

Second Series, Vol. XXVIII—No. 34

Saturday, March 28, 1953
Chaitra 7, 1953 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 31—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (NETLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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N.B.—The Sign. + marked above the 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 DEBATES

8161

LOK SABHA

Saturday, March 28, 1959/Chaitra 7, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Delhi's Water Supply

+
*1513. ■ Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 41 on the 18th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the Report of the Technical Committee on stabilisation and augmentation of Drinking Water Supply in Delhi;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to implement the recommendations;

(c) the expenditure estimated to be incurred on the implementation of these recommendations; and

(d) the shares of the Corporation and Centre therein?

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

(b) These recommendations have been brought to the notice of the

433 (A) LSD—1

8162

Municipal Corporation of Delhi for necessary action. They have been asked to furnish specific proposals to the Government of India for such assistance as may be required by them from Government.

(c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 43].

(d) The Committee have recommended that the entire cost of schemes relating to stabilisation of water supply to Delhi and water supply to Shahdara should be borne by the Corporation and the expenditure on augmentation schemes should be shared by the beneficiaries viz. Government of Punjab, U.P. and the Corporation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I find many schemes in the statement. May I know how many of them have been approved and whether work on any of them has been started?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, the recommendations of this committee containing these schemes referred to by my hon. friend have been forwarded to the Municipal Corporation for their consideration. And, they have been asked to furnish specific proposals to the Government of India for such assistance as may be required by them from Government. That is the present position

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Pending the implementation of these schemes, may I know whether there will be any difficulty in the coming summer season?

Shri Karmarkar: They are putting up a weir and I have no reason to anticipate any difficulty in the coming summer season.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any time limit has been fixed by the Government of India for receiving the specific schemes from the Municipal Corporation?

Shri Karmarkar: There is no time limit. The Corporation is an autonomous body and it can take as longer as little time as it likes. As soon as the recommendations come to us, and if they ask for assistance, we are prepared to assist. I hope they will take speedy action in view of the necessity of augmenting Delhi's water supply.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if this committee considered the question of sinking tube-wells in the Alipore block area which is nearer to Delhi than Sonepat?

Shri Karmarkar. A copy of the committee's report is placed in the Library and my hon friend can study it at leisure, he will have all the details.

जी नवल प्रभाकर क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि आगामी गरमी में इद्द और जून के महीने में जो पानी की कमी हो जाती है उस का क्या इनाज किया जा रहा है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय उन्होंने कहा है कि काई कमी नहीं हो सकती ।

He has just said that there won't be any difficulty.

Shri Karmarkar: The new weir barrage in the river is coming in. They are trying to finish it as early as possible in view of the importance of the thing. I think there will be no dearth of water supply in the coming summer.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the 5 schemes that have been given in the list here, have Government suggested to the Municipal Corporation as to which of them are on the list of priorities and which should be taken up first?

Shri Karmarkar: This was an expert committee. They have divided their recommendations into stabilisation schemes and augmentation schemes. But in view of the fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation like other corporations is an autonomous body sufficiently able to take care of itself and the interests of the city, whenever they ask for assistance on a study of the recommendations, we shall consider that in the Government of India

Flood Control in Orissa

*1517 **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for further reduction in the flood control allocation of Rs 300 crores made to Orissa during the Second Plan, and

(b) if so, to what extent this reduction will affect the flood control schemes already approved for Orissa for the Second Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) On the basis of a Plan provision of Rs 60 crores for flood control measures all over the country in the Second Five Year Plan period the allocation for Orissa, approved at the sixth meeting of the Central Flood Control Board held on the 22nd August, 1957, was Rs 3 crores. As a result of the re-appraisal of resources for the Second Five Year Plan, the provision for flood control had to be reduced. Central loan assistance to the Government of Orissa for flood control works during the Second Plan period is likely to be of the order of Rs 170 lakhs.

(b) In the case of Orissa, the total cost of flood control schemes approved so far, for execution in the Second Plan period, is estimated at Rs 96 lakhs only. These schemes are not, therefore, affected by the reduction in the allocation for Orissa.

Shri Panigrahi: It is stated that the total cost of the flood control schemes approved so far in Orissa will cost Rs 96 lakhs. May I know whether

the State Government submitted schemes at the beginning of the Second Plan period or at a later date when the allocations were reduced? If so, may I know when the schemes were submitted?

Shri Hathi: The schemes have been coming in from time to time. It is not that all the schemes were submitted at once. They are prepared and come from time to time. The present position is that the schemes that have come and been approved cost Rs. 96 lakhs.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government is aware that during the last 3 years of the Second Plan period the State Government has spent almost Rs. 180 lakhs on its own flood control schemes? If so, how is it that the schemes cost only Rs 96 lakhs?

Shri Hathi: It may be The State Governments are authorised to take up schemes costing below Rs. 10 lakhs—which they are not to send here for approval. I am only mentioning those schemes which were brought to our notice and which have been approved by us.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the amount of money which has so far been advanced to the State Government of Orissa for carrying out the flood control schemes during the last three years?

Shri Hathi: The total amount may be about Rs. 100 lakhs or so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are having a discussion today and this could be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member who tabled the question does not think so

Detention of Godavari Valley Express
+

*1519. **Shri Jadhav:**

Shri Mahagaonkar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 27th January, 1959, Godavari Valley

Express was detained at Manmad beyond scheduled time of departure even though it had left the platform to make it convenient for the Deputy Minister of Bombay State to Board the train;

(b) whether such detention is allowed under the rules; and

(c) if not, what action is being taken against the persons responsible for the detention?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) On 27th January, 1959, No 552 Up Godavari Valley Express after starting from Manmad right time was stopped by someone by pulling the alarm chain apparatus to enable the Deputy Minister, Bombay Government, to entrain

(b) There are standing instructions that trains should be started on time and the Station/Train staff should not entertain any request from anybody for the detention of trains even for VIPs etc, unless specific instructions have been received by them in this context before-hand

(c) An officers' enquiry has been ordered into the matter and on receipt of the report suitable action will be taken against the staff, if any, found responsible for the detention to the train

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Deputy Minister in question entrained there or not

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, he did entrain there

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Has the result of the enquiry been received? May I know whether it was from the side of the Deputy Minister that the train was stopped and whether he was present at the railway station? Has an enquiry been made whether the Deputy Minister just got the train stopped by certain persons?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: An officers' enquiry is proceeding already

Shri Hem Barua: May I know why this departure was made in the case of a Deputy Minister? May I also know whether the Government propose an enquiry and whether the enquiry is going to be only into the conduct of the staff and not into the conduct of the Deputy Minister?

Mr Speaker: This Government has no jurisdiction over the Deputy Minister. Was he our Deputy Minister or the Deputy Minister there?

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir

Mr. Speaker: Then, No, Sir

Shri Hem Barua: It can be brought to the notice of the Chief Minister there through our Prime Minister

Mr. Speaker: All that can be done. But the hon Member suggested disciplinary action against the Deputy Minister

Shri Hem Barua: I asked whether there was going to be an enquiry into the conduct of the Deputy Minister for behaving like this

Mr Speaker That would be infructuous

Shri Nagi Reddy. May I know whether the pulling of the chain was carried out by one of the members of the staff of the Deputy Minister's entourage or by one of the passengers?

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing is under enquiry. Hon Members are also likely to become Deputy Ministers

Shri Hem Barua: We won't behave like that, Sir

Sardar Hukam Singh: They would become Ministers directly and not Deputy Ministers

* Armenian Ghat Out-Agency

*1528. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether orders have been given to relax the age limit and educational

qualifications in testing past employees of Armenian Ghat Out-Agency for absorption in the out-agency after it has been departmentalised,

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these employees are displaced persons from East Pakistan; and

(c) whether these relaxation orders were given in the case of the absorption of Kalighat-Fulta Railway, B.P. Railway (Mogra) and the Barasat-Basirhat Light Railway employees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) This information is not yet available

(c) Yes

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know when these orders were given and whether they have been carried out?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Orders were issued as recently as February this year and the orders are being implemented at present

* Motor Transport

*1521. **Shri Siddanjanappa:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the Road Transport Re-organisation Committee of the Union Government has suggested a model administration to enable motor transport to expand at a pace commensurate with the country's needs, and

(b) if so, what is the Government's reaction to the above suggestion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The report of the Committee has not yet been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was stated last month that the report of the Committee was expected early in March. May I know whether they have communicated any reasons for the delay.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are expecting the report any day. I am told that it has been signed by a majority of the members and we expect it soon now.

बीज पक्ष विभाग : श्रीमान्, आप उस कमेटी ने कोई कठिनाइयां बताई हैं कि जिन के कारण ट्रांस्पोर्ट बदली—समय पर—नहीं दी गई ?

बायक्स महोदय : कल या परस्ती आयेगी । That is what the hon. Minister said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the committee which deals with the reorganisation of transport would also consider the service conditions of the transport employees both in the public and the private sectors?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The terms of reference are with me I do not think they specifically refer to transport workers. Incidentally that question may also have been taken up but I do not know about the contents of the report.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether there is any suggestion towards the institution of a national board of transport to assess and co-ordinate the transport needs of our country? If so what are the details of that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not possible for me to anticipate any of the recommendations or the observations of the committee.

Shri Raj Raj Singh: Was it one of the terms of reference?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Need I read out the terms? They are fairly long. They relate to the entire reorganisation of the administrative set up of the transport administration in the various States and the Centre.

बीज पू. सारिक : ट्रांस्पोर्ट कम्युनि-
केशन का एक हिस्सा है और कम्युनिकेशन एक सेन्ट्रल सरबजेट है । ये जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हृष्टमत के खेत्रवाच कोई स्कीम है कि ट्रांस्पोर्ट को नेशनलाईज किया जाय और उस को एक सेन्ट्रल सरबजेट बनाया जाय ।

(श्री अ—लम—तारीन : ट्रांस्पोर्ट कम्युनि-
केशन कमेटी का एक हमें है लो
कमेटी कमेटी एक सेन्ट्रल सरबजेट
है—मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या
मैं कमेटी के द्वारा नेशनलाईज का जाइ—)

बी राज बहादुर ट्रांस्पोर्ट और कम्युनि-
केशन दो मुख्यालिक काम और मुख्यालिक
महकमे हैं । जहा तक नेशनलाईजेशन का
सबाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद इस
बारे में भी कमेटी अपनी राय जाहिर करे,
लेकिन टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में तो वह नहीं
आता है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jagannatha Rao.

श्री अ० म० सारिक जाना, मैं तो यह
जानना चाहता था कि क्या सरकार ट्रांस्पोर्ट
को सेन्ट्रल सरबजेट बनाना चाहती है या
नहीं । इस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

[श्री अ—लम—तारीन—जलाप—
मैं तो ये जाना चाहता था कि
सेक० ट्रांस्पोर्ट को सेन्ट्रल सरबजेट
बनाना चाहती है या नहीं—अस का जवाब
नहीं दिया गया है—]

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Members ought not to do like this. I have called another hon. Member. Let him wait for his turn.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: May I know whether it will consider co-ordination between rail and road transport also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That, I think, is one of the sub-items so far as the terms of reference are concerned.

श्री अ० म० सारिक मैं यह जानना
चाहता था कि क्या ट्रांस्पोर्ट को—जो कि कम्युनि-
केशन का एक हिस्सा है और कम्युनिकेशन
एक सेन्ट्रल सरबजेट है—सेन्ट्रल सरबजेट बनाने
की कोई स्कीम पेशे नजर है या नहीं ।

[شروع اے - ایم - طلاق - میں یہ
جاننا چاہتا تھا کہ کہا ترانسپورٹ
کو۔۔۔ جو کہ کیونکی ہنر کا ایک حصہ
ہے اور کیونکی ہنر ایک سیالیں
سمپھکت ہے ۔۔۔ سیالیں سیمھکت
ہنر کی کوئی سکھ بیس نظر ہے
[- پندرہ ۵

• श्री राज ब्राह्मदुर में यह निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकता कि रिपोर्ट में ऐसी सिफारिश का गई है, नकिन में उम्मीद करता हूँ कि शायद उन्होंने इस सवाल पर भी गौर किया हो ।

Reshuffling of Food Zones

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*1525. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Warior:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether Government propose to reshuffle the various zones in view of the present food situation; and

(b) if so, in what respect?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir, there is no such proposal at present

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has just said that there is no proposal to reshuffle at present. May I know whether there was any proposal to reshuffle the zones and if so, in what respect?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already stated in the answer that there is no such proposal.

Mr. Speaker: If there has been a proposal it has been dropped.

श्री भवत दश्मान : श्रीमान्, क्या यह सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने के द्वाय सरकार से बार बार धनुरोध किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश

और पंजाब का एक जोन बनाया जाय और इस समय जो व्यवस्था है, वह बहुत असन्तानजनक है और उस से उत्तर प्रदेश को हानि पहुँच रही है ?

लाल तदा हृषि नंदी (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) उन्होंने तो जरूर कहा है, लेकिन पंजाब का उस से इतिहास नहीं है और हमारा भी इतिहास नहीं है ।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Punjab Government has submitted any suggestion?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन मजेगांज तो आते ही रहते हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that there is regular smuggling of foodgrains in the night from Punjab and Delhi to U.P. and vice versa and if so what useful purpose is being served by this artificial zone and what steps are being taken to check this smuggling?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): So far as smuggling is concerned the hon. Member would be aware that recently a five mile belt along the U.P. border was created where movements were restricted except under a licence. Now, the question of zone has been there. It is a policy question and we have found it to be useful for controlling food supply and food prices

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the Andhra State has sent up a proposal to form Andhra into a separate zone to facilitate procurement by the State Government and to control the prices better?

Shri A. P. Jain: All kinds of proposals are received by the Government. But I am here to state what the final decisions are. The final decision is that the Central zone remains what it is.

सेठ गोविंद दास अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के प्रस्ताव से वह सहमत नहीं है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के सिवा

मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार और कोई अन्य सरकारों ने भी इन जोन्ज के बदलने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ लिखा है।

प्रध्याय बहोदय। यही सवाल तो उन्होंने आनंदवर किया है।

सेठ गोविन्द वाल उन्होंने केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की बाबत कहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दूसरी सरकारों ने भी कहा है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member ought to have heard the answer properly. In answer to a question by Shri Rami Reddy regarding Andhra Pradesh, he has just now said that a number of representations are no doubt received but the policy of the Central Government remain as such I do not know if Madhya Pradesh is not part of India

Shri Kasliwal: Recently there was a proposal that the wheat zone of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh should be separate from that of Bombay. May I know whether that proposal has been given up?

Mr Speaker: Need not be answered. There is the same answer. He says that he has received representations but he is not going to alter the decision.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In view of the fact that the crop season is coming, what steps have the Government taken so that the Punjab peasant may get a proper price for his wheat in comparison to the prices of wheat in U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan?

Mr. Speaker: We are going from food zones to food prices.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that the southern zone has not taken away all the surplus of Andhra Pradesh, is there any proposal, taking into account the surplus and deficit together, to bring some other state deficit in rice into the southern zone?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no such proposal. The Centre is buying the

surplus over and above the requirements of the southern zone and we shall transport it to other States.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to see that rice is not taken out of a particular zone when a member State of that zone is in need of it?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, Sir. Firstly the requirements of the zone should be fulfilled and only the surplus over and above the requirements of the zone should be taken out.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that putting Madhya Pradesh and Bombay in one zone has caused a great hardship to the people of Madhya Pradesh?

Mr. Speaker: Next question. The hon Member may consider it. The Food debate is not yet over.

House Rent and City Compensatory Allowance to P. & T. Employees

*1526. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that house rent and city compensatory allowance at rates admissible in the city of Calcutta had been sanctioned for the Central Government staff stationed within the limits of North Barrackpore Municipality from 1st May, 1958, under the orders of Ministry of Finance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said allowance was suddenly stopped by P & T Department to their staff stationed at Barrackpore Cantonment, Garulia and Barrackpore Municipality, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes.

(e) It was held that the orders of the 1st May, 1958 do not convey sanction of allowances to the staff stationed at Barrackpore Canton, Garulia and Barrackpore Municipalities as these places are outside the Municipal limits of North Barrackpore.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that the areas which are contiguous to municipal areas are already covered by these orders and if so why these workers have been excluded from the purview of these orders?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already indicated that the three areas which I have just mentioned are outside the limits of the North Barrackpore Municipality. As such they do not come within the purview of the orders.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government will take up this matter with the financial authorities and see that these areas are also covered and they are also paid these allowances?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Initially the demand related to a locality known as Isapur in North Barrackpore Municipality and it was in respect of that that this particular order was passed. The other areas were outside the scope of that demand too at that time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this question is going to be referred to the Pay Commission for giving a decision as to whether this should be covered?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say that. I do not think it can be. I do not think such small individual localities come within the purview of the Pay Commission's terms of reference.

Shri T. R. Vittal Rao: In some cities even though certain areas do not come within the municipal limits if they are contiguous they are granted this city compensatory allowance. I would like to know why this exception was made in this case?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Ministry of Finance have got certain fixed rules and principles which govern such cases. They go by municipalities or other administrative divisions. It is not possible for us to over-step the limits of one division to another for such purposes.

Calcutta-Agartala Freight Service

*1522. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of frequencies of freighter service between Calcutta and Agartala has been decreased with the result that the people of Tripura are suffering for want of supply of commodities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Scheduled freighter services between Calcutta and Agartala are operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation according to demand. During the first half of March, 1959 the number of flights operated fell short of the demand as there was a temporary shortage of aircraft which has since been made good.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether it is a fact that the existing rates charged by the freighter services from Calcutta to Agartala and back are high and so there is a drop of booking in freighters; and, if so, what steps Government propose to take?

Shri Mohiuddin: This question relates to the number of flights actually operated and not freight charges.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the number of flights has gone down owing to high rates.

Shri Mohiuddin: There was a greater demand than what the IAC could operate. Therefore, it is obvious that it was not due to high rates charged for freight.

Shri Bhagwati Thakur: If IAC is suffering losses in its freighter dakota operations in Tripura, Manipur and Assam, may I know why private operators, who are willing to operate at cheaper rates without asking any subsidy or aid from the Government, should not be allowed to operate in those sectors as associates of IAC?

Shri Mehmood: That is a broader question. The dakota operations of the IAC do operate under a loss in certain places. An expert committee was appointed to go into the cost structure and a copy of its report has been placed on the Table of the House.

Silt Deposits in Kandla Port

*1539. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present position of the silt deposits in the Port of Kandla;
- (b) what steps are being taken to remove the silt;
- (c) the approximate expenditure that will have to be incurred for the same; and
- (d) where the silt will be deposited after removal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The sand and silt in the bar at the entrance to the Kandla Creek keeps on redistributing itself from time to time with the result that the navigation channel over the bar sometimes requires shifting and the available minimum depth also keeps changing by a few feet.

(b) Dredging is being done in the channel at the bar with a dredger taken on loan from Vizagapatam Port, so as to maintain the requisite minimum depth.

(c) The approximate expenditure on the above mentioned dredging will be Rs. 10 lakhs during the year ending 31st March, 1980.

(d) The dredger material is being deposited at a site, well away from the navigation channels, chosen on the recommendation of the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government propose to appoint a sub-committee to look into the question of removing silt deposits in Kandla Port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The channel that leads into Kandla Port is constantly being looked after by the Port Administration and hydro-graphic surveys are being conducted from time to time. I do not think a committee would serve any purpose in such cases which are purely of a technical nature.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In view of the silting of this channel very often, may I know whether Government propose to take some permanent steps so that this channel is kept clear of silt?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Dredging is one of the permanent steps. Apart from that we can also think of having some water training works and that matter is under consideration of the Port Administration. On the advice of the Central Water and Power Commission something that may be done.

Shri Kasiwal: May I know ships of what draught are now able to go into this channel at Kandla Port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Up to 26 ft.

Shri Khinji: May I know to what extent the draught position of Kandla Port has improved as a result of dredging done by a dredger brought there from Vizagapatam?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The lowest limit touched was 8 ft. and after dredging it has been improved to 10 ft. We hope that by end of April we shall be able to improve the main navigation channel up to a depth of 10 ft. at low tide.

Shri Geray: May I know whether people who had come to Kandla Port:

in the hope that the harbour will be developed properly are now leaving that port because the development has not taken place?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as my information goes those who are leaving the port are such people who came there for constructional activity. Because the constructional activity is now coming to a close with the completion of works and various engineering works some people have migrated. But that statement may not be generally true in respect of the entire population. Of course, the population is still there and they will continue to be there. Apart from that we are trying to explore the possibilities of alternative avenues of employment through industrial development. For that purpose, the hon Member might know, we are having the proposal for the establishment of an industrial estate there and we are also trying to establish a free-trade zone there.

Shri Khimji: The hon Minister has assured the House that Government are taking active steps to secure a dredger on a permanent basis for Kandla. May I know what progress has since been made?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We hope that by the next dredging season we may be able to get one.

Shri Khimji: Is it a fact that Government are taking very complacently the question of securing a dredger?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Not at all. As a matter of fact, whatever we can do in this behalf we are doing. Of course, foreign exchange is required. We have already got one from Visakhapatnam on loan. This is being worked, and we propose to have a permanent one for this port also.

Shri Khimji: May I know what was the interval between the announcement of the assurance given by the Minister here and the actual advertisement appearing in the Press for securing a dredger?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly give the time limit, but the dredger started working in January and we have already achieved certain positive results. I think the interval referred to by the hon Member should not have involved any avoidable delay in this matter.

Shri Goray: Is it not a fact that an enquiry committee was appointed to go into the affairs of Kandla Port; if so, may I know what is their report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No enquiry committee as such was appointed, but the Secretary, Ministry of Transport was asked to go and look into things for himself. He went and came back, if I may say without fear of contradiction, satisfied with the operation or working of the port because against the installed capacity of the port which is 12 million tons it had already handled in 1957-58 82 lakh tons and in 1958-59 it is expected to handle about 1 million tons, which is a very fair performance. Apart from that, even from the point of view of revenue it has shown results which are much better than those planned or programmed.

Shri Khimji: May I know whether a deputation from the Kutch District Congress Committee waited on the Minister of Transport and Communications and submitted a long memorandum? Also, is it a fact that bulk of the recommendations made by that deputation has been carried out by the Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a fact that a deputation did wait on the Minister, and it was in pursuance of the request of that deputation that the Secretary, Ministry of Transport was sent to Kandla, and those points which were raised by the deputation were thoroughly gone into.

Amendment to Drug Rules, 1945

*1530. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the reactions of Medical

Practitioners concerned to their proposed draft amendment No. F.1-69/D-57 to Drug Rules, 1945 defining the term "Registered Medical Practitioner"; and

(b) the Government's decision in the matter?

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

(b) No decision has been taken so far.

Shri Goray: In view of the fears entertained by a section of medical practitioners, may I know how soon Government will take a decision?

Shri Karmarkar: We shall give the best possible consideration and we shall take only such time as is necessary for consideration of all the representations that have been made. In any case, there need not be any fear that any action will be taken that will not meet with full consideration of the full strength of their representations.

Shri Goray: I wanted to know how soon the decision will be taken.

Shri Achar: With regard to drugs you are having a new rule and this new rule refers to registered medical practitioners. May I know whether the Central Government will wait until legislations in all States are passed with regard to registered medical practitioners?

Shri Karmarkar: The States have no legislation to pass. They have maintained a list of registered medical practitioners. The point that has arisen on account of the proposed rule is that it seeks to prohibit certain classes of people excepting registered medical practitioners. Representations have been made as to what precisely is covered by the term "registered medical practitioners". I agree that the language lends to ambiguous construction and that has been the reason for these representations. We have consulted the State

Governments also, and we are trying to evolve a formula by which much of the grievances will be redressed.

Shri Goray: In view of the fact that public opinion was invited before the 20th February, may I know how soon they will take a decision or how many days will the Ministry take to decide this issue?

