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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 12th December, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.S. International Cooperation Administration

+

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravarty:

*1053.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Government's International Cooperation Administration has accepted a new policy halting the use of American aid funds to finance profit making industries owned by foreign governments;

(b) whether its repercussions on India have been examined;

(c) whether this new policy will affect any previous agreements entered into between Government of India and International Cooperation Administration;

(d) whether Government have asked the International Cooperation Administration for any loan or aid for any industries in the public sector; and

(e) if so, whether the requests have been responded to favourably?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Government of India have not been advised of such a new policy.

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

(d) and (e). A list of projects on which assistance can be utilised has been furnished to the I.C.A. and is now under their consideration. This list includes certain industrial undertakings of Government.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the attention of the Government was drawn to a report published in some Indian newspapers with regard to the new policy that this Administration is going to accept and if so whether the Government of India *suo moto* enquired from its own side with regard to such a policy?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We did see such a report in the newspapers. But, obviously, because there has been no such communication from the I.C.A. direct to us, we cannot give any credence to reports published in the newspapers.

Shri Radha Raman: Just now, the hon. Minister said that a list of schemes for which aid is requested from the I.C.A. is submitted to them. May I know the amounts involved and how it compares with the amount which was previously asked for?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have submitted an exhaustive list of urgent schemes under the Second Five Year Plan which need assistance, particularly of the foreign exchange content. So, this is not a comparable list with regard to the aid received by the projects under annual allocation. It is for the entire remaining part of the Second Five Year Plan. Naturally, that involves a big amount.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Of this list which has been submitted to the I.C.A., what amount is meant for the public sector and what amount has been asked for the private sector by us?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have submitted about 75 schemes and I think roughly about one third is for the private sector. About the amount involved, I am not in a position to give the exact figure just now.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government of India had sought any clarification from the International Co-operation Administration on this policy announcement?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We cannot seek any clarification of some stray newspaper reports

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total amount that we have got through this International Co-operation Administration?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Total amount in what period?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Till today.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far, the total aid that we have received from the United States under their various programmes including the wheat loan and others, is roughly of the order of about Rs. 400 crores.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know the date on which this particular scheme has been submitted, whether it was before the retirement of the Foreign Aid Chief who has just retired Mr. Hollister and the new Chief has taken over?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The scheme has been submitted very recently. I cannot give the date. I think, may be a few weeks.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if the Government has received any indication of the time during which or within which the schemes which are submitted by the Government of India

will have received their final decision?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: These lists are under examination in the I.C.A. I hope the decision will be taken very soon; I hope during this financial year.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the favourable reception so far as Community development projects are concerned, have the Government approached for a loan for Community development in America?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have received assistance for Community development. I do not remember all the schemes we have submitted and how many of the schemes and for amount they are for community development. I want notice.

वर्णीयों ^ कीस

*१०५५. श्री विष्वाति लिप्र क्या विवि मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या यह मध्ये हि सरकार ने जनना लधा वर्कोंमे प्रत्यरोध किया है कि वे जनहित के लिये घरपता फोम म १० प्रति-शत कटौती कर दे, और

(ल) यदि हा, ता इन दिशा म कत्ता तक माफता मिली है ?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b) No appeal has been made to the public regarding reduction of fees payable to lawyers. As far as Government cases are concerned, the question was considered in the State Law Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi recently, and it was decided that the State Governments should request their Law Officers to accept a voluntary cut of at least 10 per cent. in their fees during the present austerity period. I believe this request has been made, but we have no information about the response from the Law Officers yet. At my own personal request, all the advocates on the Central Government's panel in Calcutta have agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent. of their fees.

श्री विभूति विषय : क्या मेरि विधि मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो देश में एक समाजवादी ढंग के समाज के छात्रों के सिद्धान्त को कबूल किया है तो क्या वे उस सिद्धान्त को, वकीलों के फीस लेने देने सम्बन्धी क्षेत्र में कोई निरूपण करने जा रही है ?

Shri A. K. Sen: If the hon. Member has in view, lawyers generally, I do not suppose we yet possess any power to compel the lawyers to reduce their fees. If we try to do it, our action would be condemned as unconstitutional, I have the least doubt about it. We must leave it to the good sense of the lawyers to charge reasonable fees.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the State Law Ministers have approached the Bar Associations in this connection and if so, what is their reaction?

Shri A. K. Sen: As far as I am aware, the Bar Associations have been asked to help, in the proposals which are being considered for extending legal aid to the poor. So far as fees charged by them from private litigants are concerned, no such approach has been made to the Bar Associations and no such approaches are feasible.

Shri Easwara Iyer: May I know as to whether this request for voluntary cut is extended to the judiciary also?

Shri A. K. Sen: Most of the judicial officers are State employees because their salaries are charged on the State Consolidated Funds. It is for them to extend such requests.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about the Supreme Court?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is saved is not going to lessen the fees. Government are not going to get it.

श्री विभूति विषय : मेरा जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई कांशन हो नहीं है, लेकिन क्या इस दिक्षा में कोई सक्रिय कदम सरकार उठा रही है कि विधि प्रकार जमीन की सीलिंग

है, उसी प्रकार वकीलों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सीलिंग की जाये ?

Shri A. K. Sen: The appeal has already come from the hon. Member from the floor of the House. I shall forward this to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry for giving it publicity.

Cultural Affairs and Physical Education

*1056. { **Shri Subodh Hasda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether due to economy measures funds for cultural affairs and physical education have been reduced during 1957-58; and

(b) the schemes likely to be dropped on account of reduction of funds, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 1]

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know the amount that was saved by dropping the schemes mentioned in part (b) of the question?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The exact amount I am not able to indicate, but it may come to about Rs. 2 lakhs or so.

Shri Basappa: May I know if the buildings required for the National Academies are going to be dropped, and may I know the amount that was required for this?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: For the construction of buildings for the three National Academies there was a provisional provision of Rs. 9 lakhs, and this scheme has been dropped for a year or two.

Shri S. C. Samanta: As regards part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister said that three constructions on the cultural side have been dropped for 1957-58. May I know whether they have been dropped for the Plan period or not, and whether they will be taken up afterwards?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I only said that it has been dropped for a year or two. We are waiting for better times.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In the realm of physical education is there a proposal to cut down the allotment to the coaching schemes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is evident that the Government proposes to abandon the construction of the Budha Jayanti Commemoration Monument in Delhi. May I know what are the reasons for the decision to abandon this important construction?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It has not been abandoned altogether. Because of certain difficulties with regard to foreign exchange, Government are postponing the construction of certain buildings. I have already said that we are waiting for better times and these buildings will be put up in course of time.

Shri Supakar: May I know what percentage of allotment for the previous year, that is 1956-57, was not utilised or whether the whole amount allotted for the previous year was utilised?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As regards last year, I shall need notice.

Auxiliary Workshop and Hostel at Bhilai

*1957. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract to construct an auxiliary workshop and a hostel was given to a pri-

vate contractor without calling for tenders in Bhilai Steel Project; and

(b) which was the authority directly concerned with award of this contract?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The General Manager of the Project with the approval of Government.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know the number of contracts that have been awarded at the Bhilai steel project by negotiations irrespective of the tenders originally submitted?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require notice. There are many tenders there and so many works which are allotted. I cannot produce a list of all those and the details of those tenders. Moreover, that is a matter which is being done by the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know the number of instances in which the Ministry of Steel had to award the contracts for several works directly?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know what the import of that question is. Tenders are invited and the contracts are concluded by the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited. The Ministry as such does not award any contracts.

Shri V. C. Shukla: My question relates to the period when it was directly under the Ministry of Steel, before the Bhilai steel project was put in charge of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require notice, and he should indicate the particular contract he has in mind.

Extension Lectures in Delhi University

*1958. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University of Delhi has prepar-

ed a scheme to arrange extension lectures in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of that scheme?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 2]

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know in how many centres this extension lecture scheme has been launched?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The proposal is that the whole city will be divided into 14 zones, and one full course will be delivered at each of these zonal centres during the current academic session. This scheme has just been launched and in course of time all the centres will be covered.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government is satisfied that there exists close contact between the teachers and the taught in the Delhi University, and whether the teachers there are able to pay individual attention to the students' problems?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This question does not arise out of the main question. This scheme deals with a course of extension lectures, and the people attending them will be private citizens who enrol themselves for these courses. There is adequate provision in the Delhi University for close contact between the students and the teachers.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is evident that extension lectures are going to comprise two types: lectures on general education and specialised lectures; and the Delhi University proposes to issue certificates after the completion of the lectures. Is that being done in consultation with the Inter-University Board?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: No, Sir. As far as I am aware, this is a scheme of the Delhi University, and they propose to issue certificates after the completion of the course.

Shri Basappa: May I know on what basis the lecturers will be selected, if they will be paid any extra amount, if so how much?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: No extra remuneration will be paid to the lecturers; only some conveyance charges will be paid.

हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर्स

*१०५६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या तिक्का और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री ३० अगस्त, १९५७ के प्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०५५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी टेलीप्रिटर्स के की बोर्ड के प्रमाणीकरण के संबंध में सुनाव देने के लिये नियुक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है;

(ल) यदि हां, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट की प्रति समाप्ति पर रखी जायेगी;

(ग) उस रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(घ) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(इ) रिपोर्ट के कब तक प्रस्तुत किये जाने की संभावना है ?

तिक्का और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डॉ. का० ला० भीलसी) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ल) धूपने पर, रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति समाप्ति पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) रिपोर्ट की परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(घ) तथा (इ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, कृपि इस प्रश्न पर हिन्दी और दूसरी मारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों का अधिक्षय बहुत कुछ निर्भर

है, इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देर से देर कब तक इस सम्बन्ध में अनित्य निर्णय हो जायेगा और कब तक उस पर अमल हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

डा० का० ला० शीकाली : रिपोर्ट तो अब हमारे सामने है और मैं विवास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जट्ठी हो सकेगा इस पर निर्णय किर लिया जायेगा। इस में ज्यादा देर नहीं लगेगी।

श्री भक्त दक्षिण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अभी हाल में एक जापानी कंपनी ने जो नये टाइप का टेलीप्रिटर बनाया है जिस में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों तरह के भाषणों का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, क्या इस में उस का भी ज्यान रखता जा रहा है या कि यह एक स्वतन्त्र वस्तु है ?

डा० का० ला० शीकाली : जी, हा। हमारे यहा जो टेलीप्रिटर है वह पाच यूनिट कोड के हैं और उन के टेलीप्रिटर थे यूनिट कोड के हैं। बात यह है कि हमारे यहा जो टेलीप्रिटर है उन में इंटरनेशनल फॉर्मूल फ्रांक न्यूमरल्स होते हैं। बहरहाल अब गवर्नरमेंट के पास वह सारी रिपोर्ट आ गई है, वह उस की जाच करेगी और अनित्य निर्णय नभी लिया जा सकेगा।

Osmania University

***1060. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the action so far taken on the proposal to take over the Osmania University?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): In view of the opposition of the State Government to the proposal, it has been decided to drop the idea.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that the opposition of the State Government to the taking over the Osmania University is not to its being kept as a

university as such, but to converting it into a Hindi university?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is aware that the proposal was to take over the Osmania University and to establish a Hindi university in the South. There was strong opposition both from the former Hyderabad Government and the present Andhra Government, and in view of the opposition, the Government of India have decided to drop the whole proposal.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether alternatively the Andhra Government suggested that if the Government of India was interested in propagating Hindi in the South they should start a new university for Hindi teaching in the South rather than taking away the existing educational facilities offered by the Osmania University?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government does not propose to set up any Hindi university in the South at the present moment.

Shri T. N. Singh: What are the reasons which impelled the Government to consider the question of having language as the basis for a university which was never heard of before? Why was a language university thought of at all?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is certainly aware that language is the most important factor in education, and in course of time it is quite obvious that our own languages must be the media of instruction at the university stage.

Inter-University Youth Festival

***1061. { Shri Vajpayee:**

Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:

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

(a) the amount incurred on the Inter-University Youth Festival held in New Delhi recently;

(b) the amount incurred during 1956 on the same Festival; and

(c) what new features were introduced in the programme this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) An amount of Rs. 2.98 Lakhs has been sanctioned but the accounts have not yet been finalised.

(b) Rs. 2.54 Lakhs.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 3].

श्री बाजरेयी : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस समारोह में देश के सभी विषयविद्यालयों के युवक भाग लेते हैं, क्या सरकार इस समारोह को दिल्ली से बाहर अन्य स्थानों में करने का विचार पर रही है?

श्री का० का० श्रीमान्नी : जी हां, इस पर विचार किया गया था लेकिन विचार करने के बाद यह निश्चित किया गया कि किनहान बुद्ध धर्म के लिये इस को दिल्ली में ही रखा जाये।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any other universities have extended an invitation for holding this festival for the coming year, and if so, why Government are not favourably considering such an invitation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: That proposal was considered at a meeting of the representatives of the universities, but after careful consideration, it was decided that the festival, since it is a new experiment and it has aroused a great enthusiasm amongst students and teachers, might be held here for a certain period of time, and then we might consider holding it at different places. At present Government do not propose to hold it at other places.

Shri Hajarnavis: Have Government any proposal to extend the facilities of youth festival to the working classes and labour youth instead of

confining it to the university youths alone?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This is a different question. Government have various other schemes for giving recreational facilities and other cultural facilities to the working classes.

Pay Scales in Manipur

*1063. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 859, on the 23rd August, 1957, and state:

(a) whether the pay scales of Class III employees in Manipur have been revised;

(b) if so, how they have been revised; and

(c) whether the revision affects the employees of departments other than the Secretariat staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes. The pay scales of all clerical staff in Class III under the Manipur Administration have been revised. A copy of the relevant orders is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 4]

(c) Yes. The revision covers the clerical staff of all departments including the Secretariat.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the revised pay scales for class III employees in Manipur are still lower than those for class III employees in Assam?

Shri Datar: We have followed the model of pay scales in Assam for equivalent posts.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether Government have got uniform pay scales for all the Centrally administered territories?

Shri Datar: They are uniform to the extent that is possible. But in respect of territories, we generally

follow the model of the adjoining State.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not the policy of Government to have a uniform scale and pay local allowances to meet local circumstances?

Shri Datar: The principle that Government are following is of better use.

Ex-Hyderabad State's Money in a London Bank

*1066. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what steps are being taken to recover the sum of over One Million Sterling lying with the West Minster Bank Ltd., London belonging to the ex-Hyderabad State in view of the House of Lords decision that it would not release the money as it would infringe Pakistan's sovereign rights?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The matter is under consideration.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether there is any proposal to bring this matter up in the coming discussion between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan?

Shri Datar: Government are considering this matter along certain lines. It will not be in public interest at this stage to disclose those lines.

Shri Kasliwal: It appears from the decision of the House of Lords that it would not be possible to release the money for various reasons, but there are indications in the decision that if an Act of the British Parliament were passed, the money could be transferred to India. May I know whether Government are also considering this question of having an Act of the British Parliament passed?

Shri Datar: Government are considering various lines.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In view of the fact that this involves a point of

international law, may I know whether Government are intending to refer it to the Hague Court?

Shri Datar: I would not commit Government at this stage.

Pipe line for the Transport of Crude Oil in Assam

*1067. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the firm which is engaged in the survey of routes for a pipe line to be laid to transport crude oil from Naharkatiya and Moran to the refining centre; and

(b) the time by which the consultants' report is expected to be ready?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) International Petroleum Consultants of U.S.A.

(b) By the end of May 1958.

Shri Hem Barua: The Refinery Location Committee had recommended according to its Proposition No. 1 that a refinery with a capacity of 15 million tons per annum be instituted. But in view of the fact that Government have decided to institute two refineries, may I know in what ratio the capacity of the refineries is going to be divided?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is premature for Government to answer this question.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Refinery Location Committee has recommended two patterns of production, one of diesel-oil-red-kerosene-motor spirit bias, and the other of aviation spirit bias, may I know the pattern or patterns of the proposed refineries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I may be allowed to say that this supplementary question has no relation to the question asked by the hon. Member.

All India Gazetteer

*1089 { Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) the progress since made in the revision of the gazetteers at the all India, State and District levels; and

(b) which of the States have finalised their plans for the publications of State and District Gazetteers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 5].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि चूंकि यह प्रश्न कई वर्षों में विचाराधीन रहा है, इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को हिदायतें दे रही है कि इस बारे में शीघ्रता की जाये।

डॉ का० सा० श्रीमाली : जी, हाँ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस बात का अन्वया लगाया गया है कि सारे गजेटियरों का संशोधन करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कितना समर्थ होगा और राज्य सरकारे कितने सर्वे को बहन करेंगे।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The total expenditure, as far as the Central Government are concerned, is estimated at about Rs. 35 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs was approved in the Second Plan, but it has now been reduced to Rs. 25 lakhs. I could not exactly say how much it would cost the State Governments. That would differ from State to State to some extent.

Indian Steel Engineers

*1079. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forty-five Indian Engineers, who went to Russia during November 1957 for training in steel industry have gone at the cost of the Indian Government or under technical training aid by the Russian Government;

(b) how long they will remain in Russia and what will be the probable cost of their training; and

(c) whether they will be entitled to higher salaries than their present scale after their return?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) It is expected that the cost of training of these forty-five Engineers in the USSR will be borne by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

(b) Six months in the first instance. This may be extended if necessary. The cost of training is Roubles 900/- per engineer per month.

(c) Graduate Apprentices receive a stipend of Rs. 250 per month and are considered for the scales of Rs. 300—500 or Rs. 350—850 depending on their ability and performance during training. Junior Engineers are appointed even initially on Rs. 350—850 and continued on that scale.

Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: May I know how many engineers have been sent from Andhra Pradesh?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There was no such thing as selection from any particular State. So, I could not say how many engineers hailed from Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: May I know whether the selection is made on merit or on the basis of seniority?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Suitability is the main consideration. Merit and seniority are both considered.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any engineer has been sent for training with this in view that when he

returns back he may develop the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not in this batch.

Dr. Gobekar: May I know whether the engineers have signed any contracts with the Government of India? If so, for how many years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: All of them have been employed by the Government. They are getting stipend during this period. The terms of the contract are that after they finish their training, they will continue to be in the service of Government depending, again, upon their suitability; if they shape well, they will be retained; if not, they will make room for others.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether similar batches of engineers have been sent to the USA and Germany, and whether their expenses are also met by the UNO or by the respective States where they have been sent?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The expenses of the engineers who have been sent for training to the USA are not borne by the UN Technical Assistance Fund but by the Ford Foundation, if my memory serves me right. Expenses of the trainees who have gone over to the UK are borne under the Colombo Plan. I could not say off hand as to what is the financial arrangement for the expenses of engineers who have gone to West Germany.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know whether these engineers are direct employees of the Government or whether they are employed by the Hindustan Steel Limited?

Sardar Swaran Singh: They are employed by the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited.

Shri Ranga: As regards such of them as have been in government service till now, when they came to be employed by the Hindustan Steel Limited, would they get the benefit

of their previous service with Government, or would they have to take up service anew, apart from whatever seniority they have already earned in the service of Government?

Sardar Swaran Singh: When those people who were already in government service applied for a post here, they did so with eyes open, and considered that the prospects here were perhaps better than the original prospects. Their previous service and experience will be taken into consideration in appointing them to particular posts and also at particular levels in particular grades. I cannot enunciate any rule of thumb which is applicable in such cases. It will depend upon the merits of each individual case.

Shri T. N. Singh: Has it come to the notice of Government that there are many cases where engineers and technicians trained at Government cost are being taken over by private enterprise, whereas Government themselves have been scrupulously observing the scheme on their side? If so, may I know whether any attention has been given to the point of making these conditions more stringent so that technicians trained at our cost may not go over easily to private enterprise?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Actually, the pattern adopted with regard to these trainees has been so devised that a contingency of the nature pointed out by the hon. Member is fully met. They are not trainees as such sent out on training and then they take their chance on return to find a suitable job. That has not been the pattern adopted in the case of these trainees. They have been employed, and this is part of their employment under which we have sent them abroad for improving their technical qualifications. The employment continues. When they come back, they are put on specific jobs.

Interest on Standing Sterling Balances

*1071. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest payable to India on standing sterling balances;

(b) the circumstances under which this rate was fixed; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are contemplated to get it revised in view of the gradual rise in bank rate in England?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A part of the sterling balances of the Reserve Bank of India is invested in medium dated U.K. Government securities, and in remainder in U.K. Treasury Bills. The medium dated securities are earning interest at rates ranging between 2 per cent. and 4½ per cent. and the treasury bills at 6½ per cent currently.

(b) and (c). The interest rates on dated securities are governed by their terms of issue, while the interest rates on treasury bills vary from time to time depending on market conditions in the United Kingdom. A rise in the bank rate in the United Kingdom puts up the interest rate on treasury bills. No special steps are, therefore, required to be taken to get the interest on sterling balances revised on account of an increase in the bank rate.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the procedure followed in regulating the interest rates?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, the interest rates on dated securities vary from 2 per cent. to 4½ per cent. and those on Treasury Bills vary as market conditions vary. So no special procedure is required to change them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the criterion for fixing these rates of 2 per cent. and 4½ per cent?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are U.K. Government securities and when they are issued, they bear a fixed rate of interest. When the Reserve Bank buys them, it chooses which to buy. Some securities bear 2 per cent. others 3 per cent. and still others 4½ per cent. interest. So the rates are fixed when they are issued.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know how much is the amount that has been funded, out of the sterling balances that are in London, for the payment of pensions etc. which were arrived at by the late Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, who was the Finance Minister in 1948?

Mr. Speaker: The reports are all there. It is an old story.

All India Council of Secondary Education

*1072. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement showing the action taken by Government so far on the recommendations made by the All India Council for Secondary Education in their 5th and 6th meetings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid down on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 6].

Shri Basappa: Are the State Governments fully co-operating with the Centre in the matter of implementation of the recommendations of the Council?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very difficult to say 'fully', but we are receiving co-operation from the State Governments in a large measure.

Shri Ranga: Is it a fact that most of the State Governments as well as Universities have informed the Government of India of their inability to implement the scheme of the pre-University course because of the high expenditure involved in establishment, equipment and the rest?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: No, that is not correct. All the Universities have agreed to this scheme in principle, and the scheme is in the process of implementation.

Shri Ranga: May I know up to what percentage is being implemented now? The principle might have been agreed upon, but then there is the question of expenditure also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: He is going beyond the scope of the question which related to the 5th and 6th meetings of the All India Council of Secondary Education. I am prepared to answer it, but it is not relevant to this particular question.

Shri Ranga: He said that they had accepted the principle. I raised the question of the difficulty experienced by Universities and local Governments regarding expenditure. That was why I asked up to what percentage they were able to implement the plan.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: All these schemes, as I said, are in the process of implementation. The Government of India have appointed a Committee, known as Deshmukh Committee, to go into this question. We have written to the State Governments to ask whether they would be able to find their share with regard to this scheme. The whole matter is being examined. Most Universities have agreed to the scheme in principle. Now it is only a question of finding ways and means of implementing it.

बी भक्त दशन : क्या यह सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भारत सरकार को यह निला है कि हायर सेकंडरी कक्षा-ग्यारहवी कक्षा-तौलने के लिये कई कराड़ रुपयों को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ज़रूरत हागो? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कांडे पथन्दरदार हुगा है और क्या कोई आश्वासन दिया गया है?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमान् : उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में मतलबिया हो रहा है और जांच हो रही है कि किस तरह से यहाँ स्कीम लागू की जाय।

बी भीनारात्नम दास : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात की सबर है कि सेकंडरी टीचर्स के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर निश्चित की गई वेतन की सीमा को भिन्न राज्य सरकारों दे किस हद तक इम्प्लीमेंट किया है?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The original question is very limited. But I am prepared to answer this question. Some States have already increased the salaries of teachers with the assistance of the Central Government, but I cannot give him the facts and figures he wants.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What is the extra expenditure involved in implementing the scheme and what are the means at the disposal of State Governments and Universities to incur this extra expenditure?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: To which scheme is the hon. Member referring?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Pre-University scheme.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: May I point out that this is a very limited question. It refers to the recommendations of the All India Council of Secondary Education at its 5th and 6th meetings. None of these points deals with those recommendations.

Theft at Central Ordnance Depot, Agra

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*1073. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1728 on the 12th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the departmental inquiry instituted into the theft of "Reeds Contact B" at the Central Ordnance Depot, Agra has concluded; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the court of enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghubrata Sahai): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the thefts at the Ordnance Depots are increasing and if so what steps have been taken to tighten up security measures?

Shri Raghubrata Sahai: As I answered in reply to a question last time, there has not been an increase. In fact, thefts are on the decrease due to increased security measures.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is shortage of some articles in the same Ordnance Depot at Agra and if so what steps are taken to verify these articles with bin cards?

Shri Raghubrata Sahai: The question relates to the theft of certain articles. I may inform the hon. Member that all these articles have since been recovered.

Report of the Community Development and National Extension Service Team

*1974. **Shri Raghubrata Sahai:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) when the interim report of the team for Community Development and National Extension Service was submitted to the authorities concerned;

(b) when it was issued for eliciting public opinion;

(c) whether the report has been considered by the State Governments and their reactions obtained; and

(d) whether the authorities concerned have formulated their conclusions?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Team for Community Projects and National Extension Service has submitted no interim report. Its final report was signed on the 24th November, 1957

and presented to the Chairman, Committee on Plan Projects, on 25th November, 1957.

(b) The report has not been issued for eliciting public opinion. Its draft recommendations embodied in the chapter entitled 'Democratic Decentralisation' were, however, issued to the Press on 20th October, 1957 for eliciting public opinion.

(c) Draft recommendations were circulated to the State Governments and their reactions obtained before the report was finalised by the Team.

(d) Not yet

Shri Raghubrata Sahai: It appears that the interim report that was issued by this team was not issued for eliciting public opinion. We find that extracts from this report were appearing from time to time in the Press and even editorials appeared. Actually the report was issued to the Members of this House on the 3rd of December. I would like to know why the Members were not supplied with this report as soon as it was sent to the authorities concerned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said very clearly in the beginning that the team of community project submitted 'No interim report and so the question of any extracts being published does not arise. The only thing they did was to publish a chapter on democratic decentralisation and that was laid on the Table of the House. So, I think there has not been any effort to keep the House away from any such information.

Shri Panigrahi: After the submission of this report, is the Government of India considering to allot any additional financial aid to the community development and NES areas for increasing agricultural production?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The report is being considered at present and the Ministry of Community Development is preparing a paper which will be submitted to the Central Committee on Community Projects and it

will also be considered in a joint meeting of the Committee on Plan Projects and the Central Committee of Community Projects. It will then forward the recommendations to the National Development Council which will finally adopt the report. When that report is adopted, action will be taken.

Shri B. S. Murthy: In the introduction to the report, on page 2, it is said:

"On the basis of these discussions and a study of material collected, we formulated certain tentative conclusions and recommendations. These were sent to the State Governments and later we held discussions with them"

May I know whether a copy of the recommendations sent to the State Governments was also sent to the Central Government and, if so, whether this does not constitute an interim report?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know. The Committee in the course of its business might have sent certain recommendations or certain points to the State Governments and I think it was included in their terms of reference. I do not think it is an interim report unless the Committee means it as such.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: In reply to a previous question on the 18th November, 1957, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that the recommendations were now under discussion with the authorities concerned and as soon as the report is in a final form, copies would be placed on the Table of the House and supplied to the Members. May I know whether there is any need for further consultation even now with the authorities concerned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know to what report he refers. I will have to examine that question.

Punjab University Teachers

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*1075. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has sanctioned any grant for increasing the scales of pay of the Punjab University teachers;

(b) whether the recommendation of the Commission in this respect has been implemented by the Punjab University in the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State Government and/or the University have not yet agreed to share 20 per cent. of the increased cost on the revision of salaries of the University teachers.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: What was the demand placed by the University of Punjab before the University Grants Commission in this regard?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Punjab Government said that they were willing to contribute 20 per cent. of the increase in cost for upgrading the salary of university teachers. But, at a later stage, they said that they would not be able to meet that cost. In view of that the University Grants Commission took a decision that they would not release their share till the University or the State Government could find a matching fund.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Punjab Government or some of the colleges and schools that have migrated from West Pakistan have made a special request that this condition may be waived in view of their financial condition?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The Rehabilitation Ministry may take that into account.

Basic and Primary Education

*1076. { **Shri Subodh Hasda:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the per capita expenditure on students studying in a basic school is more than those studying in conventional primary schools;

(b) if so, by what percentage;

(c) whether any attempt is being made for bringing down the cost; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) It varies.

(c) The cost is already low

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hasda: What is the reason for the difference in per capita expenditure on students studying in basic and primary schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It varies from State to State. In Assam the ratio is 5.2; Kerala 17 per cent, Mysore 33 and 1/3 per cent, Rajasthan 24 per cent, Orissa 77.7 per cent, Delhi Administration 20 per cent, Himachal Pradesh 50 per cent, Manipur three times higher Tripura 6.6 per cent. It varies from State to State.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that when a boy passing from the basic school goes to the secondary school, he cannot follow the syllabus that is prescribed for the secondary education and so the guardians have to incur more expenditure for it also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This question has arisen from time to time. We have advised the State Governments to make the secondary school syllabus similar to the syllabus of the basic and post-basic schools and in most of the States as far as we are aware there is no difficulty. In one or two States, there are difficulties and we have already taken up that matter with the State Governments.

Shri Nanjappa: What is the Madras ratio?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: In Madras it is high but the ratio percentage was not available. We did not get any figure from the State Government.

History of Freedom Movement

*1077. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
 { **Shri Radha Raman:**

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

(a) whether Government have fixed any definite period for final preparation of History of India's Freedom Movement, and

(b) if so, the period within which an authentic copy of History of Freedom Movement will become available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). No definite period has been fixed but it is now estimated that it would take about four years to write and publish the History.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वाधीनता संग्राम के इतिहास को लिखने के लिये सरकार को कौन कौन सा बैटीरियल उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है, जिसकी वजह से इसके लिखने में देरी हो रही है।

श्री राधा रामन : बैटीरियल सो काफी इकट्ठा हो गया है। जो बोर्ड नियुक्त हुआ था उसने भी काफी बैटीरियल इकट्ठा किया है, लेकिन फिर भी इतिहास अब तक नहीं लिखा जा सका। अब मर्गरेंजेट ने यह

काम डा० तारा चन्द को सौंपा है और आशा की जाती है कि तीन या चार बर्षों में यह इतिहास लिखा जायेगा ।

बी० राधा रमेश : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो काम डा० तारा चन्द को सौंपा गया है, वह केवल उन्हीं को सौंपा गया है या उनके साथ कोई और भी संगठन या आदमी दिये गये हैं जो कि इस काम में संबंधित हैं। दूसरे में क्या यह भी जान सकता हूँ कि जो रिपोर्ट अब तक आप के पास आ चुकी हैं उनमें तमाम स्टेट्स सामिल हैं या कोई स्टेट्स ऐसी भी है जिन्होंने रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है।

डा० का० बा० ज्योतिश्वारी : करीब करीब सभी स्टेट्स से आ गई हैं और जैसा मैंने पर्याप्त बताया, काफी मसाला इकट्ठा हो गया। अब तो डा० तारा चन्द पर, जो कि इतिहास लिखने वाले हैं, निर्भर करेगा कि उनको कौन सा मसाला और एकत्र करना है। डा० तारा चन्द ने जो सहायता मांगी है उनमें दो सीनियर स्कालर और दो जूनियर स्कालर तथा कुछ कन्ट्रिक्ल स्टाफ हैं। काइनेस मिनिस्ट्री से इन की अंजूरी ली जा रही है।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know how many years this work has already taken?

Dr. K. L. Shrimalli: Sir, it was decided in 1952 to set up this Board. The Board's term expired in 1955. Then, later on, some work was done by the National Archives, and the work has now been entrusted to Dr. Tara Chand. Hon. Members would probably realise that this work is of a difficult nature. We really wanted to have a first grade history, and I hope we shall be able to have one with the assistance of Dr. Tara Chand.

Shri Thans Pillai: May I know whether this history would be written on the lines of the Hundred Years of Freedom Struggle film or something different from it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimalli: All these details will have to be determined. As far as the period is concerned, as I said,

as soon as Dr. Tara Chand has taken over the work I will be able to let the House know about the general details.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Although a considerable amount of valuable material has been collected, there is valuable material still available scattered about in several places, and in some of the places people wish to make that available. What machinery has the Government got to collect that remaining material which may be of considerable value to the historians? That is one question, and if I may be permitted to put a second question, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no; one at a time. The hon. Member was herself a Speaker.

Dr. K. L. Shrimalli: Sir, the Board of Editors which was appointed in 1952 had collected, as I said, all the material that was available. It is possible that some material may still be lying hidden somewhere, and I do hope people will co-operate in making that material available to the historians.

Some hon. Members rose.—

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is a very important question, Sir, and I only want to put one supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: I know, each Member has got only one question Shri Bhakt Darshan

गढ़वाल का भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

*१०७८. बी० अक्षर दहरन : क्या इस्पात, जान और ईचन मंडी ३० प्रगत्यत १९५७ के ताराकित प्रसन सम्पा १९६५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में गढ़वाल जिले में रूपगंगा नदी की जाटी में बन्धक के अच्छारी की जाव-पहाड़ाम के संबंध में भारत के भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण ने इस बीच क्या कार्यदाही की है;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो जांच-पड़ताल का क्या परिणाम निकला;

(ब) यदि अभी तक कोई जांच-पड़ताल नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) यह जांच-पड़ताल संभवतः कब तक पूरी होगी ?

श्री भीर लेल बंडी (श्री के० दे० भास्तवीय): (क) से (च). भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने गढ़वाल जिसे मैं रूपगंगा की घाटी में सुतोल गांव के सभी पंचक के भूमांडारों की शुस्थात की जांच पड़ताल कर दी है। गंचक गांव से लगभग दो मील उत्तर पूर्व में जलमार्ग (gully) में यिन्हीं के साथ मिली हुई थीं सबलीमेट (sublimate) के रूप में प्राप्त होती है। इस जेन में गंचक युक्त हाइड्रोजन निकलती है जिसमें गंचक खोटी खोटी मात्रा में इकट्ठी होती जा रही है। गैस शायद कुछ गंचक के बहमों से बाहर निकल रही है जिन का स्थान मालूम नहीं है। यह भूमंडार आर्थिक रूप से लाभप्रद दिलाई नहीं देता है लेकिन देश में स्वदेशी गंचक की कमी को स्थान में रखते हुए भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग का १६५७-५८ के जेन में कार्य करने के समय में विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल करने का प्रस्ताव है। यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो यह कार्य प्रगते क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के समय में भी जारी रखा जायेगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग अगले वर्ष और अधिक जांच पड़ताल करने जा रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय बंडी जी को धन्यवाद देने हुए, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि भूकि अक्सर केवल जांच-पड़ताल ही होती रहती है, कुछ वास्तविक कार्य नहीं होता, इसलिये क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस कार्य उठाये जायेंगे ?

श्री के० दे० भास्तवीय : जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद जैसे ही यह मालूम हो जाता है कि

इस जांच पड़ताल के बाद अमरी कार्य उठाये जाने चाहियें, फौरन ही हम इसका फैसला ले सेते हैं। जहाँ तक गंचक का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे विभाग को बहुत चिन्ता है कि जहाँ भी कोई अगह मालूम हो, हम उसकी ज्ञानबीन करें। यह अगह दिलचस्पी की मालूम पड़ती है, इसीलिये हमने इस को अपने कार्यक्रम में रखा है। जैसे ही कोई और महत्वपूर्ण बात मालूम होगी, हम माननीय सदस्य को इस की सूचना देंगे।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भूकि गंचक एक बहुत ही मूल्यवान सम्पत्ति है, इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं इस मामले को अपने हाथ में लेगी या राज्य सरकार से इस बारे में परामर्श करेगी ?

श्री के० दे० भास्तवीय : जैसे ही हमें कुछ मालूम हो जायेंगी, हम इस पर फैसला कर लेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्य से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि गंचक की ज्ञान बीन बहुत तत्परता से की जानी चाहिये।

Dugda and Patherdip Coal Washeries

*1079. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 448 on the 30th July, 1957 and state the progress made in the setting up of the coal washeries at Dugda and Patherdip?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Tenders have been called for the washery at Dugda. The last date of receipt of tenders is the 11th of January 1958. Meanwhile preliminary work like acquisition of land, planning the supply of water, planning the railway connections, the township etc., have been taken up. Construction will commence as soon as a contract is concluded for the plant.

Tests on the washability of coals proposed to be washed in Patherdip are now being conducted by the Fuel Research Institute. It is expected that the results of these will be available

before the end of December 1957. Based on the results of these and depending on the response to the tender for the Dugda washery, it is hoped that it will be possible to make arrangements for the construction of the Patherdip washery, with one or more of the agencies quoting for the Dugda washery.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the cost of constructing these coal washeries has been estimated and, if so, what that cost is?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A coal washery at the moment is being put up at Kargali, and there are Japanese suppliers who are putting up the washery. The cost of that is about Rs. 2.5 crores, and the cost of the other two washeries is also likely to be of the same order.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether these washeries will be constructed by the Steel Ministry, or the expenditure will also be shared by any other Ministry, say, the Railways?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir, this will be under the Steel Ministry, because washed coal is to be supplied mostly for the steel plants

Kutab Minar

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Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

*1956.

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1589 on the 12th September, 1957 and state:

- whether the electrification of Kutab Minar has since been completed;
- if so, the total cost thereof;
- if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The work of the electrification of the Kutab Minar has been started by the Central Public Works Department on the 29th November, 1957.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) By the 15th January, 1958.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what is the estimated cost?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: About Rs. 20,000.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of installing an electric lift in the Kutab Minar?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Well, Sir, it is very difficult to put up one. It would certainly be convenient if a lift could be put up, but the whole structure is such that, I am not an engineer but off-hand I can say,—it would be an extremely difficult job.

