hour and thirty minutes but I find that there are many hon. Members wishing to speak.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The Chair has discretion to extend it by one hour. This is one of the Bills in which many, very complicated questions arise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Panditji must have been here when the Report of the Business Advisory Committee was adopted and must have been there also in the Business Advisory Committee.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I was not present at the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. Unfortunately, at that time I was here in the Chair. Anyhow, even without that....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After he has finished his speech, I will request him to occupy the Chair. Then he can do anything he likes.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): The hon. Minister may reply on Monday.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When I am in the Chair I shall be exercising the discretion which you are expected to do in this case. This discretion is always there in spite of the Business Advisory Committee report and its adoption by the House and independent of it.

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह जो बिल यहां रखा गया है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि यह एक छोटा सा बिल है, एक दो क्लास का बिल है, लेकिन यह निहायत ही कम्प्लीकेटिड है और बहुत ही मुश्किल बिल है। जब १९५४ में हमने संवधान ३० को पास किया था उस वक्त सभी मيمबर्स को मालूम था कि ऐसे बहुत से केसिस होंगे, जिनमें लोग रुपया नहीं दे सकेंगे। लेकिन यह एक स्वामि किस्म का लैजिस्लेशन है और मुझे पता नहीं है कि इसके खिलाफ आर्टिकल १४ ग्राफ दो कांस्टीट्यूशन की शरण ली जा सकती है या नहीं। सरहदी साहब ने कहा है कि ली जा सकती है लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। मैं इतना ही अर्ज कर सकता हूँ कि सब को मालूम था कि जरूर ऐसे वाकात हो सकते हैं कितनी भी कोई खराबी करे, उसको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाएगा। जब सन् १९५४ में सिलेंट कमेटी बैठी थी, उस वक्त मैं उसका चेयरमैन था। हमारी यह यूनिनिमस प्रॉपोजल थी और हाउस में भी किसी ने उस पर कोई एम्बेडमेंट नहीं रखा, किसी ने झगड़ा नहीं किया और भानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं की, सभी ने मिल कर पास किया। लेकिन आज हमारे भानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब यह समझते हैं कि उसमें तबदीली किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके बारे में उन्होंने जो तकरीर की है, उसको मैंने बड़े धीरे के साथ सुना है और साथ ही सरहदी साहब ने जो बातें कही हैं उनको भी सुना है।

मुझे खरा भी लामूस नहीं है कि भानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की भी बहुत सी मजबूरियां

हैं और मैं उनको रियासाइज करता हूँ। मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी तकरीर में शुरू में ही कहा है कि मैं कुछ नहीं हूँ इस लैजिस्लेशन को लेकर। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि मेरी इयूटी डी० पी० और टेक्सपेयर्स दोनों की तरफ है। चूकि मैंने टेक्सपेयर्स का भी ब्याल रबना है इसलिये मैं इस बिल को लाने पर मजबूर हुआ हूँ। मैं उनकी इस बात को एंडोर्स करता हूँ।

जनाबेवाला, मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई मिनिस्ट्री ऐसी है जिसके इयूस भदा किये जाने चाहिये, वाजिब इयूस की भदायगी की जानी चाहिये, उनकी पेमेंट करने में कोई हुज्जत नहीं होनी चाहिये, कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिये वह यही है। यही एक मिनिस्ट्री है जो कि राष्ट्र निर्माण के कितने ही काफ़ी को करती है। बाकी की मिनिस्ट्रीज एक एक या दो दो काम करती हैं, लेकिन यह मिनिस्ट्री सभी काम करती है। इस चीज को मैं इस हाउस में कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी का एक डिवाइन पार्ट है। भूखे को रोटी देना इसका काम है, बगैर काम के व्यक्ति को काम देना इसका कर्तव्य है, किसी को टी० बी० हो जाती है, उसको अस्पताल में दाखिल करवाना इसका काम है, दवाई का बन्दोबस्त करना इसका काम है, किसी के पास मकान नहीं है तो मकान देना इसका काम है, डोल्ट देना इसका काम है। इन सब कामों को करने के लिये जैसा कि हम जानते हैं तीन अरब रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च किये जा चुके हैं। मैं इस हाउस में इस बात को कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि दुनिया में कोई भी सरकार ऐसी नहीं है जिसने इतना धानदार इस बारे में काम किया हो जितना धानदार इस सरकार ने किया है। इसके लिये इस सरकार की जितनी भी तारीफ की जाए थोड़ी है। इस सब के लिये मैं इसका मसफूर हूँ।

आज यह कहना कि गवर्नमेंट की रिस-पासिबिलिटी थी इनको पूरा कर इंसेशन देना, धासान है। मैं सरहदी साहब से पूछना चाहता

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हूँ कि क्या वह पिछले दस बारह सालों की हिस्ट्री को भूल गये हैं कि किस तरह से यहाँ पर झगड़े हुए हैं। आज यह कहना आसान है कि पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट की बजह से हुआ। जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपकी तरफ से ही, एक रेजोल्यूशन आया था घाठ आने के बास्ते लेकिन उसको किस ने एक्सेप्ट किया? मैंने उस वक्त कहा था कि आप घाठ आना क्यों मांगते हैं, शायद सरकार ज्यादा दे दे। सौ करोड़ रुपया पाकिस्तान देने के लिये तैयार था और हो सकता है उस वक्त सरकार दो सौ करोड़ रुपया देने के लिये भी राजी हो जाती। लेकिन आज सरकार अपनी तरफ से तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर चुकी है। तो सरकार बे कमी भी फुल कम्पेंसेशन देने की बात को मंजूर नहीं किया है। एक बार एक मिनिस्टर साहब ने तो इस्तीफा दे देने तक की धमकी दे दी थी उस कम्पेंसेशन के लिये जो आज हम को मिलता है। लेकिन इस सब झगड़े में मैं आज जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। आज बारह बरस के बाद सरकार से कहना कि वह फुल कम्पेंसेशन दे, बहुत ही बिलेटिड है। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहना हूँ कि अगर सरकार लेवी लगा कर सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर, फुल कम्पेंसेशन देती तो सरकार का तो कुछ न बिगड़ता लेकिन लोगों में सैटिसफैक्शन ज्यादा होता।

लेकिन इस सब को छोड़ कर जो तजवीज हमारे सामने है, उस पर मैं आता हूँ। इस तजवीज को जब मैं देखता हूँ तो मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी सकोच नहीं होता कि काफ़ी कोशिश मिनिस्टर साहब ने इन लोगों को खुशहाल करने की की है और इतनी कोशिश करने के बाद भी अगर ये लोग रुपया नहीं देते हैं और दे सकते हैं, तो उनसे वसूल किया ही जाना चाहिये। सरकार का टैक्स या और कोई इन्फू अगर कोई शक्ल भदा नहीं करता है तो मेरी नज़रों में वह आनेस्ट सिटिजन नहीं है। जहाँ तक इस मिनिस्ट्री का साल्नुक है यह इन्फू डबली सेक्रेड है कि

इसके जो इन्फू है वे भदा किये जायें क्योंकि अगर वे भदा करेंगे तो वह रुपया फिर उन्हीं पर खर्च होगा, फिर डी० पी० पर खर्च होगा, और उन्हीं को वह वापिस चला जायेगा। इस बास्ते यह उनकी डबली सेक्रेड इन्फू है कि वे इस रुपये को भदा करें। आज यहाँ से मैं हर एक डी० पी० को अपनी करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई बाजिब रुपया इम मिनिस्ट्री का निकलता है, दुस्त तौर पर निकलता है, तो उसे उस रुपये को भदा करने में जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं करना चाहिए और जहाँ तक हो सके, उसको भदा कर देना चाहिए। अगर वे धारायत जो आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने बयान की है, दुस्त है, तो बाबजूद इसके कि हमारा जनरल ला आफ दी नैड कुछ भी हो, जनरल डेट एनजस्टमेंट एक्ट के बिलाफ हो, क्योंकि दफा ३० उस एक्ट में भी जिस में कहा गया है कि कर्जा चाहे जितना सेक्रेड क्यों न हो, किसी को कैद नहीं किया जाये, लेकिन रुपया वसूल होना ही चाहिए। यद्यपि यह इन्फू उस एक्ट का मामला नहीं है। यह डिमिनेन्स परसज का मामला है। यह मामली हुकूमत का और एक सिटिजन का मामला नहीं है।

14 hrs.

जनाबेवाला, जितने ला हम ने पास किये हैं, उनके अन्दर हम ने खास तौर पर कोर्ट्स को दूर रखा है। सभी डी० पी० के लाज के अन्दर इन्हीं को हम ने हाकिम बनाया है क्योंकि इन पर बड़ी भारी जिम्मेवारी है। डी० पी० इनके बच्चों में बराबर हैं और मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि कभी कभी बच्चे दाढ़ी भी खींच लेते हैं, गालियाँ भी दे देते हैं, लेकिन आपको बुरा न मानना चाहिये। यही बात मैं ने गारगील साहब को सन् १९५१ में कही थी। मैंने उनसे कहा था कि जो भी इस कुर्सी पर बैठता है उसकी किस्मत में गालियाँ खाना ही लिखा होता है। जिन लोगों के साथ आप बात करते हैं, उनके कसूरों

को आप भूल जायें। आप यही उम्मीद रखें कि लोग आपको गालियां ही देंगे। जो भी आपकी नोक काम करता है, उसको गालियां ही मिलती हैं। इसी वास्ते सोलोमन ने कहा नेकी कर और क्रुए में डाल। इस वास्ते जब गाबगील साहब ने १९५१ में यह कहा था कि लोग यों कहते हैं और यों कहते हैं, उस वक्त जो मैंने उनसे कहा था उसी को आज रिपीट करता हूं कि आप अपनी आबलिगेंस को पूरा करें और गालियों की परवाह न करें। गालियां तो पड़ती ही रहेंगी।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम ने हाकिम इन्हीं को बनाया और अपनी सारी किस्मत इन्हीं के हाथ में सौंप दी, जो चाहें ये करें। वितना कि-म वे जिम्मे पैसा निकलता है इसका फेमला कोई कोर्ट नहीं इन्हीं को करना है। आप ही कलेंक्टर हैं, आप ही टैक्स लगाने वाले हैं, आप ही इयू तय करने वाले हैं, आप ही डेमेंट्रिज तय करने वाले हैं, ये सभी भ्रष्टाचार आपके पास है। एक दफा की बात है कि मिनिस्ट्री ने एक दिन सब लोगों की बैंक पर किरायों को दुगुना कर दिया। हम हाउस में घाये और खन्ना साहब ने इसकी शिकायत की की और पूछा कि क्या मामला है तो इन्होंने मेहरबानी करके कह दिया कि वे डबल नहीं होंगे। यह उन्होंने अच्छा किया, अगर न किया होता तो आज उस पैसे को एरियर्स की शक्ल में बसूल किया जाता। बहुत सी चीजें हैं, जिन का मैं डिफ कसंगा। बहुत से साज हमने ऐसे बनाये कि जिन के अन्दर डी० पीस० के यहां मां बाप बनाये गये। पैसा काट लें या न काट लें, यह सारी जिम्मेदारी इन्हीं पर है। अब यह लोगों को कैद कर दें, इससे भी मैं दूर नहीं भागता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार दिये जा रहे हैं, उस तरह से लोग कैद नहीं होने चाहियें। इसके अन्दर प्राविजन रखा गया है कि अगर सैटलमेंट आफिसर ऐसा फैसला कर दे कि फलां को कैद कर लिया जाये तो उसकी अपील

मिनिस्टर साहब के पास नहीं हो सकेगी या और किसी के पास नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के केसिस की अपील खुद मिनिस्टर साहब के पास हो सके, ऐसा प्राविजन हम में कर दिया जाये। इस तरह का सेफगार्ड इस में रखना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं यह क्यों कह रहा हूँ, इसकी वजह भी बयान करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे अफनोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मैं मिनिस्ट्री के दफ्तर के बकिंग से संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो मैकेनरी साहब हैं, धर्म बीर, वह बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, बहुत हमदर्दी से पेश आते हैं। मैंने यह भी देखा है कि जिन के क्लेम दस दम बार रिजैक्ट हो चुके थे, उन के केसिस में खन्ना साहब ने जब कहा जाये कि कुछ कर लो, कुछ करो, कुछ करते हैं तो बाद में कुछ न कुछ बन ही गया। ऐसे ऐसे केसिस में जहां गालियां दी गई और बुरा भना कहा गया, उन में भी होटल में लोगों को मकान दे दिये गये, जमीनें दे दी गई। ये सब भ्रष्टाचार आपके पास है। आप आज इन लोगों पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। लेकिन लोग जब खत लिखते हैं आपके महकमे को, तो उनको जवाब नहीं मिलता है। मुझे तो मिनिस्टर साहब की मार्फत जवाब मिल जाता है, न कि लोगो को नहीं मिलता है। इस थ्योरेटिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से लोग सैटिसफाइड नहीं हैं। मेरे पास लोगों के कितने ही खत पहुंचे हैं, जिनमें कहा गया है कि उनको जवाब नहीं मिलता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि यह सैटिजंस की लिबर्टी का सवाल है, डी० पीस० की लिबर्टी का सवाल है, इसलिए इस में यह प्रोवाइड कर दिया जाये कि अपील मिनिस्टर साहब के पास हो सकती है, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

आप इस कानून में सैटलमेंट आफिसर साहब को भ्रष्टाचार देने जा रहे हैं। परसन्नी किसी के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। चीफ सैटलमेंट आफिसर इत्यादि को मैं जानता भी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं उनके हाथ

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

इतने खुले नहीं रखना चाहता हूँ जितने खुले कि इसके धनवर रखे गये हैं। इसमें कहा गया है

"....is refusing or neglecting, or has refused or neglected to pay....".

इसका मतलब साफ है कि ही हूँ नाट पेड। निगलेक्टिड टू पे का मतलब है नाट पेड। यह बात कहने का यूकेमिटिस्क है। अब जिस ने धदा नहीं किया है, उसका केस जायेगा। क्या ग्रांटेड्स देली जायेगी, इसके बारे में कहा गया है :—

".... by order, in writing stating the grounds therefor....".

तो इस तरह की मैं ब्लैकट पावर किसी शस्स को देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ, जहां तक डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स की पर्सनल लिबर्टी का सवाल है। आप साफ लिख दीजिये, प्रपीन प्रोवाइड कीजिये और वहां लिखिये कि अगर उम में नानएबिलिटी टू पे है तो उसे जेल में नहीं भेजा जायेगा। हमारे सत्रा साहब ने भी ऐसा ही फरमाया था, मैं उन को उन के ही प्रल्फोब पर पिन करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने फरमाया था कि अगर कोई शस्स नहीं दे सकता तो हम उसे कैद नहीं करेंगे, और यह ठीक भी है। मैं सारी दुनियां के लाज को लाया हूँ दिखाने के लिए कि अगर कोई धादमी देने के काबिल नहीं है तो कहीं पर भी उसे कैद नहीं किया जाता। सन् १९०८ में यह ला हमारे देश में धमंड हो गया और यह तय किया गया कि अगर कोई जजमेंट डेटर है और वह दे नहीं सकता तो उस के खिलाफ वारंट बतौर हक के जारी नहीं किया जायेगा। आज कोर्ट्स को डिस्क्रेशन है कि वह किसी को कैद में भेजें या न भेजें। किसी को भी इस के बारे में कोई राइट नहीं है। तो ला तो यह है। जनाब बुलाहजा फरमायेगे ग्रांडर नं० २१, इस ३७ से ४० को। इस में वह दो तीन बातें कर सकते हैं। अगर चाहें तो कैदवाने भेज दें, बरना नहीं। यह हुई एक चीज। इसी तरह

से इस में लिखा है कि उस में कंट्रोलेशन न हो। ही हूँ गाट एबिलिटी टू पे लेकिन उस का कंडक्ट कंट्रोलेशन है या negatively उस के पास रपया है नहीं और वह न सैने के काबिल है उस को कैद नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि वह रपया नहीं दे सकता। किसी गवर्नमेंट को बाजिब रपया न देना ठीक बात नहीं है। सरकार का टैक्स धदा करना हमारा पहला फर्ज है, खुसूसन इस मिनिस्ट्री का रपया जो कि डी० पी० के फायदे के लिये काम कर रही है। तो अगर उस में एबिलिटी है तो उस के लिए मैं ने तरभीम में लिखा है :

"If he thinks that the person defaulting is able to pay the amount and is contumaciously neglecting or refusing to pay while the Rehabilitation Ministry has discharged its obligations towards him as required by law, rules and assurances given by the Government."