Shri Karmarkar: We are awaiting the reactions of the State Governments in the matter and in any case I should not think that it should take very long.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the *status quo* at least will be maintained and the rule not changed until the matter is legislated upon?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. The *status quo* will not be changed until the matter is finally decided by us in consultation with the State Governments. We have not changed the *status quo*. Matters are going on as they were going on before, and unless we change the matters they will not change.

Shri Achar: What I wanted to know was . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is apparently a lawyer. He wants to know whether it requires modification by legislation or by executive orders.

Shri Karmarkar: For executive orders, it does not require legislation. We have taken care to see that no interest is affected until all these matters are gone into and we come to a final conclusion. We have not disturbed anything.

Attack on a Lady Traveller

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*1532. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in the *Delhi Hindusthan Standard* dated 31st March, 1959 that a lady Smt. Manorama Kapur, who

was travelling in Second Class by the Delhi bound Pathankot Express was attacked and thrown out of her compartment by a robber near Jhansi;

(b) if so, what are the full details of this incident; and

(c) the steps taken in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Kumari Manorama Kapur was travelling by 197 Down on 10-3-1959 night from Khandwa to Delhi in a Second Class compartment. As she would be left alone in the compartment after Jhansi the train Guard advised her to bolt the doors inside and she did so. Between Karari and Datia stations, a man appeared on the foot-board of the compartment and entreated her to open the door saying that he was a Railway Servant and was losing his hold. Kumari Manorama, out of pity opened the door and the man got into the compartment and attacked the girl and threw her out of the compartment after relieving her of her wrist watch. The girl after regaining consciousness walked to a nearby village and narrated her tale of woe to the villagers there. The District Police and the Station Master of Karari were duly informed. She was taken to Civil Hospital Jhansi for treatment.

(c) The case is still under police investigation.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know if any arrests have been made yet, or whether anybody suspected of anything like that has been taken up by the police?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As far as I am aware, no arrest has been made so far.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In a case like this, where the lady was travelling alone in the compartment, could not some sort of apparatus be installed, in between that compartment and the guard's compartment, so that

she could have called the guard before opening the door?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: She was travelling in the ladies' second class compartment. There were catches and bolts inside and she was told to bolt the compartment from inside. The only thing was that somebody entreated her to open the compartment and she, out of pity, could not resist the temptation of opening the door.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady member should be a little more hard-hearted!

Shri T. R. Vittal Rao: She could have pulled the alarm chain.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any railway police personnel were also travelling in that train? They could have then seen this man boarding the foot-board and, if so, may I know what action has been taken by them?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As far as I am aware, no railway police was travelling on this train and they therefore did not see anybody.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was being discussed that the railway police will be given enough protection. I do not know why the police did not travel in the train in this case. In every train, there are three or four constables who travel. That is my information. I want to know why in this train it was not done.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Every passenger train is not escorted. I may add that even if some constables travelled in that train, I do not think it would have made any difference, because it was a moving train. The man comes at the foot-board, asks the lady to open the door and she opens the door and he throws her outside. What is to be done?

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: Who can help any person who invites somebody?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a moving train. That man might have boarded the train at the time when the train was on platform.

Mr. Speaker: If he got into it when the train was moving, what happens?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The news came in the newspapers. There is no addition to that now.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether the hon. Member has had any experience of that kind.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know why the guard did not lock the door himself, instead of asking her to bolt it?

Mr. Speaker: Then he must have got into the compartment. I am really surprised at such questions.

Shri Vajpayee: The door can be locked from outside. It can be.

Mr. Speaker: It can be equally opened from outside. I am really surprised that the hon. Members are not alive to what is happening almost every day. Even assuming the door is locked from outside, it can be opened. Every hon. Member may have a key with him—not here. Formerly, a number of people had keys with them, and if a thief does not have a key he brings a key! Therefore, the only safety is to lock the door from within. If the lady locks it she does not want any help from anybody to open it. Who can prevent it?

Shri Vajpayee: The lady should not be allowed to open the door!

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Free Trade Zone

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*1522. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Qua-

tion No. 563 on the 4th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scrutiny and consideration of the scheme for setting up of a Free Trade Zone at Kandla Port has since been completed;

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

(c) whether Government have looked into the circumstances under which the Indian Council of Foreign Trade had advertised to acquire some land near the Bombay Port in connection with its move for having a Free Trade Zone there; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The advertisement referred to has not come to the notice of Government. The Bombay Port Trust are not aware of any move by the Council for the establishment of a free trade zone at the port. No such proposal is also under the consideration of Government.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know how far the creation of a free trade zone in this port will affect the utilisation of this port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If a free trade zone comes into being at the port of Kandla, naturally it will give a fillip to industries in that area and it may also promote the trade and commerce from that port.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to create such zones in other ports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is the first proposal of its kind that we have under consideration. I think the case of other ports can only come when this experiment succeeds.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know what exactly is meant by a free trade zone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Normally, a sort of customs cordon is created round a special area near the port, airport or the seaport, and in that area, merchandise can be brought in independently as in relaxation of the various regulations or restrictions, e.g. customs restrictions etc. There is a relaxation in regard to import quotas also. Then there is some advantage in so far as the payment of foreign exchange is concerned, because that can be deferred. The goods can be brought and they can be graded, sorted, processed, manufactured and re-exported. All these advantages accrue in case a free trade zone is created in a port. It is definitely a type of developmental scheme or activity connected with ports.

Shri Khimji: If the Government arrive at a decision to organise a free trade zone in Kandla, may I know whether Government will permit the control and development of that zone to be handled by the Advisory Committee.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a matter which shall have to be considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Reserve Bank for foreign exchange control, etc. I do not think we can at this stage say what would be the control as such, but normally it will function under the administration of that port.

Shri Achar: May I know whether it means any loss in regard to the customs?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think it means a loss in any way, if it is properly administered.

Shri Khagalkar: May I know whether this zone will be of the type of Hong Kong where there is no international customs barrier at all, and whether Government has considered all the other evils associated with what is called a free trade zone and a free port and international zones

like that? For instance, Aden is a free port in that sense. May I, therefore, know how it is proposed to control the undesirable elements that are likely to prosper in such a zone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no similarity between the position or situation of the port of Hong Kong and the port of Kandla. There is no similarity also between what is called a free port and a free trade zone. A free trade zone has much more of a restricted type, with relaxation the matter in rules, regulations or other things. A free port is a free port, with practically no restrictions absolutely.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is not a fact that from such free trade zones as this, a lot of merchandise which is generally not allowed through other ports gets infiltrated into the country and therefore a lot of economic changes take place to the detriment of the nation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The word 'infiltration' may not be applicable here in this particular context. In other contexts, it can be applied. I might assure him that we shall stop that 'infiltration' through our customs check.

Shri Goray: In reply to my supplementary to Question 1529, the hon. Minister stated that Kandla port was prospering. If it is prospering, what is the necessity of declaring it a free trade zone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Prosperity is always a relative term. I said, it is coming up to our expectations so far as its development is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: It will become more prosperous. Hon. Members ought not to put questions whose answers they can infer themselves. The hon. Member wanted the definition of a free trade zone; he is asking questions of an exploratory character.

Hirakud Workshop

*1534. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hirakud workshop has been handed over to the Government of Orissa;
- (b) if so, since when; and
- (c) whether the Orissa Government is proposing to sell the workshop to private industrialists?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No. Sir.

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

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether there is any proposal to transfer the control of the Hirakud workshop to the Orissa Government?

Shri Hathi: Not yet.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether this workshop will be transferred only when the Hirakud project is transferred to the Orissa Government?

Shri Hathi: I think in the normal course, it should be so.

International Sugar Agreement

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*1535. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Jnachandran:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 409 on the 1st December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding becoming a party to the new International Sugar Agreement;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

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

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of other countries who had become members of this agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: All major exporting countries have become members, except India. The matter is being considered. There is no time-limit fixed for joining the agreement. Various aspects have to be considered by our Government before deciding one way or the other.

Medical Colleges

*1536. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period for M.B.B.S. course has been reduced from 5 years to 4½ years uniformly in all the Medical Colleges in the country;

(b) whether after completing this 4½ years M.B.B.S. course, the students are made to undergo compulsory practical training for an additional period of one year as internees in Medical Colleges;

(c) whether the Indian Medical Council in a new regulation has asked the State Governments not to give stipends to these internees; and

(d) whether according to this new regulation any State Government has stopped paying stipends to internees working in Medical Colleges?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Medical Council of India recommended for adoption to the Universities a minimum period of study of 5½ years for the M.B.B.S. course consisting of either (i) 4½ years course plus 1 year internship or (ii) 5 years course plus 6 months internship. Most of the Universities have adopted the first alternative.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Panigrahi: In answer to part (c), the hon. Minister has stated that there is no regulation from the Indian

Medical Council asking the State Governments not to give stipends to internees. Recently in the Orissa Medical College in Cuttack, the State Government are not paying stipends to the internees, saying that it is according to a regulation of the Indian Medical Council. May I have a clarification?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice whether the Medical Council comes anywhere in the picture so far as the stipends to internees is concerned. According to my present information, I would like to say that my answer to (e) is correct.

Shri Panigrahi: The answer to part (c) is correct, because the Indian Medical Council also says it is correct. But the Orissa Government....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will put down a separate question.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any other State Governments are paying stipends to the internees who are undergoing a six month training course in the medical colleges?

Shri Karmarkar: I have information about the Lady Hardinge College, where I understand that the internees are paid Rs. 50 per month as diet charges.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the terms of these stipends are in any way more liberal in the case of scheduled castes students as compared to other students?

Shri Karmarkar: They are meant for the diet expenses. The things that the scheduled castes students eat are the same as others eat. There is no question of concession in regard to that. All students are paid Rs. 50 as diet charges, so far as the Lady Hardinge College is concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Minister that because of some difference between the Medical Council and the college authorities, the Orissa Government threatened to

close down the college and it has already closed down? If so, may I know whether the Centre will intervene in the matter?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no private or official information. My information from the papers is that the students struck work and the Government closed the college. There was difference of opinion between them regarding the stipends to be paid for internship.

Shri Panigrahi: Just now the Minister said that there is some difference with regard to the payment of stipends to the internees. The Orissa Government does not want to give stipends to the internees whereas the Medical Council has sent no such regulation. Will the Central Government really enquire from the Orissa Government as to the exact position and the reason why they closed down the only medical college in Orissa?

Shri Karmarkar: The difficulty in this matter is that the medical colleges are solely within the purview of the State Governments. If a question of a general nature arises, then we intervene. Otherwise, the Orissa Government has every right to disagree with us if we interfere in a matter which is solely theirs and not ours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Central Government is not giving any aid to the Orissa medical college? If they are giving aid; why can't they interfere and have the college reopened?

Shri Karmarkar: I am grateful to my hon. friend for giving me an opportunity to make our position clear in respect of the medical colleges. So far as the starting, founding and continuing the medical colleges are concerned. It is absolutely an affair of the States; We do not propose to interfere with their discretion, in regard to that. If a State Government starts any college, other conditions being equal, we propose to share three-fourth of the non-recurring expenditure and a part of the recurring

expenditure with the State Governments when they start a new college. We have given such aid to the Cuttack College, but that does not entitle us to interfere in every little matter that arises.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Opening or closing is entirely a State subject. The hon. Minister says he has no jurisdiction

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether there is any difference between the internees and the house surgeons? House surgeons are getting the stipend, whereas the internees are not. Has the Medical Council made any such distinction between the internees and house surgeons?

Shri Karmarkar: It is a matter between the Medical Council, which is an autonomous body under a statute of Parliament and the various colleges. It is the Medical Council which recognises the colleges. So far as the question of recognition is concerned, we do not come into the picture at all. We are not concerned with either recognition or non-recognition.

Electricity in Punjab

*1031 **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimates made by the Central Water and Power Commission have revealed a severe deficit of electrical power in Punjab, and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to provide more power facilities in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The estimate indicates that there is power shortage in Punjab. This was 1 MW at the end of the 1st Plan and is estimated to be 16 MW at the end of the 2nd Plan period.

(b) To meet this shortage, the construction of the right bank power station at Bhakra with the installation

of 4 sets of 53,000/90,000 KW, and the construction of the Beas—Sutlej link for augmenting the Bhakra reservoir capacity, will be considered when formulating the Third Plan.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the demand of the Punjab State at the end of the First Plan and at the end of the Second Plan?

Shri Hathi: At the end of the first Plan, the demand was 57 MW and at the end of the Second Plan, it would be 97 MW

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In spite of the construction of the right bank power house, there will be again shortage of power in Punjab. May I know what other steps Government propose to take to remove this shortage?

Shri Hathi: The other step will be the construction of the Beas—Sutlej link

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Punjab Government has requested for financial assistance for the right bank power house?

Shri Hathi: That is what I said. This is being considered in formulating the Third Plan

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether there is a proposal to construct 5 turbines in the right bank power house instead of 4 turbines?

Shri Hathi: It is a proposal for 4 sets

Mr. Speaker: The questions are all over. I will now call the names of hon. Members who were not present when called before Shri Rathunath Singh, Shri Maniyangadan, Shri Subbiah Ambalam, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Assar, Shri Patil, Shri Barupal, Shri K. B. Malavia and Shri Mulchand Dube

बाल के ग्रामों में बूढ़ि

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*१५३१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री प० सा० राजस्थान :
श्री क० मे० नालवीर :

क्या बाल तथा कुमि मंडी यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीगंगानगर
(राजस्थान) के कुछ व्यापारियों को अनु-
मतियां दी गई हैं कि वे राज्य से १०.५०
रुपये प्रति मत पर बने लहरीद कर उन्हें अन्य
राज्यों में अधिक मूल्य पर बेचे,

(ल) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण
हैं; और

(ग) अन्य किन राज्यों में ऐसी ही
अनुमतियां व्यापारियों को दी गई हैं?

The Deputy Minister of Food and
Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shri Kashiwal: What is the prevalent
price of dal in Ganganagar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That figure is
not available with us. The controlled
price of gram is Rs. 10.50.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know
whether it is a fact that this dal has
been selling at Rs. 1 per seer in western
parts of U.P.?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is quite
possible. The production of gram was
affected to a considerable extent last
year and even in Rajasthan production
has not been substantial. We allow exports of gram only from the
procured stock.

सेठ गोविल बाल : क्या मंडी महोदय को
यह बात मालूम है कि इस क्षेत्र में दालों की
उपज सारे भारतवर्ष में अच्छी नहीं हुई
और भार्वों के बढ़ने की सम्भावना है, ऐसी
हालत में क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर
रही है कि दाल को यहां से बाहर जाती है उस
का एसेंपोर्ट हर एक स्टेट से बन्द कर दिया
जाये?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Export of
grams from Bikaner Division of Rajasthan
is prohibited. The only export
that is being allowed by the State
Government is to other districts from
the procured stocks. With regard to
the ban on gram dal it is a matter
affecting the gram dal industry. To
meet the requirements of the traditional
markets which were receiving regular
supply of gram dal from Rajasthan, a quantity of 1170 tons
of gram dal has been allowed to be
exported.

Seth Govind Das: My question has
not been replied. I do not think the
hon. Minister understood my question.
I said that even this year the
crop of dal has failed in practically
all parts of the country and there is
the danger of the dal price going still
up. Under the circumstances, do the
Government propose to ban the ex-
port of dal from every State?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, there is
no such proposal at present.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मंडी महोदय
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बहुत गंगानगर
में क्या भाव है और वहां से क्या बाहर यह
चना भेजा जाता है या नहीं भेजा जाता है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I said, the
rate at Ganganagar is Rs. 10.50 n.P.
for gram.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यह बाहर भेजा;
जाता है या नहीं यह मेंने पढ़ा है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already
said that export from the Bikaner
Division of Rajasthan is banned. Ex-
port is allowed only on Government
account. A quantity of 20,963 maunds
have been allowed to be exported by
the State Government and distributed
in other districts. A quantity of
5,682 tons have been allowed to be ex-
ported outside the State to various
other States in the country.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Has the Min-
ister any idea of the high rate of

gram dal now prevailing, which is as much as Rs. 30/-?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that the price of both gram and gram dal are high. But the price of gram has come down recently to the extent of Rs. 2-3 and we hope that it will come down further.

Short Notice Question
Indo-Pak Canal Waters Dispute

14. { +
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement of the Finance Minister of Pakistan, dated the 17th March, 1959 to the effect that the World Bank has worked out new plans towards the solution of the Canal Waters Dispute between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, what is the nature of this plan and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) what is the progress so far achieved in the Washington talks between the two countries on this issue, and whether the new World Bank plan has been evolved out of these inconclusive talks?

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

(b) and (c). The Plan submitted by Pakistan in London in July 1958, our comments thereon, and our alternative Plan are under discussion in Washington. The Government of India have no official information about the contents of the Bank Plan. They have been informed that the President of the Bank, Mr. Black, will be visiting India and Pakistan in May to discuss the lines of settlement of the Indus Basin Waters question with the two Governments of India and Pakistan.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that the agreement of 1948 has expired, may I know whether there is any proposal to conclude another ad hoc agreement.

Shri Hathi: The 1948 agreement that he is referring to is different from the transitional agreement that we are making from year to year. There is negotiation going on for entering into a transitional agreement.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that in case of failure of the talks to achieve a satisfactory solution Pakistan propose to go to the International Court of Justice and to other international organisations and, if so, whether our Government have contemplated any measure in the case of failure of talks to achieve a satisfactory solution?

Shri Hathi: We are hopeful about the negotiations. Mr. Black is coming. It is better to be hopeful and see what the negotiations end in.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Pakistan has rejected straight away our suggestion to construct an inland tunnel in Indian territory and, if so, what is the reaction to this total rejection of our suggestion?

Shri Hathi: As I have mentioned in this House, we have submitted our proposals. Pakistan have submitted their plan. It would not be proper to disclose the nature and the details of them.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the exact position? Are the Government of India bound to accept any plan put forward by the World Bank even if that plan is against our interests?

Shri Hathi: The World Bank is only using its good offices in negotiating to bring a settlement between the two countries. As I have mentioned very often, it is not an arbitration. It is for us to decide whether we should abide by whatever the Bank gives as its advice.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there is any truth in the

statement that appeared in the papers of the 23rd that the supply of water to Pakistan will be extended from June 1962, the deadline fixed by India?

Shri Hathi: It all depends upon the negotiations that are taking place now

Shri Kashiwal: May I know whether in the new scheme which the Government of India have submitted they have agreed that the storage dam would be in Pakistan territory and not in Indian territory.

Shri Hathi: As I have submitted, it would not be proper to disclose the details of the plan

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether there is a proposal to enter into an ad hoc and transitional agreement very soon? If so, in the new proposal the new links that have been constructed in Pakistan, will Pakistan be getting less water from those new links?

Shri Hathi: There is a proposal to enter into a transitional and ad hoc agreement. At the time of deciding what quantity of water should be supplied, the additional supply that they have been receiving will be taken into consideration.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Government consider the question of water supply from the feeder in this new transitional agreement also, because the feeder is going to start this year? 12.00 hrs.

Shri Hathi: The Government of India will take into consideration the needs of this country

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the World Bank are at present engaged on working a dual plan, that is, a plan for technical assistance and a plan for financial assistance for the construction of the reservoir? If so, whether our officers, who are engaged in the Washington talks, have posted our Government with the latest details of this plan? May I also know whether Mr Black, who is coming here during the middle of May, is carrying a prototype of this plan?

Shri Hathi: Our information is that the Bank is considering the proposals of both the Governments and is trying to find out a settled solution. Further than that we have no official information.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Stabbing Incident at Trivandrum

1514. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some stabbing incident occurred recently at the Trivandrum railway station premises in which Indian National Trade Union Workers were involved;
- (b) if so, what are the details of the incident;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been made; and
- (d) the salient features of the inquiry report?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The incident relates to a private quarrel between two rival groups of labourers employed by the Co-operative Society at Vallakadavu (Trivandrum) for unloading consignments of rice and other essential commodities. A section of the labourers under control of the Communists demanded an increase in the rate of unloading which was not supported by the rival group of labourers controlled by the Indian National Trade Union Congress. This resulted in a scuffle between the two parties on 27th December, 1958 in which 7 labourers received injuries. The Railway Protection Force and the Government Railway Police rushed to the spot and restored order. Government Railway Police, Trivandrum have registered a case against both the groups. A few persons from both groups were arrested by the police and released on bail. There was no damage to Railway property or injury to Railway staff and the labour involved is not labour employed by the Railway.

(c) and (d). The matter is still under police investigation.

Bridges on National Highways

*1515. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
Shrimati Maida Ahmed:

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

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have approached the Central Government for repair of bridges on the Grand Trunk Road, particularly the Singaran, Tumla, and Nunia bridges beyond Durgapur;

(b) whether any amount has been sanctioned for the purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the said three bridges are in an insecure condition; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make them safe for traffic?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) On 26th May, 1958 the Government of West Bengal approached the Government of India for replacing the Singaroon bridge and for widening or replacing the two other bridges—Tumla and Nunia.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 6,72,100 has been sanctioned for the construction of a new bridge in lieu of the existing weak Singaroon bridge. The estimates for the construction of new bridges in lieu of the Tumla and Nunia bridges are still awaited from the State Government.

(d) Singaroon bridge is narrow and weak, having deteriorated due to age, but the condition of the two other bridges, namely, Tumla and Nunia is not insecure, although they are also narrow and can take only one lane of traffic.

(e) Steps are being taken for the construction of new permanent bridges in lieu of the existing ones.

रामपुर-हलदारी रेलवे लाइन

*1516. **श्री चोहन स्वरमः क्या रेलवे मंत्री २८ मई, १९५७ के भासारांकित प्रस्तु**

संक्षया ३७६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रामपुर-हलदारी रेलवे लाइन की योजना में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक समाप्त होने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) इस योजना पर किनना व्यय होगा?

रेलवे उपलंगी (श्री शाहनवाज़ी छां):

(क) यानायात (Traffic) और इंजीनियरिंग सर्वे पूरे हो चुके हैं और रेल व्यापार सेवा (Railway administration) रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहा है। लेकिन यह लाइन दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Co-operative Joint Farming

*1518. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opinion of State Governments has been called for and received regarding co-operative joint farming; and

(b) if so, whether copies of these opinions will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Second Five-Year Plan which has been approved by the National Development Council on which all the State Governments are represented through their Chief Ministers, has laid down:

"There is general agreement that co-operative farming should be developed as rapidly as possible. The practical achievements in this field are, however, meagre. The main task during the Second Five Year Plan is to take such essential steps as will provide sound foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that

over a period of ten years or so a substantial proportion of agricultural lands are cultivated on co-operative lines."

In view of this objective, opinion of State Governments has not been invited separately regarding suitability or otherwise of joint farming.

(b) Does not arise.

Train-Lorry Accident

*1522. Shri Baghwan Nath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one person was killed and four others were injured when a loaded lorry crashed at a level crossing against a carriage of the passenger train running between Puthalapattu and Chittoor on the Southern Railway on the night of the 15th February, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Yes, Sir

Coconut Production

*1523. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is producing sufficient coconuts for meeting the needs of the country;

(b) if not, what is the estimated deficit;

(c) whether there are any schemes for developing coconut cultivation and increasing production of the same; and

(d) if so, what are those schemes?

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

(b) 981 million nuts annually.

(c) Yes

(d) Coconut Development Schemes are sanctioned for the following purposes: (i) establishment of coconut nurseries, (ii) production and distribution of coconut seedlings, (iii) demonstration of improved methods of coconut cultivation, (iv) spraying pesticides etc. for control of pests and

diseases of coconut palm, (v) propaganda and publicity, and (vi) extension of coconut cultivation.

Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958

*1524. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 has been enforced in any of the States;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for not enforcing the same?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (e). The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 has not yet been enforced in any State. The Draft Rules under the Act are, at present, being examined by the Government of India in the light of the comments thereon received from the State Governments and others. After these Draft Rules have been finalised, the Act will be enforced in all the States except the State of Jammu and Kashmir

ताड़ गुड़ के डाक पैकेटों पर प्रतिबन्ध

बी आसर :

*१५२५. बी ड० स० पारिवहन :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंजी मह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि सरकार ने ताड़ गुड़ को डाक द्वारा पैकेटों, बैलिंगों तथा नमूने के पैकेटों में भेजना अनियमित घोषित कर दिया है और इस प्रकार से उसके भेजने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है,

(ब) क्या यह सब है कि डाक द्वारा ताड़ गुड़ के पैकेट भेजने की प्रवा गत कई बारों से थी, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगाया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा उत्तर वंचालय में राज्यसभी (जी राज बहापुर) :

(क) ताड़ गूँह को डाक द्वारा भेजे जाने पर कोई पारवनी नहीं लगाई गई है। ताड़ गूँह को पन या पासंल या नमूना-डाक द्वारा भेजा जा सकता है, लेकिन जब इसे नमूना-डाक द्वारा भेजा जाय तो 'डाक-तार निवेशिका' के संघ ६६ में दी गई शर्तों का अवधारणा पालन करना चाहिए।

(ख) ऊपर दिये (क) के उत्तर को मदेन्दर रख इस तरह ताड़ गूँह भेजे जाने की साफ़ तौर पर इजाजत दी गई है।

(ग) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

Introduction of Diesel Cars on Northern Railway

2388. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for re-introduction of Diesel Cars between Delhi and Loharu and Delhi and Hissar; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Representations have been received for the re-introduction of Diesel Cars between Sadar Bazar and Sadulpur and Delhi-Sarai-Rohilla and Hissar sections

(b) As soon as the defects of the engines of the Diesel rail cars have been rectified, the services will be resumed.

Rewari Station

2389. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of incoming and outgoing passengers at Rewari Station in 1950?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The number of incoming and outgoing passengers at Rewari station in 1950 was 14,42,850 and 14,82,563 respectively.

Central Government Hospitals in Delhi

2390. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the average daily attendance of out-door patients in 1950 at the following Hospitals in New Delhi:—

- 1 Irwin Hospital;
- 2 Willingdon Hospital;
3. Lady Hardinge Hospital; and
- 4 Safdarjang Hospital; and

(b) the number of Doctors working at present in each of the above hospitals?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The required information is shown below:—

	Average daily attendance of out-door patients in 1950	No. of doctors working in the hospital
1. Irwin Hospital	1,926	146
2. Willingdon Hospital & Nursing Home	1,204	61
3. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital	359	58
4. Safdarjang Hospital	1,143	91

*Includes Specialists of the Contributory Health Service Scheme working in the hospitals.

Insanitary in Trains

2391. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the insanitary condition of compartments which are without electric lights, fans and water on Parbhani-Purli line on the Central Railway; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The coaches on the Parbhani-Purli line of the Central Railway have lights and fans and water provided as on other such sections of the Central Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Breaches on Railway Line

2392. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some breaches had been caused by small inlets between Purna and Nizamabad on Manmad-Kacheguda line of Central Railway during the last rainy season; and

(b) whether Government have made any arrangements so that they may not be repeated during the next rainy season?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There was only one breach and one arch culvert No. 362 (2x15') at mile 223 1/2 was washed away.

(b) The arch culvert is now being rebuilt as a Reinforced Cement Concrete Culvert with adequate waterway and the approach banks are also being adequately pitched.

Luxury Buses in Delhi

2393. Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to run luxury buses in Delhi;

(b) if so, by what time these buses will be run; and

(c) number of buses to be run?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). No luxury buses are proposed to be run in Delhi by the Delhi Transport Undertaking. However, two special tourist buses, equipped with microphones, are at present operated by the Undertaking on Saturdays, Sundays and gazetted holidays for sight-seeing tours in Delhi.

Fair Price Shops in Delhi

2394. Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of fair price shops opened so far in Delhi?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The number of fair price shops opened in Delhi so far during the current year is 651.

Waiting Rooms

2395. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of waiting rooms with names of stations where waiting rooms have been constructed in 1958-59 so far on the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) the number of waiting rooms repaired and the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The names of stations are Abhanpur, Bansidhara, Baraduar, Gorinta, Kella, Gharial Road, Haddubangl, Midnapore, Palasingi, Raj Nandgaon, Peddassma and Dandu Gopalapuram.

(b) No separate records or accounts for waiting rooms are kept as they form a part of station buildings, the repairs and maintenance expenditure of which is again bulked with service buildings in general.

Canning Factories in Orissa

2396. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for starting canning factories in Orissa in the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, where these canning factories will be located and what food-stuff will be canned?

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

(b) Four small units for canning fruits have already been set up—two at Cuttack and one each at Angul (District Dhenkanal) and Parkakhamudi (District Ganjam). Besides the above there is also a proposal to establish a large fruit canning unit during the Second Five Year Plan. The exact location and details thereof, have, however, not yet been finalized.

The State Government is also examining the possibility for setting a fish canning factory near about Chilka lake.

Electrification of Yeola Station

2397. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is continuous and reliable supply of electric power at Yeola in the District of Nasik;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no proper lighting arrangement on this station;

(c) whether Government propose to electrify the station; and

(d) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The question of electrification of Yeola station was examined in 1957. It was found that the electric supply was only available between 7-30 A.M. and 2 A.M. and it would be necessary to keep parallel oil lighting arrangements to cover the remaining hours of

the night beyond 2 A.M. In view of this the proposal for electrification of this station was not pursued further. The local supply company has been addressed to ascertain if there is any improvement in the supply position. If continuous supply is available, the electrification of this station would be carried out subject to availability of funds and approval of the Passenger Amenity Committee. The existing lighting arrangement with four high power lamps is considered satisfactory.

Wells in Himachal Pradesh

2398. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new wells for drinking water constructed in Himachal Pradesh during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) the number of wells repaired; and

(c) the number of tanks and baolis repaired for providing drinking water facilities during the same period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karanmukar): (a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

(c) (i) during 1957-58: 1,388.

(ii) during 1958-59 (upto 31-12-58) 2,192.

Iron and Steel Allocations for Agricultural Purposes

2399. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron and steel allotted to the various States for 1958-59 for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether the quotas for 1959-60 have also been fixed for the various States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement showing the quantity of iron and steel allotted to the various States for 1958-59 for agricultural purposes

is laid on the Table of the Sabha.
[See Appendix V, annexure No. 44.]

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise

Grants to Orissa

2400. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance or grants were given to Orissa in 1957-58 and 1958-59 for the development of lac, coconut and arecanut in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the amount so given in respect of lac, coconut and arecanut?

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

(b)

	1957-58 (final grant)	1958-59 (Recom- mended by Work- ing Group)
	Rs.	Rs.
Lac	9,525	5,000
Coconut	13,807	16,000
Arecanut	5,112	7,000
TOTAL	28,444	28,000

Cotton Extension Schemes in Orissa

2401. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

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

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

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

(d) if so, the amount advanced; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) An amount of Rs. 66,213.00 was sanctioned during 1957-58 and a sum of Rs. 82,000.00 has been accepted for sanction during 1958-59 in the Working Group discussions.

(b) In Kalahandi, Balangir, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Dhinkanal, Koraput, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam.

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

(e) 225 maunds of improved seeds were distributed during 1958-59 and an area of 883 acres (irrigated) covered, resulting in an additional production of 308 bales of cotton

Jute Cultivation in Orissa

2402. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how much money out of Rs. 14.40 lakhs was sanctioned for Orissa in 1957-58 for increasing jute cultivation;

(b) whether any amount was sanctioned for Orissa in 1958-59 for the purpose;

(c) whether besides this, a sum of Rs. 86,818 was sanctioned to Orissa in 1957-58 for setting up jute seed multiplication farms in Orissa; and

(d) if so, how many such seed farms have been set up in Orissa in 1957-58 and in 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 1,79,000.

(b) Yes, Rs. 1,05,506 (grant) and Rs. 70,208 (loan)

(c) Yes, as loan.

(d) One Jute Seed Multiplication Farm has been set up in Orissa.

Cooperative Training Institute, Imphal

2403. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

- (a) how many non-officials have been trained so far in the co-operative training Institute at Imphal; and
- (b) the number of officials at present under training?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 175

(b) Nil

Lady Block Development Officers

2404. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Lady Block Development Officers in charge of projects anywhere in the country; and

(b) if so, in which State?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes

(b) From the information available in the following States—

- 1 Bombay
- 2 Madhya Pradesh
- 3 Rajasthan
- 4 Punjab
- 5 Uttar Pradesh

Electricity Dues from Pakistan

2405 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1383 on the 12th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether any meeting of the Partition Committee was held after 3rd October, 1958;

(b) whether the objections raised by Pakistan Government in regard to the electricity dues from them were considered at that meeting; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decisions taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathl): (a) The Partition Committee has not met since its meeting in October, 1958 nor is there any likelihood of its meeting being held in the near future

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Tughlakabad-Sahibabad Railway Line

2406 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 925 on the 4th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has examined the final location survey report of Tughlakabad-Sahibabad line, and

(b) if so, the details of the final survey approved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The Final Location Survey Report and Estimate have since been received and are under examination of the Board

Sugar-cane Price Fixation Board

2407. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Sugar-cane Price Fixation Board, and

(b) if so, whether the representatives of the cane growers will be taken on this Board?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration

Sugar Mills in U.P

2408. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh made high profit in 1957-58,

(b) if so, the amount of gross and net profit; and

(c) the amount distributed as bonus to workers and sugar cane growers during the same year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The required information is not available.

(c) An amount of Rs. 56 lakhs has been ordered by the U.P. Government to be paid as bonus to the workers in sugar factories in U.P. for the season 1957-58. The position of bonus (extra cane price) payable to sugar-cane growers for the season 1957-58 will be known only after the production of the season has been fully disposed of and accounts finalised.

रिंग रोड, दिल्ली

२४०६. श्री भवत यादव क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रवत संख्या १६८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में रिंग रोड के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार संबंधीय राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : दिल्ली में रिंग रोड बनाने में अब तक हुई प्रगति के बारे में एक विवरण सभा-पट्टन पर रख दिया गया है। [संस्कृते परिचय ५ अनुवन्ध संख्या ४५]

Prohibition of Participation by Railway Employees in Election Campaigns

२४१०. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a circular has been issued by the Railway Board warning railway employees against participation in election campaigns; and

(b) the occasion for the issue of such circular?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shaikswar Khan): (a) and (b).

Rule 4(4) of the Railway Services (Conduct) Rules 1956 inter alia provides that no Railway servant shall canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with, or take part in, an election to any legislature or Local Authority. Before the last General Elections, instructions were issued in February 1957 to bring this to the notice of all railway staff.

दिल्ली में "रवी" आन्दोलन

२४११. श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या जात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में रवी आन्दोलन के विषये प्रचार तथा उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रदर्शन किये गये हैं ; और

(ल) यदि हा, तो इनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

जात तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० ल०): (क) और (ल). यह हा। दिल्ली में रवी आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में किये गये प्रचार के व्यौरे जाता एक विवरण सभा-पट्टन पर रख दिया गया है। [संस्कृते परिचय ५, अनुवन्ध संख्या ४६].

दिल्ली के गोरों में जल संभरण

२४१२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जाम जल संभरण तथा सफाई योजना के अन्तर्गत द्वितीय पच वर्षीय योजना में रखी गई उच्चीस लाख रुपये की राशि का अभी तक उपयोग नहीं किया गया है, और

(ल) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरहर) : (क) और (ल). जाम जल संभरण तथा सफाई योजनाओं की कार्यान्वयन के लिए अधिकारी

आजमी तथा प्रसाधन की कीमत के कम में अब तक लग भग ५,०० साल ८० की पूँजी संच की जा चुकी है। यह कार्य दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा किया जाना है जिसने आवश्यक प्राक्कलन (Estimates) तैयार कर लिये हैं और अब इस प्रयोजन के लिये आवश्यक कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त करने के कदम उठा रहा है।

Fisheries in Orissa

2418. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any financial aid for establishing fish seed centres in Orissa; and

(b) whether the State Government have submitted any new scheme for 1959-60 for development of fisheries in Orissa?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes; Central financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10.31 lakhs has been given.

(b) In addition to the continuing schemes, the following new schemes for 1959-60 proposed by the State Government for development of Fisheries in that State have been approved by the Central Government:—

(i) Modified village Reclamation service scheme.

(ii) Pilot projects for development of fisheries in swamps.

Special arrangements for Nagpur Session of Congress

2414. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of steps taken for making special arrangements to cope with the rush of traffic to Nagpur during the Indian National Congress Session:

(b) the number of special trains run and bogies attached;

(c) the number of passengers who travelled in the special trains and the bogies; and

(d) the total earnings from these passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). To clear satisfactorily the extra rush of traffic that offered in connection with the 64th Session of the Indian National Congress at Ajni (Nagpur), 25 special trains were run and 573 extra coaches were attached to various trains. In addition, certain regular train services were extended to and from Ajni, a diesel rail car service consisting of three rail cars was introduced between Nagpur and Wardha, and additional shuttle trains were run between Ramtek and Ajni, Badnera and Nagpur and Nagpur and Khapa.

Ajni station, which is normally open for local traffic to and from Nagpur only, was opened for through traffic and all the usual facilities of booking and enquiry offices, cloak-rooms, catering, drinking water, sanitation, Public Address System, licensed porters etc. were provided to cater to the needs of additional passengers.

Enquiry, Booking and Reservation Offices were also opened at Abhayankarnagar, the site of the Congress Session; and such facilities at Nagpur were also augmented.

Additional booking facilities in the shape of extension of booking time from usual one hour to two hours were provided at various stations.

Booking windows provided at Nagpur, Ajni and Abhayankarnagar were kept open from 5-1-1959 to 13-1-1959. Loud-speakers were provided for making announcements for the information of the passengers. Additional watermen, sweepers and Passenger Guides were also provided.

(c) and (d). The total additional traffic dealt with at Nagpur, Ajni and Abhayankarnagar stations during the

period from 3-1-1959 to 12-1-1959 was as under:—

Inward	.. 77,000
Outward	.. 70,848

From the outward traffic alone, an additional earning of Rs. 1,90,538.92 nP. by way of rail fare was realised. Besides the additional earning from outward traffic, there was an increase in the earnings from the inward traffic also.

Traffic at Rampore Haut Station

2415. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of inward and outward passengers in each month in 1958 at Rampore Haut Station, Eastern Railway;

(b) what was the number of passengers daily from 3rd December to 10th December, 1958;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than three-fourths of the number of passengers in these days consisted of scheduled tribes;

(d) whether it is a fact that the passengers suffered greatly for want of accommodation during these days;

(e) whether it is a fact that this is the usual annual feature during these days; and

(f) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 47].

Passenger Traffic at Bolpur Station

2416. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inward and outward passengers at the Bolpur Station (Viswabharati) in 1948, 1949, 1957 and 1958; and

(b) the number of booking clerks in 1948 and 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of inward and outward passengers at the Bolpur station (Viswabharati) during 1948-49, 1949-50, 1957 and 1958 was as under:—

Year	Inward	Outward
1948-49	259214	251320
1949-50	270704	266639
1957	396602	434653
1958	396546	475496

(b) In 1948 there was one Booking Clerk, who was assisted by the Assistant Station Master

In 1958 there were five Booking Clerks

दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवक दस्तबे

२४१७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सामुदायिक विकास विभाग द्वारा दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुछ युवक कलब लोले गये हैं.

(ल) वे किन-किन ग्रामों में हैं, और

(ग) उनके द्वारा किये गये विकास कार्य का अंतरा क्या है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उष्म-मंडी (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जो हो।

(ल) और (ग) इनके सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [विलिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४८].

Irrigation Fees

2418. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 1115 on the 11th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the system of levying irrigation fees in the different States and Union Territories; and

(b) the basis of classifying the various types of irrigation facilities?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The system of levying irrigation fees varies in the different States and Union Administrations. Information regarding different systems in vogue in some of the States and Union Administrations, as available is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix V, annexure No. 49] Similar information for the remaining States is being collected and will be furnished later;

(b) The following are the broad classifications of irrigation:—

1. Flow Irrigation by canals—perennial and non-perennial.
- 2 Restricted perennial irrigation by canals.
- 3 Flood irrigation by canals
- 4 Lift irrigation
- 5 Tubewell irrigation

P and T Buildings

2419. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the detailed programme of office buildings and quarters to be constructed in Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Amritsar districts by the Posts and Telegraphs Department during 1959-60?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 50]

Replacement of Wagons

2420. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have so far been taken to replace the over-aged

wagons operating on Manmad-Kachiguda line of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Manmad—Kachiguda line is not an isolated section but forms part of the Central Railway M.G. system. Overage wagons of Central Railway are being replaced.

(b) There were only 289 unreplaceable M.G. wagons on Central Railway as on 1-4-1958. Of these 126 are expected to be replaced by 31-3-1959 leaving a balance of 163 wagons to be replaced

Late Running of Grand Trunk Express

2421. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the extent of daily late arrival of Grand Trunk Express at destination station during the last three months?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No. 15 Down Grand Trunk Express reached New Delhi late on 48 occasions and No. 16 Up Grand Trunk Express reached Madras late on 18 occasions during the three months ended February, 1959. Full details are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 51].

Bankura Station

2422. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the platform of Bankura station, South Eastern Railway is being raised now;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even after raising the height, the platform remains at least 1½ ft below the Railway compartment;

(c) whether it is a fact that representations from local public and public bodies like Municipality, Bar Associations of Pleaders and Muktears have been received to raise it one foot

higher than what is being done now; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The platform at Bankura Railway Station is being raised from 1 ft. above rail level to 1 ft. 6 inches above rail level, for the present. Although originally it was proposed to raise it to 2 ft. 6 inches, this change was found necessary to suit the plinth level of the existing station building and other structures.

गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

२४२३. श्री रमेश तिहार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत २७ जनवरी, १९५६ की राति को ४४४ डाउन गुआ-टाटा सवारी गाड़ी का इंजन आदित्यपुर से टाटानगर जाते समय पटरी से उतर गया था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गाडियों का आना आना रुक गया था, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दुर्घटना के कारण क्या थे ?

रेलवे उचितनी (श्री सें. डॉ रामसाही): (क) २७ १ ५६ को रात में लगभग १० बजकर ५ मिनट पर गुआ-टाटानगर सवारी गाड़ी न०४४४ डाउन ज्यों ही आदित्यपुर स्टेशन से रवाना हुई, उसका इंजन पटरी से उतर गया जिसकी बजह से २८ १ ५६ को रात में २ बज कर ५० मिनट तक गाडियों का आना-जाना बन्द रहा।

(ख) कांटों के गलत लगाने के कारण।

Fishing Trawlers in West Bengal

२४२४. Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Port Authorities have refused permission to the West Bengal Government to anchor their deep sea fishing trawlers on their jetties; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Family Planning

२४२५. { **Shri Bibhutti Mishra:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Conference on Planned Parenthood was held in New Delhi during February, 1959;

(b) if so, main decisions taken thereat; and

(c) to what extent India is expected to derive benefit by these decisions?

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

(b) The main decisions are as under:—

(1) The World Health Organisation has been requested to include contraceptive information as an integral part of its total health programme.

(2) The Food and Agricultural Organisation should recommend to its member-nations that programmes for planned parenthood be combined with efforts to increase food production.

(3) The Economic and Social Council is requested to take into consideration measures of planned parenthood as a major means of improving living standards.

(4) The Human Rights Commission is requested to include voluntary parenthood and the freedom to obtain family planning education as a basic human right.

(5) It was decided to leave the following recommendations of the Study Group on Sterilization to the member-countries to deal with them as they thought fit:—

(i) Steps be taken for rapidly spreading information on sterilization to both the medical profession and the lay public,

(ii) That appropriate steps should be taken by the representative Governments for removing legal doubts, where they may exist, and defining conditions and safeguards subjects to which operation may be legally performed,

(iii) That the necessary facilities be made available free of charge to persons who seek them voluntarily.

(c) The main decisions taken are apparently for action by International Bodies and the extent of benefit to be derived *inter alia* by India can only be assessed when the decisions are actually implemented by the International Bodies.

The Conference however has focused the attention of the people in India and abroad to the imperative need for intensification of family planning programme.

III-Treatment of Indian Seamen

2426. *Shri A. K. Gopalan:*
Shri Kodilyan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that serious allegations of ill-treatment and breach of contract were made by a group of Indian Seamen against the shipping Company named Chandries Ltd. owned by U.K. nationals;

(b) if so, what are the allegations; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

433 (A) L.S.D.—3.

(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Government have not received any such complaints except in regard to payment of short-hand money for two seamen in the Deck Department at the time of pay off at Bombay. The latter question was taken up with the Shipping Company concerned who have regretted their inability to make such payment on the ground that extra men had already been engaged and that the claim of the Crew was not sustainable.

Samusang Waste Land in Manipur

2427. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to settle the surplus land and waste lands with the Co-operatives; and

(b) if so, why the proposal to settle the Samusang waste land in Manipur with the Co-operative has been turned down by the Manipur Administration?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The policy of the Government of India is that surplus lands obtained by the imposition of ceiling on land holdings and waste lands should, wherever possible, be settled on a co-operative basis.

(b) Samusang is a reserved grazing ground for elephants and the question of settlement of the waste land could be taken up only when an alternative suitable site for the elephants has been found. It has not been possible to find an alternative suitable site for the elephants yet.

Machkund Hydro-Electric Project

2428. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have referred any dispute in respect of the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project for arbitration by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Train Derailment

2429. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eleven wagons of a Katihar bound goods train from Siliguri were derailed at the Northern facing point of Rashanganj Station on Katihar-Siliguri section of North-Eastern Frontier Railway on the morning of the 15th February, 1959; and

(b) if so, the cause of the derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 15-2-1959 at about 09:00 hours while Down Boulder Special Goods train was being received at Kishanganj (and not Rashanganj) station on Siliguri-Katihar Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway, its engine and the next 13 wagons derailed within the station yard.

(b) Improper setting of the points.

Electric Trains in Punjab

2430. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce electric train service in Punjab in order to utilise the power from the Bhakra Nangal Project; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Electrification requires heavy capital expenditure, a portion of which is at present required to be spent abroad for purchase of Rolling Stock and other fixed equipment. Priority for electrification is given to the section where traffic density is high and steam traction is unable to carry the

anticipated increase in traffic. Such conditions have not yet arisen on any section in the Punjab.

Public Call Offices in Madras State

2431. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices opened during the year 1958-59 so far in Madras State; and

(b) the number proposed to be opened during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan in that State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 17

(b) 27.

Coaching Clerks

2432. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates who were recruited to the posts of Coaching Clerks and sent for training to different places during 1958-59;

(b) the number of non-Scheduled Caste candidates who were recruited to the posts of Coaching Clerks and sent for training to different places during the same period; and

(c) how many of them were appointed on completion of their training and how many of them were from the Scheduled Castes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Medical Benefits to Railway Employees

2433. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class III and IV Employees of the Railways are entitled to Medical benefits; and

(b) if so, how many such employees of the Southern Railway have received this benefit in 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnuwaz Khan): (a) Yes, to free medical treatment.

(b) The number of patients registered and treated in Railway Hospitals and Health Units during the calendar year 1958 is given below:

Hospitals	Health Units
3,09,935	4,46,915

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

२४३४. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री प० ला० बालकामाल :
श्री बलकीरण सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बर्ष १९५८-५९ में रेलवे के प्रत्येक महालक्ष्य में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कितनी शिकायते प्राप्त हुईं,

(ख) ये शिकायते किस प्रकार की थीं,

(ग) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई थीं और

(घ) कितने कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दिया गया ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :

(क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [वैक्षिये परिचालन, अनुसन्धान मण्डप ५२].