श्री अबलाम : श्रीमान् कुतुब मीनार के पांचों में कभी न कभी तो उजासा प्राप्त ही, परं यह आशा हो गई है, लेकिन क्या गवर्नर्मेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कई पुरुषों ने उस पर में कूद कर आत्म-हत्या कर ली है, इसके लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमान्ती : इस सम्बन्ध में कारंवाई की जाती है। जहाँ तक मुक्ति को मालूम है, वहाँ जाने के लिए कोई न कोई हो आदमी साध होने चाहिए। अकेले आदमी को नहीं जाने दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा और क्या किया जा सकता है ? बिस्कुस सोनों को जाने की मुमानियत कर दी जाए, यह सही नहीं होगा।

श्री राधा रमण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, चूँकि आमी अंग्री जी ने कहा कि एलिफ्टिके शैल का काम कुतुब मीनार पर चुह हो गया है और कीमत भी बताई कि इतना कर्च होगा कि यह काम किसने दिनों के भव्यर पूरा हो जाएगा ?

द्वां कां तां शीलाली : मैंने निवेदन किया कि यह सुकृत्या का २६ नवम्बर को और लात्म हो जाएगा १५ जनवरी को।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

"Who is Who" in Indian Literature

*1954. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1447, on the 4th September, 1957, and state further progress made so far regarding the compilation and publication of 'Who is Who' in Indian literature?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): So far about 5,000 forms have been filled in by writers and about 2,500 of these have been edited. It is expected that the work of editing will be completed by the Sahitya Akademi by the end of the current year.

Foreign Exchange Allotment for Andhra Pradesh

*1962. Shri Balarama Krishnaiah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange allotted to the projects included in the State Plan of Andhra Pradesh in the Second Five Year Plan period and especially during 1957-58;

(b) the names of the projects for which these allotments have been made; and

(c) whether these allotments would be fulfilled in the face of the shortage in foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) In framing the Plan, including the State Plans, foreign exchange was not earmarked for individual States or for specific projects included therein. Releases of foreign exchange are, however, made,

on requests from the State Governments, in accordance with the policy prevailing from time to time in the light of foreign exchange resources available and the relative priorities of the projects.

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

Board of Scientific Terminology

*1964. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Scientific Terminology set up by Government has any scheme to co-ordinate the work in regard to Technical and Scientific Terminology in Hindi and regional languages; and

(b) if so, at what stage the scheme stands at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) There is no specific scheme for this purpose but the Board is already taking all possible steps to evolve, so far as possible a standard and uniform vocabulary of scientific and technical terms for Hindi and other regional languages.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Hindi

*1965. Shrimati Shakuntala Devi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the extent to which the Constitution (Hindi Language for Official Purposes) Order, 1955 has been implemented so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The extent to which the Constitution (Hindi Language for Official Purposes) Order 1955, has been implemented is as under:—

1. Communications received in Hindi from members of the public are, as far as possible, replied to in Hindi;
2. Administrative reports and reports to Parliament are

usually both in English and Hindi, and a number of journals issued by different Ministries are published in Hindi as well as in English and other languages.

3. Important Central Bills and enactments are usually translated in Hindi;
4. Hindi communications received from State Governments which have adopted Hindi as their official language are also, as a rule, replied to in Hindi;
5. Treaties and agreements with foreign countries are usually concluded both in Hindi and the language of the foreign country; and
6. All formal documents issued to diplomatic and consular officers are in Hindi.

Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*1063. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1408, on the 9th September, 1957, and state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates who were called for interview for the posts of Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the reasons for not calling other Scheduled Caste candidates for interview?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Eighteen (18).

(b) The Union Public Service Commission considered only these candidates fit to be called for interview.

Central Excise Department

1545. **Shri E. M. Rao:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes in the Central Excise Department for the calendar years 1947 to 1957;

(b) the number of applicants for the above posts in each of the years; and

(c) the number of above posts actually filled by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the above years?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a)

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1947	53	Nil
1948	102	12
1949	124	13
1950	278	95
1951	211	97
1952	205	74
1953	164	69
1954	248	91
1955	343	106
1956	693	419
1957	198	158
(upto 31-10-57)		

(b) Direct recruitment to Class I and Class II posts in the Central Excise Department since 1955 has been made on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held by the U.P.S.C. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants for reserved posts in these classes is not known. Direct recruitment to non-gazetted cadres is made through Employment Exchanges. While the exact number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchanges for the various reserved posts is not known,

the total number of such applications received by the Collectortates from all sources are given below:—

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1947	14	Nil
1948	29	Nil
1949	28	Nil
1950	135	13
1951	242	81
1952	311	84
1953	450	58
1954	373	90
1955	903	144
1956	2174	265
1957	1098	147

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1947	34	Nil
1948	30	Nil
1949	48	Nil
1950	70	8
1951	128	21
1952	110	30
1953	165	21
1954	188	39
1955	232	49
1956	739	82
1957	224	37

पिछले वर्षों का कल्याण

१५४६. वी अ० वी० निव : क्या पूर्णार्थ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्षों के कल्याण के लिये काम करने वाली ऐसी कितनी संस्थायें हैं जिन्हें सरकार से सहायता मिलती है ; और

(ख) इन्हें वी गई वित्तीय सहायता का सदोमोहर कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पूर्णार्थ उपमंत्री (भीमती आत्म) :

(क) नीचे दी गई भाठ संस्थाओं को केवल द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है :—

१. सरवेन्द्रस शाक इंडिया सोसाइटी
२. भारतीय दलित वर्ग संघ
३. हरिहन सेवक संघ
४. भारतीय आदिम जाति सेवक संघ
५. ईश्वर शरण आश्रम, अलाहुबाद
६. इंडियन रेड क्रस सोसाइटी
७. ग्रहिल भारतीय पिलारा वर्ग संघ
८. भारतीय दलित वर्ग सोसाइटी ।

इन के अतिरिक्त कुछ संस्थाओं को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ; उन संस्थाओं की संख्या और विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) की गई कार्यवाही नीचे दी गई है :—

- (१) किसी भी संस्था या संघ को रकम तब तक नहीं दी जाती जब तक वह रजिस्टर न हो जाये ।
- (२) सम्बन्धित संस्था का लेका-विवरण चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट द्वारा आडिट होना आवश्यक है ।
- (३) संस्था की प्रबन्धक समिति में सरकार का एक नाम जद्द व्यक्ति होता है ।
- (४) सरकार के अधिकारी, संस्थाओं द्वारा चालू की गई बोर्ड-नामों का मूल्यांकन करने तथा उनमें आवश्यक सुधार करने के लिये सुझाव देने को कभी कभी वहां जा सकते हैं ।

(५) सम्बन्धित संस्का के निर्णय-रित समय का प्रणाली-विवरण प्राप्त किया जाता है।

केन्द्र द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अनुदान के लिये इस साल से एक और शर्त लगा दी गई है कि महानियन्द्र क तथा लेखा परीक्षक अपनी मर्जी से लेखे के किसी भी मद की जाव कर सकता है।

पी० टी० ओ० रियाप्रत

१५४७. श्री अ० श० श० निष्पत्ति : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पी० टी० ओ० रियाप्रत से लाभ उठाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कर्मचारियों ने अपने निवास नगरों के बारे में सूचनायें दी हैं?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे कोई उदाहरण मिले हैं जहां अठी सूचनायें दी गई हों;

(ग) क्या ऐसी अठी सूचनाओं के संबंध में कोई जाव पड़ताल की गई है; और

(द) यदि हां, तो उभका क्या परिणाम निकला?

गृह-कार्य विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) केवल उन्हीं केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अपने निवास नगरों की सूचना देने को कहा गया था जो पाकिस्तान के विस्तारित है या जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त की है या जिन्होंने अभी तक किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिये अपने निवास नगर की सूचना नहीं दी थी। सरकार के पास यह सूचना नहीं है कि ऐसे सब सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने यह सूचना दे दी है या नहीं किन्तु अनुमान है कि उन्होंने ऐसा कर दिया होता।

(ख) इस विभाग की जानकारी में अबी तक ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है।

(ग) तथा (घ), प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

जेलों के इन्स्पेक्टर जनरलों का सम्मेलन

१५४८. श्री शीभाराधर दात : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जेलों के इन्स्पेक्टर जनरलों के आठवें सम्मेलन की किन सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाना चाहियक है;

(ख) उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) इन सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों के क्या भूमि है?

गृह-कार्य विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख) मांगी हुई सूचना का एह विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिचय ४, अनुबंध संख्या ७]

(ग) उक्त विवरण में दिये गये निर्णय छहते समय भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों के विचारों को ध्यान में रखा था।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में विवेशी

१५४९ { श्री रामचंद्र दर्मा :

(क) विवेशी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २२ जुलाई, १९५७ के तारागति प्रश्न संख्या २२० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या सरकारी सेवा में लगे विवेशी अधिकारियों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी अब उपलब्ध है;

(द) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या है और वे किस राष्ट्र के हैं; और

(ग) क्या उम के द्वारा किये जाने वाले कामों को समाप्तने के लिये भारतीय पराधिकारियों को प्रतिवित करने के कोई प्रयत्न किये गये हैं?

गृह-कार्य भंगालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क) सवा (क). निवेशित प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक एकत्र की गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा-पट्टा पर रख दिया गया है। [विशेष परिचय ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८]

(ग) गैर-भारतीयों की नियुक्ति केवल असाधारण परिस्थितियों में ही की जाती है और वह भी केवल कम से कम आवश्यक नियत अवधि के लिये। इन पदों पर अधिक मेर विकास संभव संख्या में भारतीयों को लगाने के लिये प्रशासनिक भंगालय मात्र मात्र ही भारतीयों को प्रशिक्षण देने की कार्यवाही करते हैं।

भंगालय की वाचिक रिपोर्ट

१५५०. श्री राजकी बर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य भंगालय की वाचिक रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(क्ष) क्यं १६५६-५७ की रिपोर्ट में इनी अवधियों होमे का क्या ज्ञारण है?

गृह-कार्य भंगालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क) गृह-भंगालय की हिन्दी की वाचिक रिपोर्ट अपेजी की रिपोर्ट का अनुवाद है। यह काम इस भंगालय के हिन्दी एसिस्टेंटों द्वारा किया जाता है और अनुवाद के बाद रिपोर्ट छपने के लिये कंट्रोलर प्राक ग्रिटिंग एवं स्टेशनरी को भेज दी जाती है।

(क्ष) रिपोर्ट में टाइप की कुछ अण्डियां प्रेस की होक्यूर्ण छपाई के कारण ही हैं।

भंगालय में विस्थायी बसाना

१५५१. श्री राजकी बर्मा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री वह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) १६५६-५७ में अव्याप्त और विकोवार में कुछ बोल्ड बनाई हुई १७५०

एकड़ भूमि पर ३५० परिवारों को बसाने के कार्यक्रम में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(क्ष) ये परिवार वहां किन-किन स्थानों से भेजे जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) उन में विस्थायित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आत्मा) : (क) १६५६ में अव्याप्त द्वीप समूह में २५२३ एकड़ भूमि साफ की गई और वहां ३६६ परिवार बसाये गये।

१६५७ में १५४० एकड़ जंगली भूमि साफ की गई और अब तक २३३ परिवार बसाये गये हैं।

(क्ष) पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल महास और माही।

(ग) १६५६ में ३५७ परिवार (१६५७ व्यक्ति)।

१६५७ में २२१ परिवार (८६६ व्यक्ति)।

स्टेटर्ड बैट्स एंड बेजर्स व्यारो आइ इंडिया

१५५२. श्री भूलन सिंह : क्या किंवा और वैज्ञानिक व्यवस्था मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत इंटरनेशनल व्यारो आइ स्टेटर्ड बैट्स एंड बेजर्स सेवरेज (कांस) का सदस्य बन गया है;

(क्ष) यदि हा, तो भारत को इसके लिये कितना सदस्यता-सूत्र देना पड़ेगा; और

(ग) सदस्यता-सूत्र के अतिरिक्त भारत के और क्या कार्ब बनाना पड़ेगा?

किंवा भैट वैज्ञानिक व्यवस्था भंगालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० सा० शीतली) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(क) ४५,००० गोस्ट फैक्टर (सम्प्रदय ७०,३१३ रुपये के बराबर)

(ग) जनपरी, १९५७ में भूरो में जामिल होने के लिये ६७,५०० गोस्ट फैक्टर (सम्प्रदय १,५२,३४४ रुपये के बराबर) प्रवेश सूत्र दिया गया।

केन्द्रीय हरिजन कल्याण मंत्रालय बोर्ड

१९५३. श्री चौधुरी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हरिजन कल्याण मंत्रालय बोर्ड ने अनुसूचित जातियों की आवश्यकताओं का पता लगाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ल) उनके कल्याण के लिये बोर्ड ने कोन-कोन सी योजनायें बनाई हैं अथवा स्वीकार की हैं;

(ग) इस प्रकार की योजनायें कहाँ तक विस्तृत की गई हैं; और

(घ) अब तक बोर्ड की कितनी बैठकें हो चुकी हैं?

गृह-कार्य उपसंचारी (शीक्षणी आलम) :

(क) केन्द्रीय हरिजन कल्याण मंत्रालय बोर्ड की २८-११-१९५६ और १२-१०-१९५७ की बैठकों की कार्यवाही की प्रतियां प्रदूष संस्था ४४८ और ३४५ के उत्तर में जम्मा: २४-५-१९५७ और १८-१२-१९५७ को समा-पट्टा पर रखी जा चुकी हैं।

(क) तथा (ग). बोर्ड द्वारा बनाई या स्वीकृत की गई योजनायें तथा उन पर की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण समा-पट्टा पर रख दिया नया है। [विलिये परिक्रिया ४, अनुक्रम संखा ६]

Educational Grants to Jammu and Kashmir

1554. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the total amount given to Jammu and Kashmir

State from the 1st January, 1947 to the 31st March, 1957 under the following heads:—

- Scientific Research and higher education training; and
- University?

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

(ii) *Rs. 1,40,520.

Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir

1555. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount sanctioned to Jammu and Kashmir State and that actually spent during the period from 1st November, 1947 to 31st March, 1957, yearly under the following heads:—

- Centre Reserve Police;
- Peace Brigades; and
- Home guards?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Government of India have made no grants to the Jammu and Kashmir Government in respect of expenditure on the Central Reserve Police, or Peace Brigades. The following amounts were spent on account of Jammu and Kashmir Home Guards in the years mentioned below:—

1951-52	Rs. 10.60 lakhs.
1952-53	Rs. 14.02 lakhs.

No expenditure on Jammu and Kashmir Home Guards has been incurred after 1952-53.

Financial Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir

1556. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount given to the Jammu and Kashmir Government during November, 1947 to the 31st March,

*This includes grants given to the State Government and the University of Jammu and Kashmir.

1957, yearly under the following heads:

- (i) Health;
- (ii) Customs Grants; and
- (iii) Development works?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement furnishing the information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 10.]

Multipurpose Projects in Chotanagpur

1557. **Shri S. C. Gedsons:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special multipurpose projects started for the development of backward areas in Chotanagpur (Bihar); and

(b) the assistance rendered by the Central Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Four.

(b) A sum of Rs. 10.80 lakhs has been given for this purpose so far from the Home Ministry's grants, which is exclusive of the share of the Ministry of Community Development on the projects.

Promotion in Ordnance Factories

1558. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of employees promoted in Ordnance Factories during 1955-56 and 1956-57 from:

- (i) industrial to non-industrial supervisory categories;
- (ii) non-industrial to non-gazetted posts; and
- (iii) non-gazetted to gazetted posts?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah):

	1955-56	1956-57
(i)	25	22
(ii)	88	88
(iii)	2	16

Overtime Work in Ordnance Factories

1559. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of overtime hours put in by industrial and non-industrial employees in various Ordnance Depots during the year 1957, so far; and

(b) the total amount paid as overtime allowances?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

Civilian Jobs in Ordnance Factories

1560. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the value of civilian jobs done by each Ordnance Factory during 1956-57;

(b) whether production of civilian jobs has increased from that of 1955-56; and

(c) if so, by what percentage?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) A statement showing the value of civil trade work done by each Ordnance Factory during 1956-57 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 11.]

(b) The total value of civil trade work done during 1955-56 was Rs. 4.46 crores. The exact value of civil trade work done in 1956-57 will not be available till the Audited accounts are available. But this is expected to be of the order of Rs. 3.5 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh

1561. **Shri Satyanarayana:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the development of Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh during 1957-58; and

(b) the progress achieved during the year so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A sum of Rs. 39.86 lakhs has been allotted during 1957-58 under the State Plan and Rs. 20.26 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored programme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and the development of Scheduled Areas in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

Education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1562. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the steps so far taken by Government for the development and promotion of education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): In 1955, an Education Committee for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands was appointed to study the existing educational set up in these Islands and also to recommend plans for the improvement and reorganisation of the education system. The Committee made 77 recommendations out of which a large number of the recommendations have already been implemented. A statement showing the recommendations implemented by the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 12]

Sanchi Monuments

1563. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the maintenance of the Sanchi monuments during 1957 (upto the 30th November, 1957); and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 4685/- from 1-4-57 to 31-10-57.

(b) No estimates for 1958-59 have yet been finalised.

Expansion Programme of Coal Production

1564. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed expansion programme to increase the production of coal in the Government owned Collieries under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Second Five Year Plan envisages an increase of 12 million tons of coal production in the Public Sector, out of which 2.37 million tons will be from the collieries owned by Government at the beginning of the Second Plan and 1.15 million tons from Singareni Collieries, which are at present predominantly owned by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

The remaining production is proposed to be raised from the following virgin coalfields:—

(In million tons)		
1. Korba	..	2.60
2. Kathara	..	1.00
3. Karanpura	..	
(i) Gidi area	..	1.50
(ii) Bachra Saunda	..	0.60
4. Kores	..	1.00
5. Bisrampore	..	1.00
		7.70

(b) The following steps have been taken in connection with the implementation of the expansion programme of coal in the Public Sector:—

(1) DRILLING: Drilling and prospecting has nearly been

completed in Kathara, eastern part of Korba, Gidi and Saunda (Karanpura) areas. It is going on in Bisrampur, Korea and the western part of Korba.

(2) **PLANT AND MACHINERY** worth about 1½ crores has been obtained. Orders for further equipment and machinery worth about Rs. 5 crores have been placed.

(3) **THE COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957:** This Act was enacted in May, 1957 and came into force in June, 1957. It empowers the Government to acquire unworked coal bearing lands covered by private leases or prospecting licences which are found surplus to the production in the Private Sector and which may be required by Government for prospecting and establishment of new collieries.

Under Section 9 of this Act, notification for acquisition of certain lands in Kathara area has issued and the question of issuing similar notifications for the acquisition of other areas is under examination.

(4) **PROJECT REPORTS:** Project reports have been finalised in respect of a number of existing as well as new collieries. The proposals regarding the remaining ones are under examination.

(5) **OPENING OF COAL MINES:** In Korba area a pilot quarry has already been opened and considerable work has been done on a pair of inclines. A number of other coalfields are expected to be in production by March, 1958.

(6) **COAL WASHING PLANT:** A coal washing plant is under construction in the Bokaro

Kargali Colliery for washing the entire production of these collieries and is likely to go into action by March, 1958.

(7) **TRAINING CENTRES:** Four training centres have been opened at four existing Collieries to train junior technical personnel.

(8) **TRANSPORT:** The main railway projects necessary to develop the new coal mines have been finalised and preliminary work is going on.

Iron Ore Deposits

1565. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the estimated quantity of Iron Ore deposits in India?

K. D. Malaviya: The iron ore deposits in India are estimated at 21,000 million tons.

Researches in Secondary Education

1566. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hasda:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 971 on the 15th September, 1954 and state:

(a) the names of the Universities and the amounts of further central grants given to each for carrying out researches in Secondary Education since 1955-56 so far; and

(b) what are the different subjects relating to Secondary Education in which researches are at present being carried out by the Universities?

K. L. Shrimati: (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 13]

Merit Scholarships

1502. *Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: Shri Bibhuti Mishra:*

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

(a) the number of students who applied for getting merit scholarships for post-Matriculation studies in India during the year 1957-58;

(b) the number among them who have been awarded merit scholarships; and

(c) the value of each scholarship?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Since all the applications from eligible candidates are due to be received from the State Governments by 15-12-1957, it is not possible to provide the figures at this stage. Information will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(c) The value of each scholarship is determined on the basis of a 'Means Test' which selected candidates are required to complete. Information can therefore be provided after the awards have been made. A copy of the schedule containing the Means Test is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 14]

लोकसभामें भूतपूर्व सेनिकों भी वस्ती

१५६८. श्री अक्षर दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा वंशी २० सितम्बर, १९५६ के प्रतारांकित वासन संख्या १२३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रेस के लिया विचारीर में प्रक्षमसंग्रह स्थित भूतपूर्व सेनिकों की वस्ती में इस दीर्घ क्षण सुधार किये जाए हैं;

(क) इस वस्ती को पूर्वतः विकसित करने के लिये और कौन कौन से कार्य अभी तक करना चाहे हैं;

(ग) इन लोक कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यह कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपनिवेश (श्री रमेशनाथ):

(क) अक्टूबर १९५६ से सितम्बर १९५७ तक प्रक्षमसंग्रह के भूतपूर्व सेनिकों के उपनिवेश में यह सुधार किये गये हैं :—

४७२ एकड़ भूमि को उपजाऊ बना कर कृषि कार्य में सकारात्मक गति देने के लिये मकान और ६ पंचायत-घर बनाये गये हैं। ८ गांवों के पानी के कुएं और राम गंगा नदी से १५ मील लम्बी नहर लोडी गई है। प्रक्षमसंग्रह-कालागढ़ सड़क का दो मील का टुकड़ा बेकारेभाइज किया गया है। उपनिवेश के जामों को मिलाने वाली एक और ४ मील लम्बी सड़क बन रही है।

एक सबपोस्ट आफिल, २ प्राइमरी स्कूल और दो बच्चों के लेल के बेदान लोडे गये हैं। उपनिवेश के जामों में जनता के लिये ५ बाग उगाये गये हैं।

अधिक ६० भूतपूर्व सेनिकों को बसाया गया है और उन्हें जेती बाड़ी के लिये ६० जोड़े बैठ दिये गये हैं।

(क) मयभग ३००० एकड़ भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाया जाना है और २७२ बसने वालों के लिये मकान, ३ पंचायत-घर एक अनियर हाई स्कूल, एक जनस्थानी और बच्चा जाना, एक पस्तु चिकित्सालय, एक बोहार तथा जाती के काम का कारखाना बोका जाना है। दो मील सड़क का टुकड़ा बेकारेभाइज किया जाना है और ४ मील का टुकड़ा पकड़ा बनाना है। ३ सबपोस्ट आफिल, ५ प्राइमरी स्कूल और ८ बच्चों के पार्क लोडे जाने हैं। साम-जाहोण भी बालू करने हैं।

(a) सेव कार्यों के मुख्य भव्यों के बारे में भौतिक पत्र उठाये जा सके हैं और कार्य के सेव भव्यों को स्थिरात्मकायनित करने के यस्ता किये जा रहे हैं।

(b) बर्तमान लक्षणों के अनुसार उप-नियम के विकास के १६५६ के अन्त तक पूर्ण होने की भावा है।

Inter-Company Investments

1569. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases Government's permission for approval of inter-company investments and loans was sought since the Companies Act, 1956 came into force;

(b) in how many cases such permission was given and in how many cases it was withheld; and

(c) the grounds on which the permission was withheld?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) 159.

(b) Permission was given in 90 cases, and withheld in 65 cases, 4 cases are under consideration.

(c) The applications were either received too late, or were for general permission unrelated to specific transactions, or involved contravention of the Insurance Act, 1938, or the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or the loans and investments in respect of which the applications were made were found to be contrary to good company practice.

Appointment of Managing Agents

1570. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding the appointment of managing agents for the companies;

(b) the number of applications received by Government for new appointment and for approving the changes in the constitution of certain managing agency firms since the Companies Act, 1956 came into force; and

(c) the number of applications already disposed of and the manner thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) Where the prohibitions specified in sections 324 or 325 do not apply, and Government are satisfied that it is not against the public interest to allow a company to have a managing agent and that the managing agent proposed is a fit and proper person, approval is accorded to appointment or re-appointment of managing agents, so long as the terms and conditions of appointment are fair and reasonable and are in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

(b) From 1-4-56 upto 31-10-57, 100 applications for new appointments of managing agents and 562 applications for changes in constitution of the managing agency companies and firms were received.

(c) Out of 100 applications for new appointment of managing agents, 84 were approved and 8 rejected. The remaining 8 applications were awaiting disposal on 31-10-57 pending further particulars called from the companies concerned. Of the 562 applications for changes in the constitution of managing agencies, 532 applications were approved; the remaining 30 were awaiting disposal on 31-10-57 pending receipt of further particulars called from the companies.

Opium Smuggling

1571. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of cases of opium smuggling on the border of India detected during the last 3 months?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): 20 cases of opium smuggling were detected on the Indo-Pakistan border during the period from July to September, 1957.

Housing of Scheduled Castes

1572. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government by way of subsidy or loan towards the housing of Scheduled Castes under the scheme for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan in the country; and

(b) the result achieved in consequence of this subsidy?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 15]

(b) The required information has not yet been received from all the State Governments. It will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as available.

Civil and Criminal Cases

1573. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many appeals civil and criminal are pending in various High Courts of India for more than ten years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 16]

Dismissal on Charges of Misappropriation

1574. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Officers of the Defence Services who have

been dismissed from the services on charge of misappropriation of various funds between 1954 and 1957 so far;

(b) whether any of them have taken recourse to Courts; and

(c) how many of them have got Court decisions in their favour?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalai): (a) Twelve.

(b) None.

(c) Does not arise.

Tamil Schools in Andaman

1575. Shri R. Narayanasamy: *Shri Elayaperumal:*

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

(a) whether there is any school for the Tamil Speaking boys in the Andaman Islands; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to open such a School there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir, but Tamil is being taught as subject in one primary school.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

U.N. Technical Assistance Programme

1576. Shri Wedeyar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have increased its contribution towards the U.N. Technical Assistance Programme for 1958; and

(b) if so, what is the present contribution and the increased one?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) For 1957: Rupee equivalent of \$500,000.
For 1958: Rupee equivalent of \$626,000.

Mineral Prospecting

1577. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have applied for prospecting licences to discover minerals and precious stones in Manipur during 1957 so far;

(b) the amount of fee levied for such licences; and

(c) how many applicants from inside and outside Manipur have been granted licences?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Only two persons have so far submitted applications for prospecting licences.

(b) No fee has so far been levied as the applications have not been granted.

(c) Does not arise.

Basic Training Institute at Imphal

1578. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trainees who had their training during 1955-56 and 1956-57 in the Basic Training Institute at Imphal; and

(b) the facilities available and equipments provided in this institution for their training?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 1955-56—41; 1956-57—84.

(b) The institute imparts training to elementary school teachers in Basic Education for one year and necessary facilities and equipment for the purpose have been provided.

Single Teacher Institutions in Manipur

1579. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) how many single teacher institutions have been started in the villages in Manipur upto date;

(b) how many of them are still functioning;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are larger number of students than a teacher can manage in each institution and guardians cannot manage these institutions without additional teachers; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to appoint additional teachers in these institutions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 195.

(b) All.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggled Currency Notes

1580. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Indian Currency Notes smuggled out of India and cashed with the Bank of England during the last four years; and

(b) how much gold has been seized by the customs authorities during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is not possible to assess the amount of Indian Currency Notes smuggled out of India and cashed with the Bank of England. However, Indian Currency Notes worth Rs. 38,44,118 were seized by the Customs authorities during the

period 1st January, 1954 to 31 October, 1957 while being attempted to be smuggled out of India.

(b) The quantity of smuggled gold seized by the Customs authorities during the same period was 4,65,115 tolas.

Government Security Press

1581. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the printing section of Government Security Press?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Revenue expenditure amounted to about Rs. 310 lakhs during 1956-57.

Government Security Press, Nasik

1582. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hours that the labour have to work in the Government Security Press and in the Government Printing Press at Nasik; and

(b) the reasons for the differentiation in their working hours, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Overtime apart, the basic hours of work per week are 48 for India Security Press, Nasik and 44 for Government of India Press, Nasik.

(b) The hours of work in the Government of India Presses under the Controller of Printing and Stationery were reduced as an ad hoc measure in 1946. There was no reason to automatically apply the measure to the India Security Press where the nature of work and the emoluments paid to workers are not identical with those obtaining in the Government of India Presses.

Police at Goa and Daman Border

1583. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the time limit for transfer of officers and police of Security Squad on Goa and Daman border; and

(b) for how long the present police and officers of Security Squad have been employed on these borders?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There is no fixed rule. Transfers depend on administrative convenience.

(b) The periods vary.

भनुसूचित जातियों

१५८४. श्री क० भ० मात्सवीय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूलपूर्व मध्य भारत के किन किन गांवों और नगरों में ११३५ कुंज और ५६० मन्दिर भनुसूचित जातियों के लिये ज्ञात दिये गये हैं, जैसा कि भनुसूचित जातियों तथा भनुसूचित भादिम जातियों के आयुक्त की वर्ष १९५५ की रिपोर्ट पृष्ठ ७७ पर सिक्का हुआ है; और

(ख) क्या भनुसूचित जातियों के सोने एवं भी बिना किमी रोक टोक के उक्त कुंजों और मन्दिरों से लाभ उठा रहे हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपचारी (वीमती आत्मा) : (क) तथा (ख) सदस्य द्वारा मार्गी गई सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। वह एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-बॉल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सामान्य भविष्य निषि

१५८५. श्री क० भ० मात्सवीय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी सामान्य भविष्य निषि में अंकित नहीं करते ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिये सरकार के पास कोई बोक्स है ?

वित्त उपचारी (श्री व० रा० भवत) : (क) इस बात की आमकारी नहीं है कि भारत सरकार के कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी सामान्य भविष्य निषि में अंकित नहीं होते ।

उस बाद ही लौटी कंपनीकर्त्ता के यह सूचना दर्शाते करने में वित्तना परिवर्त करना चाहिए और वित्तना समय लगेगा उत्तम उत्तम लाभ नहीं होगा। लेकिन सभी अस्थायी सरकारी कर्मचारी एक बारे की निरन्तर सेवा के बाद इस निवि में लोकान्म देने के अधिकारी बन सकते हैं।

(क) अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को जो सुविधायें मिलने लगी हैं उन में एक यह है कि लौट वर्दि से अधिक की निरन्तर सेवा के बाद उन्हें प्रायः स्थायी (क्लेसी-एमनेट) दर्वा दे दिया जाता है। यदि बाद में उन्हें स्थायी बना दिया जाय तो उनकी पेंशन का हिसाब भगाने के लिये वह सारा समय कामिल किया जाता है जिसमें वे प्रायः स्थायी रहते हैं। यदि अस्थायी कर्मचारी निवृत्ति, मृत्यु या छूटनी (स्वित के अनुसार) से पहले स्थायी बना दिया जाय तो उसकी निरन्तर अस्थायी सेवा का आधा समय पेंशन के लिये सामिल कर लिया जाता है।

वेतन धार्योग भी, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार पर विचार करने के लिये नियुक्त किया गया है, अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को भी भी सुविधाएं देने के सम्बन्ध में निस्मदेह ऐसी तिकारियों करेगा जिन्हें वह उचित समझेगा।

Life Insurance Policies

1586. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government employees in the country who had their life insurance policies paid up when the life insurance companies were nationalised; and

(b) the total number of life insurance policies paid up in the country after nationalisation of life insurance business?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The records of insurance companies are not classified according to the profession of the policyholders; the information is, therefore, not available.

(b) The information will be available when the report of the Life Insurance Corporation for the period 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1957 is ready.

Hindu Sevika Samिपक

1587. की सरदू पांडे: क्या यह कार्य अंती १३ अगस्त, १९५७ के अंतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में हिन्दू सीधे निपिकों की संख्या कितनी है?

यह-कार्य संचालन में राज्य-संघी (श्री दातार) : हिन्दू स्टेनोग्राफरों की उस तारीख तक की संख्या निर्देशित प्रश्न के उत्तर में दे दी गई थी। हिन्दू स्टेनोटाइपिस्टों की संख्या की सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त समय में वह सभा-पट्टि पर रख दी जायेगी।

Private Educational Institutions of Delhi

1588. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of the Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the private educational institutions of Delhi; and

(b) its terms of reference?

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

1. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, M.P. Chairman.

2. Shri S. Natarajan, Director, Advisory Field Services, All India Council for Secondary Education, Delhi—Member.

3. Shri K. C. Nag, St. Stephens College, Delhi—Member.

4. Dr. A. N. Banerji, Director of Education, Delhi—Member.

5. Shri Veda Prakasha, Assistant Education Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education

and Scientific Research, New Delhi.—Secretary.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are to enquire into:

- (a) the resources of the privately managed schools;
- (b) the payment of teachers' salaries;
- (c) the security of their tenure;
- (d) (i) approved and unapproved items of income and expenditure;
- (ii) reserve funds; and

suggest ways and means for the general improvement of the conditions of these schools in all respects, particularly from the organisational point of view.

Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

1589. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

- (a) the names and the number of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi run by the different Public Trusts and Institutions;
- (b) the number of fully qualified Principals in these schools;
- (c) the number of Principals, who though not fully qualified were granted exemption to work in these Schools (i) at the time of introduction of the Higher Secondary Scheme and (ii) thereafter; and
- (d) the number of such Principals at present in these Schools (i) who were refused exemption (ii) who were considered to be unqualified for holding the post and (iii) whose cases are under consideration for exemption?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 17].

- (b) 53
- (c) (i) 4
- (ii) 6

(d) (i) 1 (Under the revised minimum qualifications that have been prescribed he has become qualified)

- (ii) 6

- (iii) 4

Field Firing Ranges in Punjab

1590. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages required for military field firing ranges during 1956 and 1957 in Punjab;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the villagers so far; and

(c) the amount of compensation that remains to be paid?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Nil.

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

Lime Stone Deposits

1591. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of lime stone deposits in the country; and

(b) the quantity produced annually?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Reserves of only the important deposits of limestone, suitable for cement manufacture, have been estimated. They amount to 7561.3 million tons. It is not necessary to estimate the total quantity of limestone of all grades, since limestone is found extensively in all parts of the country.

(b) The annual production of limestone for cement manufacture and other purposes, for the years 1955 and 1956 are 7,366,309 tons and 8,199,354 tons respectively.

Man-power Directorate

1582. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any information has been collected by the Man-power Directorate regarding the Indians working and receiving scientific and technical training abroad;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in the matter; and

(c) the number of persons who were employed on the job?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Directorate of Man-power has requested Indian Missions in foreign countries in August, 1957, to assist in the collection of information about Indian scientists and technically qualified persons working, or receiving training, in foreign countries. The information so collected will be maintained as a section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Information about 600 and odd qualified Indians in different countries has been received so far.

(b) and (c). The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is classifying this information. The classified lists will be circulated to (i) all Ministries of the Government of India, the Union Public Service Commission, State Governments and State Public Service Commissions, (ii) all State industrial undertakings, Universities, research institutions, etc., and (iii) the employing authorities in the private sector.

Superannuated Employees in Himachal Pradesh

1583. Shri Y. S. Parmar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the general principle followed in regard to giving extensions to superannuated employees and state:

(a) whether any deviations have been made in this regard in the Himachal Pradesh during 1956 and 1957; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The policy of the Government of India is generally not to continue the superannuated persons on extension of service except where the public interest so requires. In the case of scientific and technical personnel of whom there is at present an overall shortage in the country, extensions of service are liberally granted. It has also been decided that displaced persons employed in Government schools may be allowed on compassionate grounds to continue in service till the age of 60 on a year-to-year basis after examining each case on merits.

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Institute of Indology

1584. Shri Balarama Krishnaiah: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 121 on the 13th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to locate the proposed Institute of Indology in New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have given consideration to any alternative proposals to locate the Institute of Indology at any place other than New Delhi so as to avoid over-concentration of Government departments and semi-Government bodies in New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the reasons for deciding New Delhi as proper place for the Institute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shahani): (a) to (c). The question of location of the Institute of Indology was considered

by the Indology Committee and the Committee has expressed the opinion that it would be preferable to locate the Institute at Delhi. A final decision as to where the proposed Institute of Indology should be located is yet to be made. It is, however, obvious that the work of the Institute is closely associated with the Department of Archaeology which is functioning in New Delhi for the present. Moreover, as Delhi is now regarded more and more as the intellectual and cultural centre of the national activities, in this context it will be appropriate and useful if the Institute could be located in Delhi. At the same time, Government is fully aware of the fact that as far as possible new offices or departments should not be located in New Delhi which is already overcrowded.

Ammunition Factory, Kirkee

1595. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether bicycle parts are being manufactured in Ammunition Factory, Kirkee; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start manufacturing bicycles in the said factory also?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Students

1596. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

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

(a) the total amount sanctioned for granting Scholarship to Scheduled Caste students during 1957-58; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for U.P.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimati): (a) and (b). There is no separate grant for Scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students but Government have sanctioned a lump sum grant of Rs. 2 crores for scholarships during 1957-58 to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. All eligible Scheduled Caste candidates including those from Uttar Pradesh pursuing post-matriculate courses of study, who have passed the last annual examination and provided they have applied for scholarships in time, are being awarded scholarships.

राजस्थान को सहायता

१५६७. श्री प० सा० बाहुपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा १९५६ और १९५७ मे अब तक (प्रलग-प्रलग) राजस्थान सरकार को अनुदानो और ऋण के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई;

(ख) ऋण की राशि मे मे राजस्थान में निर्माण-कारों पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई; और

(ग) कितनी राशि नियत धरधि मे सर्व नहीं की गई?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :

(क) जहां तक इस मतान्य का सम्बन्ध है, विधिसम्मत अनुदानों के अतिरिक्त, अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में निम्नलिखित रकमों के लिये मंजूरी दी गयी :—

(साल रुपयों में)

१९५६-५७ १९५७-५८

(अब तक)

अनुदान	५१.५६	—
ऋण	३५२.५२	३२५.००

(म) या (ग). अनकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Multipurpose Schools in Rajasthan

1598. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multipurpose schools at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) the amounts contributed to the State of Rajasthan during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far for the multipurpose schools?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 35.