यह दूसरी चीज है जिस की तरफ मैं आप की तबज़्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रमैडमेंट तो आप का बहुत लेट आया है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह तो कल तक चलेगा, फिर मैं उन के बखिलाफ तो कुछ कह नहीं रहा हूँ। उन्होंने भी फरमाया है कि अगर किसी केस में कंट्रोलेशन डिनायल हो तो उम को जेल भेजा जाय। इस में मैं कोई प्रलग चीज तो लिख नहीं रहा हूँ। मैं भी यह चाहता हूँ कि if a person comes to seek enquiry before you, he must come with clean hands. वह पहले अपना फर्ज धदा कर दे तब दूसरे से कहे कि तुम अपना फर्ज धदा करो। और उस के ऊपर कोई डिस्क्रिशन नहीं है तो जो

ऐश्वोरेन्सेज हुर सा की रु से, जो कि खुद मिनिस्ट्री के जिम्मे हैं और उस वक्त उन को डिस्चार्ज नहीं किया गया, तो आइडनरी क्ल और ईक्विटी से उस को कोई हक नहीं है कि किसी हक को मारे, किसी को परमनल लिबरटि को कम करे। आखिर आदमी बेचारे क्या करे? क्या आप के ऐश्वोरेन्सेज को एक पैस का शहद ले कर चाटें जिन के लिए हार्ड कोर्ट्स में लिख दिया कि ने सिविल राइट के बेसिस नहीं हैं। यह ऐश्वोरेन्सेज हाउस में दिये गये, जनाब की रिपोर्ट से, अजिन प्रसाद जैन साहब, अम्बेडकर साहब, गाडगिल साहब, खन्ना साहब और १५, २० और लोगों की रिपोर्ट से सारी गवर्नमेंट की रु से, प्राइम मिनिस्टर, सरदार पटेल, सारी गवर्नमेंट, मागी कैबिनेट की रु से जितने ऐश्वोरेन्सेज दिये गये उन के लिए हार्ड कोर्ट में लिख दिया :

"do not furnish good basis for civil right"

आज इस हाउस में मुझे खुशी है कि प्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी पोजीशन को बाजेह फरमाया। मैंने पहले भर्ज किया था कि मुझे कोई शुबहा नहीं है, और मैं भर्ज करने को तैयार नहीं हूँ, कि खन्ना साहब अपने फर्ज को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैंने फाइनेन्स बिल के वक्त तकरीर की थी कि दरअसल मैं खन्ना साहब से मिला, उन्होंने मेहरबानी फरमा कर कहा कि मैं कलचरल अकेधर्त और दूसरी जो मिनिस्ट्री है जिन को यह सीपा गया है, उन से वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ, उस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन रूपया हम नहीं देंगे। हम कहा से उसे लायेंगे। हमारी पालिसी नहीं है मकान बनाने की। आज शुक है कि उन्होंने उस के बारे में थोड़ी सी तरमीम फरमाई। मैं उस से खुश हूँ। मेरा तो बहुत सिम्पल सा मामला है। जब तक आप के आम्निगेशन्स पूरे न हों तब तक आप किसी को कौद न कराइयें। इस बास्ते में भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे राइट्स में और क्या उन्होंने

राइट्स रखे। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि उन को भजबूरियां हैं। जगपुरे में जमीन न मिले तो क्या दें? लेकिन जगपुरा की जमीन ही तो कोई आखिरी जमीन नहीं है, दे सकते तो वे हालांकि जो ऐश्वोरेन्सेज दिये हुए हैं उन के अन्दर यह लिखा है, मैंने कोई नई चीज नहीं रखी है, उन्होंने ही यह लिखा है

(3) "Subject to the provisions of Clauses (d) and (e), alternative accommodation is provided on developed land and, as far as practicable, near the place of business or employment of the displaced person;"

जब से सन् १९४८ से पुराने किले के रिफ्यूज बं बहा जा कर बसे तो मुझे यह मानूम कर के खुशी हुई कि खुद पंडित नेहरू बहा लक्षरोफ ले गये और बहा जा कर उन को बसाया। पहले मुझे यह मानूम नहीं था। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की यह लास देन है। जनाब बाला को याद होगा, लेकिन मैं थोड़ी सी पुरानी हिस्ट्री की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जिस वक्त सन् १९४८ में सत्त बारिश हुई तो जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति का लाब है उस में ले जा कर शरभाषियों को बसाया गया, जितने पब्लिक स्कूल्स हैं उन में उन को जा कर बसाया गया और उन के लिये बिल्डिंग का इन्तजाम किया गया। महात्मा गांधी और पंडित नेहरू का हुम्न था कि खेल्डर मस्ट बी गिवन। हर एक को सिर छियाने के लिए जगह मिले और लोगो ने आ कर वहां अपना सिर छुपाया। उस वक्त पंडित नेहरू ने हुक्म दिया कि हम अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन बगैर दिये किसी जगह से, किसी स्कूल से, किसी अस्पताल में किसी को नहीं निकालेंगे। चुनाये वे लोग मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों में पड़े हुए थे। लेकिन मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों का एडजस्टम करने हुए पंडित नेहरू ने उन को बासी कराने का सोचा। उस वक्त जब यह तय हुआ तब हजारों लोगों के लिये मकान बनाने थे। ११ महीनों तक यह बिल पड़ा रहा। बाद में

[वडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

सेलेक्ट कमेटी में अल्टर्नेटिव ऐकॉमोडेशन के बारे में जो तय हुआ वह मैं श्री खन्ना साहब की खिदमत में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह तय हुआ था

"alternative accommodation" shall mean—

- (1) either a building or a part of a building; or
- (n) a plot of land with a reasonable grant for the construction of a building thereon."

मैं इन अल्टरनेटिव पर ख़ाम जोर देना चाहता हूँ

"or a plot of land with a reasonable grant for the construction of a building thereon."

Note: (1) In providing alternative accommodation under item (i) regard will be had to the number of persons in the family of the evicted person and the accommodation in the construction demolished.

- (2) In providing alternative accommodation under item (ii) reasonable time will be given to the evicted person to construct the building and he shall not be evicted until the expiry of such time;

(6) for the removal of doubts, it may be stated—

- (a) that alternative accommodation shall be provided against payment of such sum and in such instalments as may be fixed in this behalf by the Central Government in the Ministry of Rehabilitation, and in particular—

- (1) where alternative accommodation is a building to be let out, rent will be payable by the occupant."

मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि हम ने यह इकरार किया हर एक डी० पी० से कि तुम को अल्टर्ने-

टिव ऐकॉमोडेशन दी जायंगी और तुम को किसी जगह से नहीं निकाला जायगा जब तक तुम को तिर छिपाने के लिए बिल्डिंग न दी जाय। जनाब के कुर्मी पर तशरीफ़ लाने से पहले श्री खन्ना ने उन का जिक्र करते हुए यह फरमाया था कि हम प्लाट देने को तैयार हैं और यह प्लाट उसी कीमत पर देने को तैयार है जिस पर अब तक लोगों को हम ने दिया। मुझे शुबहा नहीं है कि वह प्लाट देंगे। उन का यह कहना सम्बल दर्जे की नेकनियती पर सबनी है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह प्लाट्स जिस कीमत पर दिये जायेंगे वह उम से कहीं ज्यादा कीमत के हैं। हम हद तक वह हम को पूरी रियायत दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फर्ज कीजिये मैं उन रिप्यूजियों में से एक होता तो क्या आप मुझे निवाला देने? मैं एक छोटा सा क्लर्क हूँ, वहाँ से निकल कर मैं कहा जाऊँ? किस स्ट्रीट में आप मुझे डालेंगे? आप मुझ को छ या घाट महीने की मियाद देते हैं, मैं इस के लिए आप का मक्कूर हूँ, लेकिन इस छः या घाट महीने में आप एक कोठा बना दें, या मुझे इस काबिल कर दें कि मैं एक कोठा अपने लिये बना लूँ। आप का जिम्मा है कि जब तक हमारा चार्ज आप के पास है, आप हमें बसायें। आज कारपोरेशन हर एक मकान पास करने के लिए ३०० ६० मांगता है। आबिर डी० पी० कहा से ला कर यह रुपये देंगे। यह कितनी निकम्मी बात है? आज इस के लिए भी आप जिम्मेदार हैं कि आप कारपोरेशन से कहें कि हम से वह ३०० ६० क्यों लेता है हर एक मकान के नक़्शे पर?

श्री नेहरू कब खाना : आप हमारी तरफ़ इशारा कर रहे हैं। कारपोरेशन वाले दिन तो उधर बैठे हैं। उधर देखिये।

वडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : कौन बैठा है कारपोरेशन वाला ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बाधेयी साहब

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : कारपोरेशन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत है। यह गवर्नमेंट ही उस के सिर पर है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह आप के मातहत या कि हमारे वाजपेयी साहब के मातहत ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो ३०० रु० हम से लिया जाता है वह नाजायज है। डी० पी० मकान का नक्शा पास करवाने के लिए कारपोरेशन को ३०० रु० दें और उस के बाद इस मामले को स्मूथ करवाने के वास्ते जो रुपया खर्च करें वह भ्रमल। मैं इस का जिक्र नहीं करता।

मैं भ्रमल के साथ भ्रमं करूंगा और मेरी उनसे दरदवास्त यह है कि जैसा मैं ने अभी पढ़ कर सुनाया है डी० पी० को बसाने और उनके वास्ते रिहायश का इंतजाम करना यह आपका जिम्मा है और इस ५०० रुपये के देने में उनका काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जो रुपया कई सालों से इन्स्टालमेंट की सूरत में हम में वसूल होगा उसे हम देने को तैयार हैं। हम उस रकम को खुशी के साथ जो भी आप इन्स्टालमेंट उसके लिए क्रिम कर दें उसे हम देने को तैयार हैं। अब कालका जो मैं ५०० रुपये में आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने एक कोठे वाले टेनामेंट बना लिये, अगर आप उनको बनायेंगे तो आपको तो वह ५०० रुपये में पड़ जायगा लेकिन अगर डी० पी० बनायेगा तो वह उस को ८०० और १००० में भी नहीं बना सकेगा। इसलिए आप मेरी अपील को मंजूर करके यह मकान खुद बनवा दीजिये या फिर और दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहब आप के पास बैठते हैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ हाउसिंग उन के जरिये हमारे रेफ्यूजीज भाइयों के वास्ते मकान बनवा दीजिये। आखिर आपकी ज्वाइंट रिसर्पॉसिबिलिटी है। अब बर्लम हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री तो इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग स्कीम में मकान बनाने के वास्ते मकान की लागत का $\frac{1}{4}$ बरीर लोन देती है और वह किस्तों में भ्रम होता है और बाकी

$\frac{3}{4}$ मकान बनाने वाले भ्रमदमी को देना होता है। आप इतना कम से कम उनसे कमा दीजिये कि उनको ५०० रुपया कर दिया जाय और उनके ऊपर अगर आप मकान बनवा कर देना चाहें तो दे दें लेकिन मेहरबानी करके डी० पी० से और इस मामले में अपनी जिम्मेदारी को दूर न हटावें और यह न कहें कि चूकि यह लौग पहिले न मानते थे इसलिए इन के हक प्रोरफिट हो गए। उनकी कोई भी चीज प्रोरफिट नहीं हो सकती। गरीब भ्रमदमी जब दुःख में हो तो उसको कोई भी चीज प्रोरफिट नहीं होती। वह तो इमवाद का मुस्तहक है और वह आज भी उसी कदर आपके कम्पैशन का मुस्तहक है जैसे पहले था। आप इस तरीके से उन को मकान बनवा दीजिये, चाहे अपनी मिनिस्ट्री से बनवा दीजिये चाहे दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री से बनवा दीजिये और चाहे कर्जा दिलवा दीजिये। लेकिन आपके जो उनको ऐम्प्लोरेसेज है, सारी कैबिनेट के और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के जो रेफ्यूजीज को ऐम्प्लोरेसेज दिये गये हैं उनसे उनको बराब मेहरबानी महसूस न कीजिये। जो भी प्रीन्सीपल आपकी मिनिस्ट्री के हैं उनको पूरा करें। दो छोटे-छोटे प्वाएंट्स मुझे और भ्रमं करने हैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो मैं आप से भ्रमं करने वाला था कि आप अपनी स्वीच ज़रम करें।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाबवाला इसके लिए फिर कभी मौका नहीं पायेगा। भलबत्ता अगर मैं इरीलेबेंट हो रहा हूँ तो आप मुझे बड़े सौक से रोक सकते हैं और मैं कीई गिला नहीं करूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मैं नहीं कहता अगर इस बिल पर कुल वक्त जो दिया गया है वह डेड वंटे का है लेकिन आप जो कुछ और कहना चाहते हैं कह लें।

बंधित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मेरी धरब से गुजारना यह है कि इस बिल के लिए १ बंटा और बढ़ाया जाय क्योंकि इस पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहेंगे।

अगर लोगल तरीके से इस बिल को और इसके प्राविजंस को देखें तो इस में कई प्वाएंट्स रहते हैं जो कि आपकी तबज्जह के मुस्तहक हैं।

सब से अम्बल सवाल तो यह है कि आप हम से वसूल क्या करना चाहते हैं ? सन् १९५४ का जो हमारा ऐक्ट था हम ने इसको इतना लम्बा चौड़ा नहीं किया था। सन् १९५४ के बाद सन् १९५६ में एक नया ऐक्ट और पास कर दिया और जब वह नया ऐक्ट पास किया गया था तो उस वक्त में ने उस पर ऐतराज किया था लेकिन जब बूकि वह ऐक्ट बन चुका इसलिए मैं और कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ और मेरे लिए अब वह ऐक्ट क़ाबिले पाबन्दी है।

सन् १९५४ के ऐक्ट में दफ़ा २१ बड़ी छोटो थी और वह इस तरह से थी :

"Any sum due to the Custodian in respect of any evacuee property acquired under this Act for any period prior to the date of the acquisition, or to the Central Government in respect of any property in the compensation pool may, on a certificate issued by the Chief Settlement Commissioner, be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue."

लेकिन सन् १९५६ के नये ऐक्ट की वजह से इसका दायरा बढ़ा ज़रूरी हो गया। मैं अपने को डिस्पेन्स पर्सन्स तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन उन रेप्यूजीज लोगों पर जिनको कि मैं रिप्रेजेंट करता हूँ उन पर यह बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा बन कर आक्रांति हुई है। अब दफ़ा २१ यूँ है और

उसमें धोर पढ़ने की दफ़ा २१ में जो कर्क आया है उसको मुलाहिजा करमायें।

"Any sum payable to the Government or to the custodian in respect of any evacuee property, under any agreement, express or implied, lease or other document or otherwise howsoever, for any period prior to the date of acquisition of such property under this Act, which has not been recovered under section 48 of the Administration of Evacuee property Act, 1950, and any sum payable to the Government in respect of any property in the compensation pool, may be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue."

इसमें जो एक चीज बढ़ाई गई है उसकी तरफ़ खास तौर से तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पढ़ने वाले में वह भल्काव नहीं थे। इसमें यह जो कहा गया है :

"For the purposes of this section, a sum shall be deemed to be payable to the Custodian, notwithstanding that its recovery is barred by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or any other law for the time being in force, relating to limitation of actions."

यह पहले वाली दफ़ा में नहीं थे।

हिन्दू ला में डैट आफ दी फ़ादर को भदा करने की पायस जिम्मेदारी बेटे पर आती है लेकिन यह जिम्मेदारी भी मियाद के अन्दर तक रहती है मियाद के बाहिर नहीं। क़त्ता साहब को मैं जानता हूँ कि वह हमारी ख़ान बीचने के बास्ते नहीं हैं। यह डी० पी० को तकलीफ़ देने के बास्ते नहीं आये हैं। मैं यह भी जाना हूँ कि शायद उनको यह पता नहीं है कि यह जो इसम सपज लिख दिय है "ऐसी सम इयू अंडर दिस एक्ट" उसके तो यह माने हो गये

This means any sum due on any account in any manner in any shape; whatever your charges may be, good, bad or indifferent, these will all be

realised from you under this Act whether barred by limitation or not. मैंने यह जो आपकी इस नये बिल में बिल २१ को लम्बा चौड़ा किया गया है उसको यहां पर पढ़ कर सुनाया और जनाबवाला खुद मुलाहिजा क्रमायें कि उसकी कितनी लम्बी चौड़ी बनल है।

जब यह हेमोरेस दिये गये उस वक्त दिल्ली के डिस्प्लेस लोगों के जिम्मे गवर्नमेंट का बड़ी सारी रकम थी। अब १५ अगस्त १९४७ में लडाई, आगड़े वगैरह हुये और यह रेक्यूजीब सन् ४८, ४९ में यहां आये और आकर मकानों में दाखिल हो गये और इईकुई प्रापटी पर कब्जा कर लिया और दूसरे मकानों पर कब्जा कर लिय क्योंकि उस वक्त तो उनके सामने, सवाल जिन्दा रहने या जिन्दा न रहने का था। अब गांधिल साहब ने जो रेट इयूज उनसे बसूल करने शुरू किये तो वह १५ अगस्त सन् १९४७ से बसूल करने शुरू किये जब कि हकीकत यह थी और जैसी कि उन्होंने फ्रियाद भी की कि साहब हम लोग तो यहां १५ अगस्त सन् १९४७ को थे ही नहीं और हम तो कहीं सन् १९४८, ४९ में आये हैं तो फिर हमसे १५ अगस्त सन् १९४७ से क्यों किराया बसूल किया जा रहा है। उस जमाने का किराया हमसे क्यों बसूल किया जा रहा है? लेकिन मैं हाउस को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उनके रेंट इयूज में उस जमाने का भी किराया लगा हुआ है जब वह पाकिस्तान में थे?