Train Accident

2435. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the alertness of the engine driver of the Mysore-Bangalore passenger train, a major accident was averted on the night of February 26, 1959; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnuwaz Khan): (a) It is a fact that an accident was averted by the alertness of the driver of the Mysore-Bangalore Passenger on the morning of 26th February, 1959

(b) At 5 A.M. when the engine of the train came on to the Single 150 feet span girder bridge over the Lokapavani River, between Pandavapura-Byadarahalli, the engine driver experienced a sway and immediately brought the train to a halt. Nothing wrong was found with the engine and no derailment occurred. The track at the Bangalore end of the bridge had, however, shifted laterally. Inspection showed that the shift was the result of dislodgement of the rocker of the left hand bearing of girder at the Mysore end. A departmental Inquiry Committee of Inter and Junior Administrative Officers has been held and their report on the cause of the dislodgement of the rocker bearing is under finalisation.

Goods Train Accident

2436 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train coming from Ghaziabad on the Northern Railway was involved in an accident near Hapur Railway Station on the afternoon of the 24th February, 1959,

(b) if so, the details of the accident, and

(c) the extent of loss caused as result of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) On 24-2-1959 about 12.55 hours while No 6034 Down Goods train was entering Hapur station, leading brake block hanger of one of the wagons dropped down and got entangled into points as a result of which three wagons of the train derailed blocking through running of trains. None

was injured. Through communication was restored 15.40 hours the same day.

(c) The approximate cost of damage to the Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 600 only.

Telephone Connections

2437. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that yearly rent of telephones to be installed was taken in October, 1958 from the applicants from Burdwan town (West Bengal);

(b) if so, the number of such subscribers; and

(c) the reasons for delay in giving the connections?

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

(b) 38.

(c) Shortage of essential stores.

Mobile Post Offices

2438. Shri Koratkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the facilities of Urban Mobile Post Offices to some more cities during 1959; and

(d) if so, how many such Post Offices will be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Facility for Hindi Telegrams in Post Offices

2439. Shri Koratkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telegraph offices in the country where facilities

have been provided for Hindi Telegrams so far;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce this facility in more Telegraph Offices; and

(c) if so, how many Telegraph Offices will be covered during 1959?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 1,394.

(b) Yes.

(c) About 200.

B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras

2440. Shri Koratkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the daily capacity of production of B.C.G., Vaccine Laboratory at Guindy in Madras; and

(b) the total quantity of Tuberculin supplied by India to South Eastern countries during 1958?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) After a week's processing, B.C.G. Vaccine is produced once a week in the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras. Tuberculin is made out of a stock solution according to requirements once a week or fortnight. 50,000 ccs. of B.C.G. Vaccine and 85,850 ccs. of Tuberculin are produced weekly.

(b) 2,15,100 ccs. of Tuberculin were supplied by the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, to South Eastern countries, during 1958.

Purchase of Ships

2441. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations between the Industrial Investment and Finance Corporation and certain Indian shipping firms regarding purchase of second hand ships have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. The Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Bombay are understood to have finalised negotiations with this Corporation for obtaining a foreign exchange loan of £ 525,000 to meet part of the purchase price of two ships. No other shipping company is known to be having negotiations with the Corporation for such loans.

Family Planning

2442. Shri Ramkrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the statement of Prof. Rock of Harvard University at a press conference that a cheap pill for birth control is available; and

(b) if so, whether such pills can be widely distributed to popularise birth control measures among poorer classes?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No Sir. The information in respect of the pill with which Dr. Rock and Dr. Pincus are associated is however available in a printed paper circulated at the 6th International Conference on Planned Parenthood.

(b) The research on such pills is still being carried out and the question of its distribution does not arise at this stage.

Lift Irrigation in Punjab

2443. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of allocations made so far under the Second

Five Year Plan to Punjab State for lift irrigation schemes in that State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The allocations made to Punjab so far under the Second Five Year Plan for lift irrigation schemes is as stated below:—

Year	Amount allocated. (Rs. in lakhs).
1956-57	87.07
1957-58	149.12
1958-59	102.00
1959-60	105.05
TOTAL	443.24

Warehouses in Punjab

2444. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for the establishment of the Central Warehouses in Punjab State during 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No specific amount has been earmarked for the year 1959-60 for the establishment of Central Warehouses in Punjab.

माल दिल्ले बनाने के लिये ठेके

२४४५. श्री जगदीश दास्तवी: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में किन-किन गैर-सरकारी साधों को माल दिल्ले तथा रेलवे का अन्य सामान बनाने के लिये एजुकेशनल ठेके बिये थे ; और

(ब) प्रत्येक ठेके की अवधि क्या थी और प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में याव तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेस्टेंट उपलंब्धी (यो शास्त्रवाचक का) :
 (क) और (क). एक बाबां सभा पट्टा पर
 रख दिया गया है। [वैक्षिक परिवाह ५,
 अनुरन्ध शेष्या ५३]।

Tube-Well in Bombay

2446. Shri M. R. Thakore: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what was the total sum allocated to the Government of Bombay for construction of tube-wells in the Gujarat area in the years 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The total sum sanctioned to the Government of Bombay for construction of tube-wells for irrigation purposes in the North Gujarat area in the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 were Rs. 20.00 lakhs and Rs. 75.00 lakhs, respectively.

Indamer Air Company

2447. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the same officials who were punished for irregularities in the management of Indamer and Company were now absorbed in Messrs. Kalings Air Lines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Some of the pilots and engineers who were warned and against whom action was taken by the Director General of Civil Aviation for certain irregularities committed by them while in the service of the Indamer Company are at present reported to be in the employ of Kalings Airlines.

(b) The punishment awarded to the pilots and engineers concerned did not contemplate that they would be debarred from being employed.

Cattle in Tripura

2448. Shri Bangali Thakur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to break out of epidemic, cows and bullocks of Asharambari area of Khowai, Tripura are dying in large numbers resulting in hardship to the farmers; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken so far to remedy this situation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Tripura Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Hostels for Children of Railway Employees

2449. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how far the proposal to set up the subsidised hostels for the children of railway employees in Northern Railway has progressed;

(b) whether sites have been selected;

(c) how many students can be provided in these hostels;

(d) what would be the estimated cost of construction of these hostels; and

(e) the educational institutions that could be availed of by the students residing in these hostels?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A permanent hostel will be built in due course at Charbagh, Lucknow. Plans and estimates are under verification. Meanwhile a grainshop building at Alambagh, Lucknow will serve as a temporary hostel for a limited number from July 1959.

(b) Yes.

(c) 100 in the permanent hostel and 60 in the temporary hostel to function from July, 1960.

(d) Rs. 3 lakhs for the permanent hostel. Minor alterations are needed for the temporary hostel.

(e) High schools, Intermediate Colleges, University College, Technical Institutions, Medical College etc at Lucknow.

Loss of Funds from Post Offices in Punjab

2450. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the total amount reported missing from different Post Offices in Punjab Circle during 1955-56?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Rs. 17,469.39 n.P.

Advisory Committees of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

2451. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the various advisory committees constituted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement containing the information about expenditure incurred in the calendar year 1958 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 54.]

Public Call Offices in Punjab Circle

2452. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of places in Punjab Circle where Public Call Offices have been opened so far since 1955-56, year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure, No. 55.]

Diesel Cars on Northern Railway

2453. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diesel cars running on the Northern Railway at present;

(b) whether any representation has been made to run a diesel car on Bhatinda-Hindumalkot line; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) One coupled unit of two diesel rail cars is, at present running on the New Delhi-Faridabad, New Delhi-Sonepat, Delhi-Shakurbasti sections.

(b) and (c). No. It is also not feasible to run a diesel car service on this section due to the fact that while the diesel rail cars cannot run in their top gear at speeds less than 45 to 50 miles an hour, the maximum permissible speed on the Bhatinda Hindumalkot section is only 35 miles per hour.

Railway Dispensaries in Ferozepur Division

2454. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the average daily attendance of outdoor patients in the Railway dispensaries of Ferozepore Division in the Northern Railway; and

(b) the number of Assistant Surgeons working in each of the above dispensaries?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shahnawaz Khan):**

Dispensaries	Average daily attendance	Number of Assistant Surgeons
1. Ferozepore	359.39	4
2. Ludhiana	168.12	2
3. Jullundur Cant.	143.63	1
4. Jullundur City	180.14	3
5. Amritsar	191.74	2
6. Amritsar Work-shop	254.93	3
7. Pathankot	109.71	2
8. Baijnath Paprola	32.85	1

Note: Some of these doctors have a line jurisdiction and the number of cases seen on the line are included under (a).

Claims for Properties Lost in Transit

2455. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of claims for properties lost in transit put forth in Ferozepore Division during 1955-56 and 1957-58;

(b) for what amount claims have been accepted.

(c) to what extent claims have been met;

(d) the amount of outstanding claims; and

(e) what agencies have been responsible mostly for loss of such properties?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri S. V. RamaSwamy):** The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demographic Studies

2456. Shri R. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four research centres have been opened for demographic studies;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more centres for demographic studies in the country during the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan; and

(c) if so, their number and the States where they are to be started?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

गुना-उज्जैन लाइन

2457. श्री सीलाधर जोशी : क्या रेलवे भंती यह दसाने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) गुना-उज्जैन लाइन का, जो प्रभी स्वीकृत हूँ है, मार्ग क्या होगा;

(ख) कौन-कौन से अन्य बैकल्पिक मार्गों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था;

(ग) इस मार्ग पर कौन-कौन से बड़े ग्राम तथा नगर स्थित हैं; और

(घ) इस लाइन पर काम कब आरम्भ होगा?

रेलवे उपर्याक्ती (श्री सौ. चौ. रामस्वामी):

(क) और (ख) प्रस्तावित गुना-उज्जैन रेलवे लाइन के लिए नीचे दिये गये रास्तों का सर्वे किया गया;

१. गुना-वियावरा-प्रागरा-उज्जैन

२. गुना-वियावरा-शाहजाहानपुर-भक्ती

३. गुना-वियावरा-प्रागरा-नामदा

इन तीन रास्तों में से गुना-वियावरा प्रागरा-उज्जैन रास्ते को अस्थायी रूप से सब से अधिक उपयुक्त समझा जाया है।

(ग) तब तक लाइन का अन्तिम भाग-निर्वाचन सर्वे (Final location survey) पूरा न हो जाय, तब तक अन्तिम रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस लाइन पर कौन से गांव और कस्बे पड़ेंगे।

(क) इस लाइन पर काम धगले विद्युत-वर्ष १९५१-६० में शुरू होना और काम इस डंग पर किया जायेगा ताकि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस पर जो जर्वे हों, वह अन्तिम भाग-निर्वाचन सर्वे, वर्तीन के अधिग्रहण (acquisition) और लाइन के कुछ हिस्से पर मिट्टी डालने और पुलों के पाये आदि जानाने तक सीमित रहें। इस समय लाइन के अन्तिम भाग-निर्वाचन सर्वे पर जर्वे के अनुमान की जाव रेलवे बोर्ड में की जा रही है।

Free Passes for Railway Staff

2458. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether free passes are issued to retired Railway Officers;

(b) if so, the total annual amount of the free passes from 1954-55 to 1958-59; and

(c) the expenditure incurred during the above period annually to provide free conveyance to the staff, their families and household effects on (i) transfer (ii) retirement; and (iii) homegoing on periodical leave?

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

(b) and (c). Information is not readily available. Railways do not maintain an account of the cost of passes issued whether on privilege account or on transfer or retirement. Eleven lakhs railway employees are due passes which are available to various destinations and include families. The labour involved will be considerable and even then the total

cost cannot be worked out to any reasonable degree of accuracy as—

- (1) all the persons included on the pass may not have travelled;
- (2) the journey may have been terminated short of destination, shown on the pass;
- (3) on many occasions the journeys may not have even been performed.

कर्मचारियों की बदोलति

२४५९. श्री प्र० ना० सिंह :

श्री अर्जुन तिह भवीरिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने अनुसचिवीय पदालि के कर्मचारियों को गैर-अनुसचिवीय बदालि में पदोलति देने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये कोई निर्णय किया है; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो उसका औरा क्या है?

रेलवे उपसंग्रही (श्री शहनवाज खां):

(क) और (ल), जो मिनिस्टीरियल रेल कर्मचारी १४-१६३८ के पहले से नौकरी कर रहा है, यदि वह कार्यकुशल बना रहे और डाक्टरी परीक्षा में पास होता रहे, तो साधारणतः वह ६० साल की उमर तक नौकरी में रखा जा सकता है। इस तरह का मिनिस्टीरियल रेल-कर्मचारी तरकी के सामान्य मार्ग में जब नान-मिनिस्टीरियल पद (जिसके रिटायर होने की उमर ५५ साल है) पर तरकी पाने का हकदार होता है, तो उसे उसी सूत्र में तरकी दी जाती है जब वह इस बात की लिलित राजनीती दे दे कि ५५ साल की उमर पूरी कर लेने के बाद नौकरी में बने रहने के लिए उसे अपने मिनिस्टीरियल पद पर बापस नहीं आने दिया जायेगा।

इसके अलावा कोई दूसरा प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता का निर्वाचन

भी प्र० जा० सिंह :
२४६० भी अर्जुन सिंह भवीतिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के पुनर्गठन के पश्चात् रेलवे कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता निर्वाचन के बारे में विभिन्न रेलवे महांसंघों ने तबान सिद्धान्तों और प्रक्रिया को अपना लिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विभिन्न रेलों ने कौनसी भिन्न-भिन्न पद्धतियां अपना रखी हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि एक ही रेलवे में वरिष्ठता निर्वाचन के लिये दो विभिन्न प्रक्रियायें हैं ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो किन रेलों और किन विभागों में दो विभिन्न प्रक्रियायें अपनाई गई हैं ?

रेलवे उपर्यादी (भी शाहवहाब जा०) :
(क) जी हाँ, केवल भूतपूर्व सौराष्ट्र रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-यटल पर रख दिया गया है [विभिन्न परिविष्ट ५, अनुवाद संख्या ५६].

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) परिवर्तन रेलवे में भिन्नायी गयी भूतपूर्व सौराष्ट्र रेलवे के सभी विभागों के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में ।

Fixation of Wheat Prices in Punjab

2461. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations with Punjab Government for fixation of new wheat price have been concluded;

(b) if so, the result of negotiations; and

(c) the new price fixed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jaha): (a) to (c). The whole question of purchase of wheat by the Government including the fixation of suitable procurement prices, is engaging the attention of the Government of India. The Punjab Government will be consulted in due course.

टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी

२४६२. भी भवत वर्षमः क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, १९५८ में दिल्ली में जो टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी प्रकाशित हई था, वह वहाँ प्राह्लकों को फरवरी, १९५९ के प्रथम सप्ताह तक भी नहीं बिल पाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देरी हो जाने का क्या कारण था ;

(ग) भविष्य में उस डायरेक्टरी का संशोधन सकरण प्राह्लकों को तत्काल पहुँचाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही रही है ; और

(घ) डायरेक्टरी को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (भी राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) दिल्ली की टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी गवर्नरमेंट आफ इण्डिया प्रेस में आपूर्त नहीं थी । चूंकि इस प्रेस को सरकार के और दूसरे जल्दी और जल्दी के काम भी करने थे, प्रतः प्राह्लकों को डायरेक्टरी की प्रतिया देने में भानवार्य देरी हो गई ।

(ग) दिल्ली को टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी के आपाती संकुरणों की किसी प्राइवेट प्रेस में आपे जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(प) दिल्ली टेलीकोन-प्रबाली के ग्राहकों की निरिक्षित राय जान लेने पर यह पता चला कि हिन्दी में डायरेक्टरी की मांग बहुत थोड़ी है, इसलिये डायरेक्टरी का हिन्दी संस्करण लापने के प्रस्ताव पर आगे कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

Production of Saffron

2443. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to increase the production of saffron in various States;

(b) whether the Government of India have carried out any research in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Beef

2444. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total export of beef to foreign countries and the exchange earned therefrom during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the export of beef was stopped in 1954-55 but again permitted in the years 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 57.]

(b) The export of beef was banned with effect from 11-5-1954 except as shipstores. It was placed on O.G.L from 8-7-1958 in pursuance of the export drive initiated by the Government of India.

12.01 hrs.

DEATH OF SHRI KALA VENKATARAO

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Kala Venkatarao who passed away this morning at the age of 59, at Hyderabad.

Shri Venkatarao was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India from the 22nd July, 1946 to the 8th January, 1948, when he resigned. Subsequently he was elected to the Provisional Parliament in August, 1950 and continued to be its member till the 26th September, 1951 when he again resigned. Earlier he was a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937 to 1946.

He was Minister of Land Revenue and Minister of Public Health, Government of Madras from September, 1951 to February, 1952.

Up to the date of his death in Hyderabad he was the Revenue Minister and filled that post very ably. He was counted to be one of the able administrators and Ministers of Andhra Pradesh.

We mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure that the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

May I request that the House may stand in silence for a minute.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12.03 hrs

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I gave notice of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I disallowed that adjournment motion.

Shri Vajpayee (Bareilly): I have also tabled an adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua: What has happened.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One at a time. I disallowed it.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister is here and I think he would like to make a statement because of this violation of the cease fire agreement that was arrived at on the 8th March. No sooner than the ink on the agreement is dry, it has been violated. An Indian has sustained bullet injuries.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at the manner in which orders are not carried into effect. I am afraid I will have to take more serious and drastic methods to avoid this kind of disobeying my orders in this House.

I said that this is a continuing affair. This matter was brought up. Some questions were also asked later on. Are we merely looking on when they have occupied some territory or land which did not belong to them? They are massing their troops. The whole House cheered when the hon. Prime Minister said that we are waiting for the proper opportunity to take proper action. In view of the fact that it is a continuing affair and that every hon. Member knows that when it is a continuing affair, it cannot be allowed by way of an adjournment motion, whatever other remedies may be open. But Shri Barua took it up again. It is continuing. It is unfortunate that firing is going on there. Should we have an adjournment motion here every day notwithstanding the fact that only recently we had a full debate on this matter? It was followed up by a member of questions also. The hon. Prime Minister has answered them. I would advise hon. Members to choose other remedies, if necessary, to have a discussion. They may talk to the hon. Prime Minister. If there is any new matter to give he will certainly give it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Prime Minister want to make a statement?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No special statement, but if you are pleased to permit me, I would just make a few remarks about this particular incident.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Ministers get notices of adjournment motions as and when they are tabled. It will help me enormously if the hon. Minister concerned immediately sends word to me that he would like to make a statement so that it may guide me. If I come to the conclusion that it is a continuing matter and if still the hon. Minister wants to make a statement then I would not reject it straightforward.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is, of course, as you have been pleased to say, a continuing matter and it is not a statement that I propose to make. But I am always anxious to place such facts, as I may have, before the House. In just a sentence I wish to say that there is no doubt that this firing started and as a matter of fact both parties have raised objections and charged the other party for having started it.

Shri Hem Barua: In this particular case they have started it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely stating the facts.

We have complained to them, naturally. They have complained to us. I have before me our reply to them in which we have said that their complaint is not justified. This is part of that continuing thing to which you have been pleased to refer. We have to take separate things separately with them. That is the position. We are taking it up.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister as to what measures he has adopted so far as the Assam-Pakistan border is concerned?

May I know whether military is posted there or whether armed constabulary is posted there or whether we have patrol boats in our rivers just as Pakistan has or whether we are using machine guns just as Pakistan is using?

I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the statement made by General Ayub Khan. He links up Kashmir, Canal Waters dispute and this continuing affair on the border and for future co-operation he wants some sort of an assurance or some sort of a solution to these two problems. Until and unless Kashmir dispute is solved to their satisfaction and until and unless the Canal Waters dispute is solved to their satisfaction there is not going to be any co-operation. That is how he has given out his mind. Therefore to expect co-operation is difficult. We have to protect it. The hon. Prime Minister I know, has got a pet argument. He would come and tell us that there is such a long border that it cannot be.....

Mr. Speaker: What does he want?

Shri Hem Barua: About Assam and East Pakistan border there are three areas. There are only three areas that are to be protected.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry that the hon. Member is making a speech. I thought he wanted some further information. He might have stopped at that. He even made suggestions as to why not post military and so on.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether this is being done.

Mr. Speaker: He should not have followed it up with the reference to General Ayub Khan.

Shri Hem Barua: It is linked up with this.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am totally unable to answer so many queries. In fact, my mind does not grasp it except that he has referred to the

whole area of Kashmir, General Ayub Khan's speech and various other sectors. I am totally unable to answer such queries in this way.

Shri Hem Barua: I am making it separately. If it is misunderstood it is not my fault. I say that there are three areas which have to be protected.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to make a speech. Enough has been said about this matter. The hon. Minister has even made a statement as to what is being done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: What does Shri Banerjee want?

Shri Hem Barua: There is apprehension in the State of Assam. The apprehension is that the State of Assam is being neglected not only by the Central Government but is being neglected by some other people also. When we have been giving notices of adjournment motions, you have been pleased not to allow a single motion. When it came to Mureshidabad you just allowed it.

Mr. Speaker: I thought the hon. Member will stop with accusing the Government. He has come to me also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I gave notice of an adjournment motion on this reported.....

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed this also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have said that a question on the subject may be tabled. My submission is that these people have fired, entered the Indian territory and one man has been kidnapped. After kidnapping and firing, if we table a question it may become an unstarred question some day.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members satisfy me that the question is emergent, I will always allow a question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is emergent.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I will allow a short notice question to-morrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Tomorrow is a Sunday.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow means the next day of business.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Vajpayee: I have also tabled an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have repeatedly submitted for the consideration of this House that if I take a decision hon. Members who have tabled adjournment motions can come and represent to me. I will certainly change the decision if it is necessary and will bring up the matter the next day waiving the question of notice or of delay. I shall do so.

Shri Vajpayee: May I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: No, not here.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR PLANNING MEASURES AGAINST FLOODS IN DELHI

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee for Planning Measures against Floods and similar calamities in Delhi. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1818/59.]

PUNJAB SUGARCANE (PROHIBITION OF USE FOR MANUFACTURE OF GUR) ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of the Punjab Sugarcane (Prohibition of use for Manufacture of Gur) Order, 1959, published in Notification No. G.S.R./220/ESS. Com/S dated the 23rd

February, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1319/59.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri R. S. Murthy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications issued under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 318 dated the 14th March, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 319 dated the 14th March, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 320 dated the 14th March, 1959.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1320/59.]

12.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FORTIETH AND FORTY-FIRST REPORTS

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (i) Fortieth Report on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Army Stores.
- (ii) Forty-first Report on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport—Lighthouses.

12.10 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the week commencing 30th March will consist of—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business entered in today's Order Paper and not concluded.

(2) Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of—

Works, Housing and Supply

Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs

Transport and Communications

Labour and Employment.

(3) Discussion on the Report of the Inquiry into the Chinakuri Colliery Disaster laid on the Table of the House on the 16th February, 1959, on a motion to be moved by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and others on 2nd April, at 3 P.M.

12.11½ hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 61 to 68 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 62—BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,14,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

[Mr. Speaker]

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay' on Broadcasting."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which functions through the various media of publicity has placed before us a report of their activity for the year 1958-59. I would say that while it is the function of the Ministry to give proper publicity through the various media, it was guilty of allowing one of the oldest newspaper agencies to go out of existence: the United Press of India, which had to its credit yeoman's service during the period of the national movement. When the only other agency which was foreign owned was all the time trying to sabotage the national movement and was not prepared to carry any message, the United Press of India through their agencies have been helping the national movement. After Independence, it was expected that the National Government would help this news agency. Instead of helping this news agency which has served the nation during those days, it has created a situation by which this press agency has to close its unit. The reason was, the Government of India said, that it could not give any financial help to the agency and the present attitude was that the Agency has too much financial obligation and debts and inadequate financial resources.