(b) 1956-57 .. Rs. 8,83,880
1957-58 .. Rs. 18,000
(Till 6-12-57)

Bhopal Finds

1599. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some materials of pre-historic age have been found recently near Bhopal?

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

Central Excise Department

1600. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1622 on the 12th September, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the question of seniority of War Service Candidates employed in the Central Excise Department has been considered;

(b) whether the order issued in December, 1956 has been given effect to by the Madras Collectorate; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to expedite it?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The

question of seniority of War Service Candidates has been considered and the Collector of Central Excise has been asked on the 17th September, 1957, to implement the orders issued in December, 1956. The Collector of Central Excise, Madras, is taking action to implement these orders.

(c) Does not arise.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Workers Union

1601. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Workers Union, New Delhi has applied for recognition; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Union has not been recognised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

House Rent Allowance in Manipur

1602. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 160 on the 13th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant the Government Servants house rent allowance in view of the housing difficulties; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to provide Government employees with residential accommodation?

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

(b) As already stated in reply to the earlier question, it is difficult to provide Government accommodation to all State Governments. Residential

accommodation to the extent available is, however, provided to employees of the Manipur Administration.

Sabotage in Jammu and Kashmir

1694. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news "Orders to blow up Indian Vehicles" published in the Hindustan Times, of the 21st November, 1957; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes. The case is under investigation by the State Police and it would not be in the public interest to give details at this stage.

Naga Hostiles in Manipur

1695. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one sub-inspector of police and one constable of the Intelligence Branch of the Manipur Police detailed for duty in the Naga villages in the interior hills of the Tamenglong sub-division of Manipur have been kidnapped by Naga hostiles; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to find out the missing police personnel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) One Assistant Central Intelligence Officer and one constable of the Subsidiary Intelligence Branch, who left Tamenglong on a short tour to Thilon and Jante, have not returned to their headquarter for the last three weeks and are missing.

(b) Several search parties have been sent and enquiries instituted through various sources.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE AMENDMENT TO THE MINERAL CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT RULES, 1955 12 hrs.

The Minister of Mines and OIL (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table under Section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 1743 dated the 13th August, 1955, making certain amendment to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-436/57]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3613 dated the 16th November, 1957, making certain amendments to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No LT-437/57]

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES— SUMMARY OF WORK

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the "Parliamentary Committees—A Summary of Work", pertaining to the Second Session of the Second Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-438/57]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "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 9th December, 1957, agreed without any amendment to the Opium Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1957".

(ii) "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 10th December, 1957, agreed without any amendment to the Capital Issues (Control) Amendment Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th December, 1957".

(iii) "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 11th December, 1957, agreed without any amendment to the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1957".

(iv) "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 Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th December, 1957, 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."

—
and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation resulting from stay-in-strike of workers of Muir Mills, Kanpur".

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Muir Mills, Kanpur, is under the direction and supervision of a Committee of Management appointed by the Allahabad High Court. Without any notice the workers went on stay-in-strike from 2nd December demanding payment of wages due for the second fortnight of September, 1957, and lay-off compensation for the period of lay off from 28th September to 1st November, 1957. About 5,540 workers are involved. The reason for the non-payment of the dues is financial difficulties and change in management. On the 6th, the management put up a notice calling the workers on strike to report for duty immediately assuring that no action against strikers would be taken, that payment of arrears would be made in instalments and that the arrears due to workers would be given priority over other creditors. The workers did not respond to this notice and hence the management put up another notice declaring a lock-out with effect from 8th December. The State Government authorities had issued show-cause notice on all members of the Managing Committee and the Manager to show cause why they should not be proceeded with under the Payment of Wages Act. So far as lay-off compensation is concerned, under the Industrial Disputes Act, the workmen concerned have to file applications to the State Government which is authorised to recover it as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: It is not permissible to put any question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I tabled an adjournment motion. It was disallowed. Then I gave this notice. It is a very important matter.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STAY-IN-STRIKE OF WORKERS OF MUIR MILLS, KANPUR

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance:

Mr. Speaker: I agree. That is why I allowed the Calling Attention Notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to put only one question. It is an important matter.

Mr. Speaker: No. Afterwards he can table questions on this. Let him send a question.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COURT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): On behalf of Maulana Azad, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xviii) of clause (1) of Statute 8 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University read with section 38 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Court of the said University vice late Shri Saif F. B. Tyabji."

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the motion to the vote.

Shri Banga (Tenali): I would have expected my hon friend either to publish some report or to give us some brief account of the work that is turned out by our representative in that University. In the same way we are electing quite a number of people to a number of universities.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If Shri Tyabji had been alive here, would the hon. Member have put this question to this House? Such questions can be raised when a motion for appointing Members comes for the first time before the House. After the election, he passed away. We are merely substituting another Member from this House.

Shri Banga: I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xviii) of clause (1) of statute 8 of the Statutes of Aligarh Muslim University read with Section 38 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Court of the said University vice late Shri Saif F. B. Tyabji."

The motion was adopted.

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL*

12.37 hrs.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955".

The motion was adopted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I introduce the Bill.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty (Basirhat): On a point of information. At this very late stage of the Parliament session, are we expected also to discuss it and pass it? It is just being introduced. Even yesterday, we had two such Bills. These new Bills—two or three—are coming to us every day.

Mr. Speaker: Was it considered in the Business Advisory Committee?

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: I would like to know whether....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is a Member of the Business Advisory Committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I am a Member of that Committee. It might have been considered there. But we do not know the dates on which this is coming. I want to know whether it is coming up during this session.

Mr. Speaker: I understand that this Bill did not come up before the Business Advisory Committee.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not think so; I was not myself present at the meetings of the Business Advisory Committee. But the Bill can be taken up after the necessary interval, in case the Business Advisory Committee can find time for it. I think introduction by itself does not prejudice anybody and I do not like to cause any inconvenience to the Members on the opposite side.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I do not like the way the hon. Minister has interpreted what I have stated. My point is that every day we are getting new Bills which are introduced. Now, naturally, we fear that we will be again asked to sit longer hours or to extend the session. That is why we want to know whether these Bills which are being introduced and which have been introduced during the past few months will have to be passed during this session or not.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Introduction of the Bill by itself, I think, does not take any time. For the rest, it rests with the Business Advisory Committee and the Speaker. Anyway, so far as I am concerned, I do not like to cause inconvenience to the Members sitting opposite.

Shri Rane (Baldana): When I requested the Business Advisory to ask the House to sit till 6.0 p.m., and extend the session by one day, the Government had taken into consideration this Bill. When the announcement of the programme is made

tomorrow, this Bill may be mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: Was this one of the Bills considered at the Committee?

Shri Rane: It was not considered. But when the sitting was to be extended by one day, this Bill was meant to be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: On the other hand, what happened in the Business Advisory Committee was that we should take up all those Bills which had been considered by the Business Advisory Committee then, and this was not one such Bill. Even for those Bills which had been considered by the Business Advisory Committee we found that we had to sit on two Saturdays, and also one hour each on almost every day except on those two Saturdays. Therefore, this Bill cannot be fitted in and there is no proposal to extend the time. What the hon. Minister says is, if per chance any of these Bills fall through or are quickly disposed of, then why should he give an undertaking, notwithstanding that we are able to find time, that he would not get along with this Bill?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Then it is all right; we have no objection. We are always here; they are not there.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members sometimes take unnecessary exception. If the Bill stands over, hon. Members will have sufficient time during the interval to study the Bill.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make an announcement. The other day when we agreed to extend the time of sitting for each day by one hour, some hon. Member pointed out that on one day, on the 12th, i.e. today, the President will come and inaugurate the Law Institute. Then I said, on each day, if there is any exception to be made, it will be made. The House will rise today at 5 o'clock and will not sit till 6 o'clock.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Delhi Development Bill, 1957, as reported by the Joint Committee. Out of 3 hours agreed to by the House for general discussion of the Bill, 2 hours and 14 minutes have already been availed of and 46 minutes now remain. Thereafter, clause-by-clause consideration and third reading of the Bill will be taken up, for which 2 hours will be available.

Shri Radha Raman may continue his speech.

बी राधा रामन (चांदनी चौक): अध्यक्ष भूतोदय, कल मैं ने घपने भावण के प्रारम्भ में जो दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट आवारिटी विल पेश किया गया है उसकी वर्चा करते हुए यह कहा था कि बरसों से दिल्ली में जो विवरी हुई संस्थायें विकास का कार्य कर रही थीं और जिनके कारण यहां के रहने वालों को नाना प्रकार की कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ी, उनका एक उत्तर यह दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट आवारिटी हमारे सामने आया है।

इस दो वक्ताओं ने बहुत काफी हमारे दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट के बारे में और दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट प्रावीजनल आवारिटी के बारे में वर्चा की थी और कुछ ऐसी बातें भी बतायी थीं कि जिनसे सदन के सदस्यों को वह महसूस हुआ होगा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर आज विकास के कार्य में कितनी कठिनाइयां पेश आ रही हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक विचार बहन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं क्योंकि उस के रखे बौरे वह तस्वीर हमारे सामने नहीं आती कि जिस तस्वीर का इताज हम करने वा रहे हैं।

दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की सूख्यात सन् १९३८ में हुई थी और जिस समय उसको बनाया गया था उस समय उसका वह मकसद नहीं था कि जो आज की सरकार का है। इस लिये बहुत सी बातें जो दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट के बारे में कही जाती हैं आवश्यक नहीं हैं।

है क्योंकि उस बाबने की सरकार दिल्ली बासों के साथ कोई मुहम्मद नहीं रखती थी, जनता के साथ उसका कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं था। उसके सामने तो केवल एक ही सदाचार था कि बहती हुई दिल्ली को हम एक नक्ले में रख सकें और यहां के लोगों की तकनीक अगर कम हो सके तो कम हो, लेकिन साथ साथ हाउसिंग और विल्डिंग का एक प्रोजेक्ट दिल्ली में बस सके। जिन भाइयों ने दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट में काम किया मैं उनकी सीमाओं को अच्छी तरह जानता हूं। यहां हम उससे होने वाले असंतोष के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहते हैं, यहां हमें उस बक्त की सरकार के बारे में भी यह कहता है कि उसे बनाते बक्त उस सरकार ने उस मकसद को सामने नहीं रखा था जो हमारे लिये बहती था। हम अधिकारियों को बहुत बुरा भासा कह सकते हैं लेकिन हम यह नहीं देखते कि अधिकारी वर्ष को जो अधिकार मिले वे उनसे वह कुछ कर सकता था या नहीं और इसलिये उनको दोष देने की हमारी बात बहुत मुनासिर नहीं है।

दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट प्रावीजनल आवारिटी के बारे में मी कुछ वर्चा की गयी है और हमारे माननीय माई नवास प्रभाकर जी ने उस बारे में जास कहा है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह और कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां तक इस आवारिटी का तास्कुक है उसको बनाने में हमारी सरकार लिफे इतना चाहती थी कि जो इस बक्त प्राप्तपात्र विलाई हुई हमारां बनती हैं उनको रोका जावे। उसका मकसद इतना ही था और इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं था। मैं यह देखता हूं कि दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट आवारिटी ने अपना काम किया। लेकिन चूंकि उसके साथ बहुत सीभित वे और उसके सामने बहुत पेंडीश और बहुत बड़ा बदल आया था, इसलिये जितने ही जानलों में वह नठीक नहीं निकला जा कि हम और आज चाहते

ये, इसलिये हम अधिकारियों को दोष देते हैं। इसमें कोई सक नहीं कि अधिकारियों ने वे जरूरी नहीं निकाले जो निकालने चाहिये थे। अभी अब दिन हुए कि मुझे पहाड़पंज जाने का मौका हुआ। मैंने देखा कि वहाँ पर एक आदमी ने सरकार की जमीन पर कब्जा कर रखा है और उस कब्जे से वह किराया कई बड़ी से बहुत करता रखा आ रहा है। सरकार को यह रुपया नहीं मिलता। वह जमीन बेकार पड़ी है, लोग परेशान हैं, तरह तरह की तकलीकें उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट आवीजनल आधारिटी को ऐसा कोई कानूनी अधिकार नहीं है कि उस आदमी को उस जमीन पर से निकाल सके, उसमें बसने वालों को किसी दूसरी जगह बसा दे और उस जमीन को डेवेलप करके सोनों की अक्षरत को पूरा कर सके।

इस सदन के सामने में पहले भी कई बार जिक कर चुका हूँ और मैं तो कहूँगा कि पिछ्ले ६ सालों में कोई मौका ऐसा नहीं आया होगा जब मैं ने सवन के सामने यह बात नहीं रखी कि अगर दिल्ली को हाउरिंग समस्या को मुलझाने के लिये आप आधारिटी पर आधारिटी बनाते बले जायेंगे तो कामयाबी नहीं होगी बल्कि वही नतोजा निकलेगा जैसा कि हमारे भाई नवल प्रभाकर जी ने कहा है। सब् ३८ और ३६ से हम इसके बारे में सुनते आ रहे हैं लेकिन आज तक वह चीज नहीं हो पायी है। दिल्ली की हाउरिंग समस्या बैसी ही बीमी हुई है और स्लम बनते चले जाते हैं। मास्टर प्लान की बात कही गयी और अन्तरिम प्लान की बात भी कई बार कही गयी। अभी तक मास्टर प्लान नहीं बना है और दिल्ली की आवादारी बहुती जाती है जिसको कि मकानों की बदलत है। आज बहुत इस बात की है कि जिनको मकानों की बदलत है उनको सरकार भकान बनाकर रहने के लिये है। वहाँ पर हक बाई ने एक तबात किया था कि दिल्ली में जितने ती देशे आदमी हैं जो

रात दिन सड़कों पर गुजारा करते हैं और जिनको रहने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। आज हमारी सरकार है इसलिये हमारे दिन में यह भीड़ है। आज हम देखते हैं कि एक आधारिटी बनने वक्ती है लेकिन अगर इसका काम सिर्फ़ इतना ही है कि अब जमीनों को जिनको आप कहेंगे या जिनको कारपोरेशन कहेंगा डेवेलप करके किसी के हवाले कर दे, तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह की आधारिटी बनाने से बीमारी का इलाज नहीं हो सकेगा। या तो आप नई आवादी को यहा बढ़ने से रोकें। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि न रोका जाये। अगर आप और सोनों को आने देना चाहते हैं तो सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप बेलेंगे कि सरकार कितने हजार भकान बनावे और सबसीडाइज़ड तौर पर वह सोनों को बसने के लिये दिये जायें, उनको जो कि आज सड़कों पर पढ़े हैं या जो जोपटियों में रह रहे हैं जहा से आपके अधिकारी उनको रातदिन हटाते रहते हैं और जिनके बारे में हम आपके सामने शिकायत करते हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निहायत अदब से अजं करना चाहता हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि वह चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली के गरीब सोनों की इस समस्या का इलाज हो जाये और वे आराम से जिन्दगी बसाएं कर सकें : लेकिन उनका एक ही तरीका हो सकता है और वह यह कि जो यह डेवेलप-मेंट आधारिटी बने उसके पाप अधिकार दें कि उसके के आसपास हो तीन मील के अन्दर जो भी जमीनें पड़ी हैं उनमें भकान बनावे जायें, उन बगहों से आने जाने के रास्तों का इन्तजाम किया जाये और वहाँ पर उन सोनों को बसाया जाये जो आज उड़खों पर पढ़े हैं या ग्रोंडियों और लोडों में पढ़े हैं।

बूसरा काम इस आवीजनल आधारिटी ने यह किया कि उनने वह जोखिया की किंतु जो नहीं जमान बनते था वहे जो उनके बारे

[भी बाबा रमण]

स्टेंडर्ड के मुताबिक बनाया जाये। मतीजा पहुंचा कि जहां साल में एक हजार मकान बनते थे वहां सौ मकान बनना युक्तिल हो गये। यह ठीक है कि नक्शे को अस्ती से जस्ती पास करने की कोशिश की जाती है लेकिन जहां जरूरत है हजार नक्शे रोजाना पास करने की बहां अगर सौ नक्शे पास किये जायेंगे तो क्या नतीजा होगा। यह तो समझाई और हिमांड का सवाल है। जब तक आप बहती हुई पापुलेशन का इलाज नहीं सोचेंगे हमारी दिक्कतें बढ़ती जायेंगी।

मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो आधारिटी बन रही है यह एक हजारों एकड़ जमीन को सेकर विकसित करे और वहां पर सोशंगों को बसाने का प्रयत्न करे। लेकिन अगर दिल्ली में पांच हजार, या पांच लाख मकानों की जरूरत है, तो जब तक उन के लिये एक प्लान नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तब तक हम को सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती है।

मास्टर प्लान में एक प्रोपोजल यह भी कि चांदनी चौक के सड़क को चौड़ा करने के लिये वहां के दायें बायें के मकानों को बढ़ा दिया जाय और वहां पर एक नहर चलाई जाय। इस विषय में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि दस लाख की आबादी होनी चाहिये और बीस लाख लोग बसते हैं, इस तरह के प्लान बनने लगें, तो वे कहां तक कारगर होंगे। इस लिये इस बात की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह दी जानी चाहिये कि यहां के उन सोशंगों के लिये मकान बनाए जायें, जिन को आज सिर छिपाने के लिये जगह नहीं है, जो कि ज्ञापड़ों और ज्ञोलों में रह रहे हैं।

यह ठीक है कि अब दिल्ली के विकास और विकाश से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली विभिन्न संस्थाओं को इकट्ठा किया जाया है, लेकिन अब इस आधारिटी को कार्यपरिवर्तन

का एक हिस्सा बना कर उस के मात्रात ह वह काम कराया जाता, तो ऐसे विकार से वह काम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से होता और उस का एकीकरण हो जाता। लेकिन जूँकि आप नहीं चाहते कि कार्यपरिवर्तन को सुक में ही बहुत ज्यादा उत्तरदायित्व से जाइ दिया जाय, इस लिये आप ने इस की अलग रखा है। हम इस का भी स्वागत करते हैं। लेकिन सब से बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि डेवेलपमेंट आधारिटी को एक निश्चित प्रोग्राम दिया जाय, जिस के अनुसार वह हर साल दिल्ली के बारों तरफ मकानों का निर्माण करे, जिन में उन लोगों को जगह दी जाय, जो कि आज ज्ञापड़ों और ज्ञोलों में रह रहे हैं, जिन के लिये पेशाब करने की जगह और पीने के पानी का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, जिन को कोई भी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। अगर वहां रहने वालों को वहां से हटाया भी जायगा, तो शुरू में तो शायद वे योहों सी शिकायत भी करे, लेकिन बाद में वे दुष्प्राण देंगे कि यह हमारे लिये बड़ा अच्छा काम किया गया है।

मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जो कि डेवेलपमेंट आधारिटी को कामयाब बनाने के लिये बहुत जरूरी है। मैं देखता हूं कि हमारे यहां जितना भी विकास का कार्य है, डेवेलपमेंट आधारिटी के बनने के बावजूद वह विकारा हुआ है। हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री का भी उससे सम्बन्ध है और गृह मंत्रालय भी इस से सम्बन्ध रखता है। गृह मंत्री जी दिल्ली के तमाम विकास के जिम्मेदार ह, लेकिन डेवेलपमेंट आधारिटी ही ल्य मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे है और जितना यह काम है, वह सब हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री से कराया है। इन सब संस्थाओं और विभिन्नीय का काम को-आर्डिनेटिड नहीं होता है और वित का परिणाम वह होता है कि हर एक कान में

महीनों बाग जाते हैं। भेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर आप आवारिटी के काम को कामयाब बनाना चाहते हैं, तो वह चाहती है कि इस सब काम को एक ही मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे रखा जाये, फिर वह चाहे हैस्प मिनिस्ट्री हो, चाहे हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री हो और चाहे होम मिनिस्ट्री हो। इस सब काम का उत्तरदायित्व एक ही मिनिस्ट्री पर रहना चाहिये।

आज एक बड़ा मजाक बना हुआ है, जिस की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज से बीस वर्ष पहले दिल्सी इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने करोल बाग बेचा और वहाँ के रहने वालों को वहाँ पर मकान बनाने की इजाजत दी। वहाँ पर मकान भी बने और दुकानें भी बनी—मकानों में लोग रहते हैं और दुकानों में व्यापार करते हैं। परन्तु आगह की तर्जी के कारण वहाँ ऐसे भी अनेक मकान हैं जो रहने के लिये बनाये गये परन्तु अब उन में रहना और व्यापार दोनों होते हैं। आज एक नया कानून बनाया गया है, जिस के मात्रातः उन लोगों से कहा गया है कि ये मकान तो रहने के लिये बनाए गए थे। लेकिन आप ने कारोबार करने के लिये वहाँ पर दुकानें बोल दी हैं, इस लिये उन से कई कई हजार रुपये मांगे जाते हैं नहीं तो मकान छोनने की अपेक्षा दी जाती है। मैं निहायत अदब में यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे यहाँ लोगों को मकानों के बारे में बहुत तकलीफे हैं। जिन मकानों में रहना चाहिये था, वहाँ वे आज व्यापार करते हैं अपनी रोजी कमाने के लिये और अपना पेट भरने के लिये। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ भी हम करे, जो भी कानून बनाए, जो भी गहरा निकान, वह ऐसा होना चाहिए, जो कि सभी में आ सके जिससे लोगों के साथ ज्यादती न हो। लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं है। यह नियम नई दिल्सी के लिये था, लेकिन इस को दूसरे इलाकों पर भी सागू किया जा रहा है। यह गैर-मुनासिब होगार्फ जो लोग आराम की जिन्दगी बहर कर रहे हैं, वह हिंदायतें निकास कर उन के बहुत आराम छीन लिया जाय।

दातार साहब की अमेंडमेंट के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकासना चाहिये कि कम्पेन्सेशन सही ढंग से दे सकें। मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार हजारों लाखों रुपये लर्ज कर के बिकास कर रही है और इस शहर को बड़ा रही है, इस लिये अगर बीस वर्ष पहले जमीन गई जमीन की कीमत बीमारी या भाठ गुनी हो नहीं है, तो उस का सारा फायदा एक इंडिविजुअल आदमी को दे दिया जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है। श्री दातार की अमेंडमेंट से जाहिर होता है कि १९५५ के मार्केट रेट के द्विसाल से कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायगा और बिला लिहाज इस बात के दिया जायेगा कि कोई आदमी उस जमीन पर छिपेंडेंट है और इस तरह के आदमी और उस में कोई फर्क नहीं होगा, जिस के पास बहुत जमीन है, जो बहुत आमूदा है और जिस के पास बहुत ज्यादा रुपया है। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में आप को बहुत मोहताज होना पड़ेगा कि इससे कितने आदमियों को तकलीफ होती है। मेरी राय में धर्गर आप यह समझने हैं कि बैटरमेट का कोई पोरशन उस आदमी से लेना है, जिस ने दस बीस वर्ष पहले जमीन ली थी, तो इस के लिये आप एक असेसज बोड़ या कमेटी बना दीजिये, जो सब बातों को देख कर—यह देख कर कि मार्केट रेट कितना है, किस के पास योही जमीन है, या कोई उमी पर डिपेंड करता है, कौन गरीब है, उससे जमीन सी जाय या नहीं, किस कीमत पर ली जाय, बरीर ह्यान में रख कर हर पाच वर्ष के बाद कम्पेन्सेशन का फैसला करे। मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि एक ही लाठी से सब को हाकना मुनासिब नहीं है। अधेज के जमाने में यह बात जरूर सागू होती थी, सेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि आज हम आजाद हैं, लेकिन युसुप दुल है कि हम ने अपने तरीकों को उसी तरह से रखा हुआ है और हमारे बहुत से अफसर उसी तरह से सोचते हैं।

[की रात रमण]

इह दिल्लिमें मुझे याद है कि एक बार बह यह सुनाव दिया गया कि दिल्ली में जितने कर्तर हैं, जितने झोपड़े बगेरह हैं, उन की जगह पर पांच-मालिये मकान बना कर, उन्हीं कटरों और झोपड़ों में रहने वाले लोगों को बसाया जाय, तो इस का जवाब दिया गया कि इससे तो स्टेंडर्ड गिर जायेगा, दुनिया के किसी बड़े नगर के लिये यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मेरे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक कटरे की तमाम आवादी की सकल एक है, स्टेंडर्ड एक है, रहने का तरीका एक है और अगर उन मकानों में उन लोगों को बसा दिया जाय, तो वह शक्त बदलता नहीं है, बल्कि इससे वहां रहने वाले बेकारे गरीबों को राहत मिल जाती है। सेकिन इस बात को माना नहीं जाता है। बल्कि नए नए टाउन-प्लैनर, नई नई कमेटिया, नए नए व्यापार हमारे सामने आते हैं। वे दिल्ली को बहिष्ट बनाना चाहते हैं। वे इस को बहिष्ट बनायें, सेकिन मुझे डर इस बात का है कि जिस तरीके से काम चल रहा है उससे यहां जो नरक है, उससे भी बड़ा नरक न बन जाए।

मेरे निहायत अद्व के साथ बड़े जोर मेरे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में विकास के लिए सबसे जरूरी बात यह है कि सभाम तरफ से शपथा निकाल कर, सालों मकान ऐसे बनाए जायें, जिनमें उन गरीबों को जगह दी जाय, जो कि स्लम्बर में पढ़े हुए हैं। स्लम्ब-क्लीयरेंस की आम तौर पर चर्चा की जाती है, सेकिन मेरे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने स्लम्बर हम क्लीयर करते हैं, उतने ही हम बनाने के जिम्मेदार हो जाते हैं। दिल्ली में सरायर एक साल आदमी हर साल बाहर से आकर बसते हैं, उनके लिए वह हजार मकानों की ज़रूरत हो और एक हजार आप बनाते हों, तो ऐसी सूरत में किस तरह आप स्लम्बर को रोक सकते हैं, जब तक कि आप इस आमदोरफल को न रोक दें।

माप लोकिए कि वह ही सकता है या नहीं। अगर आप उसको नहीं रोक सकते हैं, तो फिर आवारिटी के पास ऐसे साथन और ऐसा ब्रोडाम होना चाहिए कि वह अपने काम में कामयाब हो सके, बर्ता नहीं का यह होना कि जिस तरह से डी० आई० टी० की आवारिटा की जाती है, जिस तरह से प्राविजनिक आवा-रिटी के आफिल्सर्ज की निन्दा की जाती है, उससे कही ज्यादा निन्दा उन आपिलर्ज की होगी, जो कि डेवलपमेंट आवारिटी में काम करते हैं। अगर हम को इससे बचना है और उस मर्ज का इलाज करना है, जिस में हम इस बक्त मुबतिला हैं, तो उस का चाहिए इलाज यह है कि विकास के काम को इस बात पर केन्द्रीभूत किया जाय कि दिल्ली में झोपड़ और लोकों में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों के लिए मकान बनाए जायें। मेरा यह अनुभव और दावा है कि दिल्ली में बहुत ज्यादा जमीन ऐसी पही हुई है, जो या तो बेकार है या दूसरे लोग उस पर काबिज हो कर हजारों, लाखों रुपए किराया उससे बसूल कर रहे हैं। अगर उन जमीनों को हासिल करके—हालांकि वे तो पहले से ही हामिल हैं—उन पर मकान बना से और उनको गरीब आदिमयों को दे, तो दिल्ली की तमाम जनता आराम पायगी और इस काम के लिए हमको और आपको भुवारकबाद देगी। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा, तो मुझे इस बात में जरा भी शक नहीं है कि जो बात डी० आई० टी० और प्राविजनिक आवारिटी के लिए कही जाती है, वही बातें इस इकिरण पर भी लागू होनी और जो तकलीफ हम आज देख रहे हैं, वही तकलीफे किर नजर आयेगी।

ऐकीजीशन के बारे में भी मुझे एक सफ्ट पह कहना है कि अमेरी ही सरकार की जमीन को एक्सामिन करने की ज़रूरत भहसूल हो और वह नेट ऐसायर करे जेकिन मुझे यह बात जिसकुल समझ बे नहीं आयी कि किसी एक बेकारे आदमी की जाय बारे भी

बमीन १०० वा १५० गज पड़ी है उसको आपने ले लिया और उसको बदले में बोड़ा सा पैसा दे दिया। यह तो बेचारा उसके बाद देकार हो गया और बेरोबार हो गया और आपने उस जमीन को लेकर डेवलप कर दिया और डेवलप करने के बाद आपने उसे किसी काम में ले लिया जाए गवर्नरेंट के काम में हो और जाहे किसी प्राइवेट संस्था को भूमि भैड़ मुकाफ़ा कमा कर बेच दी जाय। ये समझता हूँ कि गवर्नरेंट के लिये में उन बेचारे गरीब किसानों का जो कि बोड़ी-बोड़ी जमीनें रखते हैं, उनका कंसूरिशन अपरमोस्ट होना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि कानून की कृ से आपको गवर्नरेंट परपत्र के लिए जमीन एकाधर करने का हक हासिल है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उस हक के होते हुए भी आपके दिल में उसके लिए स्वाल होना चाहिए और आपका यह फ़ैज़ है कि आप उन गरीबों की जो वे खत, वे मकान और वे पानी और सरोसामान के अपनी जिन्दगी को काट रहे हैं, मुसीबत की जिन्दगी दिता रहे हैं उनकी मुसीबत को किसी तरीके से कम करने की कोशिश करें और उनकी मुसीबत को हल करके आप उनको बोड़ा सा प्राराम और राहत पहुँचायें।

आपने जो यह दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट बिल रखता है, मैं इसमें बहुत खुश हूँ और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और इसमें यह बात बिल्कुल साफ हो जाती है कि आप भैड़ डेवलपमेंट प्राइवेटी और डी० प्राई० टी० का एकीकरण करके एक जगह में आये हैं लेकिन उसके साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अलग-अलग मिनिस्ट्रीों का बदल रहता है वह न होकर एक ही मिनिस्ट्री के मालहत सब काम हो। इस अधिकरण के मालहत आपना ही पी० अल्लू डी० डिपार्टमेंट हो और जितना भी काम हो यह एकारिटी कुछ करे। आपको इस एकारिटी को काफ़ लप्या देना चाहिए ताकि यह जमीनों को डेवलप करे, मकानात जला करे और हार्डिंग के बहने को इस

कर सके और बगर आपने यह नहीं किया हो जितनी बातें हम और आप कह रहे हैं वे बातें हमारी बेस्ट रहेंगी और जिस तरह से डी० प्राई० टी० और प्राविजनल डिवलपमेंट आधारिटी को जोग बुरा भला कहते हैं और उनकी निन्दा करते हैं, उसी तरह से जोग उन सारे अधिकारियों की निन्दा करेंगे जो डेवलपमेंट आधारिटी के मालहत काम करेंगे। आब हमारी मांग यह है कि इस डेवलपमेंट एकारिटी को यह अधिकार दिये जायं और इसका एकीकरण किया जाय जिससे इसके पास स्पव्या काफ़ी रहे और वह मकान बना कर गरीबों को दे सके। उसको यह देखना चाहिए कि गरीबों को उनकी पुरानी जगहों से उठाते समय उनके लिए प्रालिटरेनेट जगह बनी है अच्छा नहीं। ऐसा न हो कि हम उनको उठाते तो जले जायं और उनको दूसरी जगहों पर बसाने का कोई इंतजाम न हो। आज आपके पास लाकर है आप हर बक्त उनको उठा सकते हैं लेकिन बगर उठाने से पहले उनके बसाने का भाकूल इंतजाम न करें तो वह मुनासिर बात नहीं होगी। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे मानन य गृह मन्त्री के हृदय में उनके लिए बहुत दर्द है और वे जहर उसका इलाज सोच रहे होंगे और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे उसको करेंगे भी। डेवलपमेंट आधारिटी के प्राविजनल से मुझे पूरी तरह संतोष नहीं होता और मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि बगर इसी तरीके से डेवलपमेंट एकारिटी का काम जला तो यह जो प्राविजनल एकारिटी बनाने से नीति निकला है उससे बेहतर नहीं होगा। आप जमीन का डेवलपमेंट करेंगे लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह डेवलपमेंट नाकामी होगा और उससे लोगों के लिए अच्छे मकान बनाने की जो स्वाहित है वह पूरी नहीं होगी और न ह। आप इस बढ़ती हुई जालाई को रोक नहीं सकेंगे और बगर आप किसी किसी का प्रतिबंध लगा भी दें तो वह उसने जाला नहीं

[बी राष्ट्र रमण]

है। इसलिए उस प्रतिबंध को बगेर समाये पहले से धाप यह सोच कर इस बात को इताव करने से जायं तो वह ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय गृह मंत्री का इन बातों की ओर अपन आकर्षित करते हुए यह विवास करता हूँ कि वे इन पर विचार करें।

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Subhadra Joshi The hon. Member can take only ten minutes. I propose to call the hon. Minister to reply at.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): There are some others who want to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Those who want to speak may speak on the clauses.