इसके अलावा भी लम्बा को याद है कि उनकी मिनिस्ट्री ने उन मुसीबतवादी लोगों को आने को दिया और कुल्लन कैम्प जातों को उन्होंने ६ महीने का आना दिया। वह सरकार बड़ी है जिसने कि लोगों का आई बाप बन कर उनको आना दिया और काफ़ी खर्च किया। बाद में हुआ यह कि उन लोगों के हिसाब में आने का कई कई बी कमरा छोड़ दिया गया और अलखर और खण्डपुर के लोगों पर २०० और ३०० रुपये तक कादे के उनके हिसाब में लगा दिये।

जब इस तरह उनकी तबज्जह दिखाई गई कि साहब यह क्या मामला है और यह कादे का रूपया किसने हिसाब में लगा दिया वो भी लम्बा ने मेहरबानी करके उस आने वाली रकम को लोगों के हिसाब में से हटा दिया और मैं लम्बा साहब का बहुत मसकूर हूं और तमाम रेक्यूजीब आई उनके शुरूआत है कि इस तरह का ३५ लाख रूपया उन्होंने पकड़ना हटा लिया। अगर उन्होंने उसको न हटाया होता तो हर एक के जिम्मे कई कई हजार रूपया जमा हो जाता। लेकिन अपनी भी किउने ही आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनके कि हिसाब में यह आने का रूपया लगा हुआ है और उसको हटाया नहीं गया है। कल ही मेरे पास बल्लभगढ़ के डिस्प्लेस लोगों की चिट्ठी आई है कि हम लोग लम्बा साहब की खिरमत में इसके कास्टे एक डेपुटेशन से जाना चाहते हैं कि यह बुराफ का रूपया उनके हिसाब में न लगाया जाय।

उस जमाने में जिस वक्त कि वहां यह लोग आये थे तो २२५, २२५ रूपया एक एक मकान का एक्सेसिव रेंट लगाया हुआ था। एक केस के बारे में मुझे जानकारी है कि जब उसके लिए रिप्रेजेंट किया गया और केस का रैब्यु हुआ तो मुझे याद आता है और जिसका कि मैंने अपनी पुरानी स्पीच में बिक भी किया था एक आदमी पर २२५ रुपये का एक्सेसिव रेंट लगा दिया था और रैब्यु में वह ८२ बनने रह गया। इस तरह के एक्सेसिव रेंट के इसके दुकाने केस नहीं हैं बल्कि सैकड़ों केसेज हैं।

मैं दो, तीन बातें अर्ब कसंगा जो कि इससे भी ज्यादा सत है। अलखर और मयतपुर के डरीब रेपमूजीब जो कि बेचारे पढ़ लिखे नहीं हैं उनके नाम हुकम जारी किया गया कि बेचो तुम सलेम मत करना। जिनको पहले एवाटमेंट नहीं हुआ था और जिन को बोले की उमीन ही है उनका कलेज नहीं खोला जावेगा और उनका कोई कलेज नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट की सरकार से नॉटिफिकेशन इन हुकम और उनके बाद भी हुकम लोगों ने खोले किया।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भांग्य]

वह गरीब सैटिलमेंट अप्रसर के पास गये और उनके सामने अपनी किराएद रक्की । कहा यह गया कि चूंकि यह नोटिफिकेशन है इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के क्लेम्स स्थापित कर दिये गये तो फिर सत्ता साहब के नोटिस में यह बात साई गई कि यह आप क्या करते हैं । आप ११०० रुपये जमीन के लेते हैं जब कि उतनी जमीन की कीमत नहीं है । और बनेम देते नहीं तो बाबजूद नोटिफिकेशन के जिन्होंने क्लेम्स दिये उत्तरे को आपने कायदा दे दिया लेकिन जिन्होंने कि उस नोटिफिकेशन का एतबार करके क्लेम्स नहीं दिये वह आज तक बैसे के बैसे ही पड़े हुए हैं । ऐसे लोग आपका बाजब रुपया कैसे खुशी से देंगे और आपको ऐसी को जेल भेजने का हक क्यों दिया जाये अब जहां तक सत्ता साहब की उस मंशा का ताल्लुक है कि वे लोग जो कि जान बूझ कर और कैपेसिटी रखते हुए भी रेट ड्यूज नहीं भदा करते हैं उनके साथसक्ती के साथ पेश आया जाय, मैं उससे मुत्ताफिक हूँ और मुझे ऐसे लोगों के साथ कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है और ऐसे लोगों को आप भले ही जेल खाने भेजें मुझे उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है । जो रुपया उनको दिया गया है उस रुपये को भी भदा न करे यह बाजब नहीं है । मैं भदब से भजं कस्का कि इसका एक इलाज है जो कि मुझ को सूझा है लेकिन मुझे यह पता नहीं है कि उसको हमारे सत्ता साहब पसन्द करेंगे या नहीं ।

मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि एक स्कीनिंग कमेटी बनायी जाय जो कि इन सारे ड्यूज व क्लेम्स को देखें । मैं यह सजेशन कोई सेंसर के तौर पर नहीं दे रहा हूँ । मेरी यह मंशा नहीं है । मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी में मिनिस्ट्री के सेक्रेटरी हो, एक पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हो और एक रिपयूजीय का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हो जिसको आप एप्रूब करें, और यह कमेटी इन केसेज को देखें और आनूय करे कि इन के

खिलाफ जो रुपया बाजब है वह ऐसा तो नहीं है जो कि श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने नाम-क्लमेंट्स को भाफ कर दिया था । कुछ नाम-क्लमेंट्स को ५०० रुपय एक्सपेंडिया दिया गया था लेकिन पीछे से मिनिस्ट्री ने वह रुपया बसूल कर लिया । इसी तरह से सारे देश में रिपयूजी के लिए जो मंड हाउसेज बनाये गये थे, जिन पर ६० हजार रुपया खर्च किया गया था और जो मकान ३० रुपये की मकान के हिसाब से बने थे उनके भी भाठ भाठ रुपये लोगों से बसूल कर लिए गये । मैं ने हाउस में कहा था कि यह भाठ भाठ रुपये तो भाफ कर दिये जाये लेकिन वह भाफ नहीं किये गये । तो मैं भदब स भजं करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमेटी इन सारे केसेज को देखे और फैसला करे कि ऐसे कितने केसेज हैं जिनमें दरभस्तल रुपया बाजब है । इसमें ऐसे बहुत से भदमी निकलेंगे जिनके जिम्मे दरभस्तल एक पैसा भी नहीं होना चाहिये । उनको जो ५०० रुपय एक्सपेंडिया दिया गया था वह उनके नाम डाल दिया गया है । अगर उनको आप चाहें तो कैद कर सकते हैं । वह गरीब भदमी हैं । वह यहां तक भी नहीं आ सकते । लेकिन आपको उनके साथ इन्साफ करना चाहिए । इसी लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्कीनिंग कमेटी बैठे और वह इन सब केसेज को देखें और जहां मुनासिब हो वहां रुपया बसूल किया जाय । इनमें बहुत से ऐसे केसेज मौजूद हैं जिनसे इन रुपया बसूल नहीं कर सकते । वह ऐसा रुपया है जिसको हम हज्म नहीं कर सकते । इस रुपये को सरकार को बसूल नहीं करना चाहिए ।

मैं तो समझता था कि आज हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब एक पार्लियामेंट के तौर पर यह एलान करके सुर्ख होंगे कि उन्होंने सारे कर्ब छोड़ दिये जिस तरह से कि इंडिपेंडेंट के बन्स सारे कड़ी छोड़ दिये जाते हैं । मैं तो आज यह उम्मीद करता था

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Compensation Act is the legacy from this gentleman to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was just going to make that remark.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You cannot say he was Minister of Rehabilitation.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He was Chairman of the Select Committee.

वंजित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं तो बहुत धनसा सा धादमी हूँ। मेरे लिए ऐसा कहना बाजिब नहीं है।

तो मैं यह धर्म करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने अपने कास्टीडियन की आर्टिकल २० में यह प्रिंसिपल रखा है कि अगर कोई वास्तु धाज जुर्म करता है और कल की धापका कानून बदल जाता है और उस जुर्म के लिए ६ महीने के बजाय साल भर की सजा रख दी जाती है, तो उस धादमी को साल भर की सजा नहीं मिलेगी बल्कि उसको तो ६ महीने की ही सजा मिलेगी। अगर मैंने सिविल राय किया है तो उस वक्त जो उसके लिए सजा थी वह मुझे मिलनी चाहिए। मैं धाद से धर्म कहेगा कि धाप उस से ज्यादा पेनाल्टी नहीं दे सकते जो कि सन् १९५४ में रखी गयी थी। इस सिलसिले में मैं जनाब की तबज्जह पंजाब टिनन्सी एक्ट की दफा ९७ की तरफ दिखाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें कोई लेंडसाई मजारे को जेल नहीं भिजवा सकता। इस लिए मैं धापके दावे की सेक्रेडनैस को तसलीम करते हुए यह धाद से धर्म करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो तीन धर्मोंडवेंट दिये हैं उन पर गौर कर लें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि धापका पैसा बसूल होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि धाप उनके साथ सक्ती न करे। जिनको धापने वाला, पोसा है, जिनको मकान दिये हैं, जिनको रहने का जगह दी है, अगर उनसे से किसी एक को भी जेल जाना पड़ा तो धापका दित्त जो कि मोम जैसा है पिघल

जायेगा, इसलिए धापके दिल की कोपल को बचाने के लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि धाप इन पावर्स को न लें। और अगर धाप इन पावर्स को लेते हैं तो इस बात का भी अस्तित्व लीजिये कि अगर किसी के साथ बेइन्साफी या सक्ती होती है तो उसको धाप रिड्यूंस कर सकें। ऐसा होगा तभी धाप कह सकेंगे कि मैंने पहले भी भला किया और आखिर में भी उनका भला किया।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Panigrahi rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Panigrahi wants to speak?

Shri Panigrahi: From our side nobody has spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because this concerns the other side.

I will give opportunity to Members from the Punjab, and then that side. Shri Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Listening to the speeches on the Bill, three words have made a great deal of impact on my mind. The first word is "circulation", the second word is "evaluation", and the third is "screening".

So far as the circulation of this Bill is concerned, I think that all the refugees, whether they are debtors or not, whether they are in arrears or not, will speak against it. I do not know what the reaction of the non-refugees will be to this Bill, but it is very difficult these days to distinguish between a refugee and a non-refugee. Most of the refugees have been assimilated into the population of India, and there are some unfortunate persons who have not yet been assimilated. Therefore, the circulation of this Bill, which will be a very tedious, long-drawn out process, cannot solve this problem. It cannot bring to light any facts which we do not already know. It cannot lay bare any more hardships than we already know of. Therefore,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

circulation may delay the solution of the problem. It is not going to be a solution of the problem envisaged in this Bill. At the same time, it has been said—and I think the statement of the Minister on this point has been questioned—that refugee rehabilitation has not yet been completed. Most of the persons who speak on refugee rehabilitation are those who are not themselves refugees. It is good that they take up our cause. I thank them for pleading our cause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he more to say?

Shri D. C. Sharma: A great deal to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may do so on the next day.

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-fourth Report

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th April, 1958".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th April, 1958".

The motion was adopted.

POPULATION CONTROL BILL

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Bhandara Reserve—Sch. Castes): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for controlling the rapidly increasing population of India and for matters incidental thereto.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for controlling the rapidly increasing population of India and for matters incidental thereto."

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): On behalf of Government, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

My first objection is that *prima facie* the Bill appears to be one which would require the consent of the President for introduction. It envisages a population tax. I think the hon. Mover himself has some feeling likewise.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: There is no population tax envisaged by me.

Shri Karmarkar: Then the hon. Member had not been feeling that this would require the President's consent?

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: No, no. There is no population tax suggested by me. I have suggested a penalty.

Shri Karmarkar: Penalty means another way of imposing a stricter tax.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: It is not a tax. Penalty does not mean tax.

Shri Karmarkar: The other point is that the Bill seeks to penalise, for instance, amongst other things, any one who has three children living.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am just looking into it. It penalises many things.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. It would disturb the peace of every household if this Bill were to be introduced. I am sure that many Members of this hon. House would also begin to feel uneasy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister taking up the cause of others or of himself?

Shri Karmarkar: No, on behalf of Government. No doubt, happily or unhappily, the Minister of Health will

be one of the persons affected. But that is not the point. I may explain, in brief, the reason for this unusual course of opposing the Bill at the introduction stage. Firstly, there is this clause about people who are incurably idiotic or infirm. But that might be said to be something that might be considered. Then:

("Any person, who procreates or gives birth to an additional child....".

I suppose 'procreates' applies to the man and 'gives birth' applies to the woman—

"shall be subject to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each additional child".

Again:

"Any person who marries before reaching marriageable age shall be punishable with simple imprisonment....".

It is a mercy that it is simple imprisonment—

"which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both".

Therefore, one thing is certain, that the man who marries will not be able to live with his wife for at least one year! Then there is a provision about a person who performs, solemnizes the marriage and other ancillary things. Any person who may have an additional child before 9½ months of the coming into force of this Act shall not have the effects of the provision. That is a kindness, because you would not allow making it retrospective.

The reason why Government are seriously opposing this Bill is that instead of serving the cause of population control, this will positively defeat the very purpose of population control, because in respect of population control, it is obvious more than anything else that we are dealing with a human factor. In all such matters, as

you know, unless we have effected a social reform of such an indisputable kind or of such merit....

Shri Geray (Poona): Let us discuss the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because introduction is being opposed, some explanation is required.

Shri Karmarkar: It has always been the policy of the country and the Government not to launch upon a measure just, if I may say so, rashly. I do not say that by refusing to agree with the hon. Mover, now, we do not want to anticipate what might happen 20 years later. But I have no doubt in my mind that this Bill, which seeks to penalise any successive birth, is not only not going to have any effect, but, on the other hand, it will give a licence to people who might say: 'All right, we pay the penalty whatever it is, or 'We are prepared to run the risk'. It is so difficult to control the human factor and the human emotions and things like that. We do not want the whole family planning programme to be brought into disrepute by adopting measures which are not practical. I am not sure whether the hon. Member favours family planning, but if he were against family planning, there could be no surer way of defeating family planning than bringing forward a Bill like this before Parliament.

This is not the first time that this has been mooted. The President of the Indian Medical Association made this observation and this proposal at the last session of the Indian Medical Association. If the reaction which his utterance had in the public press and public opinion be any guide, I think not only would the purpose not be served, but certainly it would defeat the very purpose.

In family planning, what we have tried to do—and successfully—is to take the line of least resistance, to bring conviction to people's minds. Today public opinion is against any type of regimentation whatever, even perhaps in favour of some good cause.

[Shri Karmarkar]

In fact, for the furtherance of family planning itself, it is necessary not to allow this Bill. We on the side of Government believe that if family planning has to be successful, it has to be effected by persuasion and by conviction and not by showing the big stick of the law and holding up before everybody's face: 'Look here, if you are going to have a fourth child, I send you to jail for one year, or I fine you' or things like that. That is not the way to proceed, particularly because we do not want to create an impression in the country that we want to do it by regimentation. What we do should be by persuasion. In the interest of the cause itself, Government feel compelled to oppose the Bill at this stage; otherwise, normally, as you know, in the case of any Bill, we do not oppose it at the introduction stage. There is also a provision for compulsory sterilisation and so on. I am afraid to think of the consequences of such a step. For all these reasons, Government oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does Shri Balkrishna Wasnik enforce the provision of compulsory sterilisation?

Shri Karmarkar: He would get the help of people and go ahead.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would ask you to spend something, open clinics and engage doctors who would do that. Otherwise, he will not be able to do it himself.

Shri Karmarkar: He won't do it himself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some expenditure is involved. Government is required to spend a large amount of money in opening clinics and hospitals and providing all those equipments for sterilisation at every place, because in clause 4, he says:

"Any person who has three or more living children, or who is incurably lunatic or infirm and incapable of procreating sound and healthy children, shall be sterilised".

How does he propose to do it? He does not say anything.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Further rules can be made in this regard; and, while making rules, we can say many things. I would like to explain my position (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow there is nothing that I have to do because so far as article 117(1) is concerned—where objection can be taken to the introduction of the Bill unless the President has given his consent—I do not find anything objectionable in the Bill itself. It does not attract the provisions of article 117(1). It is only on other grounds that the Health Minister is asking the House to oppose this introduction. Therefore, it is for the hon Members to decide. If the Government opposes the introduction I will have to put it to the House to decide.

An Hon. Member: Can it be opposed at this stage?

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Opposition at the stage of introduction may not be quite justifiable. Having regard to the precedents in this House also, it has not been our policy, for some time past at least, to oppose a Private Member's Bill whatever the contents be.

Secondly, the point on which the hon. Minister was putting emphasis does not relate to the issue because, later on, the hon. Member himself may make a motion for circulation. It is only the introduction stage. Only for consideration that permission is necessary. It has been held.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When some expenditure is involved then the President's sanction becomes necessary. But introduction of a Bill can be objected to only if the provisions of article 117(1) are attracted; that is, if the Bill falls under any of the categories mentioned in article 110 (a) to (f). Then alone can introduction be objected to. This Bill does not

fall under any of these provisions. The hon. Minister has not argued that any of these provisions are attracted by the provisions contained in the Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: I have left that matter to the Chair, because I am quite sure that the Chair will consider that. I consider that this is a Bill that may require the President's sanction. As you said, there will have to be compulsory sterilisation for which doctors may be required. We have not got sufficient number of trained doctors; we shall have to train them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member suggests compulsory sterilisation more staff shall be necessary (Interruption).