This agency made certain proposals. The proposal was as follows. The current monthly budget was balanced from May 1958 by drastic reduction in expenses so that there might be no more accumulation of liabilities. A scheme of compromise with the creditors was adopted by the Board of directors which would clear the past liabilities. A petition was also submitted to the Calcutta High Court under section 391 of the Companies Act. The Court admitted the petition and ordered a meeting of the credi-

tors as also of the shareholders to be held on the 22nd November, 1958 under the Chairmanship of the Sheriff of Calcutta who would submit a report of the meeting to the High Court within 15 days of the date of the said meeting. Negotiations were also started with the creditors in terms of the scheme of compromise. Among the creditors, the West Bengal Government had readily agreed not to demand their claim for a period of ten years from the period of sanction of the scheme by the High Court. The Government of India was also approached to give the company a similar moratorium for ten years. As the Union Government preferred liquidation of the present company which would have resulted in their getting nothing from the company, it was thought that they would not disfavour such a proposal for a 10-year moratorium. The company with the help of Dr. B. C. Roy and the Sheriff of Calcutta started collecting a fund and Rs. 70,000 were collected. At the time when these negotiations were going on, the Government of India did not see their way to stay their hands and they felt that greater resources were necessary to rehabilitate the U.P.I. All the pleadings and deputations to give at least two or three months time to the agency which would definitely help in effecting all-round improvement of the agency had no effect. The Government would have lost nothing. This was not paid any heed to. One of the oldest news agencies of India thus had to go out of existence. This is the report of this Ministry during the last year.

The Press Commission's recommendation about the Price Page Schedule is still outstanding. The small paper owners and the small papers are suffering as a result of the Government's not taking any decision. This decision has not been taken because of pressure from the big press owner magnates who are not inclined to oblige the Government and agree to such a decision. The Government

have always to submit to the big capitalists and they have not taken any decision and the Press Commission's recommendation is still kept in abeyance. Time and again, this matter has been raised here in this Parliament. But, we do not know why this Government is still hesitating to implement the recommendation of the Press Commission. We hope that the hon. Minister will give a satisfactory reply. Rather, I would request him to make an announcement that during the coming months, he will see that this recommendation is implemented.

One point I have not been able to understand about the release of the resignation of Mr. O. Mathai through the Press Information Bureau, how it happened; whatever the circumstances, how the resignation of an individual officer was released through the Press Information Bureau. Because, neither it was a Government communique nor it had anything to do with the Government as such. It was the resignation of an individual. Yet, the Press Information Bureau circulated and gave publicity to this resignation letter.

This Ministry deals with various media of publicity. It is very difficult to deal with each and every item of them. Coming to the All India Radio, there have been complaints from the artistes about the treatment that they get in various stations at the hands of departmental officers. This complaint was raised, and it was requested that the Minister himself should take cognizance of these grievances and try to satisfy the artistes. But this has been left entirely in the hands of those persons against whom the complaints have been made.

There was also complaint against the audition system. This also was communicated to the hon. Minister, but the same system still continues in various stations. Particularly, the complaint was made by a number of

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artists from Calcutta, but the same system still continues there.

Then, I come to the news relay of the All India Radio, which shows, I would say, a somewhat partisan attitude. It is expected that the news really should be made in such a way as to give proper information to the people in general. But we have seen that even important issues in the international sphere and also even in the national sphere, are being covered in such a way that it can very well be said that the presentation represents a particular viewpoint.

During the unrest in the Middle East, when the troops were landed in Lebanon and Jordan, All India Radio covered these items in such a manner as if these news items were coming from the British radio station. This was an international issue, and we here in India had been objecting to the fact that troops had landed in Lebanon and Jordan; and, therefore, the news relay should have been made in such a manner that it would really give the world sentiment and not the sentiment of one particular group or one particular region. This matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister, but he seems to have been satisfied with what was being relayed. I would request him to take personal interest and see how the news items are relayed through AIR. Let me give just one or two instances. On the day when the counting of votes in the by-election at Devicolam was being made, the AIR news bulletin in the evening said that the counting had not yet finished, that the Communist candidate was leading, and that a special announcement would be made roundabout 9 p. m. or 10 p. m., but the promised announcement was not made at all.

I shall now give another instance. There are different political parties in our country, and these political parties have their annual conferences and congresses. I am not asking why the Congress of the Communist Party was not covered in the same way as the A.I.C.C. meetings of the Congress

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

Party, but I can dare say that none of the meetings of the other political parties, whether it be the PSP or the RSP or any other, has been covered by AIR in the same way in which it covers the meetings of the AICC. Similarly, the conferences of the HMS, the UTUC and the AITUC are not covered in the same way as the conferences of the INTUC. I would request the hon. Minister to look in to this matter and not simply give a reply that all these are covered. I would request him to go through this matter, and it will be in the interests of the people that he should see that no partisan attitude is taken by AIR towards any political party.

Then, there was the post of parliamentary commentator in the AIR, which post is now abolished. For the last eighteen months, there were about six persons tried, and I am really surprised to find that in the whole of India, we could not find a single man to cover this particular item as parliamentary commentator. This post has now been abolished.

I now come to the films. We are suffering from a foreign exchange crisis, and yet, we find that the cinema-houses in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi are filled with foreign crime films; not only this but in every house we find books which it will be difficult for any man of taste to go and see even. We are pruning our Plan because of the foreign exchange crisis; yet, all these foreign films are imported for exhibition. We know what difficulties we are facing in order to get our film which has earned international name and fame and which has won the highest honour as an Indian film, exhibited in the foreign countries. This is the attitude of the other countries, and so far as we are concerned, we find that India becomes a dumping ground for any kind of film; and we do not bother if our foreign exchange is exhausted. It is high time that this sort of thing should be stopped.

British news reels are still continued to be displayed in our cinema-houses. These show news items which really give a picture of the domination of White over Black on the African land. The brutalities are still continued to be exhibited in the land of India where we are all anxious to see that the people in Africa get proper justice and that these brutalities are stopped; and we pay from our foreign exchange for this.

Then, we have a State Award Committee for films, which gives prizes for the best films. But it is strange that films which have earned international name and which have got the highest honour have not been considered by the State Award Committee. Something is wrong somewhere. How is it that a film which has earned such a name and which has got the highest honour as an Indian film has not been considered fit for the State Award? It is really a strange thing. Yet, these things are continuing. We say that our State Award committees, regional or central, are functioning well and yet we find that while we get appreciation for our films abroad, still in the national sphere, the directors of those films or those films have not been given any appreciation whatsoever. The hon. Minister should take note of this also.

Again, when we are importing raw films and spending about Rs. 2 crores by way of foreign exchange, it is necessary that we should have some sort of control over it. It is necessary that we have some sort of control over it. I have got no complaint against any individual director or actor or producer, but I would say that most of the raw film that is imported is wasted. The films produced are of 20,000 feet and in that you can find everything that is possible under the Sun, and also see a life which you will nowhere find, either in village or city, something which will give you the idea that the particular story may belong to any part of the world, but you can very well say that it is not a

story which can be said to be a story belonging to India. This wastage of the imported film at a time when there is a foreign exchange crisis should be stopped, and it is necessary that restrictions should be imposed. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for us to see that the film really plays its part.

It is a medium of education too, and here I do not know what the Ministry is doing. It has given complete freedom to the producer and director to do as they like, and the one thing that they do very well is that they create a thing which in no way is helpful in building up society, either the children or the adult, and it goes against the national interests. It is high time the Ministry took note of it.

Another thing which does not get any patronage from the Ministry is the Indian stage. I come from a State where we are proud that we have had the tradition of the professional stage for nearly 100 years, and it is a stage which has created and helped build up a national character, a national movement. It is from this stage that the people in the past imbibed enthusiasm.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): May I say that stage and drama are not under this Ministry? It might be taken up when the Ministry of Cultural Affairs comes up.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The stage is a medium of education and publicity also.

Mr. Speaker: But another Minister is in charge of it. Very well, let him attack the other Minister. His time is up.

Shri Prabhat Kar: A Central Information Service has been started, and I think it is a step in the right direction, but the rules that have been framed which have been notified in the Gazette of India dated

February 21, 1959, negate the principles of justice, equity and fairplay. The date 1st November, 1957 has been selected as a crucial date. Even candidates selected by the UPSC, who have completed their period of probation and whose period of probation has been terminated as a result of satisfactory service, have been excluded because they happen to be recruited after November 1, 1957, while many of the appointments which have been made directly by the Ministry without going through the UPSC have been covered. I would request the hon. Minister to go through these rules again and see that wherever they operate against the existing employees, particularly those who have gone through the examinations of the UPSC, such employees are covered. Otherwise, this will unnecessarily create bickerings amongst the staff which will naturally hamper the efficiency of the department.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to see that Indian news reels are sent to foreign countries, because nowadays we are preparing really very good news reels, and it is possible that we can send them to foreign countries, particularly in South-East Asia, and thereby earn foreign exchange too. We have not got any report as to how much we got out of exporting these news reels.

Dr. Keshar: There is exchange.

Shri Prabhat Kar: We really can get more if we popularise these news reels abroad.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity after two sessions.

To me the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is a very important Ministry so far as the eradication of untouchability is concerned.

Under article 17 of our Constitution we have abolished untouchability, and we have also passed the Untouchability (Offences) Act, but in

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practice, in the whole of India untouchability is still prevalent. This Ministry, by propaganda, through their broadcasts and publicity, can do more service to this nation to remove untouchability.

It is a pleasure to know that 40,000 radio sets have been given to the villages, but I am afraid the Ministry has not been successful in giving good programmes so that the villagers may be trained, or, as is often stated by the other Ministers also, public opinion may be created. So, I trust that the hon. Minister will take pains to see that this national programme is carried out by this Ministry.

I have gone through the Report for 1958-59 of the Ministry. On page 22 I find that in the budget estimates of the Films Division for 1959-60 provision has been made for the production and distribution of the under-mentioned films:

- (1) 62 documentaries
- (2) 6 films for the Ministry of External Affairs.
- (3) 6 films for Tourist Publicity
- (4) 2 Cartoon films
- (5) 12 Teaching films
- (6) 12 Instructional films
- (7) 6 Instructional films for ICAR
- (8) 6 Archive films
- (9) films on Gandhiji
- (10) 1 full-length film on untouchability (may be assigned to a private producer)

I would like to know the progress so far made in the production of the last one, because it is the only film to be produced on the removal of untouchability, and that too by a private producer.

You know untouchability is a disease that has spread in the whole of India. If the Ministry takes some interest to make people understand that untouchability is a blot on Hinduism, it can be removed, and I trust the hon. Minister will look into the matter.

Secondly, the standard of our films is going down day by day. We are importing raw films worth about Rs. 2 crores. In spite of that, the films produced nowadays have a degenerating effect not only on youngsters but children between 8 and 12. I myself have heard them singing, with acting:

लाल लाल गाल,

ईना मीना दीना,

सी ए टी कैट....क्या हो गया....!

etc. This gives a very wrong impression to our younger generation. I would like to know whether these films are censored by the Censor Board, and why the Censor Board allows such things. On the one side, our President is kind enough to give these awards of Padma Sri etc., to these actors and actresses; on the other hand, useless pictures are produced in our country which have a morally degenerating effect on the younger generation.

Now, I come to advertisements. During 1958 it is found from the Report that Rs. 14,53,000 were spent on advertisements, but it will be seen that a major portion of that amount has been given to the English papers, English dailies, only, and the regional language papers have been given very little chance.

Even in regard to the amount spent through these regional papers, partiality has been observed and those papers which are favouring the party in power have been given advertisements. This is not good for a healthy democracy. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to see that no discrimination is made in giving advertisements.

I would also like to draw his attention to the Press Commission's

recommendations. The Press Commission has made a number of recommendations. I do not understand why the same have not been implemented. I do not understand why the same have not been implemented by the Ministry. If the recommendations are not to be implemented, I do not understand what is the reason for appointing such Commissions. On such Commissions, we are spending time, money and energy. If we are not bound to go through and implement the recommendations they make, there is no use of appointing such Commissions.

Then it has been brought to my notice by some Pressmen that some delegations are being sent to tour inside the country as well as outside the country. It is found that mostly some favoured few journalists have been recommended and sent abroad. If you see the record of the last five years, you will find that only a few selected persons have been repeatedly sent abroad as also sent to tour inside the country.

When we see the news papers of this country and those of the countries, what do we find? In our Indian newspapers, only the lectures of a few Ministers and whatever spoken by Congress workers are being reported and given wide space; very little of other news has been given to the public. I do not understand why such poisonous things, why such poisonous party information is being given and no 'neutral' news is given to the people.

I come from Ahmedabad and I know that there are some Gujarati papers which have been given full advertisements, and on the strength of those advertisements, they have become just slave papers. Whenever a Minister comes, they play up the news. Recently our Finance Minister had been there. Even if he speaks from the bathroom, everything is reported. But the activities of Opposition parties are not given publicity. We had a conference of the Republication Party. There were

thousands of persons attending it. But not a single line was reported in those papers. If these things go on, it is shameful to our healthy democracy. When I find that our hon. Prime Minister is the only democrat who is preaching democracy, I ask why the same thing is not carried out by other Ministers.

I have to request the hon. Minister to see that the Press is not made a slave of the ruling party, because if it is organised to serve the interests of the ruling party, it will be doing a great injustice to our growing democracy.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Is he the master of the Press?

Shri K. U. Parmar: Because he is giving advertisements to the papers, the papers have been captured by them.

I will not take much time, but will refer to instance concerning my constituency which has been brought to my notice by a well known dramatist, and artist drama producer. He has written me a letter. He has also written to the Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I will read the contents of his letter to me.

Mr. Speaker: If it relates to a drama or dance, he may reserve it for another Ministry. If it relates to Information and Broadcasting he may refer to it.

Shri K. U. Parmar: It relates to AIR. I will read a few lines.

"I am sure that you will be well aware that I have directed and produced a Gujarati play, *Duniya su kah che*. In the Fourth Bombay State Natya Mahotsava held in Bombay last year, for and on behalf of the All India Women's Conference, Ahmedabad Branch, my above drama had won a second prize of Rs. 1500.

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Also I had personally been awarded a silver medal for the best acting performance of the year 1958 along with a cash prize of Rs 101 by the Chief Minister of Bombay State. A similar medal and cash prize was also awarded to the heroine of my above play in the Natya Mahotsava. In short, our play was highly acclaimed as one of the best plays and the greatest highlight of the season, having won three awards, two for the best acting performance and one for the high rank of the play."

Even in spite of these things, when the artist told the Station Director to stage his play on AIR, the Station Director approached the Secretary of the All India Women's Conference. It has been brought to my notice in his letter by the artist that the lady who was Secretary of the All India Women's Conference there asked the Station Director to engage her own son-in-law in the play, as the artist did not include his name in his list. When this was not agreed to, she said she would not execute the contract. As such, the contract was cancelled.

I think it was no business of the Station Director to approach the All India Women's Organisation. On the contrary, he should have directly contacted this playwright. He should have very nicely played his role.

This is not the only thing in AIR Ahmedabad. Red-tapism, nepotism and favouritism are going in the Ahmedabad station. Some producers have been employed on a very high salary—Rs 500 per month. But no advertisement was given in any paper. They were directly recruited straight. And who are they? Those who do not know what art is. They are not artists by birth or profession. They have just been appointed as artists. Some persons who do not know the actual art have been taken in while real artists have been left

behind. There is a strong complaint on this score. Even those papers which are the party papers once complained that what was going on in the All India Radio Station was not desirable.

Then I have seen that some programmes for Harijan Saptah are broadcast from AIR Ahmedabad. But only third-rate persons have been invited and asked to deliver some lectures. Persons who are engaged in social welfare or those who have written books on the subject are never being called. I hope the hon. Minister will take that much trouble to see that untouchability removal should be our National Programme. He should see that his whole influence is utilised for this very purpose. I expressly say this for the only reason that our Information and Broadcasting Ministry is such that it can be useful to this country for creating public opinion against observance of untouchability.

I have said many things, but whether the hon. Minister will look into those matters or not, I cannot say, because many a time when such things are brought to the notice of the Ministers, they say something in the House and afterwards nothing is done. So I hope and trust that the hon. Minister who is present in the House, will do something in this matter.

बीमती उमा नेहरू (सोत पुर) : मम्पत्ति महोदय, इनकार्येशन और बाड़कार्सिंग का महकमा बहुत जिम्मेदारी का महकमा है। इस महकमे की शक्ति से आप देश को बना विगाड़ सकते हैं। और वही बजह है कि इस महकमे के मुलाजिमों की जिम्मेदारी बहुत ज्यादा है। लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात तो यह है कि इतने ज्यादा जरूरी महकमे के लिये केवल चार लाख रुपये हैं और उसमें से भी कुछ बक्स तो आनंदेश्वर मिनिस्टर साहब से जावेंगे और वाकी बहुत हो कर समय मानवीय सदस्यों को बोलने के लिये रह जाएगा। जो बक्स मानवीय मत्ती महोदय सेने उल्लंग

उसमें यह हैं समझाने में करेंगे । इस बास्ते वें चाहती थी कि इसके लिये अधिक समय रखा जाता ।

इस भक्तमें ने जो उन्नति को है, उसके लिए मे भावनीय मंत्री भगवद्य को बचाई देती हैं । जो एप्पोर्ट थीरी है उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि हर दिवाने में इस भक्तमें वे उन्नति की है और उन्नति करता चला जा रहा है ।

चन्द बाते हैं जो मे मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहती हैं या उनके सामने रखना चाहती हैं । पहली बात जो मे पूछना चाहती हैं वह यह है कि जो लो पेंड आर्टिस्ट्स हैं, उनकी जो शिकायते हैं, वे रफा हुई हैं या नहीं हुई है दूसरी बात यह है कि बराबर यह कहा जाता है कि भिक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस इस भक्तमें नहीं है, यह कहा तक सच है और अगर सच है तो इन-सिक्योरिटी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ।

तीसरी बात जो मे पूछना चाहती है वह यह है कि टैम्पोरेरी सर्विस की बीमारी इस भक्तमें में ज्यादा है, वह कुछ कम हुई है या नहीं हुई है । मे जानना चाहूंगी कि परमानेट बेसिस पर लोग रखे जा रहे हैं या नहीं रखे जा रहे हैं ।

मे यह भी जानना चाहती है कि जो नया केडर सर्विसिस का निकला है उसके अन्दर जो लोग लिये जाते हैं वे कौन लोग लिये जाते हैं । क्या जो टैम्पोरेरी हैं हैं हर जो योग्य है, जो काबिल है, उनको इस केडर के जरिये के परमानेट बेसिस पर लिया जाता है या नहीं लिया जाता है या लिये जा सकते हैं या नहीं लिये जा सकते हैं या इस केडर को केवल इसलिये खोला गया है कि बाहर के लोगों को ही केवल उसके अन्दर दाखिल किया जा सके ।

अक्षयर मह सुनाई देता है और पता नहीं कहा तक सत्य है कि यद कोई ऊँची या

बड़ी सर्विस जाली होती है या यद आप कोई नहीं सर्विस पैदा करते हैं तो जो आपके रेडियो में बहुत दिनों से और बहुत बरसी के लोग काम कर रहे हैं और जो अभी भी टैम्पोरेरी है और परमानेट न करने की कोई चाही होती जो कि मुझे भालूम नहीं है, उनको बीका न देकर, उनको तरक्की न दे करके, उनको आगे बढ़ने का अवसर प्रदान न करके, बाहर से अकसर लोगों को ले लिया जाता है और यह कह कर रख लिया जाता है कि ये इंटरनेशनल फिगर हैं या इन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा ट्रेवल किया है, परिवर्तन के मुल्कों में बहुत घूमे हैं, इसलिये इनको ज्यादा मुनासिब समझा गया कि रखा जाए । अगर ऐसा होता है तो मे समझती हूं कि वे हमारे काम के लिये बिल्कुल कोरे होते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की जो पर्गिस्थितिया है, हिन्दुस्तान के रेडियो के जो काम हैं, जो प्रचार है, उसके लिये वे बिल्कुल कोरे होते हैं । यह मुश्किल हो सकता है कि इंटरनेशनल फील्ड में उन्होंने बड़ी इज्जत पाई हो या वह उस्ताद हों और बहुत से मुल्कों में घूमे हों लेकिन उनको हिन्दुस्तान को बदाना है, हिन्दुस्तान मे काम करना है और इस काम की उनको कितनी बाकफियत है यह देखा जाना बहुत जरूरी है । जो बातें मैंने कही हैं अगर ये सब गलतफहमिया हैं, तो मे चाहती हूं कि मिनिस्टर भगवद्य मेरी इन गलतफहमियों को रफा कर दें ।

यद मे दो तीन सुझाव मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखना चाहती हूं । पहली बात तो यह है कि जो सेसर बोर्ड है यह किस तरह से काम कर रहा है यह मे जानना चाहती हूं । मे देख रही हूं कि कुछ भी तरक्की नहीं हो पा रही है । आज भी मे देख रही हूं कि हीरर फिल्म्स बहुत ज्यादा आर्टी है, हीरर लिट्रेचर बहुत ज्यादा मार्किट में दिखाई देता है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि जो हमारे बच्चे हैं, जो १६-१७ बरस की उम्र के हैं, जिनको टीएजर्स कहते हैं, उनकी हालत यह है कि

[बीमारी उमा नेहरू]

रात दिन इसी को पढ़ते रहते हैं, ऐसी फिल्म के लिए रहते हैं। बार इन्सिहान देने भी जाते हैं तो उनके एक हाथ में इन्सिहान की किताब होती है और दूसरे हाथ में हीरर पिल्लर का बीमारी। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह चीज़ क्यों नहीं बद्द होती है। मैं यह इसलिये कहती हूँ कि मैं समझती हूँ कि यह हीरर पिल्लर और यह हीरर सिनेमाज जब तक अलग नहीं होने वाले तक हम उत्तरी नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप तरकी की हवारों योजनायें बना लें हवारों प्लान बना डालें लेकिन जब तक यह जो कीड़ा सगा हुआ है, यह दूर नहीं होता है, समाज को आप नहीं बदलते हैं, तब तक नामुनिक है कि हम ठीक तरह से आगे बढ़ सकें। सेसर बोर्ड को जरा आप करिये, सेसर बोर्ड से आप जरा कहें कि इस तरह की फिल्म जीवें न निकलने दें। अभी एक भेरे भाई ने कहा और मैंने भी सुना है कि तिलोन रेडियो से इस तरह के गाने आते हैं। अभी भेरे भाई ने "लाल लाल, सी० ए० टी० फैट—फैट माने विल्सी" जैसे कुछ गानों का चिक किया है। मैं सब सीलोन से आते हैं और इसमें कोई लाक नहीं है कि मैं तकलीफदेह होते हैं। मैं समझती हूँ बेमानी जीवों का कहना बेकार होता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस और भी आपका अग्रण जाना चाहिये।

बच्चों की फिल्म, जिनको चिल्डरंस फिल्म कहा जाता है वे सक्तीयजनक नहीं हैं और उनके बारे में और ज्यादा मेहनत करने की ज़रूरत है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इन फिल्मों को वे सोग तैयार कर सकते हैं जो चाहत साइक्लोटी को समझ सकते हैं, वे सोग तैयार कर सकते हैं जिनमें कुछ इमेजिनेशन ज्यादा हो, जो कि बच्चों के प्रश्नों को समझते हैं, जो कि जानते हैं कि बच्चों के लिए प्लाइट और होने चाहिये, कहानियां फैली होनी चाहिये, काम्प्यून्ट और होने चाहिये, सीटिंग भी फैली होनी चाहिये। जब तक जो सोग इन फिल्मों

को बनाते हैं, मैं इन जीवों के बाबिल नहीं हूँगे, तब तक मैं समझती हूँ कि जो भी फिल्म बैंडर करेंगे वे वर्द चास फिल्म कहलाएंगी।

आप योजना का प्रचार भी बराबर करते रहें हैं और करते रहेंगे। लेकिन इस प्रचार के लाय साथ मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप जिक्र का प्रचार और स्वास्थ्य का प्रचार भी करें। मैं दोनों जीवों इस बहुत समाज के बास्ते बहुत ज़रूरी हैं।

मैं जास तीर पर टैम्पोरेरी सर्विसिस के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। आपके पास जितनी भी टैम्पोरेरी सर्विसिस हैं, उनका जब मैं विचार करती हूँ या जब मुझ से लोग भिजने पाते हैं और इसका चिक करते हैं, तो मुझे जबीं शर्म सी भहसूत होती है और मैं समझती हूँ कि इन बेबारों को आपने ऐसे ही इस तरह से टांग रखा है। यह कह कर कि आप मजबूर हैं यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। सरकार लासों रूपया ऐसे ही लर्च कर रही है और मैं समझती हूँ कि मैं सर्विसिस ऐसी है कि इन पर कुछ लर्च करना या इनके लिये, इनकी भलाई के लिये कुछ करना सरकार के लिये कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। यह महकमा बहुत ज़रूरी महकमा है। इस बास्ते इन गरीब लोगों को आगे न बढ़ा कर, इनको सहूलियतें न देकर, मैं समझती हूँ महकमा आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि बिनिस्टर साहब इस पर ज़रूर विचार करेंगे।

मैं यह भी चाहती हूँ कि जो हमारे यहां इस महकमे में सर्विस में हैं, इनको ज़रूर भीका भिजना चाहिये कि मैं फैंडर स्टडी के लिए चिदेसों में जा सकें, पहिजनी मुल्कों में जा सकें और मैं यह भी चाहती हूँ कि इनको इसके लिये स्कालरशिप भिजें। वहां पर मैं सोग जाकर यह बेज सकते हैं कि जो मुल्कों ने जितनी तरफ़की है, जिस तरह के यहां

का काम होता है और कौन कौन से तुम्हारे बहुत बर किये जा सकते हैं और इस काम के लिये मैं बाहरी हूँ कि जो हमारी सर्विसिंस के लोग हैं उन्हीं को नेजा जाए। मैं यह हर्गज नहीं बाहरी कि हमारी अपनी सर्विस बाले जानों को न केकर बाहर बालों को इस काम के लिये से किया जाए। मैं आपकी सर्विस बालों से बाकिक हूँ और मैं समझती हूँ कि ये काफी काबिल हैं, काफी अच्छे लोग हैं, काफी दिलचस्पी काम में लेते हैं।

मर्ग में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को यही समझाना चाहती हूँ कि याद रखिये कि अगर आपने अपनों का साथ न दिया, अपनों को न बढ़ाया तो जो गाड़ी है और जो कि अपनों से ही चल सकती है, बाहर बालों से नहीं चल सकती है वह अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल पाएगी।

इन प्रब्लमों के साथ इस महाकामे ने जो तरफ़की है, उसके लिए मैं इसको बधाई देती हूँ और जो डिमाइट्रस पेश की गई है, उनका समर्थन करती हूँ।

Shri Manaen (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, going through the debates of last year relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I observed that some hon. Members had sought to make out a case to give a promotion to the Minister to the Cabinet rank. The fact that this Ministry continues to languish outside the sanctum sanctorum only corroborates the fact that Government do not attach the importance which is, perhaps, due to this Ministry.