बीवी लुभदा जोती (भ्रम्बासा) · अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डेवलपमेंट विस हमारे सामने आया है उस पर हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कल यह दरखास्त की थी कि हम नोग यह बाहते हैं और दूसरे समें भी यह बाहते हैं और उन्होंने बार बार अपनी यह राय दी कि इसको कारपोरेशन का एक हिस्सा बना दिया जाय। आज मे उन जीजो को और उन आर्गमेंट्स को दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूँ जो कि उसके हक में दिये गये हैं। जहा हम डेमोक्रेसी की कमजोरियों से वाकिफ हैं वहा हम अूरो-प्रेसी की ताकतों से भी बहुत वाकिफ हैं। अबर कोई ऐसा सम्मिश्रण किया जाता जिसमें हम दोनों की बुराइयों को दूर कर सकते और एक अच्छी आशारिटी बना सकते तो वह बहुत अच्छा होता। जब तक जिसी जिम्मेदारी को न लिया जाय तब तक हम देखते हैं कि काम ठीक नहीं होता और अगर अूरोप्रेसी के ऊपर सब कुछ छोड़ दिया जाय और उन्हीं के हाथ में सब कुछ दे दिया जाय तो उसका भी कोई अच्छा नहीं जाता नहीं होता। इतका कोई अफसर अच्छे होने या बुरे होने से तास्मृक नहीं है

बल्कि वह अूरोप्रेसी का लिस्टम ही कुछ ऐसा है।

मई दिल्ली को जिस तीर पर कारपोरेशन के कार्य लेज से बाहर रख दिया गया है वह भी हमारे लिए काफी दुःख का विषय है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को एलेक्षन में हिस्सा न लेने दिया जाय यह तो समझ में आता है लेकिन जिस तरीके से वे पालियामेंट के लिए बोट दे सकते हैं उसी तरह से उनको सिविल एकेयर्स में भी बोट देने का हक होना चाहिए और इससे उनको महरूम रख कर कोई बहुत लाभ नहीं होता है। आज हम यह देखते हैं कि पुराने अफसरान चाहे कितने ही पढ़े लिखे हों और अपने बक्स में ठीक इस्तिहास दिये हो और अच्छे तरीके से कमीटीशन के जरिए आये हों, जब वे अफमर बन जाते हैं और जनता के नुमायनों की उनके ऊपर कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं रहती है तो न मालूम किम तरीके से वे बिहेव करने लगते हैं और इसके उदाहरण देकर मे आपका और हाउस का समय नष्ट नहीं करना चाहती हूँ बगर हम देखते हैं कि पालियामेंट की पालिमी एक होती है, गवर्नरमेंट की पालिमी एक होती है, जो कांग्रेस पार्टी हूँकूमत में समझी जाती है उसकी पालिमी तो एक होती है बगर अधिकार गण जिन पर कि उन पालिसियों को अपन में साने की जिम्मेदारी होती है, वे धगर चाहें तो उन तमाम पालिसियों के लिलाफ छल कर जितना चाहे मामला अटका सकते हैं और हमारे देखने में आता है कि वे अटका दिया करते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूँगी कि धगर इस आशारिटी को कारपोरेशन के अहर कर दिया जाय और यदि धग भी गृह-मंत्री महोदय इसके सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का विनाय करे तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि उनके इस फैसले का सारे दिल्ली काहर भर में स्वागत होगा।

दूसरी बीज जो मैं इस विस के बारे में अच्छे करना चाहती हूँ वह यह है कि वहाँ उक

डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है, कोई ऐरिया जब डेवलपमेंट समझा जाय तो उससे सिफ़ यही न समझा जाय कि वहाँ पर सड़कें हैं पानी है या नालियाँ हैं, वहाँ पर और भी चीजों का ध्यान रखा जाय कि वे भी वहाँ पर भीज़द हैं कि नहीं। कई ऐरियाज जो प्राप डेवलपमेंट समझे जाते हैं और जहाँ पर सरकारी तौर पर भकान दिये गये हैं, उनके भकान बना देने के बाद वहाँ पर थोटी थोटी चीजों के लिए लोगों को इतनी दिक्कत होती है कि वे परेशान हो जाने हैं। उनके बहाँ पर चले जाने के बाद कोई उनकी सरक तबज्जह नहीं देता। वहाँ पर विजली नहीं होती जिसमे अन्धकार छाया रहता है और आये दिन चोरिया हो जानी है। वहाँ पर पुलिस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है और कोई शिकायत करने नहीं जा सकता है। वहाँ पर टेलीफ़न नहीं है और अगर कोई भर्मीबन प्रा पड़ तो प्राप ही बननाइये कि वे कैमे खदार दे। इसनिए डेवलपमेंट इथारिटी को देखना चाहिए कि जो ऐरिया वह डेवलप करे और लोगों को बमान के पड़ने उन तमाम मूविषाघों की वहाँ पर व्यवस्था कर देनो चाहिए ताकि लोगों को परेशानी और दिक्कत बा मामना न करना पड़े।

जैसे बल हमारे एक आनंदेन्द्रिय भव्यवर ने आपके मामने अंत्रं किया कि लेड एंक्वीजीशन रेक्ट मे जो डेफ़ नीशन है वह डेफ़ नीशन हमने इसमे नहीं दी है। या तो इस बिल मे कोई ऐमी डेफनीशन हैना चाहिए और कोई बलाज गुसा होना चाहिए कि लेड एंक्वीजीशन एक्ट मे जो डेफ़ नीशन दी दूर है वह इसमे लागू होगा। नहीं तो मुझे कोई शुबहा नहीं कि यह बही दिक्कत पैदा करने वाली चीज होगी।

कम्पनेमेंशन के बारे मे जो अमेंटमेंट आया है मे आहार; ह कि हाउग उस पर अच्छी सरह से बिकार करे। हमारे यहा पर जमीनों के बारे मे एक अजीब सिलसिला चलता है।

एक मिक्सड एकोनामी हमारी चलती है, कुछ वे जमीने हैं जिनको कि प्राइवेट तौर पर लोग खरीदते हैं और बेचने का व्यापार करते हैं और कुछ वे जमीने होती हैं जिनको कि सरकार ऐक्वायर कर लेती है और सरकार बनिस्बत प्राइवेट पार्टीज के जमीन के कम दाम देती है। प्राइवेट लोग उनको जमीन के ज्यादा नैमे दे देते हैं। अब चाहे लेनी की जमीन हो किमानों की जमीन हो या किन्ही दूसरे लोगों की जमीन हो, जाहिर है कि जो जमीन बेचने वाला है उसके इटरेस्ट में यह है कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपनी जमीन की कोमत ले। इसका लाजिमी ननीजा यह होता है कि हर जमीन वाला अपनी जमीन को सरकार की कुदूषित से बचाने की चेष्टा करता है और जैसे नैमे प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में ज्यादा दाम मे बेच देना है और मुनाफा कमा लेना है अलबत्ता जिसकी जमीन पर सरकार की नजर पहे जानी है वह नुकमान मे रहता है और लोग बराबर इस कोशिश मे रहते हैं कि हमारी जमीन पर सरकार की शनि दृष्टि न पट और किमी तरह मे उनकी नजर मे वह बच जाय और अगर कुदूषित पट जाय तो हम किमी तरीके मे धोर मचा करके और गोल माल करके किमी भी नरह मे आगानी जमीन को सरकार के हाथ मे जाने मे बचा ने और हमारे बदले बिमी और दूसरे भाई की जमीन गवनमेंट ऐक्वायर कर ले। यह मिक्सड एकोनामी चलती है। अब प्राइवेट लोग जो जमीन को डेवलप करते हैं तो उसमे कम खर्च आना है और जो सरकार डेवलप करानी है उसमे ज्यादा खर्च आना है क्योंकि वैसे कहने को नो नेशनलाइजेशन हो गया है मगर वह नेशनलाइज़ेशन होने के बाद भी सी० ०० डॉलर० डी० जो काम करवाती है या डेवलपमेंट इथारिटी करवाती है वह प्राइवेट थेकेदारो मे काम करवाती है। एक तो अपने महकमे पर खर्च करते हैं किर उसके बाद प्राइवेट थेकेदार को काम देने हैं। इस मे खर्च बहुत बढ़ जाता है।

[श्रीमते सुभद्रा जोशी]

पहले तो सस्ता लेते हैं, लंबे उस पर ज्यादा करते हैं, फिर उसके बाद लोगों को सस्ता देना पड़ता है। तो यह जो प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज और सरकारी काम का सम्मिश्रण किया है, यह इतना बेकायदा और गलत मानूम होता है कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इनका क्या कायदा है। इसके बाद जो सरकारी जमीन होती है वह गवर्नरमेट को मर्ती देनी पड़ती है, जो प्राइवेट लोग जमीन को डेवेलप करते हैं वह जमीन की ज्यादा कीमत देने हैं। डेवेलप करने पर कम खर्च करते हैं और जब बेचते हैं तो बेटिसात्र किनाब बेचते हैं। इन प्लाट्स की कोई कीमत मुकर्र नहीं है, जिस कीमत पर चाहते हैं बेचते हैं। एक तरफ सरकार की बौनां बनती हैं, उस के बीच म जिसकी प्राइवेट जमीन है, उनकी कीमत बढ़ जाती है। उस पर वह चिनाचाहे खर्च करता है और जिनां चाहे कमा गा हैं। फिर जब आपके गढ़ा खरीदना जायज, बेचना जायज, मनाफा कमाना जायज, उनमें लोगों की कोशिश है कि वह सरकार से अपनी जमान बचा व.र. दूसरी जगह बचने की कोशिश बरे तो यह उनके लिए कोई गलत काम नहीं है।

मेरा आपन्या अपने बहनी कि दिनांक जैसी छोटी जगह में एक एक इच्छा और एक एक चप्पा जमीन के लिए मुक्किल पड़ती है। जब स्लम्म फिलप्ररम करना होता है या गरेब आदमी के मकान बनाना जाते हैं तो इसकी जगह में उसकी कीमत बहुत हो जाती है। इसका सरकार को कोई उपाय निकालना चाहिए, सरकार इस काम में बदल करे। चाहे प्राइवेट आदमियों को मकान दे दें या कीमतों पर कुटुंब लगाए ताकि गरीब में गर ब लोग आबाद हो सके। आज प्राइवेट आदमी जमीन बेचते हैं और सरीदते हैं, डेवेलप करते हैं और मकान बनाते हैं और मकानों की समस्या को हल

करने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन उससे ऐसा नहीं होता कि दिल्ली का मसला हल हो। दिल्ली के राजधानी होने की जगह से दूर दूर से लोग आते हैं, यहां पर जमीन लारीदते हैं, मकान बनाते हैं, और बिना किसी कंट्रोल के जितने किराये पर चाहने हैं अपना मकान देने हैं। उनमें कम से कम गरीब आदमियों के लिए मकानों का मगाना हन नहीं होता। इसलिए जो डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी बने, उसका अपना भद्रकमा होना चाहिए, जो लुद डेवेलप करे, उसका अपना भद्रकमा होना चाहिए, जो लुद वहां पर बिल्ड ग दा काम करे और मस्ता बनाए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब नव नोंगों का यह मगाना हन नहीं होगा। मैं होम मिनिस्टर भाद्रम में दस्तीस्त करांगी कि जब तक उनका मगाना हन नहीं होना तब तक वह जमीनों का बेचना और खरीदना रोक दें और जिनी जमीं सरकार को चाहीए वह उम्मीद ले, उसका नेने के बाद, पैन बनाने के बाद जब जाहे अपनी जमीन को बेचे।

इसके बाय ही बाय में यह भी अज्ञ करूंगी कि जहा तक मकानों के गिराने का ताल्लुक है, कल मेरे यह कहा जा रहा है कि बावजूद इस अथारिटी के हाने के अनगिनत मकान बन रहे हैं। इसमें कोई शुच्छा नहीं है कि अथारिटी के पास कोई ऐसा ताकल नहीं कि बनने वक्त मकानों को गिरा सके। कभी कभी नो ऐसा भी होता है कि जब बनने का गदान होना है तो छोटे छोटे कम्बारी पैमेले बर नोंगों दो बढ़ावा देते हैं और मकान बनवा देते हैं। जब वह बन जाने हैं और सरकार गिराने लगती है तो हमारे जैसे स्थामी कायेकर्ता जा कर कहते हैं कि उन मकानों को नहीं गिराना चाहिए। यह एक विश्व सकूल या बन गया है। लोगों की राय यह है कि मकान जब पूरा हो जाता है तो जनता की, और हमारी हमदर्दी मकान बनवाने वाले के साथ हो

जाती है। अगर बनते बहत बीच में ही उम्मको रोक दिया जाए तो उस बहत सोगो की हमदर्दी सरकार के साथ होती है। आज भोजनसे मोहन्से में सोग कहरे हैं कि मकान नाजाएज नीर से बन रहे हैं, उनको क्यों नहीं रोका जाता? इस डेवेलपमेंट बिल में यह कलाज रखवा गया है कि बनते हुए ही अधारिटी को रोकने का अविकार होगा, इसमें हमें बड़ा मन्तोर हुआ, और ही मकान है कि इसमें न्यादा कायदा हो सके।

अभी दो हमने पहल की बात है, इच्छा सोगों ने एक मकान बना लिया। बहा पर दस पट्टह मकान थे। वह मकान हमरे मकानों के दरवाजे तक पहुँचना था। जिन सोगों ने बहा जमीन स्टीरी उम्मगान को बनाने के लिए वह बिना इजाजत थी बिना इजाजत के उन सोगों ने मकानों के दरवाजे पर दीवार बना ली। जो बहा उम्मकानों में रहने वाले थे उनके लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं रह गया भिन्ना इसके कि वह दीवार पर मेरे ढकरे एक तरफ स दूसरी तरफ को जाए। जब उन लागा ने डेवेलपमेंट अधारिटी को एंप्रोब किया तो उम्मने बहा कि हमारे पास काई कानून नहीं है जिम्म हम उम्म मकान बालों वाले रोक सके। अब सोग उम्मे नोटिस देंगे। नोटिस का जवाब जब तक आगगा तब तक जाहे वह जमीन के अन्दर मेरा जाए, चाहे छन गिरा वर हवा मेरा जाए, हम उनको आने जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं दिलवा सकते। उम्मका चाहे जो हो, भने ही वह दीवार गिरा जाए, पर यह रोज का रिस्मा है और सोगों को बेहद दिष्कत पैदा होती है।

इसके साथ ही पुलिस का भी कोपाडिनेशन नहीं है। जहा तक पुलिस का ताल्सुक है, अभी तो वह तोजायज मकान बनाने में बदद करती है। जिस दीवार का मैं जिक कर रही हूँ, मुझे मालूम हुआ कि आनेवार साहब ने खुद वहा जा कर नाजायज

तौर पर उस मकान की दीवार को बनवाया। मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहनी हूँ कि जो नए कानून पास होते हैं उन कानूनों के बारे में पुलिस को शिक्षा देने का भी कुछ इनजाम होना चाहिए और डेवेलपमेंट अधारिटी में उनका कुछ कोपाडिनेशन होना चाहिए।

हम मकानों का बनाना मना कर दें या जो बने हुए मकान है उनको गिरा दें, लेकिन इसमें मकानों का ममला हल नहीं होता। जब तक हम हाउसिंग की प्रावन्य पर टीके ने गौरन करें, इन सब लोगों का कोई ननीजा नहीं होगा। ऐसा भी होता है कि नपाम लोग आज मकान बनाने हैं दूसरी तरफ, ऐसा भी है कि आजकल हजारों लोग दिल्ली के अन्दर मकानों से एविट होते हैं। नये मकानों पर कोई कटौल नहीं लगाया गया है, जिसके पुराने मकानों पर ही रेट कटौल नाम लिया गया है। पुराने मकानों में जिको निकाल दिया जाता है, सरकार उन को कहीं और मकान नहीं दे सकती है, तो आखिर वे लोग हवा में जो उड़ नहीं सकते। आखिर वह निस पर आधित होने के कोशिश करे। हम पिछ्के दो वर्षों में कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जिनको मकानों में निकाला जाता है, उनके लिए रहने का कुछ प्रबन्ध किया जाए। वहुन कोशिश के बाद एक बानन पास हुआ, पर वह भी ऐसे सोगों को बदद दे सके, ऐसी आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब तक सब मकानों के किरायों को कटौल न करे तब तक गरीब सोगों का काम नहीं चल सकता है। आपने पुराने मकानों के किरायों को तो कटौल कर दिया, लेकिन नये मकानों का किराया कटौल नहीं किया। वह जिनका चाहे किराया ने सकते हैं। जो लोग आज मकानों में निकाले जाते हैं आखिर वे कहाँ जायें? इसलिए जब तक आप पूरी तरह से किरायों को कटौल नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए एक ऐसे कानून पर भी गौर करना चाहिए और इसके साथ ही साथ जब हम मकान

[अंग मतों सुभद्रा जोशी]

बनने के बाद गिरा भी रहते हैं तो जो आदमी एजेंट किए जाते हैं उनके लिए नवा मकान पा सकने के लिए करायों पर कंट्रोल करना चाहिए।

12.47 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair.]

इम बिल के संबंधन २७ से यह कहा गया है कि डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी अपने एम्प्लायीज के लिए रूल्स भी बनाएगी मुझे होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना है कि १७ पेज पर संबंधन मे २७ जो यह लिखा है कि अथारिटी कानून बनाएगी उसके बजाय अगर वह्यह कर दे।

"Pension, gratuity and provident fund as per rules applicable to Government servants"

तो वह ज्यादा मुनानिब होगा। हमारे यहाँ कई पुरानी अथारिटीज गेमी बनी हैं: डी० टी० एस० है, नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी है, जिनके जरिए अपने एम्प्लायीज के लिए अपने रूल्स बनाए गए थे। बरमो के भगडे के बाद आज गवर्नमेंट इम चोज को तस्लीम कर रही है कि जो रूल्स गवर्नमेंट सेवन्ट्स के हैं वही उन पर ऐसाई होंगे। इनी तरह से इन लोगों पर भी गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज के रूल्स नाग होने चाहिये। अगर डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी अपने रूल्स अन्य बनाएगी और उन लोगों को स्ट्रग्न के बाद अगर गवर्नमेंट मर्टेंट के रूल्स उन पर ऐसाई किए जाएंगे तो बिना बजट के कम्प्लेकेशन्स पैदा होंगे। इसका मे कहती है कि उन पर भी वही रूल्स नाग किए जायें जो कि गवर्नमेंट मर्टेंट पर नाग होते चले आये हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करन्गी कि तमाम दिनकरों को दूर करने हुए इस बात की कोशिश बे करें

कि इस कापोरेशन और डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी को यहाँ के लोग अधिक से अधिक स्वीकार कर सकें। अगर आप ऐसा कर सकें तो हम लोग इसका ज्यादा अच्छी तरह स्वागत कर सकेंगे।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The scope of this Bill is restricted. In fact, many of the arguments and remarks that have been advanced and made here in the course of the discussion are not strictly relevant to the provisions of the Bill itself. I sympathise with the sentiments that have been expressed by the previous speakers.

Here, in Delhi, the housing problem is a formidable one. I am ready to confess that we have so far not been able to tackle it in a satisfactory way. In fact the conditions are such that it is not easy to satisfy the growing needs of this capital city in a normal way. Government have taken special measures to develop large areas. I think about 2500 acres of land have been developed by Government. Another 1100 acres are subject to the processes of development just at present. But Delhi requires many more houses than it has today. It is difficult to say whether even double the number of the existing houses would meet the requirements of the people now in Delhi and the ceaseless stream that is every hour pouring into Delhi and filling the reservoir that exists there.

In the circumstances, we have to take into account the difficulties which face us. It is a problem which does not admit of any controversy on party lines. There can be no difference of opinion about the objectives which we all, I think, commonly share, that every person who resides in Delhi must have a roof over his head, that everyone should enjoy at least the minimum amenities which are needed for a reasonable standard.

of life, and that every effort should be made to ensure these objectives. That too is admitted. I think it cannot be denied that Government have been trying to devise ways and means for this purpose.

There is some little misapprehension about the actual functions which the Provisional Delhi Development Authority was intended or expected to discharge. It was formed mainly with a view to prevent the abuse of the law and to see that the areas were not developed in a haphazard way, and that the areas which were being illegally and illicitly occupied were not allowed to be so crowded. I think that was the main purpose. It had hardly any commensurate agency to deal with the housing problem. So, to charge it with any failure for not fulfilling the task which in fact was not allotted to it, is not very fair. It was not expected to do all that. Its very name, namely Provisional Authority, indicates that its functions were only of a limited character. Another Authority was to be set up later for covering the entire housing needs and problems connected with housing. So, we need not be unnecessarily hard on this Authority.

So far as this particular Development Authority is concerned, it has not been formed to deal exclusively with the housing problem. It has primarily to prepare a master plan, which will take the growing needs of Delhi into account and also survey the position as it exists and give guidance for the future. Steps are being taken to prepare such a plan. In fact, the most expert and qualified agency that can be made available for such a purpose has been engaged, and the plan will be published for comments and criticism before it is adopted; and it will not be adopted by the Authority itself; it will be submitted to the Central Government, and the Central Government will, I am hopeful, do nothing that will not conduce to the betterment, development or progress of Delhi. So, there need be no misapprehension on that account. There

is already a sort of plan, but that too may be reviewed by the body of experts, that has now been appointed to examine this vast problem in all its aspects.

This Authority will deal, so far as the development is concerned, with only such areas as are allotted to it by the Central Government after consulting the Corporation. The Corporation will have full authority to develop any part or the whole of Delhi. There is no restriction about this, and the Corporation will have ample scope for doing all that it can. So, the existence of this Delhi Development Authority need not come in the way of the development of Delhi by the Corporation, which will be a high-powered body, in a way and which will consist of 80 elected members and 6 aldermen elected by them, and which will have, we hope, a budget of about Rs. 10 crores. So, the main task will perhaps fall to the lot of the Corporation. But it is only with regard to the area that may be allotted to this body that it will be required to develop it. I do not see why there should be any difficulty or any objection on that score from any quarter. It does not come in the way of anything. It will take up an area only after consulting the Corporation.

The only reason why this Bill has been introduced is the large outlay that schemes of development involve. I think it will be in the interests of the Corporation and the territory of Delhi that there should be some Authority, like this, which will develop areas at its own cost, and do what it can for the improvement and beautification of the city of Delhi.

12 hrs.

So I fail to understand the argument that this authority should not be constituted at all. Whom does it hurt? Why should there be any objection to an authority which will do only such tasks as are allotted to it? If even one square mile, which is a bit of a large area, were allotted to this Authority, still there will be

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more than five hundred square miles to be developed by the Corporation and it will be to the advantage of the Corporation to let another body, which can provide necessary funds, to develop such area as is allotted to it, after consulting the Corporation. I do not myself see any difficulty and if I were a Member of the Corporation, I would have myself made a proposal of this character, because while the Corporation is free to do what it likes, the Corporation has another authority which can act only after it has consulted the Corporation about the area which has to be taken up for development and which has to obtain the necessary funds from some other body. So, there need not be any objection to this and, but for some Members belonging to a particular party, no one who was a Member of the Joint Committee, which consisted of leading Members of both the Houses, has expressed dissent from the Bill which has been sent to this House by the Joint Committee.

There has been some argument about the clause or the amendment about compensation. Now about that too, we must be clear. It has been said here that the population of Delhi is growing by leaps and bounds. I cannot say exactly, but I should not be surprised if five hundred or one thousand persons are being added to the permanent population of Delhi almost every week, if not every day. So we have to provide not only for the people who are here, but also for those who come in. It is a continuous influx.

It was suggested that we might bar the entry of persons into Delhi. I do not know if those who have made this suggestion would really stand by it when they would be approached in case such an order was passed and a complaint was made. What does this mean? It is something barbarous that in this age, in this country, when we are all living within one Union, any person should be prevented from coming or living in Delhi.

Shri Radha Raman: I did not mean that. I said that when we are not able to make provision for housing, we should think very seriously about this.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I agree. I have almost confessed that it is not easy to make provision, so far as housing facilities are concerned, even for the old residents.

Shri Radha Raman: You add to your own difficulty.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I add to my difficulty. But the remedy may be worse than the disease. So I do not think that is possible. We all accept that that is not feasible.

I was told—it is a matter of regret to me—that there are hundreds in Delhi who sleep on the pavement and who have no place to live in. We have unfortunately lakhs in Bombay and lakhs in Calcutta who lie on the pavement and who are in a similar situation. We have inherited this legacy from foreign rule and there is now a continuous flow of people from the rural areas to the city. Delhi has its own attractions; it attracts people from all parts of the country and many who come to Delhi just as visitors then make up their mind to stay here for ever, because it has so many attractions.

Shri Radha Raman: It is a great city.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is growing greater.

Shri Goray (Poona): It is a wet city.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have not been able to catch the words, but I hope all that is being said is sensible.

So far as this particular matter is concerned, I have only to say this that the complaint that has been made that people are being removed from the lands occupied by them is almost nullified by the other complaint that

people are not being removed from the lands that are being occupied by them.

Shri Radha Raman: Both are going on.

Pandit G B Pant: That in a way indicates how very delicate is the task entrusted to those who have to deal with this problem. If you remove them you say it is wrong, if you do not remove them, you say that too is wrong. So one has to do a jugglar's task, that is he must remove and he must not remove and he must satisfy both. Well, that I think at least the so-called bureaucrats cannot do. I wonder if non-bureaucrats can do it. I do not know within which category I fall, but I cannot do either.

So, that is the difficulty. It is also true that people are in possession of lands which belong to Government and to which they have no right. But what to do? We are told 'well do not let anybody occupy Government land, but do not remove the squatters, or those who have managed to make an entry in an illegal way from the sites that they occupied'. If you do not remove them, then how is the land to be made available for purposes of development? So, I am just indicating the difficulties that centre round this problem. So we have to give thought to them and do what we possibly can and sometimes whenever attempts are made to adopt a straightforward course we are confronted with some stray remarks which are alleged to have been made by one Minister or other at some time or other, that a guarantee has been given, an undertaking has been given, a promise has been given and nobody need be disturbed.

So while making every attempt to provide accommodation for as many as we can and for developing the area in the best manner possible, we should appreciate the difficulties that are not due to any person's frailty or perversity, but to the immutable facts of the situation.

Then, about compensation certain remarks have been made. Now the price of land in Delhi during the last ten years has gone up, I think by one thousand per cent. It is ten or twenty times today of what it was in 1937. I know of a case where land was acquired in a village for four annas per square yard, but today that land is being sold, or can easily be sold, at Rs 5 per square yard. So there has been an appreciation of 2000 per cent. Such is the case now.

On the one hand, there are speculators who purchase land just in the hope that when the Government acquire it, they will charge a heavy price and then they themselves create the level of prices by purchasing some other land just about the same time at a fabulous price and then confronting Government with the sale deeds and saying that this is the market price. How to deal with those speculators is a thing which has to be considered.

The other question arises when you acquire land for public purposes for the benefit of that section of the community which is not at present enjoying those facilities which are available to others. Now, if you purchase the land at a prohibitive price and then put up a building at such rates of construction as will make the whole cost enormous, then who will occupy it? How are you going to provide for the poorer sections of the community? If you pay a heavy price for the land, that will, of course, form part of the price of the house or the building that may be put on it. It will be public money that will be invested in the land. Is the public expected to part with its money in such a way that it will not get any return whatsoever for it, and not get any return because it pays a fabulous amount to the speculators and to others who have been in possession of land which they have acquired in order to make such profit? Should profiteering be allowed?

The other thing is this. Even if you take the case of a normal man, the

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price that he will get on the 1955 basis will be much more than the price he could possibly have got at any other time in Delhi. It passes one's comprehension as to how very high will be the price level of 1955. But we are told: do not fix this price level. Why? What is the fear? The fear is that it may again rise 50 times by the time it is acquired after five years. Then where is the money to be found from? Even in case you are able to find the money, what are you going to charge the tenants or the occupants of these houses? Will they have to pay Rs. 50 for a small room, if you have to pay Rs. 5000 per 10 square yards?

So the thing has to be looked at from a fair and reasonable point of view.

Shri C. K. Nair: Why should the price rise so much? Because there is demand. We have found that the cost of government-developed land is almost double that of land developed by private colonisers. Therefore, the Government are not at all charging less for the developed land. Then for undeveloped land, why not one or two rupees more per yard?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I must confess I did not follow his argument. But we need not have a dialogue here we will discuss that between ourselves. Here what we say is meant for all. It is this, that if there is any flaw in the argument then we will try to improve it. I have no objection to that. But I am placing before you the main considerations which lie behind this proposal. In other places, we have made provision to the effect that land will be acquired at the rate that was prevalent in 1947, not 1955. I may tell you that at a time even with regard to this acquisition, there was a proposal that the 1947 level should be accepted. But we thought that that would not be quite fair. In October 1955, the Provisional Development Authority was established. So we accepted 1955 as the basis, because it is related to that Act of ours.

Then you provide not only for that, but for 25 per cent appreciation in value which may take place not on account of any development but because of some other causes, that is, the flow of more people into Delhi. No one is entitled to some sort of unearned increment. Why should a man have the benefit of an increment to which he has made no contribution? The land is there. But it goes up in value. Why? Not because he has built a house there or dug a new drain or put up any electric apparatus or anything like that, but simply because Delhi has larger number of people than it had. So if we do not adopt such a policy, we will never be able to make any provision for the poorer section of the community. So it is a very fair arrangement that has been made.

Shri C. K. Nair: Let the poorer section, that is, people possessing less than 10 acres or so, be exempted from this provision and let them be paid the market rate.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The position is again this. Should even the poorer section, which has only 10 acres of land, get a larger price not because he has developed the land or that he has built a well or anything of the kind but because the prices have gone up on account of paucity of accommodation in Delhi and increase in the numbers which flow into Delhi almost everyday? He has not contributed towards that. It is an unearned increment. So, on a strict view of equity, the whole of this amount should go to the community because the rise in prices is due to causes which are of a social character and which are not in any way connected with any individual's action. But we are still allowing 25 per cent for that. I hope that will remove the misapprehension with regard to this matter.

Shri C. K. Nair: The 25 per cent is not of the original price, but of the increase.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes, full original price plus 25 per cent of the increase.

Shri C. K. Nair: If he had got it for Rs. 100 and if the land has risen in value up to Rs. 200, then he gets only Rs. 125.

Pandit G. B. Pant: He is lucky enough to get additional Rs. 25 at the cost of the community.

Shri C. K. Nair: But he can sell it at a profit and get Rs. 300.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If the other party purchases it for Rs. 300, then Government will be entitled to get it from him at Rs. 125. It will keep the price level low. People will not push it up artificially, because those who want to purchase will fear that they will be asked to disgorge what they have misappropriated, and paid only such compensation as the law permits. It will in a way keep the prices somewhat steady too. It has that advantage also.

Shri C. K. Nair: Why can't we prohibit transactions between private individuals for the time being?

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is a different question. If it is raised, we can consider it separately.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I beg to say that Government muddle with these affairs too much. Let the people decide. Let them buy or sell.

Pandit G. B. Pant: But, he is suggesting just the opposite. He says, do not allow individual parties to sell or buy.

Shri Radha Raman: He knows Delhi better.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am between the two: the deep sea and something else.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: The hon. Speaker had given me time to speak at 13.15 hours.

Pandit G. B. Pant: He may speak.

So as the time given to the hon. Raja Saheb has arrived, I should keep quiet, and I do so.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the Development of Delhi according to plan and for matters ancillary thereto, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.— (Definitions)

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 41, add—

"(1) the expression "land" and the expression "person interested" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to move my amendment No. 18.

Page 2,—

after line 41, add—

"(2) The words 'land', 'Person interest', 'owner', 'tenant', 'occupier', 'lessee' and 'collection' used in this Act shall have the same definitions as of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

Mr. Chairman: These amendments are before the House.

Shri Datar: We have practically accepted it because my amendment No. 27 is there.

Shri Thimmaiah: In that case, I would like to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put amendment No. 27 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2.—

after line 41, add—

‘(1) the expression “land” and the expression “person interested” shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.’

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 3.—(The Delhi Development Authority)

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, I beg to move my amendment No. 2. I beg to move:

Page 3.—

for lines 12 to 35, substitute—

“(3) The Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (a) a chairman who shall be Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, ex officio;
- (b) a vice-chairman to be appointed by the Central Government;
- (c) a finance and accounts member to be appointed by the Central Government;
- (d) an engineer member to be appointed by the Central Government;

(e) as and when the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is established seven members of that Corporation to be elected by the councillors from amongst themselves; and

(f) two other persons to be nominated by the Central Government.”

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to move my amendment No. 45.

Page 3.—

for lines 12 to 35, substitute—

“(3) The Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (a) a chairman who shall be elected by the non-official members of the Authority from among themselves;
- (b) two persons with knowledge of town planning or architecture to be nominated by the Central Government;
- (c) one representative of the Health Services of Delhi administration to be nominated by the Central Government;
- (d) seven representatives of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, to be elected by the Councillors from among themselves;
- (e) three persons representing the Delhi Electric Supply Committee, the Delhi Transport Committee and the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee of the said Corporation, of whom,—
 - (i) one shall be elected by the members of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee from among themselves;
 - (ii) one shall be elected by the members of the Delhi

Transport Committee from among themselves; and

- (iii) one shall be elected by the members of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee from among themselves;
- (f) three persons to be nominated by the Central Government of whom one shall represent the interests of Commerce and Industry and one, the interests of labour, in Delhi;
- (g) four persons from the technical departments of the Central Government to be nominated by that Government; and
- (h) all the members of Parliament elected from Delhi to the House of the People and the Council of State."

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move my amendment No. 3.

Page 3, line 23,—

for "two" substitute "five"

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): Sir, I beg to move my amendment No. 52.

Page 3, line 23,—

for "two" substitute "ten".

Shri Kodiyan: Sir, I beg to move my amendments Nos. 4 and 5.

(i) Page 3,—

after line 25, add—

"Provided that at least one such representative should come from the rural areas."

(ii) Page 3,—

after line 25, insert—

"(ee) two members representing New Delhi and Cantonment areas to be elected from among the ten electoral college

members as constituted under section 506 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957;".

Shri Thimmaiah: Sir, I beg to move my amendment No. 20.

Page 3,—

after line 35, add—

"(i) an architect-cum-town planner as ex-officio member."

Mr. Chairman: These amendments are before the House.

श्री बबूराज सिंह : मध्यापनि महोदय, बवाज़ ३ में मैं जो मंशोऽन पेश करता चाहता हूँ, उस का उद्देश्य प्रत्यक्ष है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल इस तरह का हो। जिस में दिल्ली के नागरिकों को दिल्ली के विकास में अपना पूरा अधिकार मिल सके। इस बलाज ३ के बवाजनाज ३ में यह लिखा गया है कि जो अध्यारिटी बनेगी उस में कोन कोन लोग रहेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर यह लिखा है :

"(a) chairman who shall be the administrator of the Union territory of Delhi, ex officio,"

उम के बजाय यह कर दिया जाय :

"(a) a chairman who shall be Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, ex officio,"

इस में कहा गया है कि यूनियन टेरिटरी अफ दिल्ली का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर जो होगा वही विकास अध्यारिटी का चेमरमें होगा। मेरी मशा यह है कि इस के बजाय जो दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन का मेयर हो वही इस दिल्ली विकास अध्यारिटी का चेमरमें हो।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह चाहता हूँ म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के जो प्रतिनिधि हों, उनमें विकास अध्यारिटी के अन्दर २ के बजाय ३ प्रतिनिधि हों। इस में मेरी मंशा सिफ़े

[बो बजराज सिंह]

यही है कि विकास अधारिटी जो बने उस में ऐसे ज्यादा लोग हो जो भ्युनिसिपल कार-पोरेशन से चुन कर आयें। अभी तक विकास अधारिटी में जो ११ व्यक्ति रखने का सुझाव है, उन में चुने हुए व्यक्ति सिफ़ २ होंगे जो कि भ्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन से आयें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि चुने हुए लोग ७ हो और पूरी विकास अधारिटी में १३ आदमी हो। इस तरह से दिल्ली के नागरिकों को यह अधिकार मिल जायगा कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो विकास हो रहा है उस में उन का भी हाथ हो जायगा।

इस अमेंडमेंट से एक और उद्देश्य पूरा हो जाता है। जैसा कि गृह मंत्री महांदय ने यूनियन टेरिटरी के सम्बन्ध में यह करमाया था कि उन को मगा कुछ योग्या नहीं है, वह सिफ़ यह चाहते हैं कि भ्युनिसिपल वार-पोरेशन कूकि जन्दी बनेगा और उस पर कोई जबर्दस्त जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाल देना चाहिये, इसलिये प्रगर यह मान निया जाय तो विकास अधारिटी पर बोझ अधिक नहीं पड़ेगा। फिर भी इस में यह व्यावर रक्षा जाना चाहिये क्योंकि यह अधारिटी हमेशा भ्युनिसिपल वान्पोरेशन से मराह मदिरा लेगी। हो मरना है कि इन के अध्यन में यह बात आए कि दिल्ली भ्युनिसिपल कार-पोरेशन और दिल्ली विकास अधारिटी ने आपस में मन सुठाव चले और इस की वक्तिग भूमि दिस्केटों आये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दे इस एंट के अरिये तो दिल्ली की जो विकास अधारिटी होगी उस में भ्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के चुने हुए लोगों का बहुमत होगा। दूसरी ओर यह कि इस का जा चेपरमेन होगा वह कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं होगा जैसे कि कहा जाता है नौकरशाही की तरफ से आते हैं। अल्प वह जनता के चुने हुए आदमियों में से होगा। भ्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन जनता की चुनी हुई संस्था होगी। उस का जो बेयर

होगा अगर वही दिल्ली की विकास अधारिटी का चेपरमेन बने तो इस से जनता को विश्वास होगा कि उन को दिस्केटों पर पूरा व्यावर दिया जायगा। किंतने ही मान-नीय सदस्य बोले और उन्होंने बताया कि ३० ३० ३० ३० ३० ३० के काम में कितनी दिस्केटों आईं। ४,००० मकान बनाये गये। अब कहा जाता है कि इन ४,००० मकानों को तोड़ा जाए। आविर उन को किस तरह से तोड़ा जाय। जहा तक जनता की समस्याओं का सम्बन्ध है, गन्दी बस्तियों को खत्म कर उन की जगह अच्छे मकान बनाने में कितनी दिस्केटों आईं। इसी तरह से और भी दिस्केटों आया करनी है। जनता की यह भावना है कि हम नौकरशाही के लोगों को अधिकार द देने हैं इसलिये सारी लकड़िया पेंडा होनी है। इसलिये उन लोगों के हाथों म ज्यादा अधिकार नहीं दिये जाने चाहिये कम से कम उन जगहों में जहा जनता का चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हो। इसलिये मं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली विकास अधारिटी वा जा चेपरमेन हो वह दिल्ली भ्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन वा बेयर हो। और दिल्ली भ्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के चुने हुए ३ प्रतिनिधि उस में हो। कुल १३ गदर्या में में ३ आदमी प्रगर नुन हुए होंगा ता जन का बहुमत होगा। जैसा गृह मंत्री जो बार बार कहते हैं कि जा कुछ किया जा रहा है, वह दिल्ली भ्युनिसिपल का व्यावरण के हित में किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली भ्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन जो काम करेगी, वही काम दिल्ली विकास अधारिटी करेगी। इसलिये मेरो ममल में नहीं आता इस मशालेन का स्वीकार करने में गृह मंत्री महांदय को क्या दिस्केट हो सकती है।

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

आज आप दिल्ली की जनता के लिये सब कुछ करना चाहते हैं और उस के समाज

महिवर से करना चाहते हैं तो फिर आप को इस बात को मान लेना चाहिये कि दिल्ली की जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का बहुमत हो जाय दिल्ली की विकास आयारिटी में, जिस पर दिल्ली का विकास निभंग करता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस संशोधन को मान लेने में दिल्ली की जनता में विश्वास पैदा होगा और दिल्ली के विकास में कोई दिक्षकत नहीं आयेगी।

दूसरी ओर यह है कि इस में जो यह कहा गया है कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के जो प्रतिनिधि होंगे, वह म्युनिसिपल कौसिलमें आलडरमेन को चुनेंगे। उस के आलडरमेन आयिर कौन होंगे? जिन को दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के कौसिलमें चुनेंगे वही नो आलडरमेन होंगे। आलडरमेन किन्हीं दूसरे व्यक्तियों को चुने यह उचित बात नहीं है। वही प्रादमी जो साधे जनता में चुन कर आये हैं

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I rise to a point of order. There is no quorum in the House

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That rule does not apply between 100 and 230. I will look into it at 230. The hon. Member, Shri Braj Raj Singh, may continue

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: तो प्रन्तरमेन स्वयं चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा चुने जाने हैं। उन के द्वारा उन व्यक्तियों को चुनना भुनामिक बात नहीं होगी। इसनिये में चाहता हूँ कि म्युनिसिपल बारगारेजन के काउंसिलमें ही इन सात प्रादमियों को चुन कर दिल्ली विकास आयारिटी में भेजे और उन के जरिये ही वह आयारिटी बने।

जहा तक विदेशी का मदाल है जैसे इजिनियर और धर्म विशेषज्ञ वह तो जहरी है। इन के प्रलादा और केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने नामजह सदस्य भी रखना चाहती है

तो वह भी अपने आदमी रखे। लेकिन जो सब से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण सिदान्त है वह यह है कि चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का बहुमत हो।

मुझे आशा है कि गृहमंत्री महोदय इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करेंगे।

Shri Datar: I may just point out, Sir, that we have to proceed a bit faster as the time available is only 1½ hours

Shri Thimmaiah: Sir, I will not take much time. I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment saying that there should be an Architect-cum-Town Planner in the Development Board. The purpose of this amendment is that in the Development Authority there should be one expert about town planning and architecture so that he can give his advice about development and formation of expansions in the Delhi City area

Shri C. K. Nair: There are too many, perhaps

Shri Thimmaiah: There is only an engineer in the Board, and an engineer may not necessarily be an architect. Therefore, I submit that this amendment may kindly be accepted, in view of the fact that an expert in town planning and architecture is essential for a Board like this

Shri Kodiyen: Sir, the purpose of my amendments is to make the Delhi Development Authority as representative a body as possible. According to clause 3, the Authority consists of eleven members and out of these eleven only three or four come from the non-official side as representatives of the people or the Corporation. By these amendments my aim is to make the Advisory Council as envisaged in clause 5 of this Bill the real authority by increasing the number of representatives from the Corporation from 4 to 7 and also increasing the number of Members from Parliament so as to

[**Shri Kodiyan**]

include all the Members elected from Delhi both to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

The Delhi Improvement Trust Enquiry Committee itself has remarked that town planning is primarily a municipal responsibility and public opinion should be represented in such a body as far as possible. It is with this aim that I have moved these amendments. I hope the hon. Minister will accept them.