Shri Goray: But, why throw it out at this stage?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That point should be considered at the consideration stage because that would involve additional expenditure. So far as introduction is concerned, I would also ask the hon. Minister to look into it. The article says:

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced.....".

This is the only provision. Only under this provision can objection be taken to the introduction of the Bill.

Under 110 (1)(a), it should be the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax. There is nothing of that sort here.

Then, it should not deal with the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India; or the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, or the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, etc. It should not be declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged

on the Consolidated Fund of India. All these are provided in clause (a) to (f) of article 110(1). But nothing of these is involved in this Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: Therefore, I emphasise the point of our opposition on the merits of the case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I will put it to the House.

Shri Karmarkar: One small matter that I want to point out is.....

Shri V. P. Nayar: Can all these be raised at present? Later on the hon. Minister will get an opportunity. It may be a controversial Bill; but, nevertheless, it is very interesting. I would appeal to the hon. Minister not to press his objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can only make an appeal to the hon. Minister that he should not oppose the introduction. But, so far as the Chair is concerned, I have to put it to the House when the opposition is there.

Shri Karmarkar: May I be permitted to say one word more in addition to what I have said. That is not a point which I wanted to emphasise so much because it is obvious. The House may be interested to learn that we are making progress in the matter of sterilisation—in persuading the people in respect of sterilisation. It may be interesting to the House to know that there have been many queries from people interested in the sense that they would like to sterilise themselves. For instance, people are in doubts as to what sterilisation means. We have been explaining to them what sterilisation means.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the hon. Minister must address his appeal to the Mover of the Bill that he might withdraw it.

Shri Karmarkar: That is what I am trying to do. So, I am addressing my appeal to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will ask Shri Wamnik whether I should put it to the House.

Shri Balakrishna Wamanik: I would like to explain the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No explanation is required. I only want to know whether he wants it to be put to the House (Interruption). There is nothing more that I need do.

Shri Balakrishna Wamanik: I would like to introduce this Bill because there are several other factors in this Bill. The hon. Minister has emphasised only one or two things but I have given so many things. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I will then put the question.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for controlling the rapidly increasing population of India and for matters incidental thereto."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the Ayes have it; the Ayes have it.

Shri Karmarkar: The 'Noes' have it, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been challenged. So, I will ask the lobbies to be cleared. Let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur): Is there any whip for the Congress Members?

Division No. 12]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not for me to say.

I am now putting Shri Wamanik's motion to the vote of the House—introduction stage.... (Interruptions).

Shri V. P. Nayak: We should not create a bad precedent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for controlling the rapidly increasing population of India and for matters incidental thereto."

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Noes have it; the Noes have it.

Some Hon. Members: The Ayes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has not been challenged.

Some Hon. Members: It is being challenged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. If it is really to be challenged, I have no objection and I shall put it again. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for controlling the rapidly increasing population of India and for matters incidental thereto."

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 80; Noes 89.

[14.50 hrs.]

AYES

Amar, Shri
Awasthi, Shri Jagadish
Bansjee, Shri Premathenath
Bhaskar Dasgupta, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Nandlal
Chakraverty, Shrimati Ramu
Chandrasekhar Kato, Shri
Datta, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroz
Ghosh, Shri

Gorey, Shri
Hyanlewa, Shri
Imam, Shri Mohamed
Jadhav, Shri
Kas, Shri Prabhat
Kodiyar, Shri
Kumbhar, Shri
Mahendra Prasad, Raja
Nayak, Shri V. P.
Pangloss, Shri

Permer, Shri K. U.
Pillai, Shri U. L.
Prodhan, Shri B. C.
Rai, Shri Khushwant
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
Singh, Shri L. Acharya
Vajpayee, Shri
Vaidya, Shri
Wamanik, Shri Balakrishna

NOES

Achar, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri
Arumugham, Shri R. S.
Ayyakannu, Shri
Badan Singh, Ch.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumtari, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakar Das
Bhatkar, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri Bholu Nath
Bose, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Cettim, Shri R. Ramenathan
Das, Shri M. M.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Desappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Mocerji
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri D. R.
Harsani, Shri Anwar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jena, Shri K. C.

Jyotshi, Pandit J. P.
Kailas Singh, Shri
Karmakar, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lachman Singh, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Madhusudan Rao, Shri
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Munimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri B. D.
Missa, Shri R. D.
Mura, Shri R. R.
Mohammad Akbar, Shaikh
Morarka, Shri
Munisamy, Shri N. R.
Uathwani, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Panna Lal, Shri
Prebhakar Shri Nawal
Prag Lal, Ch.

Raghunath Singh, Shri
Renu Krishna, Shri
Ramanand Shastri, Swami
Ramanand Tiratha, Swami
Rambir Singh, Ch.
Rama, Shri
Roy, Shri Biswanath
Rungta, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samasta, Shri S. C.
Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Sathyabama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Singh, Shri K. N.
Sinha, Shri Gayendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Supandhu, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swaran Singh, Sardar
Tara, Shri A. M.
Verma, Shri M. L.
Wadiwa, Shri

The Motion was Negatived

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendergarh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Sir, introduce the Bill.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendergarh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14-56 hrs.

INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED
ENGINEERS BILL

Shri Goray (Poona): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Institution of Engineers (India) be taken into consideration."

Sir, I am moving this Bill in the hope that the Government will not oppose this Bill simply because it is being moved by the Opposition....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Those hon. Members who have to leave can do so quietly and allow the hon. Members to continue the work.

Shri Goray: I had expected that the Government themselves would come forward in this matter and take steps to give a charter to the Institution of Engineers which has been doing very good work in this country for the last so many years. This particular institution which is working under a Royal Charter today has a long history. It was in 1920 that it started its work and it was at the request of the President of the institution, Sir Thomas Guthrie Russell, that in 1935 a Royal Charter was given to this Institution. It has a membership of nearly 7,000 engineers coming from different branches of engineering: mechanical, electrical, civil and general engineering. The Institution is at present imparting education to about 14,000 students throughout the country and has nearly 16 branches and it has very good connections with similar institutions in Europe and other countries of Asia. It is also connected with many universities in this country and is represented on nearly 50 Governmental committees. I am giving you the details because I think that there should be proper appreciation of the work that this Institution is doing at the present moment.

Just now the position of this Institution is a bit anomalous. Even after Independence, it is still working under

the Royal Charter and its legal position creates a good deal of difficulty and also litigation.

Clause 18 of the Royal Charter stipulates that its bye-laws would be valid only after they have been allowed by the Privy Council. It says:

"The Corporate Members or the majority of such Members present in person or by proxy and voting at any duly convened General Meeting of the Corporate Members with respect to which notice shall have been given of the matters to be taken into consideration thereat, shall have power from time to time to make such bye-laws of the Institution as to them shall seem requisite and convenient for the regulation, government and advantage of the Institution, its members and property and for the furtherance of the objects and purposes of the Institution and from time to time to revoke, alter or amend any bye-law or bye-laws theretofore made so that the same shall be reasonable and not repugnant to these Presents or to the Laws and Statutes of India; Provided that no such bye-law, revocation, alteration or amendment shall take effect until the same has been allowed by the Lords of Our Privy Council of which allowance a Certificate under the hand of the Clerk of Our Privy Council shall be conclusive evidence."

15 hrs.

Now, so far as our Constitution is concerned it has no provision to deal with such cases. So, every time it has to make a bye-law or to bring about any change in the bye-laws that exist, it has to go to the Privy Council for allowance. I think that from another point also it is very important, very necessary that this Parliament enacts a law which will dispense with the necessity of this institution working under the Charter. In a way it derogates from the dignity of this country

also, that there should be an institution in this country which is working under a Royal Charter. The engineers and the Institute have repeatedly approached the Government. They have tried to persuade the Government that this anomaly should be done away with, and a suitable legislation brought forth by Parliament.

Sir, so far as I know, the Government in 1951 and afterwards were themselves thinking on these lines and they had appreciated that a charter should be given to this institution.

[SRI BARMAN in the Chair]

15-02 hrs.

I do not know why they have taken such a long time over this simple matter. It may be argued that there are other institutions representing other sections of engineering. But I would like to point out that even those sections are represented adequately in this institution, and the Institute of Engineers have repeatedly said that they would leave it to the Government to make such provisions as they think fit to safeguard the interests of other engineers, other sections of engineering which in their opinion were not adequately represented in this institution.

It may be argued that there are various schools of engineering now coming up like the tele-communication engineering, atomic energy engineering etc., and they may perhaps like to have their own institutions. My argument is that such small institutions will not be able to discharge their duties in an efficient manner, because this particular institution happen to have a large amount of funds, they have got their own buildings, they have got their own administrative machinery and they have been doing very good educative work for the last so many years. The tendency outside also is to have a single institution for all sections of engineering.

Sir, I may point out that the Conference of the Engineering Institutions

of the British Commonwealth which met in Australia in 1958 also passed a resolution saying that it is not good to have too many institutions, because they simply mean repetition of work. The resolution that they passed was on these lines:

"The Conference recognises that the community and the engineering profession as a whole benefit from the closest possible co-operation between the various branches of engineering, and recommends that where there are one or more national institutions already providing for the whole profession the formation of new specialist societies is not in the best interests of the community or of the advancement of the science and practice of engineering."

So I think, Sir, that the Government will be well advised not to encourage these fissiparous tendencies, not to say that the engineering profession is not united or is not presenting a homogeneous demand. They should tell the other sections of engineering that there must be a single institution for this country, and that adequate measures, adequate steps will be taken to see that their special interests are safeguarded.

Sir, the Bill that I am moving makes ample provision for representation of all these different sections in the engineering profession. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take early steps to see that this particular Bill which I am moving is implemented by the Government. If he thinks that it will be possible for the Government to come forward with a similar Bill in the near future, if he is in a position to give a firm assurance on these lines, well, it is quite possible that I will reconsider whether I should press this Bill. But that firm assurance should be there.

One more point that I want to bring to the notice of this House is that what I am asking the House to do today is only implementation of the

[Shri Goray]

Scientific Policy Resolution that we passed last year. Last year, we said that we know how valuable the service of the engineers and the technicians is; rather, we said that it is these engineers and technicians who are likely to develop this country in the near future because they have the skill and they have the know-how. Once we say it, it is our duty to see that the engineering profession about which we talk so highly is given a charter. By giving a charter we put it on a firm foundation and give them a position from which they will be able to do their duty better and to train up the new generation of engineers.

You will find, Sir, that 14,000 students are being trained by these people. If this institution is given the status on the lines of the Institution of Chartered Accountants, I think they can go about their work with more vigour and more confidence. It is really surprising that while the Institute of Engineers is being denied this privilege, the accountants have been already given this privilege of having a charter from this Parliament. May be, Sir, it is symptomatic of the times that the accountants get priority over the engineers though we talk so much about the engineers and at every stage it is the engineers who are helping the country to develop.

Therefore, I would once again request the hon. Minister in charge of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to adopt a constructive approach, not to say only that because this Bill is coming from the opposition they shall have nothing to do with it, and not to follow in the footsteps of the hon. Minister who just now opposed even the introduction of a Bill. I should say Sir, he should adopt a more constructive approach, if possible support my Bill, and if it is not possible at least give an assurance that they will be bringing a Bill on these lines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Institution of Engineers (India) be taken into consideration."

Shri Nausahir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think my hon. friend, Shri Goray, has rendered a distinct service in bringing forward this Bill and focussing our attention to an anomaly which has been existing in the Institution of Chartered Engineers. Sir, it was quite a revelation to me when I first saw the Bill, that even so late in the day, after having attained independence, for framing of bye-laws any institution in our free and independent Republic of India had to turn to the Privy Council of the United Kingdom.

Sir, the fact is this, that after attaining independence and after having started upon various Five Year Plans the entire outlook in the matter of engineers has changed. The needs have changed and, therefore, it is imperative that there should be a reorganisation of the Institute of Engineers according to the needs of the people, according to the basic requirements of our industrial growth, also to fit in with the plans of a growing economy and the demand for technical skill in the course of the various plans that we are bringing forward. Sir, if we depend even for framing of bye-laws and for guidance in these matters on a foreign country, which may not be able to visualise our requirements it is obvious that we shall have a foreign growth in the midst of our country and it is necessary, therefore, that some such steps as have been suggested in this Bill should be taken.

The Bill has been drafted with great care, though I cannot say that it is free from all defects. There are two or three defects to which I shall presently refer. The scheme of the Bill is, first, to create an institution

which will be a corporate body having a perpetual existence. There are various authorities in the institution, for instance, the Council, which is the supreme governing body; the Executive Committee, the schools of engineering, membership, etc. The functions of the institution have been laid down more or less generally, and they can always be improved upon. The institution is intended to promote and advance the science and practice of engineering, to establish associations to disseminate information, promote the study of engineering, establish colleges, regulate examinations, give facilities for ascertaining the views of engineers, encourage the inventions and promote efficiency; and also there are supplementary provisions about holding property and entering into contracts, raising funds, etc. The Council will be the supreme governing body.

The Bill has to be carefully looked into, apart from this basic structure of the institution, as suggested in the Bill, the other provisions of the Bill are on the whole sound. I think the Government should not oppose it because it comes from the Opposition side and therefore they should not think that it has got to be thrown out. But they can take this Bill as a basis and if necessary bring in another Bill which the Minister might have in view.

Why is it that this Bill is necessary? Why is it that a reorganisation is necessary? First, we have to adapt our institutions to our existing structure, to the new conditions and requirements of Independent India. Secondly, we have got to promote organs suited to our genius, of engineering technique and skill on sound lines. So, it has been an accepted fact—and in so many other countries where the desire to advance engineering skill and technical practices and progress—that the first thing to be done when you organise a body which will look into these things, is to realise that it is a technical subject. Engineering is essentially a technical

subject. The Government themselves are incapable of looking into these matters and therefore, an organised body is necessary. Such a body can also establish the code of conduct and etiquette. For instance, we have got a Bar Council in India to look after the etiquette and the code of conduct also. It is also necessary to safeguard the interests of the profession by maintaining a high level of tests and qualifications required. As we proceed further and further, with more projects of expenditures of great magnitude, it is obvious that our professional skill, so far as our engineers are concerned, must be of a high order. That can only be built up by an institution of this type.

It is also necessary to provide the mainspring from which can emerge the dissemination of technical information and technical standards. I am not aware of the number of journals this institution is publishing. But apart from that, there is vast scope for several journals by an institution like this, an institution of a specialised character, in different branches of engineering.

It is also necessary to provide a source for giving reliable information to Government and local authorities in the matter of projects. What is our experience today? Vast projects in which hundreds of crores of rupees are sunk are taken up. Later on, the House is told that this mistake was committed and that mistake was committed. There is a revision of estimates which becomes necessary and the revised costs are high. Surely, if we can have a body of people who know and understand and to whom the Government can turn for advice and guidance, we will be able to save several crores of rupees.

There are some defects in the Bill to which I come now. First, there is no provision for laying down the sources of revenue for the institution. Personally I am always of the view that whenever a corporate body is created, unless the statute which creates that body provides for the sources

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

of income, usually such types of bodies tend to remain stagnant and useless. Usually such an institute dies an unnatural death or it remains merely on paper. Therefore the Bill is defective in that the sources of revenue have not been provided for.

Secondly, I do not know what the intention of the Government is. I am also of the view that huge sums by way of grant-in-aid will be required from the Government. An institution like this cannot survive from fees collected—may be a few thousand rupees—from its own members. Therefore, huge sums will be necessary by way of grant-in-aid. Technical and scientific education have got to be encouraged in this country, and it is part of the duty of the Government to do it. I think there should be a provision in the Bill for Government aid. Of course, correspondingly, there must be provisions for check, though they should not impinge upon the autonomy of the body.

I am not satisfied with the provision of the Bill; other provision is not made for encouragement of research. It is true that it has been mentioned:

"to encourage inventions and investigate and make known their nature and merits";

But I would rather put down certain sound provisions for the necessity to carry on research in certain directions and such research to be financed partly by industries, as is done in several other countries and partly by Government.

The final point that I am making is this. Even with regard to the scheme of the Bill, the functions of the institution and the governing body—all these clauses will require careful scrutiny. But the basic material for the formation of the institution is there. I would, therefore appeal to the Government that, as the hon. Member has said, consistent with our national sentiment and national dignity, there

has got to be a complete reorganisation.

I should like to know the views of the Government. I want to know whether they intend to bring in a Bill. And if that is so, there is no harm in their upbringing one. If the Government does it, I am sure it will be a monumental measure. Not only that. It will serve as a landmark from where you will find that our technical and engineering skill will emerge and be placed on a firm foundation.

My appeal, therefore, would be to treat this Bill as a basis and accept the principles of it even though the Government may not accept the Bill in all its details.