I do not wish to enter into a discussion as to whether this Ministry should be given a rise or not. I merely want to say that the reluctance of Government to give this Ministry a rise indicates that Government also do not consider this Ministry as of equal importance or of equal utility as the other Ministries are. I have drawn this conclusion not with a view to criticising the policy of Government in this particular respect but in order

to lay stress on my firm belief that this Ministry is of far-reaching importance with immense possibilities. In the short time at my disposal, I will only touch on two wings of the Ministry—the All India Radio and the Films Division. These two, I think, are the most powerful and popular media to bring a sense of awareness in the people of our country and to pave the way for emotional integration of the people of different languages and different castes and creeds in this vast country. The total number of radio licences is going up and I am sure within the current year the number will be in the neighbourhood of a million and a half...

12 hrs.

Dr. Keskar: More than that.

Shri Manaen: He says it will be more than that. It may be over two million. There is no doubt that tens of millions of people will be listening to radio every day. Some of the hon. Members would be doubting my arithmetical calculation if I do not clarify what I mean by saying tens of millions. Our neighbourly feelings persuade us to tune it at a high pitch to the benefit of our next door neighbours and sometimes to the benefit of the amblers down the street. You will agree with me that a large number of people can be contacted by radio. The question is whether this vast potentiality is fully taken advantage of, whether this great medium of mass communication is fully exploited. Radio has two kinds of utility: entertainment and information. Information will have naturally to be educated and edifying whereas entertainment will have to be free from pedagogical veneer. To a common man radio means—I think the hon. Members will perhaps agree with me—entertainment first and entertainment last. Therefore, education will have to be subtly and cleverly contrived. There has been mention in this House by a few Members who have preceded me that Radio Ceylon and Radio Pakistan and such other stations which give the country

[Shri Mansen]

light music are tuned more often than the All India Radio. The simple reason is that they like light music and light music today is synonymous with cinema songs. If the hon. Minister chooses to hold a different opinion in respect of light music let him hold a gallop poll in the country and let him see what the result would be. The eccentric approach of trying to raise the standard for musical taste in this country is estranging the people away from All India Radio with obvious unfortunate results. It is contradictory that on the one hand we allow our film producers to dash up Lata Mangeshkar, Talat Mahmud, Mukhesh and so on, host of other singers and then on the other hand we want to prevent our listeners from listening to their favourite singers through the radio. I am only trying to emphasise one fact. Listeners in India who are in millions should be made to listen to All India Radio as far as possible and as often as possible. We know Radio Ceylon dims all sorts of fantastic advertisements into the ears of our listeners everyday and whether they like it or not they have to listen to it and the weaker among them even succumb to some of these advertisements. The All India Radio can similarly punctuate their programme of light music with information news, views and things of that nature. These interpositions will contribute much towards making people Plan conscious. On page 5 of the report for 1958-59, it is admitted that the Vividh Bharati continued to maintain its growing popularity and over 15,000 letters were received every month from listeners all over the country and from abroad.

13:05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If Vivid Bharati could be a daily feature with less prudery than these 15,000 letters would be pouring into the AIR office every day and thousands of people would be tuning their

radio sets to All India Radio. I plead with the hon. Minister not to dismiss the question of light music very lightly. I would appeal to him; let him keep an open mind and study the question in its clearer perspective. I wish I could appeal through this forum to every listener in this country to give his opinion on this subject.

I will say a few words regarding the external services. In this regard the hon. Minister deserves more than our praise. I need not say that great caution will have to be employed in what the hon. Minister has chosen to call in his report—projecting India to the outside world. The projection will have to be correct and true. As far as I have been able to study, the external services programme has been very popular in the outside world. Even in a country like Tibet, which is very much in the news lately, our Tibetan programme is extremely popular. A large number of radio sets have gone into Tibet during the past few years. The Tibetan demands for radios have not been met entirely. Some of the Tibetan listeners in my part of the country have complained that Radio Peking has of late been trying to clash the Tibetan programme of the All India Radio by broadcasting at the same time and in the same metre band. All I can say is that I sympathise with listeners of our programme in Tibet who are not even permitted to listen to undiluted true news of the world.

Speaking of the external services, I am reminded of a gross injustice of which the Ministry is guilty. It is the apathy of the Ministry with regard to our closest neighbour and ally—Nepal. With Nepal we have a great deal of cultural affinity and historical relations. It is a country which understands India so well and it draws a great deal of inspiration from India. I do not think there is any justification in neglecting the need of projecting India to this country, more so when these two countries are

today in greater need of emotional integration. Special care will have to be taken to select our personnel for the Nepali unit in the All India Radio that is if the hon. Minister is good enough to accept my proposal. As far as possible the staff will have to be found out from the country itself and I can assure the hon. Minister that there are enough talented and educated young Nepali boys and girls in this country. Here I want to cite a small instance. I do so regretfully. Recently a selection was made for a news reader in the Nepali section of our Fouji programmes by a Selection Board which did not have a single Nepali knowing member. Obviously the person who was selected did not have any knowledge of the language. The person did not know the Nepali language at all I hope the elements of nepotism and favouritism did not come to play in this selection. The best I can do is to hope that these elements do not come into play in the selection of artists in the All India Radio very often. I want to submit that besides technical hands, administrative heads in the All India Radio should not be allowed to remain long enough to encourage the accretion of vested interests around them.

The Gauhati station of the All India Radio broadcasts in not less than 22 dialects. I think Shri Hem Barua will agree with me that a sizeable section of population in Assam is Nepalese. Strangely enough, the Nepali language is not included in the programme for Gauhati station. Why is this discrimination? Would the hon. Minister be good enough to tell us the criteria for including a particular language or a particular dialect in the programme? Would he also tell us how the Nepali language does not fit in with the criteria that would possibly be put before the House?

The Calcutta station is also not aware of the fact that, it seems, a large section of Nepali speaking population is in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. They do not somehow seem to realise it. I submit that both from Calcutta and Gauhati stations arrangements

must be made for broadcasting the programmes in Nepali language. I think it is not asking too much. This is only fair.

Now, Sir, I will switch on to Films Division. I will not traverse over wider field of Films Division, but I will touch upon only one or two important aspects of this division. The hon. Member opposite referred to a particular proposal of the Ministry on page 22 of its Report under the caption "Programme for next year". Under item No. 10 it is said: "1 full-length film on untouchability (may be assigned to a private producer)". I am not very sure whether it is the untouchability complex or the incompetence of the Films Division that the project is contemplated to be assigned to a private producer. I cannot think of a third possibility. I am sure that the hon. Minister, when he will rise to give a reply, will kindly throw some light on this question.

Sir, there are a number of other points which baffle the average intelligence, but I choose not to scuffle with them now. But the Film Institute and Film Production Bureau mentioned on page 28 of the report are rather intriguing. The Film Institute is expected to start functioning in 1959. The Film Production Bureau is also expected to be set up in 1959. If the Government were planning to nationalise film industry, these institutes would be very much welcome, but things being as they are there is no justification for having the film Institute "to impart training in the various aspects of film production, such as cinematography, sound engineering, direction, art direction, make-up and costumes, audience research etc.". May I add, Sir, that without the Ministry's imparting training we have enough of costumes and enough of make-up in this country? There is no justification for the Film Production Bureau "to render advice to producers who seek assistance in regard to the scripts of films". Would the hon. Minister kindly tell this House whether the film producers are worse

[Shri Matam]

off without governmental aid or guidance in respect of technique or film producing business? I hope it is only proposed or expected to be started. I hope the hon. Minister will very kindly subject these proposals to strict scrutiny.

Then, one of the hon. Members referred to television. On page 3 of the report under the heading Television it has been stated that the Second Plan includes the project of an experimental television unit at Delhi for assessing the value of this medium for mass communication. I think, Sir, this is playing a bit of an unkind joke on the masses. There is no denying the fact that TV is a great medium of mass communication and no experiment is required to establish such homely truth. Then, may I remind the hon. Minister that people in this country cannot afford to have TV for many more years to come even in a village, leave alone the question of home. If I remember correctly, our Prime Minister at one time expressed a very strong opinion against having TV in this country. I hope the Prime Minister has not changed his opinion in this connection.

I would like to say a few words with regard to the Central Board of Censors. Very often and from various quarters we hear that censoring is rather strict. I am not sure whether censoring is strict, but I am definitely sure that censoring is not proper. The Board seems to feel that censoring should be in respect of scenes and sequences which verge on obscenity. I say that obscenity must be eliminated from films, but an exaggerated view of obscenity, particularly relating to sex, and wrong notion of what constitutes such obscenity will lead to wrong decisions. Granting 'A' licences only help the box-office and in such 'A' licence films only a particular portion here or a portion there are scissored in a manner that any one in the audience can guess the missing link in the chain—of course, much to his amusement. Further-

more, Sir, I could not understand the queer logic in one thing. How on earth can something that is wrong for persons below 18 be good for those who are above the age of 18? I hope the hon. Minister is not trying the old saying: one man's poison is another man's food.

The Board should be more alive to the social values and outlook that are directly or indirectly influenced by the films. Sir, our Indian procedures in their craze for money are trying to fob off our people with cheap films. I do not say that all films are cheap, some are good too. But most of the films do not project Indian life or Indian aspirations in their correct perspective. I do not say that the films must be very much moralising, but they must definitely be not unmoralising.

Some hon. Members mentioned about unnecessary use of raw films in this country. I think we have all observed that Indian films are generally very very lengthy. I would submit that steps must be taken to shorten the main films and, of course, with every film produced the production of a shorter feature like travelogue or cartoon or things of that nature should be made compulsory.

Sir, I should have liked to touch on a few more points, but as my time is over and I must resume my seat, before I do so I would like to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting whole-heartedly. The few criticisms that I have made are not in a spirit of acrimony but in order to drive home the great role that this Ministry can play in our social and cultural life.

श्री जगदीश चतुर्वी (बिलही) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसार यन्त्रालय के मामलों को अगर हम देखें तो उसके अन्तर्गत धाकासाकारी, पश्च सूचना कार्यालय, पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रसार विभाग तथा फिल्म विभाग पाते हैं। फिल्म विभाग को छोड़ कर के बिलही नी विभाग इसके अन्तर्गत है अगर हम उनकी

कार्यकालिनों को देखें तो उनकी कार्यपद्धतियों में कोई भी सामन्यत्व, कोई भी तारतम्य नहीं है। इस बात की निश्चाल प्राप्तिकता है कि फिल्स विभाग को छोड़ कर जिसने विभाग इस समाजालय के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, जिनका कार्य मुख्य रूप से प्रचार मात्र है, उनमें आपस में समन्वय होता है। विभिन्न प्रदेशों में उनके कार्यालय स्थापित हैं लेकिन उन में भी कोई सामन्यत्व नहीं है जिसके कारण बहुत असुविधा उत्पन्न होती है।

इसके साथ ही साथ हम जो आकाशवाणी से समाजारों के बुलेटिनों को सुनते हैं यदि उनको व्याप से सुना जाय तो मेरी वृत्ति में उनकी जो प्रसारण नीति है वह अत्यन्त दोषपूर्ण और पक्षपातपूर्ण है। अधिकांश समाजार बुलेटिनों में, जो कि प्रकाशित प्रधान प्रसारित होते हैं, अधिकांश रूप में अनियों और मुख्यतया प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय के मार्गणों को सुनाया जाता है, जाहे उनकी कोई उपयोगिता हो अधिका न हो। ११ बड़ी में शायद ही कोई दिन ऐसा रहा ही जिस दिन आकाश-वाणी के अोतारों ने किसी मंत्री अधिका प्रधान मन्त्री की वाणी भी न सुना हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी आवश्यकता है लेकिन अति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत। जब किसी चीज की अति ही जाय तो उसे वर्जित होना चाहिये। हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री बहुत लोकप्रिय हैं, काफी लोग उनकी बातों को समझते हैं, उनके भावणों को प्रसारित होना चाहिये, लेकिन समाजार बुलेटिनों में उनके कारण जिन समाजारों का होना चाहिये, उनका बहुत कम समावेश होता है। मुख्य रूप में इन समाजार बुलेटिनों में अनियों, जास कर प्रधान मन्त्री, के भावणों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय घटनाओं का ही समावेश होता है। ज्ञानीय समाजारों का समावेश उनमें बहुत कम होता है। इसमें निश्चित रूप से तुचार होने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी प्रकार यदि हम आकाशवाणी के अन्य उपयोग डिवीजन को देखें तो उसके अन्तर्गत हिन्दी अधिका जो देशी भावाओं के बोलने

वाले हैं उनके और अंग्रेजी के कार्यकारों का संबंध बहा दोषपूर्ण है। याज जब कि सरकार और हमारे मंत्री सारे देश में यह चाहते हैं कि इच्छ समय बाद हिन्दी इस देश की राजभाषा हो, राष्ट्रभाषा तो वह भाज ही हो, तब भी इच्छ समाजालय की यतिविधियों ने और इस समाजार देश लग्ज में बड़ी पक्षपातपूर्ण नीति बरती जा रही है। हिन्दी के कार्यकारों की सेवाओं के साथ और अंग्रेजी के कार्यकारों की सेवाओं के साथ बड़ी दोषपूर्ण नीति बरती जा रही है। इस समाजार सेवा लग्ज में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी का कितना अनुपात रखता जा रहा है मैं इच्छ की तालिका आपके सामने रखता चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

मुख्य समाजार सम्पादक अंग्रेजी में एक और हिन्दी में कोई नहीं।

समाजार सम्पादक अंग्रेजी में ११ और हिन्दी में केवल एक।

सहायक समाजार सम्पादक अंग्रेजी में थो है उनकी संख्या ३१ है और हिन्दी में केवल ३ है।

जो उपसम्पादक है अंग्रेजी के उनकी संख्या ४ है और जो हिन्दी के है उनकी संख्या ५ है, लेकिन जो ४ उपसम्पादक अंग्रेजी के है उनको अगर आप देखें तो वे गजेटेड आफिसर्स हैं जबकि हिन्दी के नानगजेटेड आफिसर्स हैं।

जो हमारे सम्पादाता हैं उनकी संख्या अंग्रेजी में तो ६ है लेकिन हिन्दी में एक भी नहीं।

जो स्टेनोज हैं अंग्रेजी में उनकी संख्या ४० है और हिन्दी में केवल ३ है।

जो हमारे अनुवादक हैं वह अंग्रेजी में तो एक भी नहीं हैं जब कि हिन्दी में ७ हैं। होना तो यह चाहिये कि अंग्रेजी के अनुवादक हों और हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करें। लेकिन यह हो रहा है कि अंग्रेजी के हिन्दी में अनुवाद होता है। इस प्रकार से अगर आप

[श्री जगदीश भवद्दी]

देखें तो अपेजी के कर्मचारियों का टोटल तो ६६ होता है और हिन्दी के कर्मचारियों का टोटल १६ होता है।

यही प्रसिद्धेन्स डिवीजन के प्रकाशन विभाग का हाल है। जो बहां पर अपेजी के सम्पादक हैं उनकी संख्या १३ है और हिन्दी के सम्पादकों की संख्या २ है, सहायक सम्पादक अपेजी के १४ हैं और हिन्दी के ६, जो उप-सम्पादक हैं वे केवल हिन्दी में हैं और उनकी संख्या ७ है।

इस प्रकार से यदि आप देखें तो प्रकाशन विभाग में भी अपेजी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या २७ है और हिन्दी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या १५ है। इस तालिका से स्पष्ट है कि मगे ही आज भारत सरकार और उस के भवित्व सदन में या बाहर रात दिन बोलणा करते हैं कि हिन्दी को बहुत ही भविष्य प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है लेकिन यह सूचना और प्रसार भवालय या इस के अधीन जो अन्य विभाग हैं, जिन पर इस केश में हिन्दी का प्रसार करने की जिम्मेदारी है, जिन पर इस बात का उत्तराधिकृत है कि वे अपेजी के प्रसार को कम कर हिन्दी का प्रसार भविष्य करे, वे अपना काम ठीक से नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह भवालय अपेजी को विभिन्न रूप से प्रश्न दे रहा है। इस बाल को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि आज जो यह बोलणा की जा रही है कि हिन्दी की प्रगति हो रही है यह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं आकड़े बूँदा जिन से मालूम होगा कि हिन्दी की अपेक्षा अपेजी दिनों दिन बढ़ी जा रही है। इतना ही नहीं। यदि आप समाचार सेवा लंड अथवा अन्य विभिन्न विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि उन की हालत तो बहुत ही खराब है। जिन को स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट कहा जाता है उन की सेवाओं को आप ले लें। आकाशवाणी विभाग में आज भी कंट्रैक्ट सिस्टम विद्यमान है। ऐसे कलाकार जो आप की आकाशवाणी के

लिये बहुत उपयोगी हैं उन को हर तीसरे वर्ष कंट्रैक्ट दिया जाता है। जहां तक एसेक्यूल सर्विसेज का प्रश्न है, जो भी अन्य भवालयों के लिये है वे उन पर लागू होते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक सुल सुविधाओं का प्रश्न है वह उन पर लागू नहीं होती। उदाहरण के लिये उन को प्राविंट फंड नहीं मिलता, महंगाई भत्ता नहीं मिलता, उन को पी० टी० औ० कॉलेजन नहीं मिलता। हर तीसरे वर्ष उन का कंट्रैक्ट रियू किया जाता है। कभी भी उन की सेवायें सत्तम की जा सकती हैं। उन की सेवाओं की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है। यह ठेकेदारी नियंत्रित सेवों के जलाने में 'आर्स्टम हुमा या'। हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो चुका है और जल के ११ वर्ष हो गये हैं। समय आ गया है जल कि इस प्रका को समाप्त होना चाहिये। यह हमारे भवालय के लिये एक बड़े भारी कलंक की बात है कि उन को स्थायी करने के विश्व तर्क यह दिया जाता है कि हम तो कलाकार की बाणी पर पैसा देते हैं, आगर उनकी बाणी ठीक नहीं होगी तो उन को निकाला जायगा। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग आकाशवाणी के स्थायी कर्मचारियों के रूप में काम करते हैं वे उसी प्रकार से हैं जैसे कि आप के नियमित कर्मचारी होते हैं। कोई भी आफिसर हो यदि उस पर कोई अंग अंग हो जाता है उस के कार्यकाल में तो क्या आप उस को अलग कर देते हैं? जो प्राविजन उन के लिये भी न रखा जाय जिनकी बाणी में कोई होप आ जाय? क्या किसी की बाणी खराब है जाय तो आप उस को निकाल देते हैं? इस लिये यहां पर कंट्रैक्ट सिस्टम का रखना बहुत गलत है और उस को हटना चाहिये। जो आप के नियमित या स्थायी कर्मचारी हैं उन को जो सुविधा मिलती है नियंत्रित रूप से वही सुविधा इन लोगों को भी मिलनी चाहिये।

दो एक वर्ष पूर्व बोर्डों की गई भी कि आकाशवाणी का जो समाचार विभाग है,

उस में हिन्दी को भ्रोत्साहन देने के लिये पुस्तकालय किया जायेगा । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल सम्यावकी की नियुक्ति के अलावा वहां पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ है । इस बात की नियावत आवश्यकता है कि उस में हिन्दी के डाइरेक्टोरेट को अलग कर दिया जाय और हमारे सूचना और प्रसार मन्त्रालय के विभिन्न स्थानों पर जो हिन्दी के टेलिप्रिंटर्स लगे हुए हैं उन से सीधे सूचना आये और वही हिन्दी विभाग को दी जाय । यह बेस कर बड़ा तुल होता है कि इस लोकसभा में या बाहर जो भाषण दिये जाते हैं हिन्दी में, उन का वहां पर अनुवाद अधेजी में किया जाता है, उसके बाद पुनः हिन्दी में उस का अनुवाद किया जाता है और तब वह प्रसारित किया जाता है । इस प्रकार से न केवल सर्व ही बढ़ता है बल्कि परेशानी भी होती है । जो भाषण हिन्दी में दिये जाते हैं उन को हिन्दी में दिया जाय और जो भाषण अधेजी में दिये जाते हैं उन को अधेजी में दिया जाय । जिन भाषणों का अनुवाद पहले हिन्दी से अधेजी में होता है उस के बाद अधेजी से हिन्दी में होता है उस से उन की धारामा मर जाती है और बहुत सी गलतफहमिया पैदा हो जाती है । इस लिये यह चीज बन्द होनी चाहिये ।

यहां पर यह भी कहा जाता है कि आकाशावणी के समाचार विभाग में कुछ स्टाफ की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन उस को इस लिये नहीं रखा जाता है कि पैसे की कमी है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली आकाशावणी की ओर से आप्रति सप्ताह किसी न किसी राष्ट्रीय आयोजन अथवा सर्वीत सम्मेलन के लिये एक पंडाल बनाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है । हमारे मरीजी जी बतला सकेंगे कि पिछले दो तीन सालों में इस चीज पर कितना उपया आय किया गया । अगर वह पैसा आप बचा में और स्टूडियोज के अवधर बैठ कर ही उन आयोजनों को करे तो क्या हानि है ? सारा ऐसा उन को वहीं से सुन सकता है कि इस प्रकार

विशेष आयोजन करके पैसे को बरबाद किया जाय । इस पैसे को बचा कर आप अपने आर्टिस्ट्स को दे सकते हैं और काम अंतां अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं ।