Shri Ghosal: By my amendment, Sir, I want to increase the number of representatives from two to ten. In view of the fact that the D D P A. which is at present functioning is conducting its activities in such a fashion that the people of Delhi, especially the slum residents, are getting no advantage out of it, and its activities are so miserable as has been already pointed out in the general discussion by several hon. Members, and in view of the fact that this D D P A. is now going to be a D. D. A., therefore, at least the number of elected members should be increased. We understand that this question of development should have been included in the Delhi Corporation Bill itself. While a separate authority is being created, at least in that body the number of elected members should be increased so that can control the function of this authority. With that purpose in view I want to bring in this amendment increasing the number from two to ten.

Shri Datar: Sir, four points have been raised in connection with the amendments moved to this clause No. 3. One is that the composition should be changed altogether, and the suggestion is that the Mayor of the Municipal Corporation should be the Chairman and certain other persons should be added on to it. May I point out to this House that this is an expert body which will deal with the executive side of the work of the Delhi Development Authority which is a highly specialised work. There-

fore here, while it is true that there ought to be persons who represent certain opinions, there ought to be also persons who deal with it from an expert viewpoint. Both these aspects of the question have to be taken into account. As I have stated, it is an expert body and, therefore, it would not be advisable to increase the number. In fact, this question was considered by the Joint Select Committee, and the original proposal to have only seven members has been increased to eleven. Under these circumstances, it is not possible to have any further increase nor to have the composition recast.

Secondly, it was contended that the rural areas should be also represented. Now, it is certainly open to the members of the Corporation, whenever they have to elect certain members to this body, to take this point into consideration.

So far as Shri Thimmaiah's amendment is concerned, that matter will surely be taken into account, because in the preparation of a Master Plan and to put it into execution there is need for officers who know town planning very well. These circumstances will surely be taken into account, and it is not necessary to specify it as a separate amendment.

Therefore, Sir, I am not accepting any of the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I propose to put all the amendments together unless I am asked to put any particular amendment separately.

The question is:

Page 3.—

for lines 12 to 35, substitute—

"(3) The Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) a chairman who shall be Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, ex-officio;

- (b) a vice-chairman to be appointed by the Central Government;
- (c) a finance and accounts member to be appointed by the Central Government;
- (d) an engineer member to be appointed by the Central Government;
- (e) as and when the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is established seven members of that Corporation to be elected by the councillors from amongst themselves; and
- (f) two other persons to be nominated by the Central Government."

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3.—

for lines 12 to 35, substitute—

"(3) The Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (a) a chairman who shall be elected by the non-official members of the Authority from among themselves;
- (b) two persons with knowledge of town planning or architecture to be nominated by the Central Government;
- (c) one representative of the Health Services of Delhi administration to be nominated by the Central Government;
- (d) seven representatives of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to be elected by the Councillors from among themselves;
- (e) three persons representing the Delhi Electric Supply Committee, the Delhi Transport Committee and the Delhi

Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee of the said Corporation, of whom,—

- (i) one shall be elected by the members of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee from among themselves;
- (ii) one shall be elected by the members of the Delhi Transport Committee from among themselves; and
- (iii) one shall be elected by the members of the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee from among themselves;
- (f) three persons to be nominated by the Central Government of whom one shall represent the interests of Commerce and Industry and one, the interests of labour, in Delhi;
- (g) four persons from the technical departments of the Central Government to be nominated by that Government; and
- (h) all the members of Parliament elected from Delhi to the House of the People and the Council of State."

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 23.—

for "two" substitute "five".

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 23,—

for "two" substitute "ten".

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

after line 25, add—

"Provided that at least one such representative should come from the rural areas."

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3.—

after line 25, insert—

"(ee) two members representing New Delhi and Cantonment areas to be elected from among the ten electoral college members as constituted under section 506 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3.—

after line 35, add—

"(i) an architect-cum-town planner as ex-officio member."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(Staff of the Authority)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we go to clause 4. Are there any amendments?

Shri Thimmaiah: I beg to move:

Page 5, for lines 3 and 4, substitute—

"and shall be governed by such rules and regulations of conditions of service etc. as are applicable to Government servants."

By this amendment I only want that the employees of the authorities should be governed by such terms and conditions of service as are applicable to Government servants. I do not know why the Government leaves the conditions of service and other conditions relating to these employees to be decided by the Authority itself. I do

not know why the terms and conditions of service in respect of Government servants should not be made applicable to these employees of the Board. There is the Union Government here and the Government servants have a particular set of terms and conditions of service. The employees of the Board can as well be governed by the same terms and conditions of service. I think it is better that these employees should be governed by the terms and conditions applicable to Government servants. I do not see any reason why there should be separate conditions of service in respect of these employees to be decided by the Board.

Shri Datar: This would be a statutory body, Sir, and it would have its own rules in this respect. They might follow, to the extent that they consider necessary, the conditions of service laid down by Government. This is the policy that we follow. We do not interfere with the discretion of such statutory bodies, though I am quite confident that they will give to their employees proper conditions of service.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 5, for lines 3 and 4, substitute—

"and shall be governed by such rules and regulations of conditions of service etc. as are applicable to Government servants."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(Advisory Council)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause 5. What are the amendments that hon. Members would like to move to this clause?

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

(i) Page 5, line 20,—

for "four" substitute "seven"

(ii) Page 6,—

for lines 1 to 5, substitute—

"(h) all members of Parliament elected from Delhi."

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 22,—

add at the end—

"besides those who have already been selected for the Delhi Development Authority."

This amendment has been brought, Sir, because in the composition of the Delhi Authority there is the provision for two representatives of the Corporation to be elected by the Councillors under it. In this advisory council there is provision for four elected councillors. I would like to say that these two councillors and the set of four elected councillors must not be the same persons. A separate set of persons should be taken in the Development Authority and also in the advisory council. There is at present this ambiguity. For this reason, namely for removing this ambiguity, I have moved my amendment.

Shri Kodiyan: The object of my amendment is to increase the number of representatives in the Authority on the Corporation from four to seven in the case of those elected by the councillors and aldermen and also to include, instead of three Members of Parliament, all the Members of Parliament who are elected from Delhi. I have already stated the reasons.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): Sir, there is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Our rules direct us that no count shall be taken between 1.0 and 2.30 p.m. Therefore, I will take notice as soon as it is 2.30. Now all these amendments are before the House.

Shri Datar: So far as the composition of the advisory council is concerned, the number is already fairly large. It is 21. It represents different interests including four representatives from the Municipal Corporation, three members representing three bodies, and three persons to be nominated by the Central Government, two of whom will represent the interests of commerce and industry and the third one the interests of labour. In addition to these, we have put in three Members of Parliament.

Under these circumstances, most of the bodies who ought to have representation have already found their place in the council. It is not necessary to add more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendment Nos. 6, 7 and 55 to the vote. The question is:

Page 5, line 20,—

for "four" substitute "seven".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

Page 6.—

for lines 1 to 5, substitute—

"(h) all members of Parliament elected from Delhi."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 22,—

add at the end—

"besides those who have already been selected for the Delhi Development Authority."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12.—(Declaration of development areas and development of land in those and other areas).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment.

Amendment made:

Page 9, for lines 17 to 35, substitute—

"(3) After the commencement of this Act—no development of land shall be undertaken or carried out in any area by any person or body (including a department of Government) unless,—

(i) where that area is a development area, permission for such development has been obtained in writing from the Authority in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(ii) where that area is an area other than a development area, approval of, or sanction for, such development has been obtained in writing from the local authority concerned or any officer or authority thereof empowered or authorised in this behalf, in accordance with the provisions made by or under the law governing such authority or until such provisions have been made, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations relating to the grant of permission for development made under the Delhi (Control of Building

53 of 1955 Operations) Act, 1955, and inforce immediately before the commencement of this Act:

Provided that the local authority concerned may amend those regula-

tions in their application to such area.

(4) After the coming into operation of any of the plans in any area no development shall be undertaken or carried out in that area unless such development is also in accordance with such plans." (Shri Datar)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 12 as amended stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 and 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 15.—(Compulsory acquisition of land).

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

Page 11, for clause 15, substitute—

15 Compulsory acquisition of land.—

(1) If in the opinion of the Central Government any land is required for the purpose of development, or for any other purpose, under this Act, the Central Government may acquire such land by publishing in the Official Gazette a notice specifying the particular purpose for which such land is required and stating that the Central Government has decided to acquire the land in pursuance of this section

(2) Before publishing a notice under sub-section (1), the Central Government shall by another notice call upon the owner of the land and any other person who in the opinion of the Central Government may be interested therein, to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice, why the land should not be acquired.

(3) After considering the cause, if any, shown by the owner of the land and by any other person interested therein and after giving such owner and person an opportunity of being heard, the Central Government may pass such orders as it deems fit.

(4) When a notice under sub-section (1) is published in the Official Gazette, the land shall on and from the date of such publication, vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.

(5) Where any land is vested in the Central Government under sub-section (4), the Central Government may, by notice in writing, order any person who may be in possession of the land to surrender or deliver possession thereof to that Government or any person duly authorised by it in this behalf within thirty days of the service of the notice.

(6) If any person refuses or fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (5), the Central Government may take possession of the land and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary.

(7) Where the land has been acquired for the Authority or any local authority, the Central Government shall, after it has taken possession of the land and on payment by the Authority or the local authority concerned of the amount of compensation determined under section 16 and of the other charges incurred by the Government in connection with the acquisition, transfer the land to the Authority or that local authority for the purpose for which the land has been acquired."

Yesterday, a point was made that we might follow the procedure under the Land Acquisition Act. That is a very protracted procedure and in fact some of the complaints that were made yesterday by a number of hon. friends are due to the fact that these proceedings are very dilatory and therefore the work that has to be brought about takes a lot of time. That is the reason why, so far as acquisition under this Bill is concerned, a summary but a satisfactory procedure has been provided, so that the matter can be expedited without any delay.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:
Page 11, after line 24, add—

"Provided that the possession of land so acquired, in cases where the land is used solely for agricultural purposes by an owner of the land solely dependent on the said land as the means of his livelihood, shall not be taken by the Authority until after the compensation fixed as per the principles laid down in section 16, or otherwise, is deposited as hereinafter provided and made available to such owner."

This amendment may be taken along with the one moved by the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill.

With respect to the acquisition of land, I find that—the proposed amendment, coming from the Minister in charge of the Bill, is regarding delivery of possession if the Central Government wants possession thereof. I am unable to find from the provisions of the proposed amendment as to what will happen regarding compensation to be paid to the owner of the land who is asked to quit his land.

I certainly understand a case where a person is in possession of land and he happens to have other dwelling houses—a very rich man who is possessed of other abodes, where he can live—being asked to vacate the land within 30 days or within such reasonable time as the Government may propose, and the Government taking possession of it. Now, so far as this amendment that is proposed is concerned, in case of an emergency acquisition of land as embodied in the Land Acquisition Act, where the Government can take immediate possession, it could be done under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. I am quite aware of that. But here, we are taking into consideration the development of the Delhi city consistent with the present modern notions which we have embodied in the Constitution. If you do want to do social justice in acquiring certain land, if there is a person who is in

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

sole possession of a dwelling house and if you want to acquire that dwelling house, you cannot ask him to quit without paying money. The proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act are quite dilatory and causing delay. When land is being acquired, we have to go through a lot of red-tapism. The Collector passes the award. In the award it may be agreed to pay the owner of the land or he may refer the matter to the District Court, as provided under the Land Acquisition Act. Here also I find similar provisions. Before the money is deposited, the person has to go through the whole paraphernalia right down from the clerks up to the Collector to see whether the money is deposited in time by the Government. I do not know whether it has happened here, but in my experience as lawyer, I had to take execution proceedings against the State Government and ask for attachment of the State treasury to force the Government to deposit the money.

In such circumstances, it may be open to rich persons to say that they will wait and get 6 per cent. interest and so on. But where a person has got a sole dwelling house, to ask him to quit the land without receiving his compensation, just like refugees from East Pakistan, and as the Home Minister would say, to ask him to sleep on the pavements here, is certainly rather harsh and unfair. So, I request that the hon. Minister may also propose an amendment that in such cases of acquisition, where the person is asked to quit the land by giving up possession, compensation as fixed must be paid to him prior to taking up possession. That is one aspect of the matter which I would submit for his consideration.

With respect to my amendment No. 61, here I have taken into consideration only lands solely used for agricultural purposes and the owner of the land is solely dependent upon that land for his livelihood. Tomorrow if he is asked to quit the

land, he will be without any other land for cultivation and any other means of livelihood. I say that in the case of such persons, the money must be made available to him. That money which may be deposited in the court or otherwise must be made available to him before he is asked to vacate the land. So, it is a very reasonable amendment and I do not want to dilate upon it. The reasonableness may be apparent to the hon. Minister himself and I commend it for his acceptance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: These amendments are before the House.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रसाद : उपायक भवोदय, इस दिनी डेवलपमेंट बिल के बिनाफ इस मीके पर में कुद्द अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे जो वजीर माहबान हे हमारी जो हुक्मत है और हम लोग जो हे वह कोई अलग नहीं हैं और इमनिये गोपा नहीं ममझा जाना चाहिये कि चूकि यह सरकार का बिल है और सरकार ने इस को बनाया है इमनिये यह ज़रूर ही पाप हो जाना नाहिये। मेरा यह कहना है कि आप जरा उन गांवों के लोगों का भी तो लुगान करे जोकि उन जमीनों पर आवाद है और जिन पर खनी बाड़ी कर के वे आपना पंड पालने और उन छकते हैं, उन के पाप एक नीटिय पहच जाता है कि तुम्हारी जमीन घर बार मबाले निया जायगा और उम हालन में आप समझ मकते हैं कि उन बंचारों पर क्या बातती होगी। सरकार को इस की परवाह नहीं कि वे कहा जाने हैं क्या करने हैं और उनके बाल बच्चे भूलों मरते हैं या जिन्दा रहते हैं। अभी पिछले इतवार के रोज़ गाव बासों ने यहा हौज लास में एक बड़ा जलसा किया था और उसमें मैं भी गया था और दूसरे हमारे बहुत से भाई भी गये थे। उस जलसे में उन्होने हमें अपनी मुसीबतों की कहानी सुनाई और बताया कि कल्लीब २१ गांवों की जमीनें सरकार लेने आ रही हैं।

दिल्ली से बहुत सारे लोग जिन्होंने कहा कि दूर दूर पहले जमाने में फास आदि सुदूर देशों में लडाई में हिस्सा लिया था और बहादुरी के लिये में जो उन को तमसे मिले थे उनको भी वे लगा कर आये थे और वे कह रहे थे कि बतलाइये हम लोग क्या करें। मेरा आप के कहना यह है कि इसमें जरा सोचने की बात है और आपको जल्दी नहीं करनी चाहिये। यह मेरे जानता है कि आपके दिमाग में यह बात है कि दिल्ली शहर का विकास किया जाय और उम्मको और बहाद्या जाय। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि आप शहर को बड़ायें क्यों? अगर आपको यहां पर जगह की नींव मालूम होती है और आप को यहां मकानों की कमी है तो काफी जगह बेकार और साली देहरादून, मथुरा और वृन्दावन में पड़ी है, वहां मकान के मकान माली पड़े हैं, वहां पर आप यहां गे दफनानों को उठा कर ले जाइये और इस नरह में आप दिल्ली पर जो प्रेषण बढ़ रहा है उम्म को कम कर मिलने हैं। आप मेंटरवानी कर क मोर्चिये तो महीने कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं, आया आप दरग्रामन में रामराज्य बना रहे हैं या भ्रयेजों के नरीकों की ही नकल कर रहे हैं। मैंने तो आपनी आवाजों से टीकियों की बर्चदी देखी है, एक बम गिरा और धर के धर और नमाम गहर का शहर नबाह हो गया। कहीं गेमा न हो कि यहां दिल्ली में बहुत अधिक मन्द्या में लोग बम जायें और फिर एक एटम बम पड़ जाय और मद के मद उम्मी में खन्न हो जाये, यह सब बातें सोचने की हैं।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जहा तक हो सके औटे ही शहर रहने चाहिये और इस बात को पहिले जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी माना था। यह तो आपको शायद मालूम ही है कि मैंने छेक हजार में अधिक किसानों का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदर्शन कराया था . . .

उपराज्यकाल अहोवय : माननीय सदस्य ने लिखा था कि वे १५ क्लाउ पर बोलेंगे।

राजा अहोवय प्रताप : यह सब चीजें एक दूसरे से ऐसी बंधी हुई हैं कि जब तक उसके पहले भाग को न दिलाया जाय तब तक पूरी तरह से उम्म को नहीं बतलाया जा सकता है। अब मैं इस १५ क्लाउ पर बोलूँ तो क्या बोलूँ

उपराज्यकाल अहोवय : कोई नाजिमी बात तो है नहीं कि आप उम्म पर बोलें हो।

राजा अहोवय प्रताप : हमारे चौ० रणवीर सिंह ने मुझे सलाह दी थी कि मैं १५ क्लाउ पर जबर बोलूँ और जो चाहूँ मौ बोलूँ और उम्मी का निहाज रखने हुए कुछ एक शब्द में उसके मम्बन्ध में कहूँगा।

हा तो मैं कह रहा था कि इस उम्मीन को नांगों में लेने के मवाल को उंचे दृष्टिकोण में देखने की ज़रूरत है और इसमें मोरेंटी का भी मवाल है और इसमें रामराज का भी मवाल है और इसको आराम पहुँचाने का मवाल है और यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि अधा खुब जिम्मे चाहे रखकार नोटिस दे कर उम्म की उम्मीन छोन ले और नाम भाज का मुश्वाजिला दे दे। आप को गेसा करते गमय जरा उनकी हालत का भी तो क्याम रखना चाहिये कि वे कंसी कठिन ग्रिन्डगी व्यनीत कर रहे हैं और अगर आप इस नरह के नोटिस ढेकर उम्म की उम्मीन भी छोन लेंगे तो उम्म का क्या बनेगा। अगर आप इसमें बाज न आये तो यकीन मानिये नांग यह कहने पर मजबूर हो जायेंगे कि इसमें तो अंग्रेज ही बेहतर थे। यह हम काशेस बालों के लिये बड़े धर्म की बात है, अपने को इसमें शामिल में इमनिये कर रहा हूँ कि तब मैं कांग्रेस म शामिल था जब कांग्रेस बालों ने जनता से यह कहा था कि देश को जब स्वराज्य मिल जायगा तो यहां भी, दूष और दही की नदियां बहेगी लेकिन दूष, दही की नदियां तो बहना दूर रहा जो जोड़ी बहुत जमीन और उम्म के घरबार हैं वे भी उनमें छोने जा रहे हैं।

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

मेरा कहना है कि ऐसा स्लाज हरिगिर नहीं होना चाहिये कि नोटिस दिया और जमीन ले सी गई ।

Our Government has been against colonisation and all over the world our great leaders have been preaching against it. But in Delhi there is colonisation going on. I say and my friends have suggested that if you want land, why not build, like in New York, twenty or thirty-storeyed houses—you can build only in Connaught Place perhaps so many houses with so many storeys—so that you need not take any land? Then my friends have said that hills are vacant, why not build houses there; if you build houses on the hills, you will not require foundation. So, it will be very cheap.

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Since my time is up I cannot say anything more. But I beg of the Deputy Speaker to give me at least one hour sometime afterwards.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Sir, May I say a few words?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should be very brief.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Just two minutes, Sir, I just wanted to say that acquiring villages nearby is just absurd because there is no alternative arrangement for the villagers to settle. I had been there Rajaji also with me and I have seen some of the villages. Some of the M. Ps. were also with me. We saw that land has been acquired; not only land but even houses have been acquired. The Government has not made any alternative arrangement for them to settle.

Their only means of livelihood is their fertile agricultural land. When it has been acquired, even compensation has not been paid to them. It is

quite extraordinary that even houses have been acquired. These people approached the authorities, they did not listen to them at all. So, my suggestion to the hon. Deputy Minister is that he should kindly make alternative arrangements for those people whose lands have been acquired by the Government. That is my only suggestion.

श्री बज राज तिहः : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहा तक इस घारा का सवाल है, मेरे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का विकास हो रहा है, दिल्ली की उन्नति हो रही है, बहुत प्रच्छी बात है। यह मुख की राजकानी है, यह बहुत प्रच्छी बात है कि इस का सूख उत्थान हो। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ एक बात का हमेशा ध्यान रखना जाना चाहिये कि दिल्ली के विकास में दिल्ली के आस पास की जो जनता है, वास कर खेतिहार लोग, जो ५, १०, १५ या २० एकड़ तक जमीन पर खेती करते हैं, उन की जमीन लेने के बाद भगर उन के लिये किसी दूसरी जगह खेती का इन्तजाम नहीं किया जायगा तो यह उन के साथ अन्याय होगा। वह लोग सांचते हैं कि दिल्ली के बनने से उन का कायदा होगा। लेकिन दिल्ली के आस पास की जनता की यह हानि होगी कि यह जमीन जिस पर वह खेती करते वह खन्म हो जायगी। भगर उम के लेने के बाद उन के लिये दूसरे किसी रोजगार का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता तो यह बहुत ही अन्याय की बात होगी। इसलिये मैं भुजाव देना चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली के आस पास जहा कही भी जमीन लेने की आवश्यकता हो, इस के सिवा कोई और जरिया न हो, तो यह ने सी जाय, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ जो लोग उस के बाद भी खेती करना चाहते हैं, उन के लिये कही न कही जरूर खेती की व्यवस्था की जाय। भगर दिल्ली के आस पास नहीं हो सकती तो कही दूसरी जगह की जाय। खेती के बाद वह कोई दूसरा रोबगार

करना चाहते हों तो उस रोजगार को स्थापित करने में उन की सहायता की जाय, जिस से उन लोगों का काम आगे चल सके।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का नाम दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट विधेयक है। लेकिन जहाँ किन्हीं लोगों के लिये यह डेवेलपमेंट बिल है, इस को किन्हीं दूसरे लोगों के लिये विनाशक बिल नहीं होना चाहिये। दूसरे डेवेलपमेंट का एक ऐस्पेक्ट खायाल में रहे और दूसरा ऐस्पेक्ट दिमाग से हटा दिया जाय, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई हेल्दी डेवेलपमेंट नहीं है। डेवेलपमेंट के माने सिर्फ यही नहीं हैं कि सिर्फ इस शहर के अन्दर मकान पर मकान खड़े कर दिये जायें। डेवेलपमेंट के माने यह भी है कि यहाँ जिन्नी जनता रहती है, उस जनता के खाने पीने के लिये भी कुछ किया जाय। दिल्ली के शहर के बढ़ते बढ़ते, दिल्ली के रहने वालों को अनाज की भी जरूरत होगी। अनाज की कमी होती जा रही है तब मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसे डेवेलपमेंट बिल कैसे कहते हैं? आखिर मकानों से ही तो इन्सान जिन्दा नहीं होता है। इन्सान के लिये, इन्सान की तरकी के लिये, उस के डेवेलपमेंट के लिये, खुराक भी चाहिये। क्या आप ने खुराक देने का इन्तजाम किया? या उस से उल्टे जा रहे हैं? मालूम ऐसा होता है कि एक ही तरह के, एक ही खायाल के आदमियों का खायाल दिमाग में रखा जाता है और जो दूसरे लोग दिल्ली में बसते हैं, उन के खायाल को, उन की बातों को दिमाग से भुला दिया जाता है। इसीलिये कितनी दफा हमारी पालिसियों का फैसला होते हुए लापसाइड पालिसी हो जाती है और वह हेल्दी डेवेलपमेंट नहीं होता।

आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली के आस पास रहने वालों की बहुत दिन से एक मांग थी कि दिल्ली के आस पास के रहने वालों

का एक अलाहूदा सूबा बनाया जाय ताकि दिल्ली के आस पास रहने वालों के खायालात भी आ सकें। लेकिन हालात ऐसे हुए जिन की विना पर इस सभा ने इस मांग को कबूल नहीं किया और इस मांग को ठुकरा कर के, जो देश के हित में था वैसा इन्तजाम करने की कोशिश की। मैं यह अवसर उपयुक्त नहीं समझता कि फिर उस बात की कहानी कहूँ। लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जिन आदमियों के अधिकार छोने थे, आप जिन के संरक्षक बने थे उन का भी खायाल आप को दिल में रखना चाहिये। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जो भाई यहाँ पर खेती करता है, जो दिल्ली में रहने वालों के लिये अनाज सस्ता पैदा करता है, सिर्फ इसलिये कि किसी भाई को शौक हुआ है कि वह दिल्ली में आ कर बसे, उस के मकान खड़े हों, उस को उस से रोका जाय? जो यहाँ पैदावार हो रही थी, उसे रोका जाय, क्या यह सही पालिसी है? जहाँ हम इस बिल को पास करेंगे, उस के साथ साथ मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय इस ऐस्पेक्ट को भी ध्यान में रखें। जिन आदमियों को मजबूरी के कारण हमें उठाना पड़ता है, उन को बसाने के लिये, उन को पैसा देने के लिये, जिस तरह आप शहर वालों को सुविधायें देते हैं, उसी तरह उन को भी देना चाहिये। जैसा राजा साहब ने कहा . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : राजा साहब ने आप का बताया हुआ ही यहाँ बताया है।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : नहीं सरकार, मैंने उन को ऐसी कोई बात नहीं बतलाई। मैंने तो उन्हीं से सीखा है, वह तो मेरे बुजुर्ग हैं।

मैं अर्जा कर रहा था कि दूसरे शहरों में बड़े बड़े कई कई स्टोरीज के मकान हैं, यहाँ भी कई बस्तियाँ हैं जहाँ एक एक मंजिल के मकान हैं। वहाँ भी कई कई मंजिलों के मकान बनाये जायें। एक तरफ तो प्रति-

[चौ० राजबीर सिंह]

अन्य स्थानों जाता है कि नई दिल्ली में दूसरी मजिल नहीं बनेगी, दूसरी तरफ जो जमीन २५ साल पहले सी गई थी वह बसी नहीं है, तीसरी तरफ आप और जमीन लेने को तैयार हैं। आखिर यह क्या नीति है, यह मालम होना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि उन लोगों की आवाज में दम नहीं है। हमारे राधा रमण जी दिल्ली शहर के रहने वाले हैं, वे कह रहे थे कि इसे दिल्ली शहर का ज्यादा इलम नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली के देहातों की जनता का हमें उन से ज्यादा इलम है और वे दिल्ली के देहातों को भूल देंते हैं। वे उन को इस समद में रिप्रेजेन्ट भी नहीं करते। इस वास्ते वह सिफ़ दिल्ली शहर के लोगों के पक्ष को ही यहा रखते हैं। लेकिन मरकार के नियम यह उचित नहीं है। मरकार ना दिल्ली शहर को ही रिप्रेजेन्ट नहीं दर्ती है, भारत मरकार नो सार हिन्दुस्तान का रिप्रेजेन्ट करता है। उम के अन्दर ८० की सदी तुमान्दे दहाता का है। अगर किसी तुमाइन्दे द्वारा ऐसी चप्टा होती है, जिस में दहात और अटर का भद्र पैदा होता है, तो वह ठीक नहीं है। इस तरह की बातों में हमें बड़ी एहतियात में चलना चाहिये। यहा बड़ी बड़ी हृकूमने आई, वह भी देहातों को नहीं उड्डाड सकी, उन की तहजीब और तमसून को नहीं मिटा सकी। लेकिन आज आप उस की तहजीब और तमहून को मिटाने के लिये तैयार हैं। इस मिविलाइज़ दुर्निया में, ऐसे समय में बड़ी धीरज में काम करना चाहिये, सिफ़ इसलिये कि कुछ भाई जिन के हाथ में अक्षयार है, जिन के हाथ में मोटर है

उपायक अहोवय जिस मजिल पर हम हैं, अगर उस का जायाम रखता जाय, तो तकनीरे तेसी हो रही है, जो न सिफ़ पहली रीडिंग की है, न दूसरी रीडिंग की है, बल्कि तीसरी मजिल आने वाली है, उस

के लिये की जा रही है। इस लिये मेरी विनाई है कि जो १५ क्लाउड है, उस में जो आधारिटी बनाई गई है डेवेलपमेंट के लिये जमीनें लेने के बारे में है। वह जमीनें किन शारायत पर सी जायेगी, यह बात दी गई है। इस वास्ते अब उन जीजो को फिर से खोलना मुनासिब नहीं होगा जिन को हाउस ने तैं कर दिया है। डेवेलपमेंट आधारिटी बन गई, उस को जमीन लेने का अक्षियार दे दिया गया, वह सब कुछ हो गया। जब वे कलारेज प्राये तो कोई साहब बोले नहीं। अब गवान यह है कि एक्सीज़िशन किम इस से होगा, केसे मुआवजा दिया जायेगा, उस पर आप बोल रहे हैं।

चौबीरी राजबीर सिंह इस सदन को मीठा गिना उन बातों पर बोलने का लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मैं इस धारा के मुताबिक बोल रहा हूँ। यह ठीक है कि मरकार को और धाराओं के मुताबिक जमीन लेने का अक्षियार होगा। लेकिन इस बारे में तो मैं बात भक्ता हूँ कि आप जमीन मही तौर पर लेते हैं या सार देश का भ कर बाली डालन के लिये लेते हैं। अगर बाली डालने के लिये जर्मान ली जाती है तो यह नीति देश के लिये अच्छी नहीं होगी। इस न कितनी ही बात पास कर नी हो। लेकिन हम इस पर बोल सकते हैं और बहस कर सकते हैं कि जमीन मही तौर पर सी जा रही है या नहीं। यह मताल नहीं है कि जमीन नी जाये या नहीं। मैं जमीन लेने के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं इस बात को कह सकता हूँ कि जो जमीन मे

उपायक अहोवय अब मेरी विनाय ही मान नी जाये। बजाय यह कहने कि आप इस पर बोल सकते हैं या नहीं जो आप कहना चाहते थे उस को कह कर मुख्तसिर में छल्म करें।

चौबीरी राजबीर सिंह : मैं आप की पाक्षा को मानता हूँ।

तो मैं घर्ज कर रहा था कि यहां देवेलपमेंट का एक पहलू है वहां उस का दूसरा पहलू भी है। यहां लोगों को हमें बहां भी देना है बरता जो मकान बनाने का इरादा है वह मेरे खायाल में बिल्कुल किजूल हो जायेगा। जैसा प्रभी राजा साहब ने बतलाया, देश में बहुत सारे मकान हैं जोकि खाली पड़े हैं क्योंकि वहां पर कोई धन्दा नहीं है। अगर आप को नीति यह है कि यहां मकान बना कर उन को खाली रखना है तब तो मैं यह समझ सकता हूँ और उस के लिये आप चाहे जितनी जमीन मेरी लीजिये। लेकिन अगर यह नीति है कि मकान बना कर उन में जिन लोगों को बसाना है उन के लिये रोजगार भी मुहर्या करना है तो हमें योचना होगा और समझना होगा और बड़ी गम्भीरता में यारे एप्लेक्ट्स को ध्यान में रखना होगा। तो मेरी घर्ज यह है कि हम को योचना चाहिये कि हम किनना बड़ा शहर बसाना चाहते हैं। हमारे गाड़ पिता की गय थी कि बड़े बड़े शहर नहीं बनने देना चाहिये। लेकिन जो बेमिस है उस को मैं इस बहुत चैलेंज करने नहीं जा रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि शहर को बहुत उदादा नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहिये। बेशुक जिनने मज़ानों की ज़रूरत है आप बनाये लेकिन माथ ही माथ जो दिल्ली में रहने वालों की दूसरी उद्दियान है जैसे प्राकेश धादि उन का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

जो लोग देश का बटवारा होने के कारण, चाहे बटवारा अध्येत ने कराया या मुस्लिम लीग ने बेघर हो कर यहां आये, उन को फिर मैं बसाने के लिये करोड़ों रुपया सरकार ने खर्च किया। लेकिन अब सरकार लूट लोगों को बेघर बना रही है उन को बसाने की जिम्मेवारी किस के ऊपर है? जिन धादियों को सरकार अपनी कलम से उत्तम रही है उन को बसाने की जिम्मेवारी भी उसी की है।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: On a point of order, Sir, you see, there is also

the danger that there may be a mutiny on this point.

अगर फौज बालों को हटाया जाय तो कहीं गदर न हो जाय।

उपायकल अहोदय: इस प्राइंट आवाज़ अडिंग का फैसला क्या दिया जा सकता है।

Shri C. K. Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would request the hon. Deputy Minister in charge to consider and accept the very important amendment No. 61 moved by Shri Easwara Iyer. I think it is very important because, our experience in this respect has been bitter. Government has acquired hundreds and thousands of acres of land in Delhi for rehabilitation of refugees and crores of rupees have been spent on buildings and colonies have been established. But compensation has not been paid till now. There are hundreds and thousands of cases like that. Therefore, a saving clause like this, I consider, is important. The Government is losing nothing. Especially when they want land for urgent purposes, why not accept this very harmless, but very useful amendment, encouraging the poor man who has to depend entirely on the compensation. Generally, it is simply ignored. Therefore, I think the Minister in charge will very kindly consider it and accept it.

Shri Mohammed Tahir (Kisan-ganj): Sir, I have an amendment to the amendment of Shri Datar: Amendment No. 51.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was not moved when I called.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I was on my legs. You did not....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; the hon. Member may move it.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri B. N. Datar, printed as No. 29

[Shri Mohammed Tahir]

in List No. 4 of amendments.—

in sub-clause (1), omit "in the opinion of the Central Government".

This is my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is another amendment No. 9 standing in his name. If he subsequently says that he wants to move it, he may move both.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: That I have not received.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Amendment No. 51 is moved. He may continue.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: This clause 15 is chiefly meant to decide in respect of title and interest of the man whose land is to be acquired. My submission is that, so far as interest or title is concerned, the interest of any person is not dependent on the opinion of the Central Government. That is chiefly based on facts and certain documents by which a person can be able to show his interest in the land. Supposing A has got interest in some land that the Government wants to acquire and the Government forms an opinion that A has no interest, in that case, that man will not be informed even. He will not even receive notice as to whether his land is going to be acquired or not. Therefore, it would be very dangerous. That man will lose his land without having any notice that it is going to be acquired. Therefore, I think that these words "in the opinion of the Central Government" should be omitted. In that case, the matter will be quite clear that notice will be issued to all owners and those persons who are interested in the land. They will come forward and show whether they are entitled to such land or not. Otherwise, it will be very difficult. Government may acquire the land without even any notice to the person who has got a

real interest in the land. Therefore, I think this is quite reasonable and the hon. Minister will kindly accept this in order to meet the ends of justice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is before the House.

Shri Datar: I should like, first, to reply to my hon. friend Shri Easwara Iyer's point. So far as his contention is concerned, in this particular Bill, we are proceeding on the footing that all that is necessary for the acquisition of land should be provided for in this Bill itself. That is what I have stated when I told the House that Chapter V is a complete statement regarding the procedure that is to be followed in this case. He submitted that under certain circumstances, the amount is likely to be not given to the person who is entitled to it and the land is likely to be taken possession of. May I invite his attention to my own amendment, just now read before this House? You will find, in the amended clause, No. 15, we first give a general notice which is published in the Gazette and then in sub-clause (2) another notice has to be given to the person or persons concerned. Either he is the owner, or he is the person who is *prima facie* concerned with this land. Now, there must be some authority to sift these things. Otherwise, there would be speculative or other claims, perhaps vexatious claims also, and therefore, I cannot accept the amendment moved by my hon. friend there that the Central Government should not go into the cases and that notices should be given to all persons concerned. Unfortunately, we know that land acquisition proceedings are protracted for no fault of the Government, and a number of persons come either before the court or before the Collector; and even under the Land Acquisition Act the amount is paid into the district court, but here in this case, as the hon. Member will kindly see from my amendment, after the second notice is issued, the Central Government would

pass an order first vesting the property in itself. So, this vesting is different from vesting of possession. Thereafter, you will find that the possession has to be taken only after the acquisition proceedings and on payment. Let the hon. Member kindly read sub-clause (7) where it has been clearly stated:

"Where the land has been acquired for the Authority or any local authority, the Central Government shall, after it has taken possession of the land and on payment by.....transfer the land to the Authority or.....".

Shri Easwara Iyer: After it is taken possession.

Shri Datar: So, it will be found that the important point is to transfer to this authority for the purpose of development. Before it is done, payment has got to be made. If, for example, there is no dispute about payment, then it can be settled immediately. In case there is any dispute between the parties, provision has been made in the next clause, clause 16, and the Collector has to be approached in certain cases. Therefore, it will be found that the land would be taken possession of and given to this authority only after payment.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I would ask: where is it said in the amendment as to the payment being made before possession is taken?

Shri Datar: This is what I have clearly stated here that on payment by the authority or the local authority concerned of the amount of compensation, it will be transferred. The procedure is that first the Central Government takes certain steps. The Central Government gets this land vested in itself, but before the Central Government transfers this land to the authority, say to the Delhi Authority, the Delhi Authority will have to make payment. So, without payment, they cannot do anything at all. And in clause 16 it has been made very clear so far as payment is concerned:

"Where any land is acquired by the Authority under this Act, the Authority shall pay for such acquisition....."

Therefore, there is no question of any delay taking place in this case, because payment has been provided for.

Shri C. K. Nair: May I know if all the transactions are to take place between the Central Government and the Development Authority, or are they to go through the Delhi administration? If not, why not the compensation also be paid straight to the owner?

Shri Datar: Here, the paying authority is this authority. Take for example, the Delhi Authority.

Shri C. K. Nair: Delhi Authority or the Development Authority?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hon. Members cannot stand at a time.

Shri Datar: This clause makes it very clear that before asking for possession from the Central Government, in whom under this clause the property has been vested, they shall have to make payment. That is made very clear.

Shri C. K. Nair: That means the Development Authority?

Shri Easwara Iyer: The proposed clause 15(7) may be read. It says it may be acquired and possession may be taken in emergent cases by the Central Government.

Shri Datar: We have made it very clear here.

Shri Easwara Iyer: That is why I said possession may be taken before payment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister says that upon payment the Government would transfer the land acquired to the authority. Unless payment has been made, no transfer shall be made to the authority. The

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Government will acquire it, then the payment would be made and then the Government would transfer it.