श्री श्री नारायण दास (दरमया) :
सभापति महोदय, श्री माननीय सदस्य श्री मोरे जी ने सभा के सामने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका तो मैं समर्थन नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन इस बिल के पीछे जो सिद्धान्त है उसका मैं पूरे तौर से समर्थन करता हूँ।

आज की अवस्था में इंजिनियरिंग के विषय का बहुत जबरदस्त स्थान है। समाज के जीवन में और राष्ट्र के जीवन में इसकी आवश्यकता दिनोदिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। यह कोई साधारण ज्ञान नहीं है कि जिसकी कोई समाज उपेक्षा कर सकता है। इंजिनियरिंग का जो पेशा है वह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और इस व्यवसाय की शिक्षा के नियमन के लिए, इस पेशे के व्यवहार के नियमन के लिए और इन सभ्य में पवित्रता बनाये रखने के लिए या उस व्यवसाय में पवित्रता बनाय रखने के लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि इसमें जितने काम करने वाले लोग हैं, या उसके जितने विशेषज्ञ हैं, उन लोगों का एक संस्था हो जो बिना किसी सरकारी दबाव के और बिना सरकारी दस्तन्दाजी के अपने पेशे को शिक्षा का नियमन करे।

वह तो साधारण सी बात है कि जिस विषय का जिसको अधिक ज्ञान रहता है उस

नियमन और उसका संचालन वह ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सकता है। आज हम देखते हैं कि सरकार का कार्यक्षेत्र दिनों दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। और जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उस कार्य का नियमन करने के लिए हम यहां और राज्यों में सरकार को अधिकार दे रहे हैं। विभिन्न कामों के संचालन के लिए, उनके नियमन के लिए और उनमें अनुशासन कायम रखने के लिए हम सरकार को अधिकार दे रहे हैं। लेकिन यह कोई स्वास्थ्य बर्बक धारा नहीं है स्वास्थ्यबर्बक धारा तो यह है जैसे हमने उच्च शिक्षा के नियमन के लिए पार्लियामेंट के जरिये से या विधान सभाओं के जरिये से विश्वविद्यालयों का निर्माण किया लेकिन उनके काम को चलाने के लिए उन लोगों को ही रहने दिया जो कि शिक्षा के विशेषज्ञ हैं या जो उस में काम करने वाले लोग हैं। उस काम का संचालन करने का भार उनको ही दिया यह बात सही है कि सरकार का भी उस में कुछ थोड़ा सा नियमन रहता है।

पंडित मोविन्द आलबीय (सुल्तानपुर)
इस देश में नहीं।

श्री भीमारायच बास : लेकिन यदि अधिक से अधिक अधिकार और उत्तरदायित्व, जहां तक हम दे सकें, अगर उस पक्ष के विशेषज्ञों, काम करने वाले लोगों, उस पक्ष को चलाने वाले लोगों को दिए जा सकें, तो वह भागे के लिए स्वास्थ्य-बर्बक होता है एक हैल्दी साइन होता है। इसके आकार पर हम न यूनिवर्सिटीज का कानून बनाया है। इसी तरह हम ने दूसरे संस्थान बनाए हैं। बार एसोसियेशन का काम हमने ऐसे संस्थान को दे रखा है और चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स के लिए एक संस्थान बना हुआ है। अभी कास्ट एकाउंटेंट्स का बिल हमारे सामने आने वाला है। इन सब में हमने ज्ञान के बर्द्धन के लिए, व्यवसाय के नियमन और संचालन के लिए संस्थाओं का निर्माण किया है। हम यह नहीं समझते हैं कि इस में कोई बिरोध की

बात है कि इंजिनियरिंग की शिक्षा के लिए और उस व्यवसाय के संचालन, नियमन और नियंत्रण के लिए अगर एक संस्थान का निर्माण किया जाये, तो देश के लिए अच्छा होगा; न केवल देश के लिए अच्छा होगा, वरन देश की विभिन्न प्रकार की शिक्षा के संचालन के लिए, उस शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में होने वाली परीक्षाओं के संचालन के लिए, पेशे में लगे हुए लोगों के आचरण और कार्यवाहियों का नियमन करने के लिए और उन के ज्ञान-वर्द्धन के लिए अगर एक संस्था होगी, तो वह इन सब विभागों का को ऑर्डिनेशन कर के उस काम को बहुत भागे बढ़ायेगा। इसी लिए इस विधेयक के पीछे जो उद्देश्य है, जो कि माननीय सदस्य ने सदन के सामने रखा है, वह उद्देश्य समर्थन करने लायक है। हम समझते हैं कि सरकार को इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। लेकिन हम अभी तक देखते आए हैं कि इस प्रकार के संस्थानों का निर्माण सरकारी विधेयकों के द्वारा होता आया है और अगर इस विषय में भी सरकार विभिन्न पहलुओं का ब्याल कर के, पूरे तौर पर विचार कर के, अगर बिल का निर्माण करेगी, तो अच्छा होगा।

मैं नहीं कह सकता कि इस विधेयक में जितने प्राविजन्व है, उन को मैं ने पढ़ा है, लेकिन जितना मैं पढ़ पाया हूं, मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें खामियां हैं। अगर सरकारी विधेयक आए, तो वे खामियां दूर हो जायेंगी और वह इस सदन के लिए भी मन्वूर करने लायक हो जायेंगे। इस विधेयक के पीछे जो सिद्धान्त हैं, उन को सरकार मानेगी, ऐसा मेरा ब्याल है। हम तो मानते हैं और उस में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन अगर सरकार बिल लाए, तो वह बिल भी प्रवर समिति को सौंपा ही जायगा। जब कभी सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी इस प्रकार के बिल को लाए, तो इस बिल को भी उसी प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्व किया जाना चाहिए। अभी ये मोक्षन रखा गया है, यद्यपि मैं उस का समर्थन नहीं

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

कर सकता, लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, इस प्रकार के संस्वान के निर्वाच के लिए सरकार की तरफ से धारावाहक धाना चाहिए और सरकार जल्द से जल्द इस के सम्बन्ध में पूरा विचार कर के सदन के सामने इस तरह का बिल लाए और मैं उस का स्वागत करूंगा ? इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल के पीछे जो सिद्धांत हों, उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ ।

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, while I have every sympathy with the purpose which has prompted my hon. friend, Shri Goray, to move this Bill, I regret I cannot accept this Bill in its present form and must oppose it, not because it has been moved by a member of the Opposition, as he said, but, as I hope to show, for certain reasons intrinsic to the nature of the Bill and for certain other reasons arising out of the situation in which we are in the country today. I feel sure that when he has heard the full statement about the position, he will himself agree that the Bill, instead of helping, may hinder the object which he and I have in common.

I need not go into the history of the Institution of Engineers, which was established in 1920 and given a Royal Charter in 1935. I would agree with him about its work and I would like to pay a tribute to the institution for the very fine work it has done and is doing. I think my hon. friend Shri Bharucha, was a little less than fair to the institution when he said that it did not encourage research and might develop its activities further in that direction. However, after India became free, this institution approached the Government of India in March, 1960 and said that it wished to surrender its Royal Charter, as this was not in keeping with the present status of the country. The institution requested that it should be given, in lieu of the Charter, statutory status by an enactment of Parliament.

My hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, referred to the difficulties which the institution is facing. In fact, it is not facing any difficulties at all. I have seen the opinion which the institution had obtained from the Attorney-General. The Charter has the force of law and only in regard to certain by-laws they have had certain difficulties, which also they have been able to overcome. In any case, if they surrender the Royal Charter they would immediately be governed by the Societies Registration Act in terms of which they had been registered before this Charter was obtained. I think there is really no reason to connect the surrender of the Charter and the enactment, but we should judge actually what is needed for the country.

The Government of India, however, was in sympathy and in December, 1951, accepted in principle that a Bill might be introduced to give statutory recognition to this body. When the draft Bill was being prepared, before it reached its final stage, our legal advisers pointed out that the surrender of the Royal Charter could not by itself be regarded as sufficient justification for an enactment and conferment of statutory status by Parliament. It was then held that the Bill would be justified only if certain exclusive functions were assigned to this institution and this could be done by a statute. No such function could be allotted to the institution and that proposal, therefore, did not proceed any further.

About this time, there was an independent proposal made about the compulsory registration of engineers in the country. A draft Bill with this object was prepared by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, and was referred to the All-India Council for Technical Education. The Council held that in the existing situation in the country, such compulsory registration was not necessary and might, in fact, be harmful. The Institution of Engineers, to whom also the question was referred, had at first sug-

ported the proposal for compulsory registration and had suggested that this work may be allotted to the institution. But when it was pointed out to them that the two question need not be mixed up—the question of Parliamentary enactment and the question of compulsory registration—the institution itself came to the same conclusion as the All-India Council for Technical Education.

In November, 1955, the institution again approached the Government from a slightly different point of view. They asked that it might be recognised as an institution of national importance and the Ministry of Law agreed that this could be done without assigning any functions whatever. But you, Sir, can yourself judge whether it is necessary to have a parliamentary statute just for the sake of recognising an institution as one of national importance, or whether Parliament should give such status only when certain specific requirements are met.

It, further, became clear that such enactment would lead to certain complications, as the Institution of Engineers is not the only engineering society in this country, nor does it represent fully and exclusively the various branches of engineering like civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, tele-communication engineering, chemical engineering, metallurgy, mining engineering and aeronautical engineering. There are other bodies like the Institution of Chemical Engineers, Institution of Tele-communication Engineers and certain other bodies—I can give a long list of them—who are also doing very good work. They are recognised scientific and professional bodies. While the Institution of Engineers may be the largest and oldest, these bodies also have certain claims to our recognition.

Shri Geray: Are they all registered?

Shri. Mumayam Kabir: I cannot speak for every one of them, but most of them are registered and they have a definite professional and scientific status in the country. Some of them

are also recognised outside the country. We found that there was a possibility that there may be conflict between these organisations and the Institution of Engineers in India if the latter alone was given statutory recognition for the whole field of engineering. It was, and is, however, recognised that there should be co-ordination between these organisations by the establishment of a central body for the whole field of engineering.

The Institution of Engineers has recognized this fact and successive Presidents have urged that a scheme may be formulated for bringing together all the engineering organisations into a common fold. They have also agreed that one central body should be incorporated by an Act of Parliament for co-ordinated promotion and development of all branches of engineering on a national level. And since the Institution of Engineers have themselves agreed that there should be one co-ordinated body, I think it would defeat our purpose, and perhaps put the day off, if there be any attempt to give that institution itself such parallel recognition.

We in the Ministry requested the Institution of Engineers to take the initiative in the matter, discuss with the other bodies and put up agreed proposals. A conference was held in August, 1957, in which all the engineering organisations, including the Institute of Engineers, participated. But they could not come to any final agreement on the various issues; some of them remain unsettled. In October, 1957 the Institution of Engineers requested that the Central Government should take the initiative for convening a conference of all engineering organisations in the country. This was done after some preliminary negotiations and a conference was actually held on the 28th of June 1958. In this conference agreement was, for the first time, reached and all the organisations agreed that a national organisation for the engineering profession as a whole may be set

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

up by an Act of Parliament and that the Central Government should formulate a detailed scheme for the purpose.

I wish to refer to three of the major recommendations of this conference, because I am sure that it would convince my hon. friend, Shri Goray, that his present Bill may defeat the object which he himself has in view. It was agreed at this Conference that there is need for a national organisation for the engineering profession as a whole. That is first recommendation. Secondly, the national organisation should not supplant the existing professional societies functioning in the country for the various branches of engineering but should bring them together into a common fold for co-ordination of activity. Thirdly, the national organisation should entrust specific branches of engineering to existing suitable societies for their advancement and should not initiate parallel activity in these respective branches.

In view of all this, it is clear that the Central Government is as anxious as my hon. friends, both on this side of the House, and the other to set up by an Act of Parliament a Central engineering organisation which will not only give the much-needed status to engineering societies functioning in the country but also bring about co-ordinated development of engineering sciences and profession in all its aspects. The result of the last conference encourages the hope that soon an agreement will be reached between all the existing organisations, and I have been pressing that this agreement should be reached as quickly as possible so that Government can take necessary action in the matter and bring forward its own comprehensive Bill on the whole subject.

In view of this, I am sure my hon. friend will not press his Bill, as it is likely to negative the efforts made by Government to bring together the different engineering organisations, because some of the other organisations may become suspicious and they may

resile from the agreement to which they have already arrived. I may also point out that some of the provisions in the draft Bill are objectionable. I am grateful to Shri Bharucha for pointing out some of the defects. There are some other defects of a very serious nature, which make it difficult for the Government to accept the present Bill even as a basis. There will have to be a fairly radical reconstruction of the before it can be a Government Bill. Some of its provisions cut across the authority of universities, State Governments and Central Government and other organisations in respect of establishment, maintenance and running of technical institutions.

I do not wish to go into the details, but I would point out that clause 4(e) cuts across the authority not only of the universities, State Governments and the Central Government but also of the University Grants Commission set up by an Act of Parliament. In fact, I have grave doubts that clauses 4(e), 4(f) and 4(i) may contravene some of the provisions of the Constitution itself. The same objections would apply to clause 10(1), 11(e), 11(h) and 14(1). In fact, clause 14(1) would tend to undo all the work that has been done till now in bringing together the different engineering organisations and is likely to retard progress by creating fresh suspicions in the minds of all other organisations.

In these circumstances, I would request my hon. friend to withdraw his Bill. But on behalf of the Government I would give an assurance that as soon as agreement is reached between the different bodies, on the basis of the conclusions of the conference of June 1958—and substantial agreement was reached and only a few details had to be settled—Government will themselves bring forward a Bill to set up a central national engineering organisation.

Shri Goray: I am happy that the hon. Minister has given a categorical assurance that on the basis of the

agreement that was reached last year they are thinking of having an enactment of Parliament as soon as possible. Some of the things that he said are not correct.

He said that the Bill in its present form is likely to harm the interests of the institution and create some suspicion in the minds of the engineering institutions which belong to different categories. I would only point out that though there are other categories of engineers, many of them are members of this institution also. For instance, there is the Institution of Tele-Communication Engineers, and the Chairman of that particular branch of engineering is a member, and a very prominent member too, of this institution also. The other instance that I would like to point out is that of the Chairman of the Aeronautical Engineering Section, Dr. Ghatge, who is also a prominent member of this institution. I would not like to go on giving these instances. But what I wanted to say was that so far as this particular institution was concerned, the different engineering branches have been well represented and there is some sort of interlocking arrangement between this institution and the institutions that are being separately run. Therefore, there should not be any suspicion.

What I want the Government to do is to take an active role in bringing these categories of institution together, because it is accepted that such an institution is necessary. Whether you give a charter to the existing institution or not, I am not bothered about it. But if you want to have a national institution as the hon. Minister was kind enough to point out, then necessary steps should be taken early. I am quite sure that the Institute of Engineers, which has a right of Charter just now, will be very happy to surrender its charter and to pool its resources and its knowledge with the other categories of engineers.

In view of the very categorical assurance given to the House by the hon. Minister, I withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member have the permission of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

15 28 hrs.

EQUAL REMUNERATION BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the consideration of the Equal Remuneration Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to introduce equal pay for equal work for women workers be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th September, 1959."

I am sorry that neither of the Ministers in charge of Labour and Employment are present in the House.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I may say that for the time being I am looking after this Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Thank you very much. It shows....

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I did not foresee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now I am a little more frightened, because I thought that at least some more serious consideration would be given to this matter....

Shri Humayun Kabir: I may humbly submit that this is an uncharitable and undeserving reflection.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The Minister concerned is on his way.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I am a little more frightened—the hon. Minister for Scientific Research is further reinforced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Because, by himself he might have been able to do a little more justice to this. In any case, the real reason why I find none of the Ministers in charge of this Ministry present here is that this particular question, which is agitating the minds of the working class, not only in our country but the whole world over, has not yet found actual implementation in a very large number of countries in the world. The reason, of course, is quite obvious. Women workers are still under various prejudice and there is a great amount of resistance to introduction of equal pay for equal work, which is a principle which has been fought for over hundreds of years.

I will now come to the 1951 I.L.O. Convention. Before I come to the 1951 Convention of the ILO, I should like to point out that in the Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution, it is very categorically stated in article 39(a) that citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. There is no discrimination between men and women. Women too have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. This is further supplemented by article 39(d) of the Constitution, which says:

“that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;”

Both these have been inscribed in the articles of the Constitution. In article 15 of our Constitution, it is clearly stated that—

“The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.”

In spite of this we find that in actual practice and in terms of economic equality, in terms of equal opportu-

nities of work and specially in terms of this Bill to introduce equal pay for equal work for women these are far from having been implemented.

Besides this, in 1951, the world labour movement had been agitating for the implementation of the principle of equal pay for equal work and after a great deal of discussion and agitation, Convention 100 of the International Labour Organisation concerning equal remuneration to men and women workers for work of equal value was passed in June, 1951. A convention was passed which is called Convention 100. Article 2 of that Convention states:—

“Each Member shall, by means appropriate to the methods in operation for determining rates of remuneration, promote and, in so far as is consistent with such methods, ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.

This principle may be applied by means of—

- (a) national laws or regulations;
- (b) legally established or recognised machinery for wage determination;
- (c) collective agreements between employers and workers; or
- (d) a combination of these various means.”

The very first principle which has been suggested for the application of this principle of equal pay for equal work is the passing of national laws or regulations. From that point of view I think it is very necessary that our Government, which has also participated in it and which is a part of the International Labour Organisation, should bring forward legislation to actually put it on the statute book and take a step forward in trying to implement this Convention.

Last year, in answer to a question we were told that India also, though belatedly, eight years after the passing of the Convention by the International Labour Organisation, had agreed to ratify the Convention in September, 1958. According to the terms of the ILO agreement, they would be required to actually start the implementation within twelve months, that is, in September, 1959. Therefore I have brought forward this Bill for circulation in order that opinion be had of people interested in the welfare of women workers as well as of those who are interested in seeing the implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy regarding equal pay for men and women. I am sure that the Ministry will not oppose the circulation of my Bill.

Besides the Convention, there is a recommendation concerning this equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value, which indicates certain procedures for the progressive application of the principles laid down. The Convention lays down the principles and the recommendation tries to indicate certain procedure for the progressive application of the principles laid down in the Convention. In this recommendation they put forward certain appropriate actions to ensure the application of this principle to all employees of Central Government Departments or agencies and to encourage the application of the principle to employees of State, Provincial or local Government Departments or agencies where these have jurisdiction over the rates of remuneration. Besides that appropriate action as rapidly as practicable, they would like to see the application of the principle of equal remuneration for, firstly, the establishment of minimum or other wage rates in industries, that is, wherever the minimum wage rate be actually determined under public authority, the principle of equal pay for equal work should be implemented, secondly, the industries and undertakings operated under public ownership or control and, thirdly, where appropriate work exe-

cuted under the terms of public contract.

An Hon. Member: The hon. Deputy Labour Minister has come.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: These recommendations are important because even though we accept the Convention, its implementation is the most important part of the ratification. In the case of our country it is surprising that even for minimum wages that are laid down by the Government it is very categorically accepted that there will be a different wage rate for women as well as for men labour. If one goes through the All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report, one will find that the minimum wages in agricultural show that in every single State there is a different wage rate. For example, in Delhi the minimum daily wage rate is Rs. 1/8/- to Rs. 2 for adult male workers and for female workers it is Rs. 1/4/- to Rs. 1/8/-. In Bihar there is a difference in wages in kind between men and women. In Himachal Pradesh, it is Rs. 1/8/- for men and Rs. 1/4/- for women. In Uttar Pradesh, there is a minimum of Re. 1 a day for the adult workers—sorry, here they do not give the break-up. In PEPSU, we find the same thing. In general, we will find that in each and every State wherever minimum wages for agricultural labour have been formulated there is a difference—by Government itself. There is a different wage rate for women labour and a different wage rate for men labour.

Now, take the case of large numbers of women working in the iron ore mines. If you go to the iron ore mines or to the manganese mines, you will find actually large numbers of Adivasi women labour participating in it. There will actually be thousands of women working. I have got a copy of the application made by the women workers of the Manoharpur Iron Ore mines and sent to the Ministry of Labour. There they say:

"We, the undersigned female workers beg to bring to your kind

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notice that we have to unload coal from railway wagons, clear off iron ore from the siding as well as load railway wagons with ores along with the male workers. We have to carry out the same job as the male workers do. But the males are paid Rs. -/13/- as wage plus Rs. -/7/- as dearness allowance, that is, a total of Rs. 1/4/- each per day while we are paid Rs. -/11/- as wage and Rs. -/7/- as D.A., that is, a total of Rs. 1/2/- each per day."

So, you see they do exactly the same work. They fill exactly the same size of tubs and do exactly the same nature of work as men. It is very hard and very strenuous work the like of which we, who do not live in the tribal areas, cannot imagine that women can do and yet they are paid at a rate which is less than that for men.

Even more surprising is the case of plantation labour. It is admitted by all that in plantation work, specially in the picking of the tea leaves, women workers are much more dexterous and are much more fitted for the work. Yet, there is a difference in the wages.

If you go to the sugar industry, you will find the same discrimination. In almost every sphere where a large number of women work in factories and mines, this discrimination is there. Generally, in our country, there is lesser discrimination in the white collar workers, i.e. clerical staff or amongst employees or teachers. In that sense, in the higher categories of women workers and men workers, there is much more equality. But, much larger number of women workers are employed in the lower categories, lower in the sense of being unskilled categories. In the case of those who work in the mines and factories, the difference is quite wide and quite usual.

One of the most important reasons why I want this Bill to be circulated

for eliciting public opinion is, there are a large number of arguments which are put forward genuinely by people against the implementation of the principle of equal wages for women workers. One of the arguments is that the consumption unit of a woman worker is less than that of a man worker. As a matter of fact, a very very interesting discussion on this point has been raised by the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India on the Colliery Disputes, where it criticises this point which was raised by the Tribunal award. The Tribunal has said:

"In view of our decision that the wage structure for female labour should provide 2.5 consumption units only the female workers would get 75 per cent of what we award for the male worker. It is, therefore, not a question of denying their right to equal wage, but it is one of assessing their requirements on the basis of a smaller number of consumption units."

In answer to this, the Labour Appellate Tribunal says:

"As regards the finding that the requirements of a female worker, according to needs, should be limited to 2.25 units as against 3 consumption units of a male worker, we think that such an allocation is contrary to principle and fact."

Also, it says about the argument that women actually consume much less:

"It does not appear that there has been any scientific investigation in order to assess the requirements of the female workers in terms of consumption units."

Therefore, the Labour Appellate says that this is not something that we can accept.

Even much more widely used is the argument that income from employment of women is actually subsidiary

income, that is, that she is only supplementing the main income which is earned by the man. This is a point which has to be very very widely discussed and the fallacy behind it has to be properly understood. Firstly, the gap between fair wages and the wage of a man is so big and the gap between rising prices and the wage earned by an individual, a man, even if you like to take it, is so big that a woman worker, even if she gets full income, that is, equal income with that of her husband or the male earner in the family, it is not enough to maintain the family. Therefore, the question of subsidiary income hardly arises in a situation where income of the actual, "main earner" as the man earner is called—where his income is far below a living subsistence wage. Therefore, this question is absolutely fallacious.

Furthermore, the Labour Appellate Tribunal on Colliery Disputes makes a very good analysis of this particular point. It says:

"It is not always that a working woman has an earning husband. There must be heaps of cases where women work because, bereft of male support, they have to bring up their children, and also dependants, a father or a mother or younger sisters and brothers to be looked after. Should the employer be allowed to turn round and say that the female worker should be paid less wages just because in some cases, a woman may have a lesser number of dependants? It must be appreciated that even in the case of three consumption units of a man, there must be many cases where the male worker is unmarried or has no dependants or is otherwise entirely alone. Must then the whole class of male workers be given less than three consumption units to support?"

Then it says:

"These matters have been laid at rest by discussion in the Australia

in cases, by the Fair Wages Committee's Report and by the decisions of the Labour Appellate Tribunal."

Then, it says categorically,

"In the absence of more evidence on a subject of this character, it is not possible to hold that the female worker should get less simply because women workers as a whole are alleged to have lesser number of dependants to support."

"The next argument that because in the majority of cases the existing basic wage is fixed at about 75 per cent of what the male workers are given, the female workers should not have parity with men, is in our opinion unsustainable. It is no argument at all to those who are familiar with the Indian scene. The female worker has always been placed at a disadvantage in the matter of wages and her wages have always been kept below the wages of the male for equal industrial work done by her. We ourselves have had occasion to observe female workers engaged in strenuous work; and it is monstrous to suggest that in work of that kind she does lesser work than the male;"

That is why the Tribunal makes it clear that it is in favour of equal pay for equal work as far as colliery workers are concerned.

Another argument is brought forward, more so from the side of the employers, that is, that wherever there are women workers, social security measures as enacted by law such as setting up of co-ches maternity benefits, etc., have to be taken. Therefore, the argument is, if these social security measures have to be taken, naturally, the woman worker has to be satisfied with less. On the face of it, this sounds reasonable if we accept the basis on which the owners put forward this argument. At a recent conference of various organisations in Italy—I was reading a very interesting

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article—this question was raised. It is not something raised in our country alone. It is raised in all countries wherever this problem is there. There, a well known Professor from Perugia University dealt with this and he says:

"We must not ignore the expense imposed on enterprises by the protection of motherhood, but if this protection were thought of as it should be, that is as a social expense to be distributed over the whole national community, then, enterprises would be able to put up with the expenses arising from the application of Convention 100."

The idea is that social security measures are part and parcel of the social security laws of the community itself. If we were not to accept this, any sort of protection for labour, safety laws, anything that entails a certain amount of expenses on the part of the employers would be brought forward as an excuse for cutting down the wages of a worker. Therefore, this directive principle of State policy is that as far as a woman worker is concerned, the State must ensure for her the right to be protected for carrying out her duties as a mother as well as a worker. Both these things have to go side by side. Actually, we find that, because the employer does not want to spend anything more and can only employ women workers as a source of cheap labour power, he brings this argument that we will not give equal wages, because we have to ensure such things as maternity benefits, crèches, etc. This point also has been argued by the Labour Appellate Tribunal.

16 hrs.

"It is lastly mentioned by the Tribunal that special amenities such as maternity benefits, provision for crèches etc., should make up for the difference between 75 per cent and 100 per cent. Comment is futile on arguments

of this character; these women are the mothers of the nation; and the observations of the Tribunal have validity only if we accept the implied suggestion that female workers are in a state of perpetual maternity or their children permanently in crèches."

This is the answer of the Labour Appellate Tribunal. The Government of India, while arguing regarding the non-implementation of Convention 100, earlier to September, 1950, had put forward certain arguments. Although this is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution, and although it is accepted by the Central Pay Commission and the Fair Wages Committee, and was also incorporated in the Fair Wages Bill in 1950, and although it is a fact that equal wages have been awarded by certain tribunals, as, for example, the Bombay textile tribunal and the colliery tribunal, although these tribunals have given awards which give equal wages, yet, this is what Government say:

"Disparities, however, exist in the wage rates of men and women workers in factories, mines, plantations and agriculture...."

And they further say:

"While the Government of India accept the principle underlying the convention, they are not in a position for want of adequate machinery to ensure and enforce its immediate application in full to all workers."

Now, it is time that Government implement the requirements of Convention 100. This machinery has to be set up. And this will require certain things. Firstly, it will require a method for setting up committees for different localities for fixing minimum rates of wages in industries or agriculture where the unskilled workers are mainly women. Up-till now, whatever little might have been done, there has been an accepted wage

differential on the basis of sex. Now, it will be necessary to appoint committees in the different localities for fixing the minimum rates of wages in industries or agriculture where the unskilled workers are mainly women. That is why I have put in this particular requirement in clause 5.

Then, Government will also have to set up expert committees for fixing wage differentials not based on sex but on the type of job; that is, there may be wage differentials between job and job, but they should be based on the type of work, the heaviness of the work or the lightness of the work, the skill employed in that work and so on. The wage differential should be fixed on the basis of these things and not on the basis of whether the worker is a man or a woman. Therefore, I have provided in clause 5(2):

"In fixing wage differentials and effecting classification of work in industries or agricultural undertakings where women are employed, the Government shall appoint an Expert Committee to fix the rates of wages which shall be notified in the Official Gazette."

While this Bill is being circulated, certain other suggestions would also come forward. I am sure Government must be having in mind certain things as to how they are going to bring about this machinery in order to implement Convention 100 and the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work.

One important point which has to be considered in this connection is this. Whenever we try to implement any social labour-laws protecting the workers, whether men or women, and especially in the case of women workers, when it is a question of maternity benefit or it is a question of insisting on equal pay for equal work, immediately, one result is to be seen. The employer under one excuse or another actually retrenches women workers. We had a very interesting

discussion on the resolution regarding decrease in numbers of women employed, moved by me in which Shri Nanda himself participated; he had himself had an evaluation of the entire question undertaken, from which it was clear that in the big factories and mines and plantations, the number of women workers had gone down; and he had stated that it was because of the desire of the employers to engage women labour as a source of very cheap labour power, and that whenever we insisted on the implementation of these social labour-laws, they retrenched them. But this is the natural law of the capitalists. And what is the State going to do in this situation? If that is going to be the position, then there can be no improvement in the living and working conditions of the working classes.

Therefore, I feel that there should be incorporated in any final Act which will be passed by this House, a clause which says that if any employer wishes to retrench women employees, they cannot do so except with the permission of Government, and in order to seek that permission, they have also to put forward the causes for the retrenchment. If we do not have some sort of a clause of that nature, it will only mean that we lay the way open for the capitalists to actually twist the necks of those who really want to guarantee equal pay for equal work and also guarantee the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution.

There is one other very important thing which has to go side by side with any such enactment, and that is the raising of the efficiency and the raising of the vocational qualifications of the women workers. But today, what is the position? Women workers in the largest numbers, in factories, mines and plantations are to be found in the most unskilled jobs; they do the most unskilled jobs, and they remain at that level. A large number of them remain as contract labour, although they do work of a permanent nature. They do work of a

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permanent nature right throughout their lives, but they remain only as contract labour; and they can be retrenched at a moment's notice. They do not have any of the guarantees which a permanent worker gets such as gratuity or pension or provident fund or any such benefit. Secondly, there is absolutely no scope for promotion and no method of promotion. If a woman joins once as a loader, she remains as a loader; if she enters service as a sweeper, she remains a sweeper; if she joins as a picker, she remains as a picker. This is the condition in which the majority of our women workers work.

Therefore, if we really want to implement this principle of equal pay for equal work, we must also help the woman workers to be able to imbibe certain qualifications, certain vocational training and certain efficiency which will enable her to fight for promotions and also equip herself for other types of work.

I was reading an interesting article written by Nina Popova, Secretary, USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, at the International Seminar which was called in Moscow under the General Assembly's recommendation to arrange such seminars. She says that today their women constitute 45.4 per cent of all the factory, office and other workers engaged in industry. And one of the reasons which she advances is very interesting.

"One of the most important conditions, which enable Soviet women so extensively to apply themselves in the various spheres of economy and culture, is the right of woman to acquire an occupation or profession and to improve her skills. This right is realized on the basis of universal, free and compulsory seven-year and now ten-year, general schooling, and easily accessible higher education.

"The network of industrial and technical schools, secondary specialized schools and various courses, where women have the same unlimited chances as men to acquire the desired speciality or skill free of charge, has considerably expanded, compared with the pre-war period."

Then, she says that by individual apprenticeship, this facility for the women workers to gain more skill has been increased.

And she says:

"Our legislation protects the rights of apprentices and requires that they be given normal conditions for training."

Then she gives the very interesting example of a textile mill in Moscow where most of the 5,000 workers are women, and the personnel is trained as follows:

"Different courses are simultaneously attended by 470 people; the school for young workers, which offers a secondary education, has an enrolment of 300; a secondary specialized school is training 100, while an engineering institute is teaching 60 more of the plant people. A special trade school is also training skilled workers for this enterprise."

Therefore, we find in all these places women are able to acquire a higher skill and thereby compete and be able to get promotions and gain greater efficiency.

We feel that it is time that an enactment of this kind is brought here. Public opinion has to be educated. During the discussion on Convention 100 in Geneva, it was the Polish delegate who insisted that the question of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value should be decided in a definite manner. There are so many "ifs" and "buts", "if it can be done" etc., in

the recommendation, which, of course, means that we accept many of the arguments put forward by the capitalists. However, under the Chapter "Analysis of the Replies" the ILO Report says as following regarding the Polish Government's reply:

"This question has been settled in this way under the most difficult economic conditions by countries which have abolished the capitalist system and founded their social and economic regime on socialist principles. Full equality of remuneration for women, far from increasing the difficulties of these countries, has stimulated economic progress by quickening the workers' enthusiasm and raising the level of output and of industrial production."

As long as women workers remain a source of cheap labour power, the increase in wages and better conditions of work for the general working class is seriously threatened. We have seen that in many industries, the employers, in order to get cheaper labour, break up the units and give work to the women dispersed in the villages as in the case of the bidi and some other industries as they find it a cheaper source of labour power. Therefore, we say this is something that is very important for the entire working class. It is something that has to be implemented with the help of the Government from the point of view of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to introduce equal pay for equal work for women workers be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th September, 1950."

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I rise to support this Bill. In my State of Orissa I have had the opportunity of visiting the mining areas and the rice mills also which are in plenty there. I have seen the actual difficulties of the women labourers there.

In the rice mills in Orissa, the woman labourer gets only 12 to 14 annas daily whereas a man doing the same job gets more than Rs. 1-6-0.

Similarly, in the mining areas in Orissa, a woman labourer, performing the same task as a man does, gets 12 to 14 annas per day whereas a male labourer gets more than Rs. 2, and sometimes Rs. 1-8-0.

So, it is really necessary that Government should come forward and take some measures so as to implement the basic principles which underlie our Constitution, and should guarantee equal wages for equal work.

I was going through the Indian Labour Year Book, 1955-56, and I quote the wages which are being paid in the paper industry. In this industry the wages vary in the different States. In Bombay the minimum basic wage per month for a male worker is Rs. 26 and for a female worker it is Rs. 19-8-0. In Andhra it is Rs. 13 minimum basic wage per month for male workers and for females it is Rs. 8-2-0. In Hyderabad it is Rs. 30 for male labourers and Rs. 17-2-0 for women. In Orissa, it is Rs. 24-6-0 for a male worker and Rs. 19-8-0 for a female worker.

These discrepancies exist today in many of the factories. The women labourers in my State are mostly tribal people. I know the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Abid Ali, has visited many times the mining area in Barabil. He has also heard such grievances from the women labourers there who are mostly Adivasis. They are being very much exploited.

I do not say there is exploitation because the authorities are completely callous, but Government have not given proper thought to this problem because there were other very intricate problems before them which demanded their attention. However, the time has come when the attention of the Government should be focused on this section of labour also, namely the women labourers.