Shri C. K. Nair: What about the party who receives the payment? We are concerned with the party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is what he has said, that the payment would be made. If the Government has got it, Government will not keep it for getting interest on it.

An Hon. Member: It may take some months.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I put amendments 51 and 61 to the House.

The question is:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri B. N. Datar, printed as No. 29 in List No 4 of amendments,—

In sub-clause (1) omit "in the opinion of the Central Government".

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 11,—

after line 24, add—

"Provided that the possession of land so acquired, in cases where the land is used solely for agricultural purposes by an owner of the land solely dependent on the said land as the means of his livelihood, shall not be taken by the Authority until after the compensation fixed as per the principles laid down in section 18, or otherwise, is deposited as hereinafter provided and made available to such owner."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 11,—

for clause 15, substitute—

"15. .ory acquisition of land.—

(1) If in the opinion of the Central Government any land is required for the purpose of development, or for any other purpose, under this Act, the Central Government may acquire such land by publishing in the Official Gazette a notice specifying the particular purpose for which such land is required and stating that the Central Government has decided to acquire the land in pursuance of this section.

(2) Before publishing a notice under sub-section (1), the Central Government shall by another notice call upon the owner of the land and any other person who in the opinion of the Central Government may be interested therein, to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why the land should not be acquired.

(3) After considering the cause, if any, shown by the owner of the land and by any other person interested therein and after giving such owner and person an opportunity of being heard, the Central Government may pass such orders as it deems fit.

(4) When a notice under sub-section (1) is published in the Official Gazette, the land shall on and from the date of such publication, vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.

(5) Where any land is vested in the Central Government under sub-section (4), the Central Government may, by notice in writing, order any person who may be in possession of the land to surrender or deliver possession thereof to that Government or any person duly authorised by it in this behalf within thirty days of the service of the notice.

(6) If any person refuses or fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (5), the Central Government may take possession of the land and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary.

(7) Where the land has been acquired for the Authority or any local authority, the Central Government shall, after it has taken possession of the land on payment by the Authority or the local authority concerned of the amount of compensation determined under section 16 and of the other charges incurred by the Government in connection with the acquisition, transfer the land to the Authority or that local authority for the purpose for which the land has been acquired."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause, 15 as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—(Compensation for compulsory acquisition of land).

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

Page 11, lines 25, 26, 30 and 32,—

for "Authority" wherever it occurs, substitute "Central Government"

Page 12,—

(a) for lines 5 to 15, substitute—

"(b) the value of the land shall be taken to be—

(i) the market value of the land on the date on which the notice calling upon the owner to show cause why the land should not be acquired is issued under sub-section (2), of section 15 (hereinafter referred to as 'the date of notice'), such market value being determined on the basis of the use of the land on that date, or

(ii) an amount equal to the sum total of the three following amounts, that is to say, an amount equal to the market value of the land on

the first day of October, 1955, such market value being determined on the basis of the use of the land on that date, an amount equal to twenty-five per cent of the increase, if any, (not including, however, any increase consequent on any development carried out on the land) in the market value of the land during the period between the first day of October, 1955, and date of notice, and an amount which in the opinion of the collector represents the reasonable cost of development, if any, (including in the case of agricultural land, the cost of any improvement carried out thereon in the course of agricultural operations) carried out on the land during that period.

whichever is less;"

(b) line 18, for "(d)" substitute "(c)"; and

(c) line 22, for "(e)" substitute "(d)".

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

Page 12, line 4, add at the end—
"except in cases where—

(i) the owner is an agriculturist and the entire land on which depends his sole means of livelihood is acquired or where any portion of land belonging to a agriculturist whose total ownership of land does not exceed ten acres; and

(ii) the owner possesses a sole house not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value of land and building wherein he resides and uses as his dwelling place."

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

Page 12, line 4, add at the end—

"except in cases where the land is used solely for agricultural

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

purposes and the owner of the land is solely dependent on the said land for his livelihood."

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I have given notice of several amendments to clauses 16 and 17, but I am very sorry to inform you that the same have not been circulated. Though I had given notice very early, I have not received them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which is the amendment, the number? When did he give notice?

Shri Mohammed Tahir: As soon as the Bill was circulated; after two or three days after the Bill was circulated I gave notice of the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have it looked into. If there are any amendments, certainly I will allow him. Now all these amendments are before the House. Does the hon. Minister want to say anything?

Shri Datar: So far as the principles on which these amendments are based are concerned, they were explained by me yesterday, and explained again today by the hon. Home Minister. Under the circumstances, I believe it is not necessary to go into that matter again.

Shri Kodiyan: Clause 16, sub-clause (5) (a) states:

"no allowance shall be made on account of the acquisition being compulsory;"

I support this sub-clause because it is correct that no allowance should be made so far as acquisition from well-to-do people is concerned, but what about small agriculturists and persons of small means of livelihood? Suppose there is an agriculturist who depends mainly for his livelihood on his land. There are hundreds of persons who have buildings on their land which they use as their dwelling places. In such cases, when the question of

compensation is taken into consideration, the compensation to be paid to such persons should be calculated at a little bit higher rate than the ordinary rate provided in this Bill. That is the object of my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have got so many amendments in the name of Shri Tahir, but he says they have not been circulated. In the list there are so many amendments.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I am sorry I have not received it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everybody has. The hon. Member has got, but only Shri Tahir says he has not got it.

Shri Easwara Iyer: With respect to clause 16, I certainly agree with the hon. Minister regarding the principles of acquisition that no allowances should be made on account of the acquisition being made compulsory, but I would like to point out that in the case of small agricultural holdings which forms the sole means of livelihood of a person, some sort of compensation has to be given to him quite apart from the normal value fixed on a particular date, viz. October, 1955. The question that it is required for development purposes must be taken into consideration, but his case must also be taken into consideration. Of course, it is all right when they say that they want to make this a grand city, that Delhi must be beautiful, but it will be small consolation to the agriculturists to whom the land acquired is the sole means of livelihood, if the Delhi Development Act is dangled before his eyes and you tell him: "Look here, we want to make Delhi beautiful, make this a grand city, so surrender your holdings and get nominal value for it." Where it happens to be the sole means of livelihood, certainly, he may not relish it. So, I would say that this also should be taken into consideration by the Minister.

पंचित डाकूर बात आर्गंब (हिसार) : जनावे वाला, दफा १५ और १६ मिली चुली हैं। दफा १५ को हम पास कर चुके हैं और इस बक्त दफा १६ पर बहस हो रही है। इस पर बहुत सी अमेंडमेंट्स पेश हुई हैं और इस हाउस में इस के बारे में—कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में काफी डिस्ट्रिट्सफैक्ट्स फैली हुई हैं। जो कम्पेन्सेशन का उसूल है वह कोई नया उसूल नहीं है। बहुत दफा हाउस के सामने यह मसला आया उसका एसा मैटिसफैक्टरी हल कभी नहीं हुआ जिससे लोगों को इतनी नान हो। यह मसला एक और मौके पर आया था जब कि डी० बी० सी० और भालड़ा नांगल के अन्दर आज तक जितना एक्वी-जीशन हुआ है, उसका जिक्र यहां पर आया था। कोल विएरिंग ऐरियाज / एक्वीजीशन एंड डेवलपमेंट / एक्ट के मातहत जो एक्वीजीशन में हुई थी, उनके मिलसिले में भी इस कम्पेन्सेशन का जिक्र आया था।

दिल्ली में आवादी का प्रेशर चूकि काफी बह गया है और यहां और काफी लेड चाहिये इसमिये यह एक्वीजीशन की बात चलती है। यह ठीक है कि जमीन एक्वायर कर लिये जाने से आसपास के लोगों की तो दिक्कत पूरी हो जाती है लेकिन दिल्ली के अन्दर दिक्कत यह है कि उसके आसपास जो गांव है उनको बहुत तकलीफ हो जाती है जब कि उनका असली जरिया भाषा उनसे क्षीन मिला जाय और उनको उ के एवज मुनासिब भुग्गावजा भी न मिले।

बन्द एक साम हुए जिस बक्त कि हमारे रेफ्यूजीज भाई पाकिस्तानी पंजाब से अपना सब कुछ लूटा कर यहां पहुंचे तो हमने उनको यहां पर बसाने के गरज से एक एक्ट पास किया था और मैं समझता हूं कि वह ठीक ही एक्ट आस किया था और वह यह कि रेफ्यूजीज के बसाने के लिये सरकार लैड एक्वायर करे। इह उसूल को तो मैं मानता हूं कि जिनके पास रहने के लिये बगह नहीं थी उनके

बास्ते सरकार जमीन एक्वायर करके मकान मूहेया करती थीर इसी उसूल को महेनजर रखते हुए वह एक्ट हमने उस बक्त पास किया था और उसके अरिये रेफ्यूजीज की हमने बस्तियां बनाई, उनके लिये बस्तियां बनाना तो ठीक था, लेकिन वह कहां तक जायज था कि जिन लोगों की जमीनें ली गई थीं उनकी जमीनें ऐसे दामों पर ली गई कि जिससे वे बिलकुल उजड़ गये। चुनावे उसके खिलाफ लोगों ने हाईकोर्ट में अपील की। जमीन तो सन् ५२ और ५४ में सरकार एक्वायर करती है लेकिन उनको मुआविजा उससे १० साल पहले के रेट से दिया और जब हाईकोर्ट ने उस सारे हिस्से को नाजायज करार दे दिया। उसके बाद मेरे दोस्तों को मालूम है कि संविधान की धारा ३१ में सरकार तरमीम लाई और उस अमेंडमेंट पर यहां पर बड़े जोर की बहस हुई और उस मौके पर दिल्ली का मामला खास तौर पर रखा गया। मैंने भी उस मौके पर सरकार से अर्ज किया था कि यह जायज नहीं है कि हाईकोर्ट ने जब आपके उस मुआविजे वाले हिस्से को नाजायज करार दे दिया है तब फिर आप उनको मुनासिब मुआविजा क्यों नहीं देते हैं। हमारे होम मिनिस्ट्र साहब ने उस बक्त बड़े अच्छे तरीके से सबको सैटिसफाई करने के सातिर यह फरमाया था कि हम इसको फिर देंगेंगे और लोगों को जो मुनासिब तौर पर मिलना चाहिये वे दे देंगे लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज तक वैसा नहीं हुआ है और अभी बन्द दिन हुए मेरे पास कुछ सोग आये थे और वे कह रहे थे कि हमें अभी तक उस हिसाब से मुआविजा नहीं मिला है जिसका कि जिक्र आपने और होम मिनिस्ट्र साहब ने किया था। यह दिक्कत है जिसकी कि बजह से यहां इनी बार जड़े होकर बार बार अर्ज करता हूं कि उन लोगों की जिनकी कि आप रोजी क्षीमते हैं और जिनसे ऐसी जमीन क्षीमी जाती है जो कि अच्छा इर्ज की फर्डाइल है, वे जमीनें हम उनसे क्षीन लेते हैं

[पंचित ठाकुर दास भांगच]

और न तो उनके बराबर हम दूसरी जमीनें देते हैं और न ही उनकी जो मुनासिब कीमत उनको दी जानी चाहिये, वह हम देते हैं। ६० को बसाने के लातिर आप बी० को यमुना जी में डाल दे, यह जायज नहीं है। यह कोई मास मूवमेट का तो सवाल है नहीं कि आपने कानून बना कर जमीदारिया रख कर दी और यह भी एकट में लिख दिया कि गवर्नरेट जो भी मुद्राविजा मुनासिब समझेगी वह उनको दे देगी और कोर्ट्स इस बीज में मदाखलत नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं अब जरूर करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और होम मिनिस्टर साहब दोनों ने यह बायदा किया था कि जहाँ तक छोटे आदिमियों की जमीनों या उनके मकानों का सवाल है, उनका अगर एकबीजशन किया जायेगा तो हम उनके लिये पूरा पूरा और माकूल मुद्राविजा देंगे। मैं उन बड़े बड़े आदिमियों के बास्ते प्लॉड नहीं करना चाहता जिनके कि पास बहुत सारी जमीन पड़ी है जिनके कि पास बहुत सारे मकानान हैं और एक घर्जदी हैमियन रखते हैं।

Shri Easwara Iyer: May I bring to your notice that there is no quorum?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung ... Now the hon. Member may resume his speech.

पंचित ठाकुर दास भांगच जनावदाना, इस एकबीजशन के मिलमिले में मैं उम कज का जिक कर रहा था जिसका कि जिक जब कास्टीट्यूशन की दफा ३१ नवमीम हो गही थी तब आया था और उमके पेशर मैं उमका जिक प्राया था।

जहाँ तक सफर "स्टेट" का तान्त्रक है, पश्चात बैन्यू एकट के मुद्राविक जिसके के पास दो बींध की भी बंती है उमको हम स्टेट कह सकते हैं और इमिलियं हमने कास्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर तबदीली की। जिनकी छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स हैं उनके ऊपर यह सागू नहीं जोगा और

यह साफ कर दिया गया कि जहाँ तक छोटे जमीदारों की जमीनों का सवाल है, उनके साथ यह सबसी नहीं की जायेगी और उनको पूरा मुद्राविजा मिलेगा। अगर मेरे दोस्त पुराने रेकार्ड्स को देखेंगे तो उनको मालूम हो जायेगा कि जो कुछ भी कह रहा हूँ वह सही है।

श्री ईश्वर मध्यर ने जो सहोधन पेश किया है उसका मतलब यही है कि ऐसे छोटे जमीन वाले जो कि १० एकड़ पर गुजर करते हैं, उनकी जमीनों को लेते बक्त, यह उमूल न रखना जाग और उनके नाय लाम कमिडिरेशन किया जाय। भव आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर यह अमेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं कि मन् १६५५ के हिमाच में उनको जमीन की कीमत दी जाय। जब रेण्यूजीज का मवाल आया था तो हमने कहा कि नो प्राप्ति नो नौस ब्रेमिस पर उनको दे दिया जाय लेकिन मरकार ने बैमा न करके मार्केट बैन्यू नगार्ड और वह मार्केट बैन्यू मरकार ने अपने देने का बक्त प्राप्ता नव नोगो को मार्केट बैन्यू जो पुरानी कीमत के मुकाबले में तिगुनी चोगुनी हानी थी देन का न गर नहीं है और यह कहती है कि जिनकी जमीन प्राज ली जायेगी उनको उमका मुद्राविजा मन् १६५५ के हिमाच में मिलेगा। कारपद में तो जिस बक्त कोई जायदाद नी जाय उम बक्त की उमकी मार्केट बैन्यू उमकी मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर कुछ ऐसी दिक्कत है या दूसरे मोदाल कामों की बजह मे पूरा पूरा कम्पेसेशन देना मुश्किल हो, तो उमी के बास्ते यह मंजून : १ बना था और आप ऐसा युनिवर्सल उमूल भगा मकाने हैं जिसमें कि आपका काम चल जायेगा और पूरी जितनी कानून की बदा थी, उमना मुद्राविजा भी न दिया जाय क्योंकि कानून की बदा तबदील होती रहती है। हाईकोर्ट ने जो मुद्रावजे की तारीक की थी हमने जब आपने संविधान में अमेंडमेंट किया तब हमने इस तारीक की पूरे तौर पर नहीं रखा लेकिन

छोटे आदमियों के बास्ते वह चाल रखता गया कि उनको मालूल मुझाविजा मिले । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक छोटे आदमियों की जमीनें लिये जाने का सबाल है, वह जमीन ही उसका सब कुछ होती है और उनी पर वह गुजर बसर करता है और अगर उससे आप वह भी मेरे लेना चाहते हैं तो उसके साथ ऐसा तो न करिये कि जिससे वह बिसकुल तबाह हो जाय । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वह सोशल कॉम के लिए थोड़ी मैट्रिकाइज करने को तैयार हों तो मेरा कहना है कि आप उन गरीबों पर ही इस का बोझ क्यों ढालते हैं । यहाँ पर हासित यह है कि जमीनें तो सरकार ऐक्वायर करने का नोटिस आज देती है और १० वर्ष तक मेरी जमीनें बैंबी ही बेकार पड़ी रहती हैं और मेरे आपको बनलाना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी इस तरह की जमीनें पही हुई हैं और उनको न तो कोई यूज कर सकता है और न वहाँ पर कुछ बना सकता है और न ही गवर्नरमेट ऐक्वायर करनी है । इस बिल के दफा ५५ मेरे इमके मुताबिक जिज आया है । मैं अदब मेरी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बया कानून है कि जमीन गवर्नरमेट आज ऐक्वायर करने का नोटिस देनी है और दम वर्ष तक उनको आली रखते रहे । गवर्नरमेट आखिर इस तन्ह उन गरीब लोगों को क्यों नक्सान पहुँचाती है । अगर आपको प्राइवेट प्रापरटी किसी की रखनी ही नहीं थी तो आपने दफा १६ क्यों रखी ? ऐक्वीजीशन के मामले मेरे गवर्नरमेट ने बहुत सम्भी बर्नी है और मुझे कई केसेज मालूम हैं जिनको कि आज तक मुझावजा नहीं दिया गया है । कभी मिलेटरी ने उनकी जमीनों को मेरे लिया था, आज तक उनका ऐक्वीजीशन नहीं हुआ है । इसी तरह भारत दैम के लोग रोते फिरते हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जो उमूल उन्होंने भारत दैम और बिलासपुर के बारे मेरे तय किया था, कम मेरे कम वह उमूल ही इन दिल्ली बालों के लिए लगा दें । मेरा चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ के सोगों की जब जमीनें ऐक्वायर की जा रही हैं तो उनको पूरी कीमत दी जाय जो कि नहीं दे रहे

है । सरकार कहती है कि जो जमीनें हम ऐक्वायर करने जा रहे हैं वह पब्लिक रेज के लिए ही कर रहे हैं और उसमें सोगों को बसायेंगे लेकिन यह तो कही हुआ “रीबिंग पीटर टु पे पील ।”

यह मेरे इंकार नहीं करता कि कानून के मुताबिक किसी की जमीन जो उमकी रोजी का जरिया है उसको अगर सरकार चाहे तो तो मकती है क्योंकि गवर्नरमेट की जहरतें उस एक इंडिविजुएल की जहरतों से ज्यादा हैं लेकिन इन एकेंट अगर आप उसकी जमीन छीन कर उसका “चिक्कड़ प्रो ब्यां” नहीं करते और उसको जायज कीमत भी नहीं देते और दम वर्ष के बाद देते हैं तो इसके मानी यह है कि हम आपने हाथों से उसको बरबाद करने हैं और जो कि नहीं करना चाहिए । गवर्नरमेट के हाथ बहुत लम्बे चौड़े हैं और अगर वह लोगों की कही पर जमीनें लेती हैं तो वह उनको अगर चाहे तो इसरी जगह उसके बरबाद करने हैं और जो कि नहीं करना चाहिए । लरीद कर दे, किसी तरह दे, यह गवर्नरमेट का फैज़ है । मैं जानता हूँ कि इस मेरी निलाई है “पे” लेकिन “पे” के माने यह है कि जमीन न दे सके सो न दे । गवर्नरमेट ने इस मामले में निहायत सर्वनी के भाष्य निहायत भेलिस ब्रेटली छूटेली आई शूड से नमाम लोगों की जमीनें ले ली । फिर सरकार को कोई परवाह नहीं कि जिम की जमीन ली है उसे कितना नुकसान हुआ । यह कानून सही है कि उमेरे कितना नुकसान हो, उसे मर थाम कर बंठाना पड़ता है, लेकिन गवर्नरमेट का फैज़ है, मामूली फैज़ है, मारस फैज़ है कि जिम आदमी को वह बेदखल करे, अगर उस की रोजी का जरिया ले ले, तो उस को जमीन कही भी दे । जमीन न दे तो पैसा दे । लेकिन आप पैसा देने के साथ उन की कीमतें कम कर देते हैं । आप अमीरों की कम कर दीजिए मुझे कोई परवा नहीं लेकिन हमारे सामने स्पेसिफिक केसेज है, एक पैम्पलेट छपा था, (दिल्ली का देहात) जिसे हाउस में बांटा गया था, उसमें मिलाले हैं: वही जी सब

[विदेश डाकूर दास भारती]

सोगों की जिन की कटाइल फील्ड्स थीं, जिन के पास २० एकड़ से कम थे, उन की जमीनें से सी गईं। वह बेचारे भागते फिरते हैं सेकिन आज तक उनको मुझावजा नहीं मिला। से धर्म करुगा कि आप इसे बलाइए, नेक चीज है, हम बड़े बड़े शहर बसा दें, मैं बड़े शहर बसाने के बलिसाफ नहीं हूं, सेकिन मैं इस हक में नहीं हूं कि छोटे जमीदारों को उजाह कर आप बड़े बड़े महल भी बड़ी बस्तिया बनाएं। बनाएं तो अपनी कास्ट पर बनाएं, उसे रिहैबिलिटेट करे ताकि उसे यह मालूम हो कि हमारी सरकार एक बैलफैयर स्टेट है। सेकिन इस के अन्दर तो अन्धेर है कि कई कई बरस तक सोगों को इस के लिए भागता फिरे और उन को मुझावजा नहीं मिले, हालांकि मरकास्के कानून, मरकार के यहां के ऐश्योरेन्सेज कहते हैं उन को मुझावजा मिलेगा। हम ने इस हाउस के अन्दर रिप्यूजीज के बास्ते तमाम ऐश्योरेन्सेज लिए थे, सेकिन हमें मालूम है कि उन पर किसी तरह से अमल हुआ। उम की हम शिकायत भी करते रहे हैं। मैं आप करना चाहता हूं आप से कि उन लोगों को, जिन में आप जमीनें लेना चाहते हैं उन को प्रोटेक्ट करे। जो ऐश्योरेन्सेज भौजद है वह यह के बब रिप्यूजीज को पूरा प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देने। आइन्दा उन के भकान लिए जा सकते हैं, जिराए जा सकते हैं, हालांकि ऐश्योरेन्सेज है कि उन को नहीं जिराया जायेगा। हालांकि ऐश्योरेन्सेज है कि सोगों को कम्पनेशन मिलेगा। सेकिन वह कम्पनेशन इस तरह का न हो जिस तरह कि हमें सन् १९५५ की तारीख बताई जा रही है। कम्पनेशन के मामले में गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा एहतियात में काम लेना चाहिए और इस में जो डमिनेंट पोजीशन है उन का नाकायज फायदा नहीं उठाया जाना चाहिए।

चौं राजीव रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए उपायमय महोदय, इस भारा में मुश्किलों देने का सामाजिक विकास है, मुझावजा देने के साथ साथ इस देश के संविधान की एक बात भी लिखी है कि किसी के साथ

डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन नहीं होगा। लेकिन मैं भूखला चाहता हूं कि इस दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आप भी बब भकान किराये पर लेते हैं तो पगड़ी के हपए देने होते हैं और जब सदाल उठाया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि जब वह नोटिस दे देगा, उस के बाद कोई कीमत नहीं बढ़ेगी। क्या यह सब नहीं है कि हमारे देश के कुछ भाई जो हमारी सरकार का इन्तजाम करते हैं, मैं नहीं कहता कि सब ऐसे हैं, सेकिन कुछ जरूर ऐसे हैं जो ईमानदारी से काम नहीं करते हैं और अपनी पोजीशन का फायदा उठाते हैं। प्रब वह बेचारा नोटिस देगा, उस के बाद ८ या १० साल में उम को कुछ मिलेगा। जितना हपया मिलेगा वह नोटिस के छुटाने की कोशिश में ही लग जाएगा। उम हमेशा यह किक रहेगी कि इस नोटिस से किस नरह मेरा पिड़ सूट और वह भागता रहेगा। अफसरों की भोज करता रहेगा। इस के बिंग पता नहीं किनना स्पष्टा स्वर्चं कर देगा।

एक आदमी की जो अनधन्ड इनकम है, ठीक है न दीजिए, आप उम को। लेकिन क्या यह सब नहीं है कि दिल्ली में कुछ सोगों ने १.५० और ८.५० गज जमीन लारी हैं और उस के बाद ५०, ५० रु० गज बेची। उम की अनधन्ड इनकम के निए आप ने क्या किया। अगर वह अनधन्ड इनकम करता है, तो हम कोई गिला नहीं है। लेकिन जब तक आप ने उम का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया जिन्होंने देश के अन्दर रुपय में खेल बेला है, तब तक आप किम तरह में उन में यह करने सकते हैं कि वह अनधन्ड इनकम के मुस्तकल नहीं, जिन्होंने आप को मुविधा दी है। किस भारत बैंकाइंड से आप उम में यह कह कर सकते हैं। मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि जब वह शहर के अन्दर नहीं बसे हैं, वे देहात के इलाके में बसे, उन्होंने कई राज्यों का मुकाबला किया है, कई राज्य आए और कई राज्य गए, इस के बाबबूद भी वह अपनी तहबीब और तमाज़ूम को कायम रख सके, तब आप क्यों कह सकते हैं कि वह अलगाव

इनकम के मुस्तहक नहीं? चाहे वह एक एकड़ का आमिक हो, चाहे आधे एकड़ का आमिक हो वह तो मुस्तहक नहीं, लेकिन जो यहा जमीन जारीदाने के लिए आते हैं, ४, ४ आ० से ज्येहे कर १, १ ह० गज तक जमीन जारीदाने हैं और ५०, ५० ह० गज बेष्टेहे हैं उन्हें अनन्दर्भ इनकम कमाने का अधिकार है, क्या यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट मिनेशन नहीं है? अगर है तो आप का जो कम्पनीसेशन का कानून है मुझे मालूम नहीं उसे सही माना जा सकता है आ नहीं, या कोई यारीब आदमी अदालत पहुँच सकता है या नहीं और कोई न्याय आपने लिए हासिल करा सकता है या नहीं, लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूँ दिल्ली की संसद् के अन्दर, जो बड़ी जिम्मेदार मानी जाती है किस को दिल्ली की बात कहने का हक दिया गया है। इस संसद् के अन्दर अगर दिल्ली के लिए कोई बात कहनी हो तो दिल्ली शहर के जो तीन चार भाँड़ यहाँ है वहाँ लोगों द्वारा की आवाज को सहा तीन दूर राज में भवने हैं, ऐसा माना जाता है। क्या हम लोगों पर दिल्ली के लोगों के जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। मिर्झ इस लिए कि गाथा अभ्यर्ण जो एक बात बहन है या दूसरे हमारे दिल्ली शहर के भाँड़ कहने हैं, किमीं बात को सही समझ लिया जाए। अगर ऐसा है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन भू.यो के माय जिन में अधिकार ने लिया गया था अन्याय है आर हम उन के ऊपर एक और चोट कर रहे हैं। इस सदन में इस कानून को बनाते हुए मोर्चना चाहिए कि ५५ में जो बात है, भने हैं उस में छोटे आदमियों की बात है, भने हैं उस में छोटे आदमियों की बात कह जाती है लेकिन उसमें छोटे के मध्य कोई नियम यत नहीं है यह रियायत सिर्फ बड़े के लिए है। हमारे दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर एक कालोनी दर्जी थी मुझे पता है उस के अन्दर शायद ही कोई आदमी लखपति से कम रहा हो और मुझे कोई ऐसी मिसाल बता दे कि जिस आदमी की जमीन की गई हो वह ५, १० एकड़ से ज्यादा का हो या जिस की आमदनी १०००, २० सालाना से ज्यादा की हो। उन आदिक्षियों की जमीन की गई और किस के लिए

ली गई जिन की आमदनी १, १ लाख रु० से ऊपर है चाहे वह पाकिस्तान छोड़ कर आए चाहे भारत के हों। यह बात सही है कि उमाम कुछ छोड़ दर चले आने के बाद भी वह जिन लोगों से जमीन ली गई उन से अच्छे बे उन से ज्यादा अच्छी हालात में थे। मैं समझ सकता हूँ अगर किसी हरिजन कालोनी को बसाने के लिए जमीन ली गई मैं समझ सकता हूँ अगर उसे ४ आ० भी मुआवजे के रूप में दे दिए जाएं उस का मुझे ज्यादा गिला नहीं होगा लेकिन जो जमीन ली जाती है वह बड़े बड़े नारखानेवारों को बसाने के लिए बड़े बड़े साढ़कारों को बसाने के लिए एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट पर्मिट लेने वालों के लिए जिन्होंने बड़ी भाक्टि में रुपया कमाया। उन लोगों की जमीन ली जाती है जिन से इस हाउस ने अधिकार छीना था जिन देहात वालों की असेम्बली छीनी थी। क्या सदन को मालूम नहीं कि उन से हम क्या छीन रहे हैं और किस के लिए हम जहर दो रहे हैं यहा के कोने रहने वाले हैं? जितने भी हैं दिल्ली में ज्यादातर सरकार के नीकर हैं उन का क्या वास्ता है इस इलाके के लोगों से? कितने आदमी हैं जो दिल्ली में देदा हुए हैं। बहुत थोड़े से हैं। लेकिन बड़े बड़े शरकारी आदमी कोई बम्बई से आता है कोई यू० पी० से आता है कोई पंजाब से आता है। यहा के लोगों को उन से कोई बास्ता नहीं है न अफसर उन के हैं न असेम्बली उन की है। आप जरा सोचिए तो महीने वह उन के कायदे के लिए क्या कर सकते हैं? मैं सोच समझ कर दान्ति और धैर्य के साथ आप से कहता हूँ कि आप अनन्दर्भ इनकम का सबाल उन के बारे में न उठाए। मुझे जरा भी अफसोस नहीं है अगर आपने पचास और तीस एकड़ बालों की जमीन ले ली है आप उसे किसी को भी दे दीजिए मुझे जरा भी एतराज नहीं है। आप पच्चीस एकड़ बाले की जमीन ले लीजिए किसी को भी दे दीजिए उस पर भी मैं एतराज नहीं कहूँगा लेकिन अगर आप पांच एकड़ बाले की जमीन लेते हैं, एक या दो एकड़ बाले की जमीन लेते हैं और ले कर देते हैं किसी बड़े

[चौधरी राजबीर सिंह]

साहूकार को, तो आप खुद ही बताइए कि यह गरीबों का स्थान है या आदमीयों का स्थान है या किस की भलाई की बात आप करते हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है मैं पूछता हूँ । इस की एक्वायरी कराई जाए कि वहाँ जो इस किस्म की बाते होती है आमा बड़े बड़े आदमियों के साथ उन लालावास्ता नहीं होता है । जो आदमी अखबार नियासते हैं वह आदमी उन के पास गए जो पाप और छाँ रपये देने के लिए तैयार थे ।

लेकिन जब उन्होंने इन्कार किया और एक दो रपया और ज्यादा मांगा तो वे लोग छार लेकर अफसरों के पीछे गये और चार आने और प्राट आने गज में वह जमीन एक्वायर हुई । जब यह इतिहास हो और हम यह बात रुहे कि जिस बक्त ली जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन बेचारों के साथ बहुत बड़ी बेइन्मानी होगी और उनका इस सदन के सिलाफ गिला होगा और उनको रोष होगा । वे कुछ कह नहीं सकते । उनके पास अखबार नहीं है उनके पास कोई नेता नहीं है उनके पास कोई यनियन नहीं है उनके पास कोई छड़ा छड़ा करने वाला नहीं है । लेकिन वे आपके प्रति बफादार हैं । वे आपके लिए लड़ेगे । और वे देश को आजाद करने के लिए लड़े वे जेलों में गये थे और उन्होंने दिल्ली के इनने नजदीक रहते हुए भी देश के तमहन बोका कायम रखा । इतनी मत्तनने वाली गयी उनका दिल्ली के दूर दूर असर हुआ लेकिन जो आदमी यहाँ से चार पाँच मील दूर बने थे वे वैसे के वैसे ही रहे । हजारों साल का इतिहास उनको बदल नहीं सका ।

आज जो आप सन् १५ की बास रहते हैं इस में उनको बड़ा नुकसान होगा । उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ । आप सोचिये और जैसे पहले था उमी तरह रहने दीजिये और इस अमेंटमेंट को छोट दीजिये ।

जी नवाज ब्रिकार (वाम पक्षी — रक्षित, अनुसूचित जातिया) जीमान

ब्रिकार ब्रिकार : मुझे ऐतराज नहीं मेम्बर लोग बोलते जायें लेकिन हमने पहले केससा किया था कि तीन बजे तक इस बिल को खत्म किया जाये । अगर इस पर बलोजर मुझ हुआ तो कई बलाज ऐसे रह जायेंगे जिन पर मेम्बर साहिबान बोलना चाहते हैं । अगर हाउस चाहता है कि टाइम एक्सडेंड किया जाये तो मैं हाउस के साथ मैं हूँ ।

दा० सुशीला नायर (जास्ती) एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाये ।

उ० अप्पन महोदय अगर हाउस चाहता है तो आधा घटा और कर। दिया जायेगा लेकिन हम जो बक्त ते कर ते उसके अन्दर हमको खत्म कर देना चाहिए ।

Every hon Member shall be brief and to the point

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I hope I am always brief and to the point

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I have not made a complaint

दा० सुशीला नायर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इस सभ्य आपके मामने कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में बलाज है उसमें जो तरभीम पेश है उसके बारे में मैं दो शब्द रहना चाहती हूँ ।

मैंने देखा है दिल्ली में और दिल्ली के बाहर दूसरी जगहों में भी, जैसे आसी में, कि सरकार लोगों की जमीन एक्वायर कर लेती है, नोटिस दे देती है और जमीन ने भी नेती है मगर मालों गुजर जाते हैं और उन लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिलता ।

पहली बीज तो यह है कि सरकार नोटिस इध्य करे और उस तारीख को कम्पेन्सेशन के लिए मार्केट बेल्पू ते करे मे तो उनको भी मान नहीं सकती । मुझे उमर में भी आवजेक्यान है । क्यों आवजेक्यान है? आपने आज कई जगह पर १९४७ की जमीनें एक्वायर की हुई हैं, मेरी कास्टी-ट्र्यूएसी में इसकी कई मिसालें हैं । १९४७-४८ में लोगों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन एक्वायर की गयी । आज सन् १९४७ हो गया, वह बरस हो गये लेकिन उमरों

कम्पनेसेशन नहीं मिला है। आज आप उन्हें १६४७-४८ की कीमत से मुश्किला देने की बात करते हैं, यह सरासर अन्याय है।

फिर किसान अपनी जमीन सें से अपनी दीजी बैंक करता है। अगर वह उसको बेच देता है और आप उसको मुश्किले के थोड़े से रुपये दें देते हैं तो फिर वह रुपये काकर उसके बाद वह कहां आये। आज चारों तरफ से अनेक्षणायमेट की बात हो रही है और हम खूबसूरत शहर बनाने के लिए लोगों की जमीन एकवायर करने और उनको रोजी छीनने में हिचकिचाहट नहीं करते। मुझे शहर खूबसूरत बनाने में एतराज नहीं है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली दुनिया के बेहतरीन कंपीटेन्स में से एक हो। लेकिन जिन सोगों की आप जमीन लेते हैं उनको रुपये में कम्पेनेशन न दिया जाये। मेरे स्थाल में रुपये में कम्पेनेशन देने का तरीका ठीक नहीं है। जो सेती करना चाहता है और सेती कर रहा है अगर आप उसकी जमीन लेते हैं तो उसे जमीन के बदले में जमीन दीजिये और जमीन दें तो ऐसा न करें कि बंजर और पत्थरीली जमीन दे दें। आज मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में यही हो रहा है कि उनको बदले में बंजर और पत्थर जमीन दी जा रही है। अगर जमीन के बदले में जमीन देनी है तो आपको उसे ट्रैक्टर में तोड़ कर खेती के सायक बना कर देनी चाहिए। जिससे कि वह उपज के सायक बन जाये ताकि वे लोग एक जगह से उठ कर दूसरी जगह बस सकें और सेती का काम कर सकें।

पर जिन सोगों को सेती न करनी हो उनको आप रुपये में कम्पेनेशन भले दीजिये लेकिन उसको उसी तारीख की मारकेट बेत्यू का कम्पेनेशन दें जिस तारीख को जमीन ली जाये। आपको यह कोई हक नहीं है कि आप कह दें कि जिस तारीख को हमने कामच पर हुक्म दिया था उस तारीख को जो मारकेट बेत्यू भी वह हम देंगे। इस अरसे में कीमत बहुत बढ़ गयी है। अब सन् १६५५ के रेट लगाने का यह भलाल है कि आप सन्

६५ में जमीन लेंगे पर उसे सन् १६५५ का रेट देंगे तो यह ठीक नहीं। अगर इस देश में कोई ऐसी फिला हो जाये कि सन् १६६५ में देश में चीजों की कीमतें बहुत गिर जायें तब तो अच्छी बात है, १६५५ का रेट लगाने से कुछ लोगों को कायदा भी हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि वह कायदा भी बेजा चीज होगी क्योंकि अगर सब चीजों के दाम गिर गये हैं तो जमीन बाले को भी बेजा कायदा नहीं मिलना चाहिए। अगर सन् १६६५ में जमीनों की कीमत दुगानी और तिगानी हो जाती है, जैसा कि पिछले चंद सालों में हुआ है, तो आपको क्या अधिकार है कि उनको आप सन् १६५५ की कीमत दें। क्या बेसिस है, क्या बजह में कि आप सन् १६५५ का रेट रखना चाहते हैं।

पंडित ठारुर दास भारती (हिंसार) : उस साल में आयारिटी बनी थी।

डा० सुशीला नाथर . अयारिटी बनने के साल से इस चीज का क्या ताल्लुक है? मेरा तो कहना यह है कि जिस बक्त आप उसकी जमीन लेते हैं उस बक्त जो मारकेट बेत्यू हो वही आपको कम्पेनेशन देना चाहिये। काम्पेनेशन उसे रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिए देना चाहिए। वह उस रुपये से अपने को रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिए बाजार से जो चीजें सरीदेगा उसको वह उस दिन के भाव पर ही मिलेंगी। सन् १६५५ के भाव पर नहीं मिलेंगी। सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती कि उसको सन् १६५५ के भाव पर जीजें दिलवा सके। जब ऐसा आप नहीं कर सकते तो जिस दिन आप जमीन लें उस दिन की कीमत उसको दी जानी चाहिए।

मैं बड़े अद्वय से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इसमें आप यह तरमीम रखें कि जो सेती करने वाला है उसकी अगर आप जमीन लें तो उसको बदले में जो जमीन दें वह उसके बराबर की अच्छी सेती सायक जमीन दीजिये और उसको रिहैबिलिटेट होने के

वसायल भी दीजिये और जिनको इष्ट रूपये में कम्पेन्सेशन देने हैं उनको उस दिन की मारकेट बेत्यू में दीजिये, न उससे ज्यादा दीजिये और न कम दीजिये। मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है।

श्री नवाल प्रभाकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत बातें कह दी गयी हैं लेकिन मैं इतना ही कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो बड़े बड़े ज़मीदार हैं हम उनकी हिमायत नहीं करना चाहते, आप उनकी जमीन लीजिये और जो कुछ भी रूपया दें, हम उनके बाल्ने कुछ नहीं कहना चाहते। लेविन जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं और जिनके पास कम मेरा १५ बीघा जमीन है उनके लिए आप इन्हीं छोटे कर दीजिये कि उसे मारकेट बेत्यू उस बदल जो भी हो उसके अनुमार मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरा बात जैभा कि मेरे पूर्व बकायों ने भी वहाँ हैं मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिसका जमीन ने नेंगे उनके पास दूसरा धन्धा नो रहेगा नहीं। मृग्ने दिल्ली के अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात मालूम है। नई दिल्ली बनाने के लिये जमीन एकवायर की गयी है। जिन लोगों की जमीन एकवायर की गयी थी उनकी आज रिप्पूजीज जैसी हालत हो रही है।

रुदित ठाकुर वास भर्त्ता : आठ गो गाव उजाड़े गये थे।

श्री नवाल प्रभाकर : उनकी हालत आज भी नहीं सुधर रही है। तो मैं चाहूँगा, जैसी कि और सदस्यों ने भी मांग की है कि उनकी जमीन के बदले उनको जमीन दी जाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। और यह कहा जाय कि किसी दूसरी जगह ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है, इस लिये दिल्ली में यह क्षेत्र हो सकता है, तो मैं यह अफर चाहूँगा कि उन को इस तरह का धन्धा दिया जाय कि वे अपने बाल-बच्चों का पेट पाल सकें, आपनी रोकी कला सकें और अपना कारोबार कर सकें।

12 hrs.