[Shri Panigrahi]

It is because they are most neglected and belong to the most backward section of the community that the tribal people in the mining areas are very much exploited. Not only that. I apprehend that if a Bill like this is going to be enacted and there is no safeguarding clause in it, there is every possibility that hundreds and thousands of women labourers will be discharged from the rice mills and in the mining areas

So, I once again request the hon. Minister that he must move the Government and come forward with a Bill ensuring equal wages for men and women performing equal tasks in the factories and industries

बीमती उना नेहक (सीतापुर)

श्रीमान् जी, बीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने जो बिल पेश किया है, मैं उसको पूरी तरह से सपोर्ट करती हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि यहाँ इस हाउस भर में कोई ऐसा न होगा, जो इस बिल से सहमत न होगा, लेकिन यह जरूर है कि हालांकि सहमत सब होंगे और उसके प्रिंसिपल से तो हम एग्री करत हैं, उसको धमल में लाने में हमें दिक्कतें मालूम होती हैं। इस बिल के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि बिल तो बहुत छोटी सी चीज है, लेकिन इससे मुझे हमारे यहाँ की सामाजिक स्थिति का सारा नक्शा दिखाई दे रहा है, यहाँ पर कितना भी हम लोग कहें, कितना भी सोशल रिकॉम लायें, लेकिन उसमें स्त्री की जो स्थिति होनी चाहिये थी, समाज में जो उसकी पोषीयान होनी चाहिए थी, वह अभी तक नहीं है और उसी के कारण हम चारों तरफ देखते हैं कि अगर स्त्री वहीं काम करती है, जो कि पुरुष करता है, तो भी उस को वे बेजिज नहीं मिलते हैं, जो कि पुरुष को मिलते हैं और यही प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। अगर हम भारत में और निया भर में में देखें, तो हम पाते हैं कि पुरुष और स्त्री में जो इक्वालिटी होनी चाहिए, वह हमको दिखाई नहीं देती है। हाँ, पश्चिम के कुछ देशों ने स्त्री की तरफ से अपना रबीय के

बबला है और उन्होंने स्त्री को धागे बढ़ाया है। जो मुल्क स्त्री को धागे बढ़ाता है और उसको बिल्कुल उसी सैबल पर रखता है, जो कि पुरुष को हासिल है, उस मुल्क में प्राक्वेरिटी होती है। पश्चिम में ऐसा किता नया है और वहाँ प्राक्वेरिटी बड़ी है। हमारे सामने यह एक बड़ा प्रश्न है। हमारे लेबर के मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं और वह सब बातों का जवाब भी देंगे। लेकिन इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि जब हम कारखानों में जाकर देखते हैं या मिनों में जाकर देखते हैं और वहाँ पर औरतों की स्थिति को देखते हैं तो यह देख कर इन्हें तकलीफ होती है कि, उनको बहुत ही रद्दी सा काम दे दिया जाता है। टेक्सटाइल मिल्स में हम चारों तरफ जहाँ पर औरतें बैठ कर काम करती हैं देखते हैं कि उनको सूत सुलझाने का काम दे दिया जाता है और बैठ कर वे उस काम को करती रहती हैं। जो चीजें उलझ जाती हैं, पुरुषों द्वारा उनको सुलझाया नहीं जा सकता है, वे स्त्रियों को सुलझाने के लिये दी जाती हैं सुलझाने का काम उनका होता है। इतना होने पर भी स्त्रियों को कम बेजिज मिलती है। जब स्त्रियाँ मर्दों के बराबर मेहनत करती हैं मर्दों के बराबर काम करती हैं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि उनको उतना ही वेज न मिले, उतनी ही तनक्काह न मिले जितनी कि मर्द को मिलती है।

मैं यहाँ पर पार्लियामेंट में देखती हूँ कि यहाँ यहाँ पर मुट्ठी भर स्त्रियाँ भी नहीं हैं। यहाँ पर पुरुषों को और स्त्रियों को बराबर २१ रुपये रोख मिलत हैं। जब स्त्रियों के साथ डिफरेंस सलूक होना होता है तो वहाँ पर भी स्त्रियों को कम पैसे क्यों नहीं दिए जाते हैं और उनके लिए धलन कानून क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता। स्त्रियों के बस को तो कम करना चाहिये। लेकिन इनको बराबर पैसे मिलत हैं। आज यह हम स्त्रियों के बस में बात मालूम नहीं होती है कि कहाँ तक किस

कामून की हममें लागू करना है। हम हर जगह पर देख रही हैं कि एजुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूट में स्कालरशिप के मामले में, अस्पतालों में, वैदिक इंस्टीट्यूट में, प्रसिपिधि और थ्रिफें मर्चें को दी जाती है, औरतों को नहीं दी जाती है। इस वास्ते मुझे बहुत रणु चकवती से यह कहना है कि यहां जो हम अपील कर रही हैं वह भी पुरुषों से ही कर रही है, वहीं हमारे पारों तरफ है। यह काम इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता है। हम स्त्रियों को मिल कर काम करना होगा। धाजिबी से और मित्र से यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। मैं पुरुषों के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन पुरुषों की हकूमत से मैं खूब बाकिफ हूँ, चाहे वे कांग्रेस के हों, चाहे सोशलिस्टों के हों और चाहे कम्युनिस्टों के हों। सब पुरुष एक ही होते हैं, पुरुषों में भेद नहीं होता है। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट या सोशलिस्ट भाई चाहे कुछ भी कहें और बेशक कहें कि वे इस चीज को मानते नहीं हैं बूकि उन्होंने ऐसा अपना धादर्थ नहीं बनाया है, लेकिन दरअसल में औरतों के इक्वेलिटी की बात उनके दिल में भी भर नहीं कर पाई है। यह हालत मैं आज देख रही हूँ।

इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक स्त्रियों में ही स्ट्रेच नहीं आएगी, मजबूती नहीं आयेगी, अपनी बात मनवाने की ताकत नहीं आयेगी, धाग बढ़ने की शक्ति नहीं आयेगी वे धाग नहीं बढ़ पायेगी जितना उनको बढ़ना चाहिये था, जब तक अपने हकू के लिये लुद नहीं लड़ेंगी, तब तक उनके लिए बहुत मुश्किल है किसी चीज को पा सकना। चाहे यहां कहा जाए या बाहर यह ठीक है कि वे पुरुषों को दया पर धाज निर्भर हैं। लेकिन हमें भिन्ना नहीं माननी है। मैं उनमें से नहीं हूँ जो भिन्ना मानती हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि जो मेरा हक है वह मुझे मिलना ही चाहिये। अगर वह सीधी तरह से मिलता है तब तो यह खुस-किस्मती की बात है, लेकिन अगर जैसे नहीं मिलता है, तो उसे बढ़ कर हमें लेना है, उसके लिए हकू को लड़ना है। मैं नहीं चाहती कि

इस तरह की नीबत आए और अगर वह नीबत आई तो वह बड़ा बदकिस्मत दिन होगा जब स्त्री और पुरुष में झगड़े होने लगेंगे।

इस वास्ते मैं अपने लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहती हूँ और मुमकिन है वह इन सब बातों के बारे में कहें कि धम्सी दिक्कत है और यह दिक्कत पेश आयेगी और वह दिक्कत पेश आयेगी, कि वह इन दिक्कतों को तेष करने के साथ साथ यह तसलीम करें धाज इस हाउस में कि यहां यह बेइंसाफी औरतों के साथ जकर हो रही है, कारखानों इत्यादि में और दूसरी जगहों पर भी।

वे बेइंसाफिया यहां ही हमने नहीं देखी है जहां औरतें हैं। लेकिन अपनी कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी मैंने देखा है... मुझे मालूम नहीं कि कि वह सही है या नहीं है या मैंने सही देखा है है या नहीं—कि इसमें औरतों की कोई भी इंडिबिजुएलिटी दिखाई नहीं देती है। यहां पर हम इस बत ईक्वल पे और ईक्वल राइट्स की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशन तक में औरत की कोई भी इंडिबिजुएलिटी दिखाई नहीं देती। सभी चीजों को देख कर मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंची हूँ कि अपनी नशनेलिटी वह अपने धाप कायम नहीं कर सकती है, उसको अपने पति की नशनेलिटी लेकर बसना होता है। जो लड़की होती है, वह जब विवाह कर लेती है और उसकी इंडियन नशनेलिटी है और फर्ब कीजिये कि उसने इंडियन से विवाह नहीं किया है, तो उसकी नशनेलिटी इंडिपेंडेंसी उसके पति से दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है।

इस वास्ते अगर धाप और से देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वह बीमारी पारों तरफ फैली हुई है। हम धाशाब हो गये हैं और इक्वेलिटी की दुहाई भी देते हैं, बराबर इस को धागे बढ़ाना भी चाहते हैं, नक्शा भी ब्रम्हा चींचते हैं लेकिन दरअसल में उस नक्शे के धम्बर से सब चीजें बिछाई पड़ती हैं जो कि

[श्रीमती उमा नहुक]

घोरेतों के खिलाफ जाती हैं। इस बास्ते ज्यादा न कह कर मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से इतना जरूर कहूंगी कि घाप इस पर गौर करें और चूँकि मैं कानून नहीं जानती हूँ इस बास्ते कानूनी बात में मैं कोई नहीं कह सकती हूँ लेकिन अगर कोई कानूनी बकाबट न हो, तो इस बिल को सकार्यलेशन के लिये घाप जरूर भेज दें।

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I am glad the hon. lady Member has brought forward in the House a measure which is of very great importance. We have accepted the principle that there will be no difference made between man and woman as regards the services and other things. It has been accepted in the Constitution that there should be no differentiation. So far as democratic India is concerned, from the very beginning we have given equal political rights to women, although these rights were not accepted in several other countries long long ago. It was after many years of the functioning of democracy that equal franchise was given to women. Therefore, we are not backward in respect of this idea. Hence I support the idea embodied in the Bill as it has been accepted in the Constitution.

The measure that has been brought forward is, I think, very desirable. It may be necessary also. But in the present circumstances, I think it is not feasible. One point in support of what I say is that if this measure is enacted just now and made applicable to all industries, agriculture and so on, the employers may not just like to employ a number of women in their establishments. I know there are several establishments and factories—mines and other establishments that the hon. lady Member referred to—where women do equal work with men. But physically constituted as they are, in every establishment

women cannot do as much work as men can. There can be no objection to equal pay if equal work is rendered, as the Bill has suggested. No reasonable person will object to it. But in the present circumstances when a large number of men and a large number of women in the country are unemployed, if we enact this measure, there will be a setback to the employment of women itself, because naturally the employers work with the idea of profit; they employ women because they think that they have to pay less for women; they also think that as at present women are not in a position to render as much work as is expected on an equal basis from them. Therefore, there would be a setback.

The purpose of the Bill is to give equal pay for equal work for women. But in practice, this Bill will be taken advantage of. So long as there are a number of unemployed men in the country, employers will ask—'What is the necessity of employing women? Let us employ men.' That will be very hard on women and to society, as it is constituted. I do not have statistics before me about the number of women working in agriculture and in various industrial establishments in the private and public sectors.

But, I think the number will not be very large. By force of circumstances our womenfolk are compelled to work in such of the establishments where the conditions of work are not quite satisfactory. Due to the social and economic conditions in which they live, they have to support themselves; therefore, they go and work in such establishments, though they get less. They do not fight for equal wages even if they do equal work because, if they do so, the employer will find some means to drive them away.

There is no doubt that it is a fundamental right—equal pay for equal work. But the application of that

fundamental right by some such measure as this would give a very bad set-back to the employment position in the country regarding women.

As has been said by the hon. lady Member, this is only a motion for circulation. It may create some congenial conditions, during the period it is circulated, among the various bodies and individuals. They will forward their opinions and we may be able to consider them. The idea is good. The right that is going to be safeguarded is the fundamental right of women and we have accepted the principle in the Constitution. On moral grounds also it is necessary that there should be no differentiation when women perform equal work with men. On economic grounds also this has to be supported.

Suppose a woman produces as much as a man, why should there be any difference? With all these things to support this measure, I think, the climate in the country or the employment position in the country does not warrant that such a measure, if enacted, would be for the benefit of women.

I would not take much time of the House. I am quite in agreement with the idea. I think there is no Member in this House who would oppose the principle. But regarding the practicability of this measure, I think, the climate of the country is not ripe. If this measure comes after some years of public education or, as has been said by my neighbour Shrimati Uma Nehru, when women could exert their influence, a climate can be created in the country not to ignore the fundamental right of the women in our social structure.

I would not support at present the measure that has been brought forward. But, as it has been proposed that it should be sent for circulation, I think, there would be no harm if the Government accept this motion. The opinions which may be invited may be considered by the Government and the House and, if it is feasible

a measure may be brought forward before the House.

With these words, I support the motion for circulation.

Shri Balkrishna Wasmik (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, this is a very important Bill which seeks to bring equality in economic life between men and women and I think there is no reason why Government should oppose it.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): You may know the reason. Why was your Bill opposed?

Shri Balkrishna Wasmik: In all spheres of life women are enjoying equality. We find that in every walk of life women are there; in many posts we find them. They are ambassadors; they are Governors. They are also in Government service and as Members of Parliament. They have become Judges of the High Court and so on and so forth. If a woman is a Judge of the High Court, we do not find that she gets less wages than man. If the woman is an ambassador, she does not get less salary than the men-ambassadors. We have a cottage industry called the bidi industry and there are about two lakhs of workers in Vidharba itself. In that industry we find that a large number of women are employed but the wages that are given to women are in no way less than the wages given to the male workers. In the same way, in any industry or any work, in which women put in the same skill and labour, there is no reason to give them less wages. In this light, I support this motion and I request the Government that it should not oppose circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

श्री० रजवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक एक बहुत सादा सा विधेयक है और इस को संकुलेशन में भेजने

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

से कोई फायदा होना या नहीं, इसमें मुझे कुछ बोझी सी शिक्षा मालूम होती है। कौन ऐसा आदमी है जो कि इसके अन्दर जो ध्येय रखा गया है उस के विरुद्ध हो? लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ एक दूसरी बात भी सही है कि हमारा देश एक बहुत बड़ा देश है और सरकार की बातें तो जाने दीजिए, सरकार कोई नेहरूजो नहीं रखती है, कारकानेदार या जो दूसरे एम्प्लायर है, उन को भी जाने दीजिये, आज जो हमारे घरों के अन्दर का नक्शा है उसको देखिये। बहुत सारी मातायें जो आज हैं उनकी देश के अन्दर कैसी हालत है उसको देखिये। किसी के घर में जब बच्चा पैदा होता है, अगर वह लड़का होता है तो किस किस की खुशियां मवाई जाती हैं, हमारी बहनें और मातायें मनाती हैं, और अगर लड़की पैदा हो जाय तो बजाय खुशी के अफसोस मनाती हैं। इसमें कोई एम्प्लायर नहीं आता, एम्प्लायी नहीं आता, उसी के घर की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें उसके पिता के लिये तो कोई अफसोस की बात नहीं होती कि उसके घर में लड़की हो गई या लड़का हो गया। लड़की की माता ज्यादा अफसोस करती है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारी कुछ बहनें बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लायी के झगड़े में ज्यादा जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमें अपने समाज को सुधारना है। यही नहीं जब बच्चे की परवरिश का समय होता है तब देखिये कि बच्चे की माता लड़के को कितना मक्खन देती है, कितना दूध देती है या दूसरी चीजें देती है और लड़को को कितना देती है वह इसमें बच्चे के बाप की राय नहीं पूछती। माता जो है वह अपनी लड़की के खिलाफ कुछ काम करती है, इसमें पिता का या इस देश के आदमियों का कोई झुझुर नहीं है।

जीवन्ती उमा मेहता : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस में सत आश्चर्य है, जब हमारे भाई कहते हैं कि माता जो है वह लड़की को

दूध और मक्खन कभी नहीं देती है, लड़के की ही खिलाती है। दुनिया में कोई ऐसी माता नहीं है जो सिर्फ अपने बच्चे को ही खिलाती हो। वह पराये बच्चों को भी खिलाती है।

एक आमनीय सदस्य : लड़कों को ज्यादा देती है।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा, मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि बहनें और मातायें लड़कियों को ज्यादा मक्खन, दूध और चीजें, ताकि हमारी बहनें मजबूत हों क्योंकि तभी हमारे भाई भी मजबूत हो सकते हैं। लेकिन एक बात सही है।

श्री बं० प० नाथर : सही नहीं है।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : अगर कोई भाई इस को गलत कहता है तो उस ने अपने हलके के जो आदमी हैं उन को अच्छी तरह से देखा नहीं है। अब उसके लिए जो बाहें कह सकते हैं मुझे उस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मैं खुद चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर ऐसे हालात पैदा हों जिसमें कि हमारी बहनों के साथ भी उसी तरह का सलूक हो जैसा कि भाइयों के साथ होता है। और, इस बात को तो जाने दीजिये यह तो मैंने आपको देशकी मौजूदा हालत बतलाई। इसको कहने से मेरी मंशा यह है कि अभी हमें हर एक घर में सुधार करना है और हर एक अपनी माता और बहिन में सुधार लाना है। मेरे जयल में जो आदमी है या उनके पिता है उनमें तो सुधार हो भी गया है लेकिन माताओं के बीच में इस सिलसिले में सुधार करना है। माताओं का इस सिलसिले में ज्यादा सुधार करना है। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि बहनों और माताओं को जो बात मैंने कही है उस में आश्चर्य ऐतराज हो क्योंकि सच्ची बात किसी भी आदमी के खिलाफ कभी बाप जो वह सच्ची बात भी उसको बूढ़ी ही लगती है।