अगर उन के घर में कोई अवित्त पक्ष-लिंगा है, तो उस को जीकरी के विकास में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। अगर उन के पास पैसा है और वे कोई धन्धा करना चाहते हैं, तो उन को कोई परिमित भी दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं फिर माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह फिर इस पर ठड़े दिल से गौर करे और मुझे आशा है कि किसानों की कठोर पुकार उन के हृदय पर जहर असर करेगी।

Shri Ranga (Tenali). I have only three sentences to utter. One is, that it would be most unfair indeed to dispossess these small holders in the interest of the growth of this great city and then offer to them some kind of a compensation in monetary terms, because with that money they would not be able to get another employment; but if they are assured of an equal area of jamin in a neighbouring area within the periphery of this Greater Delhi that you are contemplating you would be doing justice to them. If you are not going to do it, I wish my hon friend the Minister in-charge would realise the seriousness of the charge that would be laid on the shoulders of this Government, that this Government does not care at all for the interest of these small holders but only care for the owners of the rising mansions of this city, only cares for the interests of the great capitalists who are developing their own mansions, only cares for its own civil servants and all those other people.

The third sentence I want to utter..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he sure that only two have been said before?

Shri Ranga: Only two have been said; you may look into the records. My third sentence is, what is the use of the speeches that we make from all sides of the House if the Government are not prepared to depart even by a bit from their own text which they have drawn up in consultation with their own so-called experts even

when all parties are agreed upon some such small amendment?

So I hope my hon. friend will try and take, if necessary, some time to reconsider this matter, and come back and give some satisfaction on this small but very important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Mohammed Tahir rose.—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible to call the hon. Member now. The hon. Member would realise that I did call him but he did not stand up inspite of his being in his seat.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I will take only two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the records show that he does not respond to the call by the Chair, how can I give him time?

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I will be very brief.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did call him. He was in his seat. He did not stand up. How can I help him?

Shri Datar: In the course of this debate, Sir, two or three important points have been raised. One is that 1st October, 1955 should not be considered or taken into account as a material date. The other point is that the interests of the rural population should not be sacrificed. The third point is that so far as agriculturists are concerned, if their sole means of occupation is agriculture then they should be given certain advantages. And, my hon. friend Dr. Sushila Nayar suggested that instead of compensation in cash land should be given

Now, so far as all these questions are concerned, I may point out to my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, that the policy that the Government of India and the State Governments are following is the policy of helping the poorer sections and if, for example, in the execution of certain plans, inevitably, certain poor persons suffer, then it is a matter from which a generalisation should not be made.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, it is a Bill for the development of Delhi (*Interruption*). This has to be understood very clearly, and for this purpose impassioned arguments in favour of rural population as against the urban should not be brought into use.

We are following a general policy of helping the poor, helping the rural population to the fullest extent, and so I make it clear that my hon. friend was rather unfair to Government when he stated that this development was going to benefit the civil servants or the rich people. It is not for them that this development is being had. The development is meant for giving (*Interruption*). Let the hon. Members understand that I never interfered when they were speaking.

An Hon. Member: Let not the Minister lose temper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If all this is left to me.....

Shri Datar: It is left to you, Sir. I am appealing to you. Let there be no running interruption.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will manage that only if the hon. Minister realises that he might say all these things to me

Shri Datar: I am saying to your honour—I mean, to you, Sir. That was the old way of saying.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Minister's face also be towards me.

Shri Datar: Yes, Sir. That will import the corrective.

What I was pointing out was this. So far as the purpose of the Development Bill is concerned, let it be understood very clearly that it has been for the purpose of developing Delhi, and the development of Delhi includes the development of facilities for people. Let that be understood very clearly, and let not the question, or the dispute or controversy between rural area and urban area be brought into this case.

[Shri Datar]

What the development is going to be is for the interests of those numerous thousands of houseless people for whom housing facilities have to be given. So this has to be taken into account. But the main object is the development of Delhi City. Under these circumstances, if this object is taken into account and if Delhi has to be developed, then naturally lands have also to be acquired. If lands have to be acquired, then it is very difficult, almost impracticable, to make a distinction between a poor owner or a rich owner.

Therefore, I am afraid, so far as the interests of the agriculturists are concerned, it would not be possible to follow them up on the lines that the hon. Members have suggested, because it would introduce certain great uncertainties, and because under certain circumstances it would not be possible to know whether one is an owner and whether one is solely dependent upon this particular profession.

Secondly, another point also should be understood while all of us have the fullest sympathy and regard for the poor agriculturists. So far as Delhi is concerned and the surroundings of Delhi are concerned, even the agriculturists now stand to gain by this development. That is a point which has to be understood very clearly. I can understand the condition of agriculturists far into the interior, but so far as villages round about Delhi are concerned, they have greater advantages, greater facilities and, to a certain extent, they are better off than the agriculturists otherwise, because here we have got a great city of about 20 lakh souls, they have got marketing facilities and employment opportunities and, therefore, these agriculturists stand to gain to a certain extent at least. This matter should not be forgotten.

Therefore, I would submit that when the land has to be acquired, as it has got to be acquired, then it

would be very difficult to make a distinction between one who depends on agriculture and one who does not depend upon agriculture. Lastly, in this connection, there are many families of agriculturists who do not necessarily depend upon agriculture. They have other sources also because of the advantages due to the proximity of Delhi City. This also has to be understood when we speak about the rural population roundabout Delhi. Now, if, for example, all such discriminatory considerations are to be taken into account, our work is likely to be halted. That is a point which also should be taken into account.

So far as the question of compensation is concerned, we have to pay it and we shall pay it in the form of money. The other question has been rightly raised by some hon. Members and by Dr. Sushila Nayar also, namely, the question of giving lands to the poor people, it is the policy of the Government to see that whenever lands are available, then Government would give such lands to landless people and those people also would get compensation. But in case they become landless, they would be entitled to the benefits that the Government have been extending to such people.

The next question that has been raised is whether 1st October, 1955 should be considered as the material date. A number of hon. Members have suggested that the date of the notification or the date of the proposed acquisition should be the date of the market price which should be taken into account. So far as market price is concerned, we have taken into account a number of circumstances which are legitimate, and a number of circumstances which are not legitimate, namely, when there is a needless inflation of price on account of certain things which might happen. That is the reason why 1st October, 1955 was taken into account. On that date, the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority was established and

when this Authority is established, immediately speculation starts, and if speculation starts, people know that Delhi is going to be developed and one of the results would be that the prices would soar high and shoot up. If the prices shoot up in this way on account of extraneous circumstances, what happens? This may be noted.

A landlord or an owner, either of a land or a site is entitled to the legitimate price. If, for example, during the period from 1955 to 1960 nothing has happened; no other extraneous circumstances have arisen; no other circumstances leading to speculation have happened. Naturally, what you would expect in such a case is, in the normal course, the date of the proposed acquisition or notification will be taken into account. But, when other circumstances come in or intervene, then Government has to pay compensation, as we are going to pay compensation under the Constitution also. But the compensation has to be a reasonable one, a modest compensation, and not one which is based on considerations which have absolutely no bearing on the real value or price of the land. That is a point which has to be taken into consideration. Therefore, we have taken the date as 1st October, 1955.

The Home Minister this morning pointed out that we were considering whether we should take it back, but taking all the circumstances into account, you agree that there is a large school which holds that compensation should not be paid at all. There is a school that compensation should be paid fully. We have to find out a midway in this case. If compensation has to be paid, then it has to be reasonable and has to be modest.

Therefore, certain criteria were laid down before us. One criterion was that for price, we should take a particular date, namely, 1st October, 1955, on which the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority was established. If, after that date, the prices shoot up, they do not shoot up on account of natural increase in value

but on account of these extraneous circumstances introduced into the facts of the case. That is the reason why it was rightly pointed out today by the Home Minister that it was unearned income. You are entitled to compensation from Government or from the Authority, but to what extent? Firstly, when the owner is entitled to compensation, he cannot depend upon the speculative price. He cannot fall back upon the principle that, whatever might be the reasons, right or wrong, legitimate or otherwise, full compensation should be paid. That is the reason why we laid down this principle, namely, that it should be equitable to all.

One principle was that the price that should be taken into account was to be the market price on the material date, 1st October 1955. Secondly, if, for example, on the date of the notification, the market price also has to be ascertained and the increase has to be found out, then we will have to find out as to what extent the property has increased.

Some hon. Member suggested what is going to happen in 1965. If in 1965 you are going to acquire, and if you lay down as the initial price the market price of October, 1955, would it not be hard? That was the question. Now, there are two answers for this question. One answer is that it is our desire to expedite or finish this work as early as possible, because the work requires to be attended to immediately and has to be expedited. Therefore, let us not go into the far future for the purpose of argument. Secondly, in all such cases, we have also left the margin for some additional improvement or additional increase in the price. That is to say, we should find out what is the inflated price. Suppose, in 1955 the price was Rs. 500, and if today the property is going to be acquired—in 1957—after two years, and if the property all of a sudden becomes Rs. 1,000, would you accept this position, namely, that this figure of Rs. 1,000 is a legitimate rise or increase over the figure of Rs. 500?

[**Shri Datar**]

I would request hon. Members to understand this question absolutely dispassionately. Rs. 1,000 is not a natural price at all. It is a speculative price purposely brought in by speculators in the interests of, or in the expectation that, the whole area will be a developed area. Therefore, all that they would desire is to take just the profit without any obligations at all. But what we have stated is this. The market price of 1st October, 1955 is not the sole amount to be given. We shall be giving about 25 per cent in respect of the increase as also the cost of development. So, the cost of development to the extent that the property has been developed, that the site has been built upon, and certain other things will also be taken into account. Thus, we shall have the market price of October, 1955, one-fourth of the increase over the price, plus the cost of development or construction, whatever it is. These are the three circumstances which have been taken into account.

Therefore, I would implore the hon. Members not to look at it only from the superficial view. Ordinarily, it is a correct view, but in exceptional circumstances, it is not. The date of notification is the date for ascertaining the market price. There are, as I said, extraneous circumstances. Hence, I would submit that the principle that we have laid down should be acceptable. Assuming, for example, that in certain cases, the price has not risen at all; then we have got the other case of the market price on the date of the notification, whichever is less.

Ultimately, the question of compensation is a very important question, and it has to be approached in a very broad and proper manner. We should take into account the conflicting interests to a certain extent, but ultimately it is the State that has to pay. That aspect of the question should also be understood, and not merely the interests either of the poor agriculturists

or of the poor people or these owners. After all, the interests of the State are supreme.

In this particular case, may I point out in all humility that the interests of development are the highest. Without developing Delhi, we cannot house all these people. It is meant for housing the poor and houseless people. Let it be understood very clearly. It is not for our officers, nor is there any other idea of developing Delhi only on the ground of beauty. We cannot think of beauty where we have to think of utility, utility in the interests of the poor people. Therefore, I am confident that the amendments that I have moved satisfy all the conflicting requirements; they are in the highest interests of the development of Delhi so far as this Bill is concerned.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I will now put amendment No 11 of Mr. Kodiyan and amendment No 62 of Mr. Easwara Iyer to the House. The question is:

Page 12, line 4.—

add at the end—

‘except in cases where—

(i) the owner is an agriculturist and the entire land on which depends his sole means of livelihood is acquired or where any portion of land belonging to an agriculturist whose total ownership of land does not exceed ten acres, and,

(ii) the owner possesses a sole house not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value of land and building wherein he resides and uses as his dwelling place.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 12, line 4.—

add at the end—

“except in cases where the land is used solely for agricultural

purposes and the owner of the land is solely dependent on the said land for his livelihood."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the Government amendments Nos. 30 and 31 to the House. The question is:

Page 11, lines 26, 30 and 32,—

for "Authority" wherever it occurs, substitute "Central Government".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 12,—

(a) for lines 5 to 15, substitute—

"(b) the value of the land shall be taken to be—

(i) the market value of the land on the date on which the notice calling upon the owner to show cause why the land should not be acquired is issued under sub-section (2) of section 15 (hereinafter referred to as 'the date of notice'), such market value being determined on the basis of the use of the land on that date, or

(ii) an amount equal to the sum total of the three following amounts, that is to say, an amount equal to the market value of the land on the first day of October, 1955, such market value being determined on the basis of the use of the land on that date, an amount equal to twenty-five per cent of the increase, if any, (not including, however, any increase consequent on any development carried out on the land) in the market value of the land during the period between the first day of October, 1955, and the date of notice, and an amount which in the opinion of the collector represents the reasonable cost of deve-

lopment, if any, (including in the case of agricultural land, the cost of any improvement carried out thereon in the course of agricultural operations) carried out on the land during that period,

whichever is less;"

(b) line 16, for "(d)" substitute "(c)"; and

(c) line 22, for "(e)" substitute "(d)".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I want to oppose this clause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What was being done just all through? It is over now.

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

Clause 17 was added to the Bill

Clause 18.—(Disputes as to apportionment of compensation)

Amendment made:

Page 13, line 25, for "Authority" substitute "Central Government".

—[**Shri Datar**]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 19.—(Payment of compensation or deposit of the same in court)

Amendment made:

Page 18, lines 29, 32 and 40, for "Authority" substitute "Central Government".

—[**Shri Datar**]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21.—(Disposal of land by the Authority)

Shri Datar: I am moving amendments Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.

Shri Kediyan: I beg to move:

(i) Page 14, line 37, add at the end—

"and in the case of slum tenants, the Authority shall as far as possible erect cheap labour huts for their housing at rates within their means, or if necessary at subsidised rates."

(ii) Page 14, after line 43, add—

"Provided further that in the case of slum clearance owners of a building valued at less than Rs. 10,000 which was the only building possessed by them and which they used as a dwelling place, shall be given the land at a subsidised rate."

This chapter deals with slum clearance, but nothing has been said with regard to the need for providing the slum tenants, who may be displaced as a result of the slum clearance scheme with houses. My amendment seeks to provide as far as possible cheap labour tenants for those displaced slum dwellers. It makes it obligatory on the part of the Delhi Development Authority to give them cheap tenements within their easy means or if necessary, at subsidised rates. That is all.

Shri Ghosal: I beg to move:

Page 14, line 41, after "acquired" insert—

"at the price at which it was purchased".

If the lands are not developed and if these lands are retransferred after two or three years, what should be the price of purchase, whether it should be the previous price at which it was sold by the original owner or the latest price, depending on the market price? That is the point I wanted to clear by my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendments are before the House.

Shri Datar: I have already explained it. So far as Mr. Kodiyan's amendment is concerned, it is the general policy of the Government to provide very decent huts or houses for the poor people. That is the policy that we are following.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put amendments Nos. 16, 17 and 56 to the House. The question is:

Page 14, line 37.—

add at the end—

"and in the case of slum tenants, the Authority shall as far as possible erect cheap labour huts for their housing at rates within their means, or if necessary at subsidised rates".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

Page 14.—

after line 43, add—

"Provided further that in the case of slum clearance owners of a building valued at less than Rs. 10,000 which was the only building possessed by them and which they used as a dwelling place, shall be given the land at a subsidised rate."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 41,—

after "acquired" insert—

"at the price at which it was purchased".

The motion was negative.

Amendments made:

(i) Page 14,—

for lines 19 to 27, substitute—

"(1) Subject to any directions given by the Central Government under this Act, the Authority or, as the case may be, the local authority concerned may dispose of—

(a) any land acquired by the Central Government and transferred to it, without undertaking or carrying out any development thereon; or

(b) any such land after undertaking or carrying out such development as it thinks fit,

to such persons, in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions as it considers expedient for securing the development of Delhi according to plan."

(ii) Page 14, lines 28 and 29,—

for "The powers of the Authority with respect to the disposal of land acquired by it under this Act" substitute—"The powers of the Authority or, as the case may be, the local authority concerned with respect to the disposal of land under sub-section (1)".

(iii) Page 14, line 31,—

for "land so acquired" substitute "the land".

(iv) Page 14, lines 32, 33, 38 and 43,—

after "Authority" insert "or the local authority concerned".

(v) Page 15, line 2,—

after "Authority" insert "or the local authority concerned".

—[Shri Datar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 29.—(Penalties).

Amendment made:

Page 18, lines 12 and 13, after "permission" wherever it occurs, insert "approval or sanction"

—[Shri Datar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 29, as amended, stand part of the Bill":

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 30.—(Order of demolition of buildings).

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

Page 18, line 30, for "commenced and completed" substitute "commenced, or is being carried on, or has been completed"

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

Page 19, line 2, for "been given an opportunity" substitute "been given a reasonable opportunity"

I seek to introduce the word "reasonable" in the proviso to clause 30. It will read, as amended:

"Provided that no such order shall be made unless the owner has been given a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the order should not be made".

[**Shri Easwara Iyer**]

There should be no hard and fast rule that every proposed amendment should be opposed. The Act that emerges out of this House must have a certain amount of get-up. So far as this "opportunity" is concerned, it may become a two-minute opportunity and they may say, "We have given an opportunity of showing orally why the order should not be made and so the provision under this section has been duly complied with". So, a certain amount of precision is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are before the House.

Shri Datar: I accept his amendment.

Shri Easwara Iyer: A case has arisen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member ought to be satisfied that his amendment has been accepted.

I will now put the Government amendment No. 40 and Mr. Easwara Iyer's amendment No. 63 to the House.

The question is.

Page 18, line 30.—

for "commenced and completed" substitute "commenced, or is being carried on, or has been completed"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:

Page 19, line 2,—

for "been given an opportunity" substitute—

"been given a reasonable opportunity"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 31.—(Power of Authority to stop building operations).

Amendment made:

Page 19,—

for clause 31, substitute—

"31. Power to stop building operations.—(1) Where the erection of any building in any area has been commenced in contravention of the master plan or zonal development plan or without the permission, approval or sanction referred to in section 12 or in contravention of any condition subject to which such permission approval or sanction has been granted, but such erection has not been completed, the Authority in relation to a development area and the local authority concerned or any officer or authority thereof empowered or authorised in this behalf, in relation to an area other than a development area, may, in addition to any prosecution that may be instituted under this Act, make an order requiring the building operations in relation to such erection to be discontinued on and from the date of the service of the order.

(2) Where such building operations are not discontinued in pursuance of the requisition under sub-section (1), the Authority or, as the case may be, the local authority concerned or the officer or authority thereof authorised or empowered as aforesaid may require any police officer to remove the person by whom the erection of the building has been commenced and all

his assistants and workmen from the place of the building within such time as may be specified in the requisition and such police officer shall comply with the requisition accordingly.

(3) After a requisition under sub-section (2) has been complied with, the Authority or, as the case may be, the local authority concerned or the officer or authority thereof authorised or empowered as aforesaid may, depute by a written order a police officer or an officer or employee of the Authority or local authority concerned, to watch the place in order to ensure that the erection of the building is not continued.

(4) Any person failing to comply with an order under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for every day during which the non-compliance continues after the service of the order.

(5) No compensation shall be claimable by any person for any damage which he may sustain in consequence of the discontinuance of the erection of any building."

—[Shri Datar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 31, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 32 was added to the Bill.

Clause 33.—(Fines when realised to be paid to Authority)

Amendment made:

Page 20, line 7, after "Authority" add—

"or, as the case may be, the local authority concerned"

—[Shri Datar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 33, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 34.—(Composition of offences).

Amendment made:

Page 20, line 8, for "any person authorised by it" substitute "as the case may be, the local authority concerned or any person authorised by the Authority or such local authority".

—[Shri Datar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 34, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 34, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 35 to 48, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35 to 48, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

Clause 49.—(Sanction of prosecution)

Amendment made:

Page 25, line 12,—

for "any officer authorised by the Authority" substitute—

"as the case may be, the local authority concerned or any officer authorised by the Authority or such local authority".

—[Shri Datar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 49, as amended, do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 49, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 49, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(Short title, extent and commencement).

Shri Braj Baj Singh: I beg to move:

Page 1,—

after line 8, add—

"(4) It shall remain in force for a period of five years."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस बिल के: पेश करते समय गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बार बार यह आश्वासन दिया था कि यह बिल मिफ़ इसलिये लाया जा रहा है कि म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन जो बनेगा उसके पास बहुत काम होगा, इसलिये हम गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस काम को कर रहे हैं और यह काम जो है वह डेवेलपमेंट आयारिटी का स्थायी काम नहीं होने वाला है। मैं इस अमेंडमेंट के: द्वारा केवल यह चाहता हूँ कि बिल में यह व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि यह जो गेकू बनेगा वह मिफ़ पाव समाज के लिये होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से जो सरकार की नीति है उसका स्पष्टीकरण हो जायेगा। अगर यह स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया जाता है तो हो सकता है कि यह चीज हमेशा के लिये बनी रहे और स्थायी हो जाये, और फिर जब कोई बात इसके बारे में कही जाये तो यह कह दिया जाये कि जब भी ऐसी परिस्थितिया है कि यह डेवेलपमेंट आयारिटी का जो ढांचा बनाया है वह ऐसा है कि हमेशा ही यह बात कही जायेगी कि इसको स्थायी कर देना चाहिये। तो इन बात को रोकने के लिये यह संशोधन में ने हिया है।

पांच साल का बड़ा भैरवा होता है। आप चाहें तो इस भरसे में दिल्ली का विकास भी हो सकता है और म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को भी उस बक्त तक तजर्बा हो जायेगा कि वह विकास का काम कर सके। उसके बाद अगर कोई विकास का काम होगा तो उसको कारपोरेशन कर सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी मियाद पांच साल कर दी जाये और उसके बाद इसे सत्तम कर दिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is before the House.

Shri Datar: May I invite the attention of the hon. Member to clause 59? In clause 59 it is stated:

"Where the Central Government is satisfied that the purposes for which the Authority was established under this Act have been substantially achieved so as to render the continued existence of the Authority in the opinion of the Central Government unnecessary, that Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare that the Authority shall be dissolved with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification; and the Authority shall be deemed to be dissolved accordingly."

The object of the Government is to finish this work as early as possible. If, for example, we accept the figure of five years only for this purpose, difficulties might arise. But I would assure the hon. Members that Government are anxious to complete the development work as early as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House. The question is?

Page 1,—

after line 8, add—

"(4) It shall remain in force for a period of five years."

The motion was negatived.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1 do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Datar: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I say a few words?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would have no objection. Mr. Bharucha had written to me that he wanted to speak in the first reading but he couldn't get time. But he will realize that we have placed a time-limit.

Shri C. K. Nair: I may be permitted to say a few words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I am not permitting Mr. Bharucha, who had made his request in the first instance, is it expected that I will make a departure in this case?

Shri C. K. Nair: I am one of the people who have been affected by this Bill. I come from Delhi and I represent the people of Delhi here. I have not spoken either in the general discussion or during discussion of the clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly the complaint of Mr. Bharucha also. We have already exceeded the time by 35 minutes now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Only 25 minutes. Five minutes may be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If both of them can speak within five minutes, I have no objection.

श्री च० ह० नायर (बाह्य दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मेरे सिफ़े इस वित्त के तिलिसिले में दो बारें सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह है कि जिस तरह से

इन्हें डेवेलपमेंट ट्रस्ट और उसके बाद डी० डी० पी० ए० के दफतरों ने दिल्ली के विकास के लिये काम किया और उसी प्रकार से यह डेवेलपमेंट आयारिटी भी बनती रही तो इसको बनाना ही बेकार हो जायेगा; हमें अब भी पूरा ढर है कि यह डेवेलपमेंट आयारिटी बहुत प्रचला काम नहीं कर सकती।

एक माई कहते हैं कि पांच साल बाद इसको खत्म हो जाना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर २५ साल में भी यह काम पूरा हो जाये तो हम गनीमत समझेंगे। यह नहीं होगा क्योंकि जिस तरह से हमारे दफतरों में काम होता है वह बहुत ही अफसोसनाक है। हमें उम्मीद नहीं है कि यह काम ठीक से हो सकेगा जब तक कि मिनिस्ट्री इसकी तरफ सास ध्यान न दे।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इस चीज़ को स्पासर किया है। पहले हैत्य मिनिस्ट्री ने डी० डी० पी० ए० को स्पासर किया था। इसका बहुत खराब नतीजा निकला। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के डेवेलपमेंट के मामले में किसी दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री का दबल न रहे, केवल होम मिनिस्ट्री का दबल रहे। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम ५० पर सेट कामयाब हो सकते हैं। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो बिल्कुल कामयाब नहीं होगें। इसलिये मेरी गवर्नरमेंट से खान प्राथमना है कि इसे होम मिनिस्ट्री के मात्रहत ही रखा जाये।

तीसरा मेरा प्लाइंट यह है कि सारे दिल्ली शहर के डेवेलपमेंट के लिये ही कहा जा रहा है। यह गनत है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यह तो सारी दिल्ली के डेवेलपमेंट के लिये है सिफ़े शहर के लिये इसको नहीं बनाना चाहिये। जिस प्रकार से शहर को हिस्सों में बांट बांट कर डेवेलप किया जायेगा उसी प्रकार देहात को भी हिस्सों में बांट बांट कर डेवेलप किया जाये। अबर शहर के डेवेलपमेंट में एक स्वायर भील में एक

[बो च० ह० नायर]

शेषा खमेगा तो देहात में केवल एक धारा
से ही काम हो जायेगा।

मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि दिल्ली से जो डिस्प्लेस हुए हैं जिनको खमीनों पर मकानात बने हुए हैं वे भवतक बैधर हैं, बेजमीन हैं और बेरोजगार हैं। पिंडबी, जोड़बाग और कोटसा मुशारकतुर के सोग आज भी कमटी से भयभीत रहते हैं। नई दिल्ली को म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी उनके मवेशियों पर और उनके ऊपर जुल्म ढाती रहती है। इसलिये मेरा यह नश्व निवेदन है कि इन लोगों को सबसे पहले रिहैबिलिटेट करना चाहिये। जो लोग पाकिस्तान से ४० साल की तादाद में आये थे उनको आपने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके रिहैबिलिटेट किया। बीसों नई कालोनीज बनाकर हमने उनको रिहैबिलिटेट किया। इन बन्द हजार प्रादूरियों को भी रिहैबिलिटेट किया जाये। उनको उनके मवेशियों समेत रूरल एरिया में रिहैबिलिटेट किया जाने। इसलिये मेरी यह दरखास्त है कि दृष्टिप्रबन्ध आयारिटी के मात्रहत एक गिर्हिलिटेशन का डिपार्टमेंट बनाया होना चाहिये जिसमें शहर का स्वभ विस्तरेम भी हो और जो सोग देहात में डिस्प्लेस हो जाते हैं उनको बसाने का इन्जिनियरिंग भी हो। हमारी बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स में जो किसान स्वरूप एरियाज में डिस्प्लेस हो जाते हैं, जैसे भावरा में और दूसरी जगहों में, तो उनके लिये एक रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट बनाया जाना हुआ है और उन लोगों को रिहैबिलिटेट किया जा रहा है। ऐसा पहा भी क्यों न हो। जो कि दिल्ली के शहर के पास सदियों से रहते जले आये हैं उनको बैधर छोड़ दिया जाये यह तो बहुत बड़ा जुल्म होगा। इसलिये मेरे गवर्नमेंट से दरखास्त कहना कि उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम जब से पहले हमें हाथ में लेना चाहिये। काकि वे लोग आपने देहात में अच्छे ईमेन्ट मकानों में रह सकें और शहर और

देहात की उम्मति के काम में अपना हाथ बंधायें।

Shri Naresh Bharmecha: Sir, my reason for speaking at the tag end of this Bill is only this. I know from experience of municipal administration which I have for 19 years, that a scheme like this will not work. So many people have stated that there was no need for a duplicate authority. It is not merely a duplicate authority. The Delhi Development Bill creates an over-riding authority over the Corporation. That is the point which has got to be borne in mind. For instance, the Delhi Development Authority will frame the master plan, they will make the zonal development plan. What is the position of the Corporation? The Corporation is subordinate to it. The Corporation can only be consulted and the Delhi Development Authority will foist its choice regardless of the Corporation's difficulties. It is not merely a question of creating two authorities with co-ordinate powers; it is a question of superimposing the Delhi Development Authority on the Corporation. The Corporation can only be consulted. Even when it is a question of declaring a particular development area, the Corporation is only to be consulted.

The Delhi Development Authority does not merely have a weightage in favour of nomination. It has weightage in favour of officers. I doubt how it will be possible for any officer to stand up against the Home Department and say that you are wrong. That can only be done by elected members of the Corporation who can stand up to the Government and fight, as we in the Bombay Municipal Corporation fought with the Bombay Government on several occasions and took them to the Court also. I doubt whether the personnel of this Delhi Development Authority will be capable of doing that. These are paid officers of the Government. How can they stand up to the Government? I submit that it is going to create a lot of friction.

A point to be noticed is also this. What are the subjects that would go to the Delhi Development Authority? The Joint Committee has also added water supply; there is also electricity, sewage disposal, provision of recreation grounds, prescribing the set-back lines and streets. There is bound to be conflict from that point of view between the Corporation and the Development Authority and also in the matter of administration, in the matter of execution, at every stage. I doubt when the correspondence between the two and the co-ordination between the two will finish and when the real work will be started. I repeat that from our experience of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, we have found that it is no use having two Authorities. You create conflict and you create so much of over-lapping and so much of friction. The work will not be done. Therefore, the amendment suggested by my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh that the Authority should be terminated within five years, is good. But I say you terminate it as soon as they formulated the plan and devise the zones and hand over everything to the Corporation and finish this Delhi Development Authority at the earliest possible moment.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I have one minute, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it go through. The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

The motion was adopted

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DIS-
TRIBUTION) BILL AND
ESTATE DUTY AND TAX ON RAIL-
WAY PASSENGER FARES
(DISTRIBUTION) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I move the two Bills together?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. Both are to be discussed together, I suppose.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They are related and may be discussed together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may move it and I will put it to the House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds of certain Union duties of excise among the States, be taken into consideration."

I also move:

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of the net proceeds of the estate duty and the tax of railway passenger fares among the States, be taken into consideration."

**Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khan-
desh):** May I know on a preliminary
issue with regard to the Union Duties
of Excise (Distribution) Bill, why is
it that the recommendation of the
President is not attached with the
Bill?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I re-
member having sent it to the
President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been
obtained. It could not be printed
with the Bill. But, subsequently it
has been added to the Bill.

"The President has, in pursu-
ance of clauses (1) and (3) of
article 117 and clause (i) of arti-
cle 274 of the Constitution of
India, recommended to Lok Sabha
the introduction and considera-
tion of the Bill."

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It was not
communicated.

Shri Rane (Buldana): It has been
circulated.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It has
not been circulated. At least, I have
not got it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am
sorry. Actually I do recollect hav-
ing sent the Bill to the President for

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

authorisation. I am very sorry if we have failed to circulate it.

The first Bill seeks to implement the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission. But, before I proceed to explain the contents of the Bill, the House would, perhaps, like to have a short account of the overall recommendations of the Commission.

The House will recall that on the 14th of last month, I placed on the Table a copy of the report of the Commission and a memorandum explaining the action proposed to be taken on the recommendations of the Commission. The Commission's recommendations fall into two categories. The first involves the sharing of revenues under income-tax, and Union duties of excise between the Centre and the States which is also one of the methods of sharing revenues. The subsequent distribution of the share of revenues assigned to the States among them is a matter with which the Union is not directly concerned. The second category involves the distribution amongst the States of the revenues under certain heads which for purposes of convenience and for securing uniformity of taxation, are levied and collected by the Centre, but the entire proceeds, except the negligible amount attributable to Union territories, are assigned to the States and distributed amongst them in accordance with the principles to be formulated by the law of Parliament. In this category, the Centre is not financially concerned and the distribution among the States is a matter entirely between the States.

I shall first deal with the category of recommendation in which the Centre is directly interested. The Commission have increased the share of income tax assigned to the States from 55 per cent that was obtaining hitherto, to 60 per cent. They have

also recommended grants in aid to eleven out of the 14 States of the Union involving an annual payment of the order of Rs. 40 crores against grants of the order of Rs. 16 crores that was made to them in the past. These recommendations have to be implemented by Presidential Order and this Order is being issued Separately.

The Commission have also recommended that the existing arrangement under which 40 per cent of the net proceeds of the excise duties on matches, tobacco and vegetable products are distributed amongst the States be replaced by an arrangement under which 25 per cent of the net proceeds of the duties on these three commodities as well as on sugar, tea, coffee, paper and vegetable non-essential oils be distributed amongst the States. Although the percentage share of the States has been reduced, the increase in the number of duties to be shared has resulted in the devolution of a larger sum of revenue to the States. At the existing level of taxation, I reckon that the additional sum transferred to the States by this method will be of the order of Rs 7 crores. The States' share is now distributed amongst them in the ratio of the population. The Finance Commission have subsequently adhered to the same basis. Under their recommendation, 90 per cent will be distributed on the basis of population with certain minor adjustments made out of the balance of 10 per cent. The Bill which I am proposing to the House for its acceptance seeks to implement the recommendations in this behalf.

The second category of recommendations deal with the distribution among the State of net proceeds of the estate duty on property other than agricultural land and the recently imposed tax on railway passenger fares. A Bill embodying the principles of distribution recommended by

the Commission and accepted by the Government is on the Order Paper today, which as I said, I have moved today, and I shall briefly explain the provisions of that Bill also.

As I have mentioned earlier, Government have accepted the recommendations of the Commission in regard to the transfer of these resources.

There is one aspect of their recommendation in respect of the debts due by the States to the Centre on which I think further consideration will be both necessary and desirable. This relates to consolidation of all existing loan liabilities of States Governments into two loans, one repayable at the expiry of 15 years, and the other repayable at the expiry of 30 years from the 1st April, 1957. It will be necessary to examine this proposal in greater detail. The proposal might have considerable reactions on the Centre's financial position during the next 15 to 30 years. It might seriously jeopardise the Centre's ability to finance the States in respect of capital needs during the immediate future and materially affect the course of the Second Plan, and perhaps the Third Plan as well.

There is also the special problem of settling the terms of repayment of the loans given to the States against their collections of small savings which have, as the House knows, a shorter maturity. I propose to go into the whole matter fully in the coming months, and I expect to be able to place before Parliament Government's final proposals in regard to this aspect of the recommendations of the Finance Commission during the Budget Session.

I know that there is a feeling in certain quarters that the recommendations of the Commission have not done adequate justice to one State or to the other. In dealing with a matter like this, we have, I venture to think, to look at the picture as

a whole, and not consider individual recommendations. I am sure that a perusal of the Commission's report would convince all reasonable people of the pains that the Commission have taken to make on an objective assessment of the needs of the States and the Centre, and in distributing the shares of the Central revenues and grant-in-aid among the States, to hold the scales even between the state

Once either the Central Government or Parliament starts modifying the basic recommendations of the Commission, there will be no end to this process, as there are, in effect, 15 parties involved, apart from Members of Parliament themselves, namely the Centre and 14 States. Also, the Commission have drawn up their scheme of assistance and devolution as an integrated scheme, and a modification in one direction might involve the recasting of the entire scheme.

The House will certainly realise that the person that is most affected by this transfer of resources from the Centre to the States of the order of about Rs. 52 crores on an average year, and Rs 39 crores during 1957-58, happens to be the unfortunate person who is the Finance Minister, but I felt very strongly that whatever may be the inconvenience, in a matter like this one has to accept the recommendations of the Finance Commission,—and this is the second time we are accepting the recommendations of Finance Commission in regard to distribution of revenues—as it is completely impossible, as I have said before, for us in this House or even a committee of this House to be able to apportion percentages or even amounts as between the various States and to hold the scales. It has to be done by an outside body with a quasi-judicial bent of mind. Therefore, for all these reasons Government have decided to accept the scheme. In

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)

dealing with the Bills with which the House is just now concerned, I would, therefore, earnestly request hon. Members to bear this fact in mind

I do realise when saying so that there is ample scope for difference of opinion both in regard to the excise duties to be shared and to the percentages to be allotted to the States, but any modification in this Bill, as I have said before, would upset the scheme of distribution and would also give, more or less, the death-knell to a convention which we are seeking to establish namely accepting the recommendations of the Finance Commission in a matter which is very delicate and which could not be otherwise arranged

I hope the House will accept these two Bills without modification

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motions moved.