मैं मानता हूँ और जैसे कि श्री श्रीनारायण दास ने कहा कि कुछ हालात ऐसे हो सकते हैं और देश के अन्दर जैसी आर्थिक हालत है उसमें हम हर एक व्यक्ति को काम नहीं दे सकते और इस में सरकारी कर्मचारी भी आगये, कारखानेदार भी आगये और दूसरे पेशों में काम करने वाले भी आगये।

जहाँ तक देहातो में स्त्री और पुरुषों द्वारा मजदूरी पर काम करने का ताल्लुक है उसमें स्त्री और पुरुष के बीच में कोई भेदभाव होने नहीं देखा। देहातो में मैंने तो ऐसा नहीं देखा कि एक पुरुष मजदूर को खेत पर काम करने के लिए ज्यादा मजदूरी मिलती हो और खेत में काम करने वाली स्त्री को उसके मुकाबले कम मजदूरी मिलती हो।

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : भाय क्या बात कहते हैं ? स्त्री और पुरुष की मजदूरी में हर जगह फर्क है।

श्री० रणधीर सिंह : कम से कम देहातो में तो ऐसा नहीं है। अब मुश्किल यह है कि मैं अपनी बहिन रेणु जी को इसका कैसे यकीन दिलाऊँ। हमारी बहिन ने शायद कभी देहातो में कटाई कैसे होती है, इसको नहीं देखा होगा करना वह यह न कहती। अब बहा पर तो कटाई जो भी करे पुरुष या स्त्री, जितनी कटाई की जायगी उसके हिसाब से पुरुष या स्त्री को मजदूरी दी जाती है और मजदूरी देने में स्त्री पुरुष का कोई फर्क नहीं किया जाता है। कटाई के हिसाब से उनको पैसे मिलते हैं। अगर हमारी बहिन को पता न हो तो मैं उनको बतला दूँ कि देहातो में जो कोई जितने पूरे काटता है उसका दसवा हिस्सा उसको मिलता है। अब अगर किसी पुरुष ने ६० पूरे काटे हैं तो उसको बसबा हिस्सा मिल जायेगा अर्थात् ६ मिल जायेगा और अगर किसी स्त्री ने १०० पूरे काटे हैं तो उस को उसका बसबा हिस्सा अर्थात् १० मिल जायेगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारी बहुत सी बहिनें मर्दों की अपेक्षा

ज्यादा कटाई करती हैं और वह पुरुष मजदूरों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा मजदूरी भी पाती हैं।

अब जहाँ तक इस बिल को पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन एलिजिट करने के लिए संकुलित करने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि जहाँ तक इस बिल के सिद्धान्तों का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सदन के किसी सदस्य को उस पर ऐतराज नहीं होगा और उन उसूलों को हम सब मानते हैं और इसलिए मैं तो इसे संकुलित करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं महसूस करता। हा अब इसको संकुलित करने में सरकार का और इन देश का पैसा लगेगा, चिट्ठियों और डाक आदि द्वारा और खर्च होगा मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ेगी और अगर इसको संकुलित करने में मेरी बहिन का यह मशा है कि इससे सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा आमदनी हो तो मुझे तो उसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं क्योंकि मैं तो हमेशा से यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार की आय बड़े और अगर हमारी बहिन का भी इन में यही इरादा है कि सरकार की आय बड़े तो इसे बड़े शौक से संकुलेशन के लिए भेज दिया जाय, मुझे उसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। लेकिन यह मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि आज के हालात में इस बिल को संकुलेशन में भेजने से कोई खास फायदा होना नजर नहीं आता क्योंकि मैं नहीं समझता कि सदन का एक भी माननीय सदस्य ऐसा होगा जो कि यह कहेगा और यह मानेगा कि स्त्री और पुरुषों में वेतन के सम्बन्ध में कोई भेदभाव बना जाना चाहिये। सभी लोग स्त्री और पुरुष में समानता लाने के पक्षपाती हैं।

जहाँ तक इस बिल के उद्देश्यों का सम्बन्ध है मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ और अगर यह विधेयक सरकार द्वारा मजूर कर लिया जाय तो मुझे उसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। अगर कुछ बोड़े सोच विचार की बात हो तो इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय लेकिन उसको संकुलेशन

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

में बाहर भेजने की क्या आवश्यकता है? अब जैसे मैंने पहले बताया वह तो घर घर की हालत है। इस देश के ग़न्दर करीब ३६ करोड़ की आबादी है और ७ करोड़ के करीब घर हैं और उन घरों का नक़्शा मैंने आपके सामने खींच दिया। इस देश के ग़न्दर मुश्किल से कोई ५० लाख घर ऐसे होंगे कि जहाँ बहिनों और भाइयों के बीच में उनकी माताएं कोई भेदभाव न रखती हों बरना साढ़े ६ करोड़ घरों में बहिन और भाइयों के बीच में उनकी माताओं द्वारा ही भेदभाव बर्ता जाता है भले ही इसको कोई मानना चाहे या न मानना चाहे, अलबत्ता अगर किसी दूसरे को गाली देने में आनन्द आता हो तो वह तो दूसरी बात है।

इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कह कर केवल यही निवेदन करूंगा कि इसको या तो सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय लेकिन अगर इसको ऐसे ही मंजूर करना है तो अभी इसको मंजूर कर लिया जाय पर इसको सर्कुलेशन में भेजने से कोई खास फायदा नहीं है।

श्री जगदीश अग्रस्वी (बिल्हौर) : सभापति महोदय, श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने सदन के समक्ष जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है कि स्त्रियों को समान काम के लिए समान वेतन मिले, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

जहाँ तक इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों का सम्बन्ध है सदन में लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने उनका समर्थन किया है। यह सत्य ही बात है कि आज हमारे देश के सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में स्त्रियों के साथ बड़ी ही असमानता का व्यवहार किया जाता है। इस विधेयक में उनकी सामाजिक स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। केवल यही कहा गया है कि आर्थिक क्षेत्र में कल, कारखानों में जहाँ कि हमारी माताएं और बहिनें काम करती हैं और पुरुष भी काम करते हैं, उनका जो वेतन भ्रम है उसमें बड़ी ही

विषमता पाई जाती है। अभी हमारे भाई श्री पाणिग्रही ने विभिन्न राज्यों के मजदूरों की वेतन तालिकाएं प्रस्तुत की और उन तालिकाओं को देखने से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि उनमें बहुत कुछ विषमता है और संविधान के अन्तर्गत हमने जो इस बात की प्रतिज्ञा की है कि समान काम के लिए समान वेतन मिलेगा तो हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि आज उसके अनुरूप भ्रमल हो। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज उसको व्यवहार में नहीं लाया जा रहा है और असमानता जारी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में सरकार को भी कोई मतभेद और आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इस विधेयक में हमने यही कहा है कि विभिन्न राज्यों की राय जानने के लिए और जनता की राय जानने के लिए इस विधेयक को सर्कुलेशन में भेज दिया जाय।

आज हमारे देश में लगभग १७ करोड़ मतदाता हैं जिनमें से मैं समझता हूँ कि करीब आधे अर्थात् कोई ७-८ करोड़ मतदाता स्त्रियाँ हैं तो भी हम देखते हैं कि हर एक क्षेत्र में स्त्रियों को उनका उचित हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है और दूर न जाकर इसी सदन में स्त्रियों को उनकी संख्या के अनुसार प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त नहीं है और इसके लिए सदन में जितनी भी पाटियाँ हैं वे सब समान रूप से इसके लिए दोषी हैं। आज यह तथ्य है कि उनकी संख्या के अनुसार उनको सीटें और स्थान नहीं दिये जाते हैं और हर एक क्षेत्र में यही हालत है। कहीं-कहीं हमारे देखने में आया है कि पुरुषों की अपेक्षा स्त्रियों ने मतदान में अधिक दिलचस्पी दिखाई और अधिक वोट डाले लेकिन जब उनको प्रतिनिधित्व देने का सवाल आता है तो उनको उचित प्रतिनिधित्व जितना कि उनकी संख्या के अनुसार उनको मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है।

जहाँ तक शारीरिक भ्रम का सम्बन्ध है उसमें भी हमारी बहिनें पुरुषों के मुकाबले

कम भ्रम नहीं करती हैं और आपने सबको पर पुरुषों के साथ स्त्रियों को सिर पर ईंटें उठाते और ब्रून पसीना एक करते देखा होगा और गरमी, जाड़े और बसंत की पर्वाह न करते हुए वे अपने सिरों पर इतना बोझ धारण करती हैं कि देखने वालों को उन पर दया आ जाती है लेकिन इस पर भी जो उनको बेतन मिलता है मजदूरी मिलती है वह पुरुषों को मिलने वाली मजदूरी के मुकाबले कम होती है। हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसी-ऐसी जगह हैं जहाँ पर कि पुरुषों से अधिक स्त्रियाँ शारीरिक भ्रम में भागे बढ़ गयी हैं फिर भी मैं नहीं समझता कि उनको पुरुषों के बराबर बेतन क्यों नहीं दिया जाता। जब कि हर प्रकार से शारीरिक भ्रम की दृष्टि से वे पुरुषों से अधिक हैं तो फिर उनको पारिश्रमिक इतना कम क्यों दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश और समाज का कर्तव्य है कि स्त्रियों को पुरुषों के समान अधिकार दिये जायें और एक से काम के लिए पुरुष और स्त्रियों के वेतनो में कोई फर्क न रक्खा जायें। अब जब किसी को इसमें आपत्ति नहीं है कि स्त्रियों के साथ भेदभाव न वर्तता जाय तो मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर इसके लिए कोई विधि द्वारा ऐसे नियम बनाने आवश्यक जान पड़े जिनसे कि हम इस सिद्धान्त को कार्य रूप में परिणत कर सकें, तो उस में किसी को क्या ऐतराज हो सकता है। मुझे इस विषय में और अधिक नहीं कहना है। इस पर सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने काफ़ी विचार प्रकट कर दिये हैं और इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि विधेयक प्रति स्पष्ट है और उसके द्वारा यही चाहा गया है कि समान काम के लिए हर एक को समान वेतन मिलना चाहिए। साथ ही हर एक इसमें भी सहमत है कि स्त्रियों को सामाजिक क्षेत्र में और हर एक क्षेत्र में पुरुषों के बराबर लाया जायें और इस विधेयक को जनमत जानने के लिए बाहर सफ़ुट कर दिया जायें। इन सबों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Mr. Chairman, so far as the principle underlying the Bill is concerned, there can be no two opinions, particularly so far as the Congress is concerned. It is well-known that it is because of the Congress leadership that the respect which Indian women have deserved has been secured for them. The Congress Government has placed them in high positions. So far as this particular motion is concerned, there is no difference of opinion.

My respected sister from U.P. was feeling if there was any legal difficulty to achieve the objective; I may assure her that all that has been done by Government is in its favour and nothing against it. Even the ILO Convention which has been quoted by the Mover has been accepted by the Government. The House will be interested to know that out of 80 member-States of the ILO, 24 have ratified this convention and India is one of those countries. The other countries have not ratified this convention.

The Directive principle contained in article 39(d) of our Constitution enjoining that there should be equal pay for equal work for both men and women. All our awards do not make any difference so far as the sex is concerned for remuneration. The same thing applies to enactments, particularly the Minimum Wages Act. There also an attempt has been made to regulate minimum wages in certain industries and it permits fixation of different rates of minimum wages only in respect of adults, adolescents, children and apprentices; it does not provide for any distinction based on sex. The Central Minimum Wages Advisory Board, the statutory tripartite body, considered the matter and the difficulties in this respect of enforcing the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act in the agricultural sector, where progress has necessarily been slow. There also the Minimum Wages Act or the decision of the Advisory Committee does not make any

[Shri Abid Ali]

difference. Adding another Act to the statute-book will not improve matters.

The hon. Mover also mentioned that there is opposition from the employers and pointed out the objections which are likely to be put forth by them. But we are not influenced by them or their arguments. Whatever is necessary for establishing the creches and to secure due facilities and payment for women workers under the Maternity Benefit Act, the enactment is there and we have already decided to amend the Act so that women workers should be entitled to more liberal payment. Of course, this argument is there—on the one hand, equal remuneration and, on the other hand, additional facilities for women workers. But we want to gradually create an atmosphere by which this tendency of reducing the employment opportunities for women is checked. We can pass any Act. But, according to our Constitution and the democratic set-up, it is not possible to compel the employer to employ women only. If they employ women, then the facilities which have been provided in the enactments should be given to them. That will be compulsory under the law. But it will be for them to employ men or women, according to their requirements and convenience. So, this particular factor should be taken into consideration while discussing these matters.

The lady Member from Bengal quoted extensively from the decisions of the labour appellate tribunal. I was happy that at least this particular aspect was appreciated—the appointment of such tribunals has resulted in such good decisions. When the Majumdar Tribunal made differentiation between male and female workers, we ourselves were not happy. Then we appointed the appellate tribunal. There this principle was accepted. I am glad that all that has been appreciated by the hon. Member.

Many wage committees and tribunals have been appointed. So far as textile industry in Bombay is concerned, there is equality; both men and women get the same wages. The difficulty arises when the work is of different kinds. Reference was made to plantations. There it is mostly piece-rated work. As my friend from Punjab has stated, there the remuneration is on the basis of the work. So, there is no differentiation.

In the plantations women are mostly engaged in piece-rated work, as distinct from time-rated work. Then, our intention is to see that there is no difference in pay. In quarries also there is different kind of work for them. In that connection, some figures were also quoted from the wage committee report. It is true that in some places the difference is there. But whenever this argument has been put forth before the committee, the counter-argument, even from the workers' side, has been "Please do not equalise wages immediately, because the risk is there that large number of women will be rendered unemployed". Even the workers' representatives have been giving this argument. The committee also finds itself in a difficult position to say that "women should get less and men should get more". It is likely that the work is of a different nature. Therefore, wages may be for different quantum of work.

My hon. friend from Nagpur has just now told the House that a very large number of women workers employed in the bidi industry are entitled to equal remuneration, that is to say, the same wage as the males get. So, by and large, if this analysis is made of the workers in various industries, everyone will be convinced that in many industries, particularly in the piece-rate work, there is not much difference; otherwise also, there is not much to complain.

17 hrs.

* On the other hand, if you go to the Hindustan Telephone Industries in Bangalore, you will find—she was

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Equal

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telling us that they should not remain unskilled workers and should be encouraged to do semi-skilled and skilled jobs, if she tries to recollect she will be very happy if she visited the factory at Bangalore.....

An. Hon. Member: It is five o'clock.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let us conclude it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister will continue next time.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 4th May, 1959/Vaisakha 14, 1881 (Saka).

[Friday, May 1, 1959/Vaisakha 11, 1881 (Saka)]

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3882	Committee regarding fixing standards of accounts in Head Post Offices and R.M.S. Offices .	14477
3883	Strike at Bhilai Marshalling Yard.	14477-78

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the R. M. S. Committee, 1958
- (2) A copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 510 dated the 22nd April, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955—

(i) G. S. R. No. 451 dated the 18th April, 1959, making certain further amendments to the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1958;

(ii) G. S. R. No. 452 dated the 21st April, 1959;

(iii) G. S. R. No. 504 dated the 25th April, 1959 making certain amendment to the Delhi Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1959.

DIRECTIONS ISSUED BY THE SPEAKER UNDER RULES OF PROCEDURE—LAID ON THE TABLE

Direction No. 101A and an amendment to Direction No. 59 were laid on the Table.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF UR- GENT PUBLIC IM- PORTANCE . .

Shri Radha Raman called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to hunger-strike undertaken by some workers of the Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi, in connection with their demands.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILL INTRODUCED .

The Companies (Amendment) Bill.

COLUMNS

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	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMIT- TEE PRESENTED	14488-89	PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS—INTRODUCED	14563-64
Thirty-eighth Report was presented		(1) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, (Amendment of Sec- tion 309) by Shri Ram Krishna Gupta.	
BILL PASSED	14489-14500	(2) The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amend- ment) Bill, (Amend- ment of section 2 and 23 and omission of sec- tions 19A, 23D, 23E and 23F) by Shri Ram Krishna Gupta.	
Further discussion on the motion to consider the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amend- ment) Bill concluded. After the clause-by- clause consideration the Bill was passed, as amended.		PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—WITHDRAWN	14565-84
BILL UNDER CONSI- DERATION	14500-53	Shri N. G. Goray moved that the Institution of Chartered Engineers' Bill be taken into con- sideration. The Bill was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha.	
The Minister of Rehabi- litation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) moved that the Displaced Per- sons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill be taken into consid- eration. The discussion was not concluded		PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—UNDER CON- SIDERATION	14584-14620
REPORT OF COMMIT- TEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS—ADO- PTED	14553	Shrimati Renu Chakrav- erty moved that the Equal Remuneration Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.	
Forty-fourth Report was adopted.		AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MAY 4, 1959, VAISAK- HRA 14, 1881 (SAKA)—	
PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—MOTION FOR INTRODUCTION—NE- GATIVED	14553-64	Further discussion on the motion to consider the Displaced Persons (Com- pensation and Rehabi- litation) Amendment Bill and amendment thereto and passing of the Bill and also discussion on the De- mands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1955-56.	
The motion for leave to introduce the population Control Bill was moved by Shri Balkrishna Was- nik. On the motion the House divided, Ayes : 30, Noes : 89. The motion was accordingly negatived.			