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds of certain Union duties of excise among the States, be taken into consideration," and

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of the net proceeds of the estate duty and the tax on railway passenger fares among the States, be taken into consideration."

Both these motions are before the House. Because both are connected, I hope the House would like to have a discussion on both together, though the motions would be put separately subsequently

There are four hours. May I know what time we should allot to the general discussion?

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore)
Three and half hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that is the desire, then $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours we can have for general discussion.

I am getting some names, but it will be realised that there will be greater concern that hon. Members from different States should be represented. Therefore, the hon. Members who want to speak and the parties also should take into consideration that all Members from the various parties should not come from the same State.

Shri Bimal Ghose: One does not know who is speaking for other parties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But if there is some consultation, that will be much better because when I get names from various parties of the same States, I shall have to use my discretion, and then the parties may not feel satisfied. That would be the difficulty

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Our impression was these Bills were going to be taken up separately

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted was also together.

Shri Punnoose: We thought one by one they would be taken up

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Discussion would be together. The motions would be put separately, and the clauses would also be taken up separately. That is the usual course that we adopt in such circumstances. **Shri Mahanty**

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): After listening to the initial remarks of the hon. Finance Minister, I feel rather hesitant as to whether I should speak

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he should decide that first!

Shri Mahanty: . . . because the hon. Finance Minister has warned us that such people who would not accept the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission are not reasonable. It is my misfortune that,

according to the Finance Minister, I have to be in the list of unreasonable persons, but according to me, I maintain that the recommendations of the Finance Commission are, to say the least, most unreasonable.

Hitherto 40 per cent. of the Union excise duties on matches, tobacco and vegetable oil were being distributed among the various States. Now, five more commodities, viz., tea, coffee, sugar, pepper and vegetable oil products, have been included in the list, but the distributable percentage has been lowered from, 40 to 25 per cent. The shares of the States which will accrue from this devolution have not been quoted in absolute figures in this Bill. It has merely been quoted in percentages. If the absolute figures had been given, we would have been in a position to know if the individual States are going to benefit, and to what extent.

All the States had asked the Finance Commission for increasing the number of commodities; the excise duties on which could be made distributable, and in the second place, they had also asked for a bigger percentage, but the Finance Commission has only included five more items, which has been counterbalanced by reducing the percentage from 40 to 25.

All these demands of the State Government cannot be considered illegitimate, in view of the fact that in 1952-53 excise duty was levied only on 13 commodities which yielded a net cut-turn of Rs 83.04 crores, while in 1955-56 the number of commodities has risen to 29 and the yield has increased to 259.57 crores. Therefore, it is but fit and proper that the State Governments should demand a bigger share, particularly in view of the fact that all the State Governments today are committed to expanding programmes and increased expenditure on account of programmes which ensure social justice and the socialist pattern of society. Therefore, I venture to submit that the

16 hrs.

demand of the States for an increased percentage of the distributable amount of the Union excise duties was quite legitimate. It is unfortunate that the Finance Commission paid very scant attention to this demand of the States; the Government also have accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission uncritically by paying scant attention to that aspect of the question. The increase in the yield owing to the increased number of items on which excise duties are levied, will by and large be negated and be neutralised by the decrease in the percentage. Therefore, under-developed States and small States like Kerala, Assam or my State of Orissa, have got every reason to feel disappointed over the scheme of devolution which has been presented in this Bill.

Now, it has to be remembered that all the States had urged the increase of the percentage from 40 to 50. We would have liked to know from the Finance Minister why this has not been conceded. Instead of treating the subject in a cavalier fashion, he should have told us, and he should have convinced us as to why the Finance Commission did not consider that matter with the attention that it deserved and why Government had accepted their recommendations uncritically.

I now come to another aspect of the question, namely the share of the different States in the total distributable revenue. Since the first Commission, population has remained as the sole criterion for distribution of share among the States. The present scheme of devolution, also has not departed from that time-honoured principle, from that time-honoured criterion, namely population. It is really unfortunate that the House was not provided with any opportunity to have a debate on the Finance Commission's report. Before bringing forward this Bill, we should

[Shri Mahanty]

at least have been provided with an opportunity for a debate on the Finance Commission's recommendations. But now, as time is limited, we cannot go into all the aspects of the question. Be that as it may, to hold population as the sole criterion for distribution of the distributable amount of excise duties, is an antiquated idea.

With due respect, I may submit that population as the sole determinant for determining the percentage of devolution is an old antiquated idea and has been rejected in federations like the USA, Canada and Australia. Sir, there are States and States. There are big States and there are small States. There are agricultural States and there are industrial States. There are States with teeming and huge populations like Uttar Pradesh and there are States like Assam with very sparse population. Therefore, one unit of population in Assam cannot be equated with one unit of population in Bombay. The reason is very obvious. So, to hold population as the sole determinant in a matter of this kind, is, to say the least, is not only unscientific but impolitic too.

On account of these reasons, naturally, there is a great hiatus between the economic condition of the people in the agricultural States and in the industrial States. Therefore, we had expected that the Finance Commission should have taken this fact into consideration instead of taking population as the sole criterion. It is unfortunate that the Finance Commission has consistently refused to substitute the old antiquated concept of population by socialism and the demands of social justice.

It has to be borne in mind today that the various State Governments have been reduced to the status of bloated district boards. Every day, the Government of India, in this

House and in the other House, have been forging new pieces of legislation which are absolutely robbing the States of all semblance of autonomy that was conferred upon them or was supposed to have been conferred on them.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): The hon. Member is a party to all that.

Shri Mahanty: I am not complaining. This House has the right to do so. I do not question that right. I do not question the right of the Government of India to reduce the States to the position of bloated district boards. But, as Gandhiji had said, every right has its accompanying duties. My only humble submission to Government is that they must come forward to fulfil their part of the duty. It cannot be just an one-way traffic.

What do we find now? We find that the State Governments are restrained in various ways in raising their own finances. I can well anticipate the answer of the Finance Minister. He would come forward and say that the State Governments had failed to raise the amount which was expected of them during the First Five Year Plan period. But I maintain that, if the Union Government had not come in the way of the State Governments in raising their own financial resources, then probably there would have been no occasion for this submission today in this House.

I shall give one or two instances to show how the Union Government have come in the way of the State Governments raising their own finances. I can only speak in relation to my State. You know, Sir, that Orissa is a State with rich mineral deposits. It is open to the State Government to control the rates of royalty over its own mining leases, but the State Government cannot do that now, because the Government of India are there, and they have their own legis-

iation regulating the rate of royalty on these mining leases. The State Government have been complaining about this, and, in fact, they had complained before the Finance Commission that had they been given an opportunity to determine their own rates of royalty, then probably the yield from that item of revenue would have been much more than what they are getting now.

Then, take the question of prohibition. I concede the point that prohibition is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution, in the same way as the other Directive Principles, such as providing free primary education, providing every man with employment and so on and so forth. Government have not implemented any of these recommendations in the Directive principles of State policy. There is also the very salutary principle of the separation of the executive from the judiciary. That also has not been heeded to. Yet, because prohibition was there in the Directive Principles, a certain set of moralists took it into their heads that there must be prohibition only on paper, even though wine and liquor may flow like water in the streets, even in cities like Bombay. Be that as it may, when the States Government of Orissa wanted to relax prohibition, the Government of India, or rather not the Government of India but the Congress High Command came in their way, and a directive was issued from the Congress High Command, saying 'You should not relent prohibition, however stupidly it may have been functioning in your State'. The result is that we have been losing to the extent of millions of rupees on this account. It may be so with respect to other States also, but I can speak only for my State. I have not got the precise figure in regard to my State, and, therefore, I would not quote any figure, but it must be a few millions of rupees. These millions are not going into the

Government coffers, as it should have been, but it is going to the illicit distillers, to the boot-leggers and to the most undesirable kind of persons who are thriving on prohibition.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Encouragement to village industry.

Shri Mahanty: If the State Governments had their own unfettered right according to the Constitution to raise their own finances, not by direct taxation alone but also by indirect taxation and by other methods, then probably our grievances here would not have been of any avail. But in the absence of it, when the Union Government like an old stupid mother-in-law is trying to teach the daughter-in-law, is trying to poke its nose into the affairs of every State at every moment and is trying to teach it from morality to politics, it is only fit and proper that this Government should also undertake this responsibility of financing their needs fairly and squarely. There can be no escape from it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the mother-in-law is behaving like that, then the daughter-in-law should be alive to it and not strangers. (Interruptions).

Shri Mahanty: I quite concede that the Finance Commission was constituted by persons of a quasi-judicial frame of mind, as the hon. Finance Minister said. I quite concede that they were a body of experts. But unfortunately the body of experts always operate in a vacuum. Once a laundress asked the great mathematician, Dr. Newton, what was three times seven. Dr. Newton calculated the sum for five minutes by logarithmatics and then gave the answer as 21.

That is how our experts function. An expert is one who thinks with a one-track mind, one who operates and thinks in a vacuum. I quite concede that they were a body of experts. But they have not taken

[Shri Mahanty]

into consideration the changing times. They have not taken into consideration the needs and demands of the States.

The other day, the hon. Finance Minister in a speech said that our First and Second Five Year Plans had disappointed the entire middle class. The middle class today feels that it has all along been ignored; to them, this has been a promise belied.

Therefore, we had expected that the Finance Commission would have taken into consideration all these factors before deciding on this scheme of devolution. I was submitting a little while ago, that population could not be taken as a valid criterion for determining the percentage of share. But so far as the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill is concerned, the Finance Commission has taken population as the sole criterion. As I was submitting, that cannot be the sole criterion. There are other important considerations too. In that connection, I had stated that a unit of population in Orissa could not be equated with a unit of population in Bombay or Punjab.

I will give certain figures. Expenditure on social services in Orissa in 1955 including education and public health and the rest is 3·4 whereas in Bombay the figure is 7·1. In West Bengal, it is 7·3. While we do not grudge the good fortune of the population in Bombay or West Bengal, we certainly resent our misfortune of having a *per capita* expenditure on social services of 3·4. I ask the collective conscience of this House, the collective organised conscience of the Government that is committed to the socialist pattern of society: is it socialism? Twenty years hence, God willing, there will be socialism in this country when everybody will have equal status. But consider what hiatus will be there between the average man in Bombay with a *per capita* ex-

penditure on social services of 7·1 and a man in Orissa with a *per capita* expenditure on social services of 3·4. Therefore, the Finance Commission should have had a different concept concerning population.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mahanty: Another five minutes. There are two Bills. The principles of the two Bills are as different as cheese is from chalk. I am concluding my observations on this Bill. Then I will come to the other Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. But the overall limit placed is 3½ hours and all States would like to be represented. The hon. Member has already taken 20 minutes. I do not want to interrupt him. But he could very well realise what others would feel. The last speakers are always complaining that they have not as much time as the first speakers.

Shri Mahanty: I will co-operate with you and conclude in five minutes.

Therefore, I will sum up by only citing the points. I had, expected that some correctives would have been applied in favour of these under-developed States—which the Bill has not.

The criterion should have been not where the duties are raised but where they are needed. This would have been a correct approach to the scheme of distribution. I only submit that the Government should bear this in mind at least when the question of grants-in-aid comes, so that such States would get a greater amount on that account from the Government of India.

I have got another question to ask. The Finance Minister has said that 90 per cent of the distributable revenue will be distributed among the States on the basis of population and

the rest 10 per cent. will be reserved for adjustments. We would like to have a clear idea of what he means by adjustments. What is the scheme of adjustments and how is he going to have it?

Now, I come to the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Bill. This is most inequitous in its principles. The criterion laid down for fares distribution is the railway route mileage. But the fact has to be borne in mind that the extent of railway route mileage is merely adventitious; it is merely an accident of history that there are States like U.P. and West Bengal which have got greater route mileage than States like Orissa or Kerala.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (DARBHANGA): Accident of geography also.

Shri Mahanty: There are two unfortunate States in the Indian Union. One is Orissa and the other is Kerala which are not hindered by any geographical factors but where the route mileage is the least in India. In Orissa, it is 838 miles and in Kerala, it is 467. On that basis, you will find that Orissa has been given 1.78 per cent. and Kerala, 1.81 per cent., whereas U.P. has got 18.76 per cent. and Bombay 16.28 per cent. The fact has to be borne in mind that these two fortunate States are served by a network of railways while we are clamouring for new railways. The Government say to us, that there is no money, no finance, for new Railways in our States, but there is no paucity of funds, for electrification of railways in U.P. and Bombay. Consider the inequity of this approach. States which are clamouring for railways are told that there is no finance and available resources, but resources are available for electrifying the railways in U.P., West Bengal and Bombay. I do not grudge them, nor do I envy them, but this fact has to be borne in mind: if you take railway route mileage as the basis, how are States like ours going to fare?

I have not much time. So I will only mention the last point. The Finance Commission has stated in its Report that some States have incurred heavy loans. I would like to request the hon. Deputy Minister to condescend to listen to me instead of indulging in private gossips. I expect a reply from him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is expected to listen and reply . . . Sometimes some Ministers are equipped with such sense that they can talk and also listen! The Finance Commission in its report at page 37 have stated that they have not considered, the financial condition of such States which have incurred heavy loans from the Government of India. I invite your attention to para 95 of their report. They said that they would have ordinarily done so, meaning thereby making provision for payment of interest charges to the Union Government. The report says:

"But this was not necessary because we have not included in the income available to States the receipts from the new tax on railway fares which, we expect, will meet the interest charges."

I will conclude by saying that the Government of Orissa had incurred a loan of Rs. 7436.6 lakhs between 15-8-1947 and 31-3-1957. The Bombay Government had incurred a loan of only Rs. 5950.31 lakhs. Therefore, the interest charges devolving on Orissa are much higher than that of Bombay. The Finance Commission had recommended that they were making no specific provision for that because they considered that the additional revenue that would accrue to the States on account of this share would go to meet such charges. I would only expect from the hon. Minister of Finance in the course of his reply, if he condescends to do so, to say how then Bombay could be entitled to a bigger share than that of Orissa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Punnoose.

Shri Punnoose: Sir, I must express myself strongly against these two Bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I looked this side first; nobody stood up. When I have called him, I find hon. Members getting up. I have called him already.

Shri Punnoose: I must express myself strongly against these two Bills coming out of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. When the recommendations of the First Finance Commission were discussed in this House, so many complaints were voiced from all the sides of the House that the smaller States were left in the lurch, that the States with the greatest number of problems were not cared for, and so on. It was hoped that the Second Finance Commission would do justice. But the recommendations of the Second Commission did not by and large take into consideration the needs and requirements of the States, their peculiar financial position and their problems.

With regard to Union Excise Duties, they have increased it from three commodities to eight commodities. But a majority of the States wanted almost all the commodities to be brought under it. It was fair too on the part of the States. While increasing the number from 3 to 8, they have reduced the percentage of the divisible pool from 40 to 25. I do not know why!

It would appear that the whole concept of our finance is undergoing a change. The Original idea was that India had to function as a Federation but in recent times, the trend, as has been mentioned, has developed by which the various States have become glorified municipalities. The Finance Ministers of the Centre dole out something to the States and ask them

to function. I oppose this very approach. If we have to function effectively as a democracy, there should be more and more power and financial strength behind the various States. It is the State Governments that very often come directly in contact with the people and look after their needs. The tendency to centralise everything is growing every day and the Centre is giving reluctantly small shares to these various States.

The various States had after all certain financial background. The present Kerala State—formerly Travancore-Cochin—had a certain financial background. As early as 1936, land revenue formed part of the revenue in Travancore. They had this basic tax on land. They had certain other items just as the income-tax or customs and transport and other things. There is a growing avenue of taxation. Such avenues have been centralised and the static ones had been left to the States with the result that the financial position of Kerala State has been very weak and it could not undertake any developmental programme with success. Our State and many other backward States demand a larger share of the Central duties and other benefits for these reasons but the Second Finance Commission had also not taken these into consideration.

One glaring example is their recommendation with regard to the railway passenger fares. They have said that it should depend on the route mileage. How can it be a justifiable criterion? They themselves agree that ten States out of 14 have argued that population should be the, if not the only basis, at least one of principles which should govern the division of these fares. I do not say that population should be the sole criterion as has been said by my other friend; it cannot always be the only criterion. Nevertheless, it should be one of the major considerations because when

we visualise a socialist and welfare State, we have to think in terms of the people and their requirements. But they have completely left out population without assigning reasons. They say that the length of the railway lines in a particular State can be the basis. We have got some experience....

Shri Damani (Jalore): How is it that the Kerala Government's Budget is a surplus Budget?

Shri Warrier (Trichur): It is an honest Budget.

Shri Punnoose: I know the difficulty with regard to the surplus Budget. I am prepared to meet that point. But just now, I was talking about something else: how the railway fares had to be divided. That has nothing to do with Kerala Budget or the budget of any particular State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member had said that it is a poor State and so it was pointed out that it has a surplus budget.

Shri Punnoose: It may be so, but there are many difficulties. We are never poor, but the only thing is that we are faced with financial difficulties and a number of other problems. In that sense only I said that Kerala has got its own difficulties.

With regard to railway lines, when we sometimes argue before the Planning Commission that we want some industries we are told: "How can you have industries when you have no railway lines there?" When we say that we want railway lines, we are told that railway lines are given only to feed industries, "you have no industries and therefore no railway lines". Kerala with its 13 million and odd population has got only 467 miles of railway lines. This is an inequity which has been perpetuated, started by the British and continued after we got our freedom. Several times it has been demanded in this House that Kerala be given some more railway

lines, but every time that demand has been rejected.

And, in 1967 we are told that because we have got a smaller length of railway line we should get a very poor share of the railway fares. This is unjust, this is something which goes against the very interests of our people. In the long run, this type of policy by the Central Government and these recommendations if accepted and continued like this by the Central Government will go against the interests of the whole of India. When there is some parochial tendency, when some people talk about North Indian imperialism, people get angry about it. People are sometimes called mad, but people are likely to go mad if there is not sufficient sanity at the Centre to see that there is all round development of India, to see that smaller units are looked after, to see that weaker units are looked after and that there is fairness and justice.

I, therefore, appeal to the Finance Minister, who is likely not to forget the problem there in the South, to take these things into consideration and to give a better deal to the smaller, poorer and weaker parts of the country.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Commission has given due weight to the demands of all the State Governments that the divisible pool of various Union taxes should be increased on the one hand, and, on the other, the method of division of this divisible pool should be mainly on the basis of the population. I was rather disappointed to hear my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty say that population should not be the basis of division from this divisible base.

Shri Mahanty: I said that it should not be the only basis.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Your submission was that it should not be even the main basis.

Passenger Fares
(Distribution) Bill

Shri Mahanty: I said that it should not be the only important basis.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Coming as he does, from a backward State, I thought a division on the basis of population....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any forward State here? Whoever has spoken has stated as coming from a backward State.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: There are Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and so on.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I just intervene, Sir? I was once in a conference when they were speaking about under-developed countries and the representative of the most developed country that is, the United Kingdom, said that he came from an under-developed country. So it seems to me to be quite popular for everybody to say so.

Shri Punnoose: Was it the Finance Minister who said like that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Particularly, when finances are to be distributed

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I was saying under-developed or backward in the sense of being industrially under-developed and the per capita income being lesser than other States. It is well admitted that Orissa and Andhra are among the under-developed States. It would be an advantage to both the States if this divisible pool is to be divided on the basis of population. The demand of the Orissa Government also, as I see from the remarks found in the report of the Finance Commission, has been that this should be on the basis of population—90 per cent on the basis of population and 10 per cent only on certain other criteria.

Shri Mahanty: He is leaving out the other recommendation that weightage should be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will come to that also.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I think the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also form....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I was only suggesting that division on the basis of population has been a very healthy departure in this recommendation of the Second Finance Commission from that of the First Finance Commission. In fact, in one of the pages, while speaking about the division of income tax, the Finance Commission has stated that although they have recommended the division of income tax on the basis of 90 per cent. on the basis of population and 10 per cent. otherwise—or, is it 80 per cent. and 20 per cent, I am not quite sure—this is only a temporary arrangement and the ideal division should be completely cent per cent on the basis of population. Therefore, the submission made by Shri Mahanty on the extraneous consideration of area, backward class and all those things, have been given due consideration by the Finance Commission, and they have arrived at a very healthy conclusion that this divisible pool should be entirely on the basis of population.

I should have been very happy if all the excise duties and all the taxes divisible and accruable to the States have all been undertaken on the basis of population. From a perusal of these two Bills I find that in certain cases the division has not taken place merely on the basis of population. I refer, for instance, to the railway passenger fares distribution. This distribution has taken place on the basis of mileage of railways in each State, giving certain weightage as between the metre gauge and broad gauge, and also as between certain sectors where the traffic is very heavy.

As has been submitted by another hon. Member, the building of railway lines in the past has taken place in a very haphazard manner. The clamour has been that more new rail-

ways have to be constructed in several States. It has not been possible because of lack of resources and lack of foreign exchange with the Government. That being so, the division of this revenue accruable on the basis of imposition of additional surcharge on railway travel should be on the basis of the mileage is a principle which is very difficult to understand. This also ought to have been merely on the basis of population.

Now, I have to make one submission with regard to the distribution of Estate Duty. As regards agricultural property there is no Estate Duty. With regard to other immovable property, from that divisible pool the accrual of the division to the States should be on the basis of the location of this immovable property. As we have noticed in certain metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta and, probably, even Madras, large properties are located because of historical reasons, because of certain conveniences like ports, railway facilities, banking facilities, and so on. These cities have improved because of the location of big industries on account of these conveniences and facilities provided in these cities. The duty collected from this property is to go only to these three States, because it is purely on the basis of the location of the property.

With regard to movable property the division is to take place on the basis of population. Now, why should it not have been possible for the Finance Commission to consider that immovable property also should be put on the same basis, and the duty amount accrued from the collection of the estate duty be divided merely on the basis of population? That is a point which I was not able to understand.

With reference to duties on excise, it has been said already that without exception all the State Governments

demanded more than 40 per cent, as a divisible pool of this excise duty. Instead of acceding to their request, the Finance Commission has only increased the number of items from which the divisible pool is to be collected, and reduced the percentage of the divisible pool that is accruable to the State Governments.

Now, as has been pointed out by Shri Mahanty, the items on which excise duty is to be leviable were increased from a mere nine to nearly 29 items this year. And the duty collected is also of the order of Rs. 259 crores. Out of this Rs. 259 crores, the devolution to the States is only of about Rs. 7 crores. This is an injustice which I cannot comprehend. The Finance Commission, although it has given due consideration for all the demands of the State Governments, has been able to reconcile their mind to such a very meagre allotment from this excise duty. That is a matter which should carefully be considered by this House. I would very strongly urge that the percentage should be increased for the purpose of creating this divisible pool of excise duties.

The hon. Finance Minister, while moving these two Bills, has said that it is very difficult to disturb any of these recommendations of the Finance Commission, because they are all inter-related; that either we accept them in toto or we do not accept them at all. He said that if you try to disturb them then we shall be up against very great difficulties. I quite see the point. However, this deficiency in the matter of distribution of the excise duties might perhaps be made up with the increase of amounts in the grants-in-aid that are to be provided through another Bill about which a reference has been made by the Finance Minister. I hope he would very sympathetically consider it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Actually if the hon. Member thinks that we have to increase the percentage of distribution, then the Rs. 39.25 crores which is given to various States as grants-in-aid has to be cut down. As a matter of fact, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and even Madras would welcome it.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: We are not bound to cut it down. We can keep this distribution as it is and increase the grants-in-aid.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Where is the money then?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That is a different thing. I am only suggesting that the grants-in-aid should be increased.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the Finance Minister to find out the money. It is for the Members to suggest the solution.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: While speaking about these excise duties, I would like to make another submission. The collection of all these duties is done by the Central Government. The States are also to some extent beneficiaries of this collection. At no stage do we see that the States are associated even in the matter of collection. It is quite possible that excise duties are not collected so rigorously unless the States are also associated with it. I do not know how I could suggest it and in what manner it would be possible to associate the administration of the State Governments also in the matter of collection of these excise duties. But I think it would be in the interests of the State Governments to see that there is no laxity in the collection of these duties, because they are the beneficiaries. Therefore, increasing association of the State administration in the matter of collection of excises would be a very healthy thing to do. I hope some formula would be found to see that such association is obtained.

In conclusion, I might say that although there are a number of States which are backward—in the sense that industrially they are backward—the Finance Commission has done its job pretty well, and it has been able to get the appreciation of all the State Governments. After all, they had to determine certain fundamental principles applicable to the whole of India. It is quite possible that some State, in the course of this determination of principles, or the wishes of certain States, might have been ignored. Even so, on the whole, the recommendations of the Finance Commission in respect of this distribution of various sources of revenue have been very fair. I have no hesitation in submitting that the House would readily appreciate the provisions contained in these two Bills and extend its whole-hearted support to the two Bills.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I agree with my hon. friend Shri Mahanty that it would have been of advantage if we had a discussion on the report of the Finance Commission as a whole. These two Bills merely give effect to the recommendations of the Finance Commission in their entirety and I can see the justification of the observation made by the Finance Minister that if these recommendations were to be interfered with, it might open the floodgates of confusion and controversy, and it would be difficult to arrive at a basis of distribution. Nevertheless, certain observations may be made on the distributions recommended by the Finance Commission, with a view particularly to the fact that these observations have a bearing on a suggestion that I should like to make to the Finance Minister.

If you examine the recommendations of the Finance Commission, you will find that there is no serious principle involved in these recommendations. And even if there is a certain principle, it has been contradicted

in the various recommendations. For example, if you take the basis of population and the argument advanced in favour of population for distribution of income-tax, certain States had argued that it should be the basis of collection, particularly, Bombay and West Bengal. I am not speaking in favour of my particular State. I should like to tell my friend Shri Punnoose that if there is a State which has very difficult and varied problems, it is West Bengal—much more than even Kerala. But that is a problem apart.

I am saying that if you take the basis suggested by the Finance Commission, namely, population, for distribution of income-tax on the ground that even business profits accrue from sales made in various States all over the country and that therefore collection should not be the real basis, then, when you come to the distribution of estate duty, it is said that property, where it is located, should be the basis for immovable property. I might argue that property is bought by money made out of the business profits which accrue from sales all over the country. Therefore, if you take that into consideration, if population was a right basis for income-tax distribution, then on that ground, population should also have been the right basis for distribution in regard to estate duty. The question, when you examine this distribution, is this. The Finance Commission were not concerned really with the number of excise duties that were to be distributed or the percentage as such. They appear to me to have proceeded in this fashion that a certain total had to be distributed. They had come to the conclusion, let us say, that Rs. 100 crores will be the amount that would be necessary to be distributed to the different States. Then they proceeded to find out as to how much of that amount could be raised from income-tax, how much from excises, how

much from other divisible profits or grants-in-aid, and so on.

What is the justification of extending it from 3 to 8, when you take the excise duties. What is the justification of leaving out cloth which accounts for the largest amount of excise duty? The Finance Commission might have said that let one duty be distributed, namely, cotton cloth and only 40 per cent of that, because that would have yielded about Rs. 28 crores. What the Finance Commission have done is this. The distributable pool of excise duty on the basis of collections for 1957-58 would have been about Rs. 24 crores. On their revised allocation, it will be about Rs. 29 crores. The excess would be Rs. 5 crores. I do not think it will be Rs. 7 crores, as the Finance Minister suggested. They wanted it should be only of the order of Rs. 30 crores. They could have as well raised the 40 to about 50 and not widened the range of excise duties. That would have also given the same figure. So, there is no sanctity or valid reason for widening the the excise duties. By widening, the Finance Commission is not going to give a very large amount to be distributed to the States. They are only concerned with raising a certain total amount which they had thought would be necessary for distribution to the States.

Now, that brings us really to the crux of the problem as to the work of the Finance Commission, a difficulty which they themselves have experienced. My friend Mr. Mahanty and many other friends have referred to the difficulties of the States, particularly of the States which are under-developed. But that problem is being taken into account by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission is distributing funds or making commitments on behalf of the Central Government for loans and grants for raising the standards

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

of the backward States. The Finance Commission again comes into the picture partially with the same object in view, because if there is any State which is in a bad position, they examine it only from the revenue point of view. They try to find out how much money should be given.

Therefore, they made certain observations which are very relevant. They said that some anomalies inevitably arise. The two Commissions—the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission—overlap. The Commission says:

"It will be an advantage in future if the period covered by the recommendations of the Finance Commission coincides with that of the Five Year Plan. Further, it is desirable to eliminate the necessity of making two separate assessments of the needs of the States."

They go on further and observe that:

"The scope of the work of the Finance Commission in assessing the needs of the States has become restricted as a result of the setting up of the Planning Commission. For all these reasons, it is for consideration whether the time is not ripe for a review of the Constitutional provisions dealing with the financial relations between the Union and the States."

The fact of the matter is that once the needs of the States have been assessed by the Planning Commission, it becomes anomalous if another Commission comes along later on just to do the same work. Therefore, I should like to ask the Finance Minister as to whether the Government are considering the necessity or the desirability of promoting legislation for altering the Constitutional provisions relating to the establishment

and functioning of the Finance Commission.

There has been a very material change between the period in which the two Commissions worked, namely, the 1952 Commission and the 1957 Commission. When the 1952 Commission was appointed, the Planning Commission had not yet started functioning. Now that the Planning Commission has started functioning, the work of the Finance Commission has really in a very large measure become redundant. I believe a solution of this kind may be considered by the Government. There is first the Planning Commission which will certainly take into account the needs of the various States. But in addition to the Planning Commission, if you want to have anything, we might try to borrow the example of Australia, where only the claimant States apply for special assistance. The Planning Commission will have first seen that the standards are brought up to a certain common level as much as possible. But even thereafter, if there are certain States which feel that they are backward compared to other States, there may be provision for claiming special assistance for which a Commission should be set up.

Further, since we have not had a discussion on the Finance Commission, I might also put it for the Finance Minister's consideration that it is much desirable to have some organisation or body reviewing the necessities of the States all through this period of five years and not have a body only periodically at the end of five years. Both the Commissions have recommended the setting up of a nucleus body. Probably nothing has been done so far in that regard and the body that was set up has probably been absorbed in the Finance Ministry. The point whether it will be desirable to set up a separate body to do the work of the Finance Commission and to collect the materials

that they require or whether the Finance Commission should be continued should be considered by the Government.

Finally, I would like to know what the Finance Minister thinks about the effects of the recommendations of the Finance Commission that Rs. 40 crores more will have to be distributed this year. This is going to wipe out the surplus which the Finance Minister had anticipated.

I should like also to know whether he feels that he did the right thing in promoting the legislation for the Railway Passenger Fares without awaiting the report of the Finance Commission, because the Finance Commission was taking into consideration the needs of the States and they have recommended a larger allocation. These amounts will have to be given to the States and in addition, the Finance Minister has given them another avenue of obtaining funds and that is through the Railway Passenger Fares Act. To that extent, it would reduce the resources of the Central Government, because the railways could have augmented their revenues by raising fares but that source is now allocated to the States. So, I think it would have been desirable to have awaited the recommendations of the Finance Commission before the Finance Minister had promoted that Bill. I would like to know as to whether he feels that it would be necessary to reconsider the amounts that he had promised he would make available to the States after the Finance Commission has made its recommendations. Now that the Finance Commission is making more funds

available, I would like to know whether he feels that the commitments that he had made to the States need any revision, because the Finance Commission had stated that it had taken all these facts into consideration. How it will affect the Union revenues is a matter which should also be considered. Everybody is interested in the States, but what are you going to do about the Union revenues? We find that for the finances of the Plan, our resources are becoming less and more and more amounts are being asked for by the States, who do not raise sufficient resources with a view to implement their own Plan and undertake larger expenditures on non-development work. What is the remedy for that? How is the Finance Minister's mind working on that? Has he any solution that he can put forward to cope with this situation?

से ५ अचल सिंह (प्रागरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का दृद्य से स्वागत करता हूँ। स्टेट्स को अब तक बहुत कम सहायता मिलती रही है। कुछ औजां का ४० परसेन्ट मिला करता था। अब फाइनेंस कमिशन ने तय किया है कि कुछ और औजां पर मी २५ परसेन्ट जोड़ दिया जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो माननीय सदस्य और वक्त लेना चाहेंगे।

से ८ अचल सिंह : जी हा।

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 13th December, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[Thursday, 12th December, 1957]

SUBJECT	COLUMNS	SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	4861-97	1062 Foreign exchange allotment of Andhra Pradesh	4897-98
<i>S.Q. No.</i>		1064 Board of Scientific Terminology	4898
1053 U.S. International Co-operation Administration	4861-64	1065 Use of Hindi	4898-99
1055 Lawyers' fees	4864-66	1068 Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4899
1056 Cultural affairs and physical education	4866-67	<i>U.S.Q. No.</i>	
1057 Auxiliary workshop and hostel at Bhilai	4867-68	1545 Central Excise Department	4899-4901
1058 Extension lectures in Delhi University	4868-70	1546 Welfare of Backward Classes	4901-03
1059 Hindi Teleprinters	4870-71	1547 P.T.O. concessions	4903-04
1060 Oamania University	4871-72	1548 Conference of Inspector-Generals of Jails	4904
1061 Inter-University Youth Festival	4872-74	1549 Foreigners in Central Secretariat	4904-05
1063 Pay scales in Manipur	4874-75	1550 Annual Report of the Ministry	4905
1066 Ex-Hyderabad State's money in a London Bank	4875-76	1551 Colonisation in Andamans	4905-06
1067 Pipe line for the transport of crude oil in Assam	4876	1552 Standard Weights and Measures Bureau	4906-07
1069 All India Gazetteer	4877	1553 Advisory Board for Central Harijan Welfare	4907
1070 Indian Steel Engineers	4877-80	1554 Educational grants to Jammu and Kashmir	4907-08
1071 Interest on standing sterling balances	4881-82	1555 Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir	4908
1072 All India Council of Secondary Education	4882-84	1556 Financial assistance to Jammu and Kashmir	4908-09
1073 Theft at Central Ordnance Depot, Agra	4884-85	1557 Multipurpose projects in Chotanagpur	4909
1074 Report of the Community Development and National Extension Service Team	4885-87	1558 Promotion in Ordnance Factories	4909
1075 Punjab University Teachers	4888-89	1559 Overtime work	
1076 Basic and Primary Education	4889-90	Ordnance acto	4910
1077 History of Freedom Movement	4890-92	1560 Civilian jobs in Ordnance Factories	4910
1078 Geological Survey of Garhwal	4892-94	1561 Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh	4910-11
1079 Dugda and Patherdip Coal Washeries	4894-95	1562 Education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4911
1080 Kutab Minar	4895-97	1563 Sanchi monuments	4911-12
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	4897-4935	1564 Expansion programme of coal production	4912-14
<i>S.Q. No.</i>		1565 Iron Ore deposits	4914
1054 "Who is Who" in Indian literature	4897	1566 Researches in Secondary Education	4914

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—

contd.

U.S.Q. No.	SUBJECT	COLUMNS	U.S.Q. No.	SUBJECT	COLUMNS
1567	Merit scholarships	4915	1600	Central Excise Department	4933-34
1568	Servicemen's colony at Afzalgarh	4915-17	1601	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Workers Union.	4934
1569	Inter-Company Investments	4917	1602	House rent allowance in Manipur.	4934-35
1570	Appointment of Managing Agents.	4917-18	1604	Sabotage in Jammu and Kashmir	4935
1571	Opium smuggling	4918-19	1605	Naga hostiles in Manipur	4935
1572	Housing of Scheduled Castes.	4919	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		4936
1573	Civil and Criminal cases	4919	The following papers were laid on the Table :		
1574	Dismissal on charges of misappropriation	4919-20	(1) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 1743, dated the 13th August, 1955, making certain amendments to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1955.		
1575	Tamil schools in Andaman	4920	(2) A copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3615, dated the 16th November, 1957, making certain amendments to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957.		
1576	U.N. Technical Assistance Programme	4920-21	(3) A copy of the pamphlet "Parliamentary Committees—A Summary of work", pertaining to the second session of Second Lok Sabha.		
1577	Mineral prospecting	4921			
1578	Basic Training Institute at Imphal	4921			
1579	Single Teacher Institutions in Manipur	4922			
1580	Smuggled currency notes.	4922-23			
1581	Government Security Press	4923			
1582	Government Security Press, Nasik	4923			
1583	Police at Goa and Daman borders.	4923-24			
1584	Scheduled Castes	4924			
1585	General Provident Fund	4924-25			
1586	Life Insurance policies	4925-26			
1587	Hindi Steno-typists	4926			
1588	Private Educational Institutions of Delhi	4926-27			
1589	Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi	4927-28			
1590	Field firing ranges in Punjab	4928			
1591	Lime stone deposits	4928			
1592	Man-power Directorate	4929			
1593	Superannuated employees in Himachal Pradesh	4929-30			
1594	Institute of Indology	4930-31			
1595	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee	4931			
1596	Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Students	4931-32			
1597	Aid to Rajasthan	4932-33			
1598	Multipurpose Schools in Rajasthan	4933			
1599	Bhopal finds	4933			

SUBJECT	COLUMNS	SUBJECT	COLUMNS
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . .	4937-39	BILL PASSED	4949-5057
Shri Jagdish Arora called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the situation resulting from stay-in strike of Workers of Muir Mills, Kanpur.		Further discussion on the motion for consideration of The Delhi Development Bill, 1957, as reported by the Joint Committee, continued. After the clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed as amended.	
The Deputy Minister of Labour made a statement in regard thereto.		BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION . . .	5058-90
ELECTION TO COMMITTEE	4939-40	The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) moved that The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1957, and the Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.	
BILL INTRODUCED:		AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1957.	
The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1957.		Further consideration of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill, 1957, and The Estate Duty and Tax on Railway Passenger Fares (Distribution) Bill, 1957, and Private Members' Resolutions.	