मैं कुछ थोड़ी सी बातें प्रकाशन विभाग के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ । अगर आप प्रकाशन विभाग की सन् १८५८ की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो बड़ा दुःख होता है । अधेजी भाषा की ७८ पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन हुआ जब कि हिन्दी की कुल २० पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन हुआ है । यह हमारे सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की नीति है जिसे देख कर मालूम होता है कि अन्य भाषाओं की बात तो ही हिन्दी की पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन भी अधेजी की तुलना में कम है । हर वर्ष कहा जाता है कि हम हिन्दी का प्रसार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन होता इस का उल्टा ही है । इसी प्रकाशन विभाग की नीति का परिणाम हमारी पुस्तक १८५७ है । मुझे विवास था कि मरी यहोदय इस पुस्तक के सम्बन्ध में उचित कदम उठायेंगे जोकि हमारी राष्ट्रीयता के लिये कलक है । इस में इतिहास को न रख कर जो हमारी और आत्मायें हैं सन् १८५७ की उन पर आप्लेप किया गया है जिस आदवियों ने हमारी आजादी की लडाई में योगदान दिया उन के ऊपर बहुत कलकपूर्ण और अपमानजनक आप्लेप किये गये हैं । यह बहुत दुखदायी बात है और यह पुस्तक हमारी आवनाओं को ठेस पहुँचाती है । जिस प्रकार यिस बेयो जे 'मदर इंडिया' नामक पुस्तक लिखकर भारतीय जनता को अपमानित किया था, ठीक वही भारतीयों को अपमानित करने का काम डा० सेन ने इस पुस्तक को लिख कर किया है । यह बड़े लेद का विषय है कि भारत सरकार ने हजारों रुपये खर्च करके उस पुस्तक को अवधारया । गत वर्ष मेने इसकी आलोचना की थी कि इस पुस्तक के कुछ अप कलक रूप हैं और वे तुरन्त निकाल दिये जाने चाहियें और इस पुस्तक का प्रकाशन बन्द होना चाहिये । यह पुस्तक सचमुच में इस मन्त्रालय के लिये

[बी बद्रीह अवस्थी]

और इस देश की सरकार के लिये कलंक की बात है और इस पुस्तक का प्रकाशन अविवाद्य बंद हो जाना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री नहोद्य जब सदन में जवाब देंगे तो उसका पुन ब्रकाशन करने के लिये इसका अधिक्षय सिद्ध करेंगे कि क्या बजाह है कि सारे देश में हालांकि इस पुस्तक का बहिकार हुआ फिर भी इस पुस्तक को छाप कर भारतीय जनता को क्यों अपमानित किया जाता है और क्यों उनके साथ सिलबाड़ किया जाता है ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के संगठन को यदि आप देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि जिस तरीके से अंग्रेजी राज्य में भारतीयों के साथ उपेक्षापूर्ण अवहार किया जाता था उसी अकार इस मंत्रालय में जो हमारे हिन्दी भाषा या अन्य देशी भाषाओं के कर्मचारी है उनके साथ ठीक वही उपेक्षापूर्ण और अपमानपूर्ण अवहार किया जाता है । अंग्रेजी के जो विदेश और अधिकारी है उनकी पदोन्नति होती है जब कि हिन्दी भाषा और अन्य देशी भाषाओं के जो अधिकारी, कर्मचारी और अनुदादक लोग हैं उन के साथ विभाग जैसा अवहार किया जाता है । इस मंत्रालय में जितना अब होता है उसका सायद ५ प्रतिशत देशी भाषाओं के प्रकार कार्य पर अब होता है और बाकी अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रकार में लार्ज होता है ।

अभी आप एक सेन्ट्रल एनक्रारमेशन सर्विस का संगठन करने जा रहे हैं, यह जो सेन्ट्रल एनक्रारमेशन सर्विस बनायी जा रही है उसमें भी हिन्दी और अन्य देशी भाषाओं के उपसम्पादकों को थ्रेड ४ में रखा गया है और अंग्रेजी के उपसम्पादकों को थ्रेड ३ में भी और भालू ऐसा देता है कि यहां पर भी अंग्रेजी के भरतों का बोलबाला रहेगा । इसलिये यदि आप सचमुच में देशी भाषाओं के सम्बादकों को आहते हैं कि वे नपरं तो उनकी संख्या निश्चित हो जानी चाहिये और उनकी नियुक्ति उस संख्या के अनुसार होनी

चाहिये । अपर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो वे भी आज अंग्रेजी का बोलबाला है उसी प्रकार उन अंग्रेजी का यह बोलबाला बना रहेगा ।

मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी देश में सायद विदेशी भाषा में कोई ईनिक पक्ष न निकलता होगा, विदेशी भाषा में ईनिक पक्ष का प्रकाशन न होता होगा लेकिन यह बड़े दुःख का विषय है कि यह हमारा ही देश है जहां कि आज स्वाधीन भारत में भी अंग्रेजी अर्थात् विदेशी भाषा में ईनिक पक्ष प्रकाशित होते हैं । हमारे देश में समाचार एंजेनियर्स द्वारा आज भी अंग्रेजी में समाचार भेजे जाते हैं जब कि हमारा डाक और तार विभाग हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर्स का प्रयोग कर रहा है और आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय भी डाक तार विभाग की तरह हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर्स का प्रयोग आरम्भ करे और हिन्दी में समाचार भेजे । हमारी जो प्रेस ट्रॉट आफ इंडिया की सरिस है उसको इसके लिये बाध्य किया जाय कि वह हिन्दी भाषा में और देशी भाषाओं में समाचार भेजे । जब डाक और तार विभाग हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर्स का कामयादी के साथ इस्तेमाल कर रहा है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि इस विभाग द्वारा उमका प्रयोग क्यों न आरम्भ किया जाय और हिन्दी में समाचार भेजा जाना हमारे देश के लिये गौरव की बात होगी ।

आखिर में मैंने इसमें देखा कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रचार के लिये इस मंत्रालय को बहुत काफी रुपया खर्च करने के लिए मंजूर हुआ है । यदि जहां तक भारत सेवक समाज का सम्बन्ध है अगर भी उसको कांग्रेस पार्टी की दूसरी रका पंचित कहूं तो कूछ अनुचित न होगा और देश की जनता का काफी बहु इस भारत सेवक समाज के संघठन और कार्यों पर लार्ज हो रहा है । यदि भारत सेवक समाज में कुछ यहे लिके लोग जो फैल

जरने कुछ अधिकार के लिए और इस बात के लिए भी आवश्यक जनता का विवरण दे तुम कर दिया जो यह है यह मैं समझता हूँ कि इसीर तरीके से भारती दैरकार्य की जनता के लिए इसका लक्ष्य से विचरण नहीं करता चाहिये। भारती सेवक समाज में कोई जाति काम नहीं हो रहा है और मैं उपराजनी हूँ कि उसकी उपरोक्तिता सिवाय इसके कुछ नहीं है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को आप काम पर लगा दें।

इतनिए मैं दिलेन करूँगा कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है वही यहोदय उन पर विचार करेंगे और अधिक्षम में इस अवधारणा को इस योग्य बनायेंगे कि यह हमारी भारतीय जनता की नावनाथों को सही तौर पर व्यक्त करवे का सफल प्रयत्न बन सके।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:

Demand No. No. of Cut Motion

61 290 (Disapproval of Policy), 291 (Disapproval of Policy), 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054.

Import of American films in large numbers

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1.”

“To introduce Indian film music on All India Radio and its sub-stations all over India.”

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1.”

122 (A) L.S.D.—3.

Need to abolish contract system of staff artists in All India Radio

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Failure to check the further publication of books '1857' and 'The Great Rising of 1857'.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Need to give more amenities and facilities to all staff artists of A.I.R. like other Central Government employees

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Step motherly treatment to Hindi and other Regional language news readers and editors in News Section of A.I.R.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Failure to stop the Ministry's publications in English language.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Need to fix the number for every regional language in various posts of Central Information Service

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Heda: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have been critical of All India Radio and I continue to be so. This time, before I offer my criticisms, it would be better if I have a peep into the working of the All India Radio. I find that our Radio system has been faced with a very unique situation. In fact, it is not an exaggeration if I say our radio system is becoming unique among the radio in the world in the sense that it has to deal with so many languages even in the news service. Of course, in the foreign service, every system has to deal with many languages. Therefore, we have to maintain adequate staff for every language, studios and transmitters have to be for every region and an elaborate arrangement for into different languages of spoken-word programmes be worked out.

So far as the home service is concerned, AIR broadcasts programmes in 16 principal languages including those mentioned in the Constitution—14 languages—and English and Sindhi, 29 tribal languages and 48 dialects. This is quite apart from news bulletins which are 47 in number in 16 languages. The duration for this is 9 hours 36 minutes. Also, this does not include external services broadcasts which are given 30 bulletins in 16 languages. The duration for this is 4 hours 54 minutes. So, it means that our system has to work round the clock.

An interesting sidelight is that every station of our radio system is at least tri-lingual, but many stations have to broadcast in more than three languages. For instance, from Bombay station, programmes are given

in nine languages from Gauhati, as the hon. Member from Darjeeling has said, in 28 tribal and other languages. The following figures are quite interesting. There is one station which broadcasts in 8 languages, 2 stations in seven languages, 2 stations in 6 languages, 4 stations in five languages and 19 stations in four languages. Since everyone of the 15 languages is equally important from the cultural point of view, expansion programme had to provide for more than one transmitter for every linguistic region. By now, every linguistic region has been put within the listening range for the programmes in that language. That is why from 16 radio stations in 1947, we have now 28 stations. Even now, I think they are not adequate.

It is also noteworthy that unlike other countries, India has two distinct systems of classical music, each equally important. This also gives a special character to AIR's broadcasts. This gives variety and richness, but at the same time, increases the volume of work

• The multiplicity of languages is a factor which is often overlooked when criticisms are made about AIR not being a self-supporting service. No other system in the world has to satisfy so many interests within the country.

Now I would like to refer to the rural programmes. AIR broadcasts rural programmes from 27 out of 28 stations. The duration of the rural programmes varies from 60 minutes to 75 minutes from every station per day. The total duration of rural programmes in 1958 was 10,350 hours. It is also of interest that the broadcasts in the Rural Hour are given not only in the regional language, but also in the dialects. Thus, AIR's rural programmes are given in 12 languages, 48 dialects and 28 tribal languages.

There are at present 1,70,000 radio sets in Indian villages, of which 50,000 are of the community listening type. An hon. Member said earlier

that it is 40,000; but, I think it is 50,000. The majority of the sets of the community listening type have been distributed under a scheme involving payment of 80 per cent of cost by the Government of India and the remaining 50 per cent jointly by the State Government and the rural community. The specifications of these community sets are worked out by the Research Department of AIR and the sets are bought centrally by the Government of India and distributed to the State Governments. The State Governments arrange for their installation in the villages. Maintenance is the responsibility of the villages, but several State Governments have now adopted the scheme for the maintenance of staff and equipment at various centres and the upkeep of the sets. According to this scheme, the cost of spare parts is met by the villages, while they are charged a fixed sum per year for repair and maintenance. The scheme is no doubt good, but is a little costly and therefore, it does not spread. Unless it spreads, it cannot be more economical, but it is not spreading because it is not economical. So, there is thus a vicious circle. I think it is time that we gave some subsidy in the initial stages, so that the scheme may spread.

Another point I would like to mention in this regard is that what the research department of AIR has achieved regarding the community type of radio is not adequate and so it is not becoming popular. The scheme under which maintenance is undertaken by the State Governments or some voluntary agencies should be extended not only to the community type of radio set, but also to the other sets taken by the village community.

The programmes are good. They are both informative and entertaining and therefore, they are getting popular so far as the villages are concerned. The advisory committees that have been appointed in each station are playing a good role. But if we want to make them more effective, we have to create an impression that

merit and independent outlook are the only basis on which the members are appointed and not any other basis. Further, their advice, whatever is given in the meetings—and the meetings may be held more frequently—should be accepted more often than is done now.

This year AIR has given special attention to the broadcast of programmes directly or indirectly aimed at explaining to listeners facts and implications of the national development activities and projects going on all over the country. In all, 2,017 talks, 485 dialogues, 191 interviews, 79 poems, 33 symposia, 57 plays and skits, 506 feature programmes and 760 discussions were broadcast in the different languages during the year from the different radio stations. The impact of these imaginatively-presented programmes on a large nationwide audience is undoubtedly considerable. Not only spoken word, but music is also exploited to carry home to listeners the message and meaning of the Plan. To mention only two varieties "Help the Plan Schemes" and "Songs of the Nation Builders" are very interesting.

Special mention may be made of national programme of documentary features on important development projects. Like the national programme of music and drama, the national programmes of documentary features are simultaneously broadcast from all stations of AIR. Every such programme involves visits to the sites of projects, recording of effects, interviews with the workers in the field, etc., and putting all this material in an attractive and interesting script.

I learn now that AIR is setting up a small unit for organising programmes on development and Five Year Plan. Producers and staff artists at the headquarters and at stations are being appointed. The Song and Drama Division of AIR carries publicity of the Five Year Plan through the medium of drama, ballet and folk song. During 1958, 624 drama performances, 75 Kavi Sammelan and folk dance programmes, and 403 performances through other folk entertainment

[*Shri Heda]*

media like Marikatha, Bursakatha, Daskathia, Puppet shows, Opera, Qawali, etc. were given in different regions of the country. The dance drama of "Gangavataran" vividly presented the picture of national effort under the Five Year Plan, and I think it was very much appreciated.

Now I come to one of the interesting features, and that is broadcasting language lessons by AIR not only for Hindi but for other languages, which was a very useful step. Take, for example, the Delhi station which has been broadcasting a series of lessons in Tamil. Soon after re-organisation the radio in my own State, Hyderabad, started giving lessons in Telugu, which has helped people a lot in learning Telugu. This programme helps to learn various languages. I would very much wish these programmes to be repeated again and again through all stations of the AIR. Thus we will be able to spread the learning of knowledge of various languages to those who wish to do so.

In the end I would like to mention one important feature and that is that the National Symposium of Poets broadcast during the last four years on the eve of the Republic Day, i.e. 26th January, and also the annual Sahitya Samarch broadcast in the month of April have brought together eminent poets and literary men from every Indian language and they give to the listeners some of the choicest of poetry, fiction and drama. 530 literary men from the different languages of India have participated in these two functions. It is noteworthy that at the Poets' Symposium every poem has been translated into verse in Hindi, and in 1959 in all regional languages, and at the Sahitya Samarch every piece has been translated into all languages. All this has meant the enrichment of the regional languages and the promotion of the understanding of the best works in other languages.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about "Ajkal" which features the

various literary pieces of different languages. I think to a great extent that objective has been fulfilled by this.

Then, so far as the films are concerned, no doubt the standard of our films is not good, particularly the length aspect. If we cut down the length to, say, not more than 14,000 feet for Hindi films and not more than 15,000 feet for regional language films, I think we will be saving a lot of raw film and then there will be no need for import restrictions at all.

Regarding children's films what we find today is that in spite of very good efforts undertaken by the Films Division, the best children's films come from the private sector. I would wish that these children's films which have been appreciated by the Government are given awards and the producers of these films which come up to the mark are given facilities in the matter of raw films so that we can have more and more such films.

With these criticisms I conclude my speech.

श्री भुजत शर्मन (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय को एक अत्यन्त सफल व प्रगतिपूर्ण वर्ष के लिए बधाइया देता हूँ क्योंकि सभी विशेषाओं में उसने निरन्तर प्रगति की है।

श्रमी सुष्ठुपि पहले कुछ वर्षाओं में अपने भावन्य देते हुए धाकाहवाणी तथा उसके प्रत्यक्ष घर्गों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ भाषेय किये और कुछ भालोबानाएं की लेकिन उनके बावजूद मैं अपने इस निषेकवर्ष पर दूँह हूँ कि धाकाहवाणी विभाग अपने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से साहित्य, संस्कृति और ललित कलाओं को उत्तरांति तथा प्रोत्साहन के लिये सक्रिय कदम उठाता रहा है। यह सुविचारणा पहले केवल कुछ विनिक और पढ़े लिखे व्यक्तियों तक ही सीमित थी लेकिन अब धार्म जनता को भी वे बड़ी सरलता व साचारण वर्ष में उपलब्ध है।

मेरे एक विज ने आली कुछ देर पहले आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए यह कहा कि उसमें मानवीय अविद्यों के भावणों की भरवार रहा करती है; और कुछ सम्भल की यहां तक आपे बह गये कि उन्होंने कहा कि आकाशवाणी तथा हमारे समाचारपत्रों में यो समाचार निकलते हैं जो बहरीके लाल पदार्थ हैं; "पायजनस पूर्व" से उन्होंने उपमा दी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को केवल भालोचना करने का ही अभ्यास है और जिन्होंने कि अपनी आंखों पर हरा रक्षा लगाया हुआ है, वे ही ऐसी बातें कह सकते हैं।

एक भावनीय सम्बन्ध: भाल रंग का उपमा?

भी उपम बांधन : भी हां, नाल भी हो सकता है। जिस रंग का उपमा होगा वैसा ही वह देलेंगे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही दृढ़ता के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जहां तक आकाशवाणी का सम्बन्ध है उसने अपने समाचारों के प्रसारण में बहुत ही निष्पक्षता का परिचय दिया है। इस बारे में पिछले दिनों जो सन् १८५२ और सन् १८५७ के निर्वाचन हुए थे वे इस बात के लाली हैं कि किस कदर निष्पक्षता से हमारे आकाशवाणी ने अपने सार्वनों का उपयोग किया और किसी ने भी उस पर कोई लाल्कड़ और पारोप नहीं किया।

असी मुह से पहले एक बक्ता महोदय ने अपने भाषण में हिन्दी के प्रति जो आकाशवाणी की तथा इस मन्त्रालय के विभिन्न अंगों की जो नीति और रस है उसके बारे में आलोप और कुछ कमियां बतलाई। मैं स्वयं एक हिन्दी का विषय सेवन हूँ उस नाते मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं कि पिछले कुछ दिनों के अन्वर आकाशवाणी ने हिन्दी के प्रचार और प्रसार के लिये काफ़ी प्रयत्न किया है। अनेक प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकारों की लेखाएं आकाशवाणी के लिये प्राप्त कर ली गई हैं। अनेक हिन्दी कल्पों से हिन्दी पाठों का प्रशासन किया जा रहा है और साथ में

हिन्दी के समाचार बुलेटिन भी बहुत से प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। हिन्दी के माध्यम से भारतीय भाषाओं के कोर्यकमों ने आदान प्रदान प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है और इस प्रकार सारे भारत में भाषाई एकता और मनोवैज्ञानिक एकता लाने का प्रयत्न कियह रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत बहाते कुछ बोडे से सुनाव भी मैं रखना चाहता हूँ।

यह बतलाया गया है कि एक कल्पटी की स्वापना की गई है जिसके द्वारा हिन्दी के अंगों, समाजार्थक शब्दों का कोष बढ़ाया जायेगा। उसके लिए जो समिति नियुक्त की गई है वह सही दिशा में एक कदम है लेकिन यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य की पूरा करने में इतनी देरी क्यों की जा रही है?

आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली हिन्दी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में आपे दिन समाचार पत्रों में और विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के भव्यों से भी भालोचनाएँ होती रहती हैं और जिन का कि बोडा बहुत भी भी समर्थन करता हूँ और वह यह कि हमें हिन्दी की सरलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह साक्षात् उरुर रखनी चाहिये कि कहीं भाषा की सरलता के नाम पर हम उस की आत्मा की तो उपेक्षा नहीं कर रहे हैं। अब उदाहरण के लिये मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि जैसे कि कुछ दिनों पहले हिन्दी में जो समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते थे उन में "सिक्योरिटी कॉसिल" का अनुवाद "सुरक्षा परिषद्" किया जाता था लेकिन कुछ दिनों से फिर उल्टी गंगा बहती हुई भालू पड़ती है और "सुरक्षा परिषद्" के बदले "सिक्योरिटी कॉसिल" हिन्दी में भी प्रसारित हो रहा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि सुरक्षा परिषद् से भी उल्ट अनुवाद हिन्दी में क्या किया जा सकता है?

इसी तरीके से हमारे अंग्रेजी उदाहरण के कारण केरल को "केरला" भी तरफ

[बी भक्त दंड]

जहा जाता है। बहुत के सोय तो केरल को करेता तक जाहते हैं क्योंकि वह उन को बहुत कहुआ मालूम होता है। केरल का जास्तव में जलदातान में उच्चारण केरलम् है और उस का हिन्दी शब्द केरल ही बन सकता है न कि केरला। लेकिन यह गलती अभी तक जली आ रही है।

अभी मुझ से पहले एक बक्ता महोदय ने यह आशेप किया था कि आकाशवाणी के द्वारा लाइट म्यूजिक का प्रसार नहीं किया जाता। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री ऊंचे दरजे के शास्त्री संगीत के बड़े पक्षपाती रहे हैं, लेकिन बाद में लोक भूत को देखते हुए उन को कहुना पड़ा और यद्य आकाशवाणी द्वारा विविध भारती कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो सुगम संगीत प्रसारित किया जा रहा है वह बहुत लोकप्रिय हो रहा है; और हजारों लाखों लाग उस को सुनते हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप से तीन महीने पहले तक अपनी साड़न होनता के कारण मेरे पास रेडियो नहीं था। केवल तोन महीने पहले ही मैं ने एक रेडियो खरीदा है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्यः मेरे पास अभी भी रेडियो नहीं है।

बी भक्त दंडः इन तीन महीनों में मैं यह प्रयत्न करता रहता हूं कि इस कार्य क्रम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुन सकूँ।

उपर्युक्त अहोवयः अगले तोन महीने में आप से पास भी हो जायेगा।

बी भक्त दंडः जहां तक विविध भारती द्वारा प्रसारित सुगम संगीत का सम्बन्ध है उस में बहुत अच्छा संगीत प्रसारित किया जाता है। लेकिन करमाइकी गानों के स्वर के बारे में कुछ डिलाई बरती जाती है। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में जानों के स्वर

में कुछ सर्वी बरती जाये तो ज्यादा उचित होगा।

आकाशवाणी के द्वारा इस समय जो बहुत बड़ा कार्य हो रहा है वह लोकसंगीत के उद्धार का कार्य है। हिन्दी की जो उप भाषायें हैं जैसे मैथिली, राजस्थाणी, झोज मुरी, झज्जावा, हरियानी आदि सभ भाषाओं के लोकसंगीत को काफी भाषा में प्रसारित किया जा रहा है। इस समय में मैं स्वयं अनुग्रहीत हूं क्योंकि गढ़वाली लोक संगीत को भी आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किया जाता है। यद्यपि मेरा निवाचन लेन—गढ़वाल जनसंस्कार के लिहाज से खोटा है। वहा की जनसंस्कार केवल १५ लाल है लेकिन गढ़वाली लोग आज सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं। वे लोग भारतीय सेना में काफी संख्या में काम कर रहे हैं और अन्य कास्मीर से लेकर नागा पहाड़ियों तक और राजस्थान की सीमा से कन्या कुमारी तक फैले हुए हैं। और वे कार्यक्रम को बहुत महत्व देते हैं। इसलिये मैं बहुत अनुग्रहीत हूं कि आकाशवाणी ने गढ़व लियो के लिये यह सुविधा की है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस कार्यक्रम के लिये समय कम दिया जाता है और इस के लिये कोई अवगति विभाग भी नहीं बनाया गया है। मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। मुझे आशा है कि उन पर विचार किया जायेगा।

आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बात यह भी कहनी है कि जब हमारी संसद जल रही होती है उन दिनों संसद के काव्यों की सुनीला प्रसारित की जाती है। हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों का यह भी रखेया हो गया है कि जब वे भावण करते हैं तो वे यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि उन का नाम इस समीक्षा में जाता है या नहीं, जैसाकि अधिकाश सदस्य अलवारों में भी अपना नाम देखना चाहते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह

निवेदन करता है कि इस समीक्षा के लिये समय बहुत कम दिया जाता है । पांच विनट का समय यहाँ भी ६ या ७ चंडे की कार्रवाई के लिये बहुत कम है । और कोई प्रबन्धन, भारी वह कितनी भी योग्यता से अपने काम को करे, पांच विनट में पूरा न्याय नहीं कर सकता । इसलिये मेरा यह सुझाव है कि इस समीक्षा का समय कुछ बढ़ाना चाहिये ।

भी वीलारम्भ वस्तु : पांच विनट वे वित्तना न्याय हो सकता है वे कर रहे हैं ।

भी वस्तु वर्णन : यह ठीक है लेकिन अधिक न्याय करना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात इस सम्बन्ध में युक्ते यह कहाँ है कि हिन्दी में शाम को ८-१५ के ८-२० तक समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते हैं और उस के बाद ८-१५ पर समीक्षा प्रसारित की जाती है । लेकिन अंग्रेजी के समाचार ६ से ६-१५ तक प्रसारित किये जाते हैं पर समीक्षा अंग्रेजी में भी ८-१५ से ६-०० तक प्रसारित की जाती है । मेरे समझता हूँ कि समाचार होने के बाद समीक्षा प्रसारित की जाये तो उचित होगा । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि अंग्रेजी की समीक्षा अंग्रेजी के समाचार प्रसारित हो जाने के बाद की जानी चाहिये ।

मुझे ये पहली भी जगदीश भवस्थी जी ने हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के सम्बन्ध में एक दो बातें प्राप्त के सामने रखीं । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी अंती महोदय की इच्छा होते हुए भी दुर्भाग्यवश ऐसे इनकार-मेशन ब्लूटो में हिन्दी को यह स्वान प्राप्त नहीं हो पाया है जो कि उस की अविचान में दिया गया है और किंतु उस की अविचान में दिया गया है और वित्त के लिये हम सब कृतशक्ति और युक्त ब्रितिश हैं । हिन्दी को हम सभी द्वारा कर राख जावा बनाने जा रहे

हैं और उस का उपयोग उत्तरोत्तर यहाँ के लिये प्रयत्नकीय है । लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि ऐसे इनकार-मेशन ब्लूटो में यह काम अभी भी एक साधारण इनकार-मेशन आफिसर के पश्चीन है । इस विभाग में ११ या १२ डिप्टी प्रिविलेज इनकार-मेशन आफिसर हैं लेकिन उन में से कायद एक भी हमेशा ऐसे वहीं हैं जो हिन्दी या किसी दूसरी भारतीय भाषा के प्रकार रहे हैं । इसलिये उन को भारतीय भाषाओं के साथ कोई विवेद हमें नहीं हो सकती । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम एक डिप्टी प्रिविलेज इनकार-मेशन आफिसर के चारों में हिन्दी का विभाग होना चाहिये ।

पिछली साल की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि जो २३२ लेन्ड हिन्दी में इनकार-मेशन ब्लूटो द्वारा पर्सों को दिये गये उन में से ऐवल १० ब्लू रूप से हिन्दी में लिखे गये थे । बाकी अनुवादित थे । इस का अर्थ यह है कि इस विभाग में हिन्दी के मूल लेन्ड लिखने वालों की कमी है और अधिकोंश कार्बं अनुवाद कर के किया जाता है । इस और भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

मुझे एक बात हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटर के बारे में कहनी है । इस की अवस्था केवल लकड़ी, चाराणसी और पटना में है । मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि पत्र सूचना कार्यालय और स्वार्नों पर भी अपनी शास्त्राये खोल रहा है । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी के समाचार हिन्दी में ही मिलने चाहिये और उन के लिये अधिक स्थानों पर हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटर की अवस्था करनी चाहिये लातकर उन स्थानों पर जहाँ से हिन्दी दैनिक पत्र निकलते हैं वैसे प्रयाग, कानपुर और आगरा हैं । इन स्थानों से दैनिक हिन्दी पत्र निकलते हैं । यहाँ पर हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटरों की अवस्था होनी चाहिये । इसी प्रकार जोधपुर, जबलपुर और इस्टर्न में भी यह अवस्था होनी चाहिये क्योंकि वहाँ से भी हिन्दी के दैनिक पत्र निकलते हैं

[की भवत बांगन]

है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी टेलीविंगर की भाषाओं को दूसरे स्थानों पर भी कौशल का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि यह यह कहीं हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी तथा प्रधान मंत्री भी विदेश यात्रा के लिये जूहे हैं तो हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रकारों के प्रतिनिधि भी साथ के जाये जाते हैं। पिछली बार ने ने संसद् में यह प्रश्न कहा था कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रतिनिधियों को क्यों इस प्रकार की यात्राओं में नहीं ले जाया जाता। उस के फलस्वरूप इस ने देखा कि जापान में प्रतिनिधि मंडल यात्रा का। उस में भारतीय भाषाओं के बहुत कम प्रतिनिधि गये थे और मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि जब हमारे राष्ट्रपति ईडनेनेशिया और मलाया गये थे तो उस समय भारतीय भाषाओं के कुछ प्रविक प्रतिनिधि उन के साथ गये थे। लेकिन यह देखा जाया कि जब भी राष्ट्रपति भी हाल में १२ दिन की यात्रा पर इंडोनेशिया के द्वारे पर गये तो उन के साथ एक भी भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रतिनिधि नहीं ले जाया गया। तो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम को हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं को उन का उचित स्थान देना है तो उन के प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में भी हम को पूरा स्थान देना चाहिये।

मैं अन्त में घोड़े से शब्द जो सेंट्रल इनकार्ट-वेशन सर्विस बनाई गई है उस के सबध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझ से पहले भी कुछ नियों में इस बारे में अपने विचार आप के सामने रखे हैं। इन नीकरियों के सबध में अधिकती रक्षा नेटवर्क ने भी जिक किया है। इसी सम्बन्ध के में भी वो एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यह लही रिया में क्षम है। लेकिन जो क्षम अकाशित किये गये हूँ उन से कुछ अन्याय होने की आशंका भरीत होती है। इन नियमों में कहा गया है कि जो सोंग १ नवम्बर, १९५७

की नीकरी पर वे उन के नाम ही कर्मचारी हों सामने भेजे जायेंगे। यह बात भी भी समझ नहीं आई कि १ नवम्बर, १९५७ की ही तारीख क्यों निरिचत की गई है। जो सोंग उन तारीख के बाद लोक सेवा कर्मचारी होता चुने गये और जिन का काम भी तक संतोषजनक है उन के नाम क्यों नहीं कर्मचारी के सामने भेजे जायेंगे? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह तारीख कितने आधार पर निरिचत की गई है। और यह भी भी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो उस तारीख के पहिले या बाद में लिये गये हूँ उन का विचार कर्मचारी क्यों नहीं करेगा। अतः इस प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार किया जाना चाहिये। प्रम्य लोगों को भवालय की इच्छा पर छोड़ दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में पक्षपात की बहुत गुजारी हो सकती है, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि वे अपने आदिनियों को तो रक्षा लें और बाकियों को अलग कर देंगे। यह जीज न्यायोचित नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार किया जाये।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो कम्युनियों को ६ श्रेणियों में विभक्त किया गया है उस में तो मेरा कोई मतभेद नहीं है। लेकिन जो चुप्पिंग किया गया है वह मुझे ठीक नहीं मालूम होता। उदाहरण के तौर पर जीवी शेड में उन लोगों को रक्षा जाना चाहिए जिनका वेतन २०० से ४०० तक है। पर हो यह रहा है कि इस शेड में १६० से ३०० बालों को, २०० से ४०० बालों को, २५० से ३५० बालों को और ३५० से ५०० पाने बालों को इन सब को रक्षा गया है। मुझे यह न्यायोचित नहीं मालूम पढ़ता कि ३५० से ५०० बालों को भी इसमें रक्षा गया है। यह तो उनको आठन देखिंग करता होगा। यह शेड तो किस उड़ लोगों के लिए है जिनका वेतन २०० से ४०० तक है। इसलिए मैं यह

चाहत है कि इस प्रश्न पर भी विर से विचार-किया जाए चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा नियम ५ (१) में यह दिया गया है कि कमीशन "सूटेविस्टी" के भाषार पर नियम करेगा । अब इस प्रश्न का कुछ भी वर्णन लगाया जा सकता है और इस कारण सीरीज़ के साथ अन्याय भी हो सकता है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस शब्द की ठीक व्याप्ता दी जानी चाहिए कि जिससे मानूम हो कि इस के भेंत्यालय का तात्पर्य क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में भेंत्यालय के दिमाल में क्या बात है, अर्थात् वे ऐसी कौन सी योग्यताएँ हैं जिनको रखने वाले को सूटेविल समझा जायेगा ।

14 hrs.

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अन्त में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पिछले दिनों देशी रजवाड़ों का विलीनीकरण किया गया था, आप पटियाला संघ से आते हैं और मेरे इसके में टेहरी की एक रियासत भी वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को भारतीय सेवाओं में विलीन किया गया था तो उनको आवासन दिया गया था कि जहाँ विलीनीकरण के कारण उन कर्मचारियों को कोई विलीन हानि नहीं उठानी पड़ेगी । इसी तरीके से मैं यह भी आवासन आहतों हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति इन पर्दों पर नियुक्त हैं, उन को किसी भी स्केल में रखा जाय—हालांकि उस के सम्बन्ध में भी निष्पक्षता का व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए—लेकिन उन को किसी प्रकार का फ़ाइनेंसियल लास्ट न होने पाए । उदाहरण के तौर पर यदि कोई व्यक्ति ४५० रुपए के स्केल में काम कर रहा है और अगर उस को ४०० रुपए के स्केल में रखा जाय, तो भी उस को ४५० रुपए ही दिए जायें और उस अन्तर की उस अंतिक की पर्सनल ने—अंकितगत बेतन—मान लिया जाये ।

अन्त में मैं केवल एक बात की ओर चाहत कर के आपना वक्तव्य खोजनें करता

हूँ। इस भेंत्यालय के अन्तर्गत जो "रिसर्च एज्ञ" रेकरेंस लैबोरनी—गवेनरा तथा संदर्भ विभाग— है, उस ने अच्छा कार्य किया है । उस की ओर से जो "इंडिया-ए-रेकरेंस मैनेजमेंट" अथवा "भारत बैंक-बैंक" प्रकाशित किया जाता है, वह सारे भारत के लिए एक अविकारपूर्वी—अव्याप्तिरेटिव—याजिलकेशन हो गया है । इस देशों है कि प्राई० ए० एस०, प्राई० पी०, ए० ए० और प्राई० ए० ए० ए० ए० ए० तक के परीकालीन अन्य पुस्तकों की अपेक्षा इस पुस्तक पर ज्यादा निर्भर करते हैं और उस को अधिक विवरणीय मानते हैं । पर इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक विकायत करनी है । इस पुस्तक का जो हिन्दी संस्करण निकाला जाता है, वह पूरा नहीं होता है । उदाहरणार्थ, यदि अपेक्षी संस्करण ५०० पृष्ठों का होता है, तो हिन्दी संस्करण के बल २०० पृष्ठों का होता है । प्रमुख यह है कि हिन्दी संस्करण संक्षिप्त कठोर निकाला जाता है और वह पूरा क्यों नहीं निकाला जाता ? इस के अतिरिक्त उस में यह भी भेद किया जाता है कि अपेक्षी संस्करण दो मई भास के प्रथम सप्ताह में निकाला जाता है और हिन्दी संस्करण कहीं जा कर अन्तवरन-नवम्बर में निकाला जाता है । यह अव्यवहार है कि इस पुस्तक के दोनों संस्करणों को समान रूप से और एक समय में निकाला जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का और अध्यक्ष महोदय का अनुरूपीत हूँ कि आप ने इस सदन के प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी—प्रोतीट्यार सम्बन्धी—नियमों का एक हिन्दी (डाइरेक्ट) एटीशन निकाला है, जिस में एक और हिन्दी है और इसी और अपेक्षी । इसी प्रकार कांस्टीट्यूशन का भी एक हिन्दी संस्करण निकाला गया है । मैं यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि इस समय हमारा देश एक प्रकार से बाइलिंग्वल स्टेट पर है । अगर हास देश में हम ने हिन्दी को बाला है, तो वह इस तरह नहीं होगा कि रास्ते को एक बाली-मुमा थी या बटन दवा दिया और दूसरे दिन

[बी मार्ग बर्सेन]

हिन्दी जा जानेगी। आपसमकाता इस बात की है कि इस समय हिन्दी को अंग्रेजी के समानान्तर चलाया जाव और सब प्राचिकारपूर्ण और महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशनों का अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किया जाय।

इन सबों के साथ में माननीय मंत्री जी और उन के सहकारियों को हार्दिक बधाई और बन्धवाद देता हूँ और मुझे आशा है कि वह अपने प्रयत्नों को जारी रखेंगे। जहाँ तक मूले भालूम हैं, डॉ केसकर बहुत निष्पकाता, न्यायशियता और दृढ़ता के साथ अपने कर्तव्य पर चल रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे अपने बाज़ुओं में जरा और बल और हृदय में जरा और साहस से कर आये बड़े और मैं ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उन पर विचार करने की उम्मा करे।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the report submitted to us by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and I want to congratulate the Ministry for trying to tackle this problem of information and entertainment through the different vehicles of information. Sir, Dr. Keskar appears to me to be a very quiet man, so quiet as though butter would not melt in his mouth. When I read the report, it proves it to the contrary. It establishes the fact that he is not as quiet as he appears to be. Now, the fault, Sir, does not lie with him; possibly, the fault lies with the media that he is asked to handle. Well, when I peruse the report, the question that comes uppermost to my mind is about the basic attitude that the Government has to adopt so far as these media, or the vehicles of information, is concerned. What is their basic attitude? What are the vehicles of information? To whom is the information meant? Is it meant for the people, or for the Government or for something else? Or, do they, these vehicles of information,

exist for themselves? This is the basic attitude that I fail to find in the report. And, when one reads the report, one has an impression as though it is meant for the publicity of the Governmental work and Governmental policies, because, almost on every page of the report, you come across those words like "Help the Plan; Help the Plan" and all sorts of things.

Now, Sir, on page 22, about Budget Estimates, I find one thing and it is this. The Government proposes to have 62 documentaries, out of which 39 films are to be devoted to 'Plan interest'. I want the Plan to succeed. I want the co-operation of the people all over this country for the success of the Plan. There is no doubt about it. All our vehicles of information are to be utilised for achieving that co-operation. But in the attempt to achieve the co-operation of the people for the Plan, it does not mean that you have to sacrifice the aesthetic effects on the alter of propaganda. In that case, the whole machinery degenerates itself into a propaganda wheel of the Government.

Now, why is it that very often we find that when an artist or a writer joint the Broadcasting station or any other department of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting people feel that here is a man who is lost? I have tried to find out the reasons why such an idea prevails among the people of this country. Why is this public feeling that whenever a man joins some of these departments of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry he is lost to the people? Sir, an artist or a writer wants to flourish and thrive in an atmosphere of freedom. Possibly, that atmosphere of freedom is missing here; and that is why people say like that. It is often said:

"Just for a handful of silver he left us, Just for a riband to stick on to his coat."

This idea is generally found amongst our people; and I want this idea to go. Possibly this can go if correct media are adopted for the correct appraisal of the policies of Government before the people. So long as there is no correct appraisal of Government policies presented before the people, widespread criticism can be made, I suppose, by adopting a policy of this sort that criticism can be counteracted.

I have mentioned earlier about newsreels and documentaries. What about our newsreels and documentaries? Most of them are rather repetitive in themes and they are defective in presentation. What is the difference between a Community Development Programme in West Bengal, and another Community Development Programme, say, for instance, in Orissa? You will find the same background, the background of the hills, trees and shrubs, the same background of the furrows and the land and the same types of tractors and machinery. You have the same background. When different Community Development Blocks are focussed on the screen through newsreels, that gives an impression of a repeat performance. All the difference is difference between Tweedle dum and Tweedledee. The only difference is this. Who is the V.I.P. who is connected with the Community Development scene in Orissa and who is the V.I.P. connected with the Community Development scene in West Bengal, for instance? That is all the difference. It might be the ebullient fact of Mr. Murthy in one of the newsreels and it might be the photo-frame face of Mr. Dey in another newsreel. That is the difference; nothing else.

Now, an attempt must be made to assess the reaction of the people towards these newsreels. Unless and until an attempt is made to assess the reaction of the people, I feel, most of the timbre of the purpose is lost; and

the money that we invest on this is wasted.

Now, Sir, there is this aspect—the aspect of time-lag between the newsreels and the news served by the Press. There is no doubt about that I have been mentioning about the repetitive themes. But over and above that, there is enough of defective presentation. Let me cite an instance, Sir. There was that news reel about the visit of the Prime Minister of Turkey to this country. I would rather say that that was a nice news reel; and the wonderfully mobile face of our Prime Minister was projected in that news reel, no doubt, but then somehow or other, his voice was throttled. Whenever I think of the Prime Minister—and that idea grew on me this morning particularly—the Prime Minister invariably reminds me of a panther, apparently quiet on the outside, but nobody knows when he springs up as a panther does. And it is some of these pantherish qualities in the Prime Minister that make him an interesting newsreel personality. But what is the panther without his roar? What is Mr. Nehru without his words, without his carefully modulated speeches? In this particular newsreel on the visit of the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Nehru's wonderfully mobile face is presented with his emphatic gestures, and his skipping movements, but then his voice is stifled and throttled, his speech is cut out. And, instead of it, a dull routine resume of the speech, the resume of the commentator follows. And that is why I say it is a defective presentation.

Again, what about the other newsreel, that famous newsreel about the visit of that colourful personality to this country, the Dalai Lama of Tibet, who is in distress today? What about that? People enjoyed the sight of that colourful personality in the screen, no doubt, but when millions of people saw him address a public

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meeting, and millions of people wanted to hear, if possible a little of his voice, it was stifled, and it was throttled, and there was the dull resume, as I have said.

I just want to know whether any heed is paid so far as the newreels and documentaries are concerned, to the reaction of the film-goers. That has to be assessed, because an assessment in the right direction helps to improve matters. And we cannot be all infalliable; we are apt to make mistakes, and we have been making mistakes.

Another question naturally springs up in my mind, namely, whether the camera-man is given sufficient latitude or freedom, whether he is allowed freedom and latitude, that is to say, whether he is made to conform to a distinct pattern laid before him by the administration, or whether he is allowed to venture out on his own in order to capture in his camera some of the unusually photogenic scenes that are to be found in the countryside; for instance, a herd of buffaloes wading through a muddy pool, a bird in summer with gaping beaks on the tree top, possibly, the background of the moon, and the background of the hills,—and these things might be there, and these might add colour and life to the newreels and to the documentaries. I do not know whether he is given that much of freedom or not, and if he is not given that much of freedom, our news reels should continue to become only symbols of Government gazetteering and nothing more and nothing less.

Then, there was the Film Festival here, that was organised by the Indian Documentary Producers' Association, in Delhi, for instance. This film festival reveals the great potentialities of the documentary in this country. I want our Government to co-operate with this Association. There must be perfect co-operation between the two wings of the industry, if not

anywhere else, at least in the exchange of talents. If we do like that—and this documentary is a specialised art, I must say—if we co-operate like that, co-operate in our search for talents, rehabilitation of talents, and utilisation of talents, possibly, we are going to attain considerable heights in documentaries, not only so far as quality is concerned but also so far as quantity is concerned.

The people have the right to depend on the Films Division for documentaries and newreels; and it is more so when there is import restriction on newreels. That is why I say that the Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting must pull up its socks and see that decent pictures are given, decent not only in photography but also so far as standards are concerned.

About the All India Radio, so many people have said so many things, and particularly, people have said about the commercial broadcasts of Radio Ceylon. Radio Ceylon is doing that. But then there is the Vividh Bharati programme; I must congratulate the Ministry for achieving some results, at least, in counteracting the evil influence of Radio Ceylon broadcasts. But about Radio Ceylon, have we ever tried to assess the reaction of the people? Have we ever tried to assess the reason why our people prefer the Radio Ceylon broadcasts to the sedate entertainment given by the All India Radio? We have never done that. We do not have any reasonable data before us to understand the core of this problem, to understand the spirit that works behind this problem. What is the problem? We do not have any data about it.

About commercial broadcasts in Ceylon, some four years ago, the Government of Ceylon appointed an Enquiry Committee, and it was on the recommendation of this country committee that commercial broadcasts within Ceylon were discontinued in

Sinhalese; if it could be discontinued in Sinhalese, on the recommendation of the Enquiry Committee within Ceylon, why is it that Ceylon has been permitted to beam forth commercial broadcasts to India?

I want to know whether there was any discussion between the Government of Ceylon and the Government of India at the governmental level about this. If there was no discussion between the two governments, what are the reasons that stand in the way? We are draining a sufficient quantity of our foreign exchange at this crucial moment. In order to put a stop to these drainage of foreign exchange, and at the same time in order to give standards to the people, we have to see that the commercial broadcasts beamed forth by Radio Ceylon are forthwith stopped.

Then, there is another thing. The Estimates Committee has consistently said one thing; they have tried to impress on us the need for an organised survey of listeners' reaction to programmes. As far as I know, a questionnaire was issued in 1956 amongst the radio licensees, and as far as I know, their reactions came to the department; and we were told that the reactions were being "studied and tabulated". I just want to know whether it has progressed beyond the stage of study, examination and tabulation or anything concrete has been achieved so far.

Programme research, I would say, is the weakest spot in the organisation. We say that our programmes are to be popular, and we want to do a lot of propaganda or publicity about our Five Year Plan. That is well and good. But, at the same time, we have to see that adequate facilities are provided to the people so that these programmes might be a success.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Hem Barua: I am the only spokesman from my party, and I have come so late in the list. I hope you will excuse me if I take a few minutes' more. You are very kind always.

Again, what about providing people with cheap radio sets? This question of providing the people with cheap radio sets is on the air for a decade, and nothing has been done so far. I suppose this matter was discussed in a Liaison Committee of the All India Radio. Then, they decided to have another committee with representatives of the trade. But nothing so far has come. We hear also that they have commissioned the Research Section of AIR to give a prototype of an inexpensive receiver. I do not know if the prototype has materialised or it is still in the embryonic stage of evolution. I know nothing about it.

About the music programme, I have just a few words to say. The report says that we devote 50 per cent of our transmission time for music. As far as I know, the BBC devotes 65 per cent of its transmission time to music, and there are stations in Europe which devote a greater time to music. That is what I find. I find India is a honeycomb of music, and this shows the diversity of India and the richness of India herself. That is why, in order to give a proper representation to the different folk tunes and folk-songs—there is the classical music, no doubt—we must increase the time devoted to music in the scheme of things.

When I speak about AIR, I shall say just say one thing about the item called 'Today in Parliament'. I do not have any quarrel with Today in Parliament so far as Hindi is concerned. People hope to get a resume of the day's work in Parliament, but what is the fare to which the helpless listeners are treated so far as the English version is concerned? The boring, monotonous and mediocre performances of the Ministers are

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held up as paragons of eloquence and wit so far as this programme is concerned, and I suppose the hon. Minister will see that things improve in this case as well.

About the Press Commission I would say a few words. There are the recommendations of the Press Commission, and some of the vital recommendations have been, till now, neglected. One of them is the price-page schedule recommended by the Press Commission. This must come into existence and must materialise.

Coming to the Journalists' Wage Board, I know the salaries of some journalists are shockingly low, and something must be done. I know Dr. Keskar is a man who will try to do it.

There is a single news agency in the country today serving us, that is the PTI. When there is a single news agency, a monopolist tendency is likely to grow, and for the sake of healthy journalism and in order to provide employment for a good number of journalists, we must have more than one news agency in the country. The UPI has discontinued its service, throwing out of employment quite a good number of journalists. We think and we feel that the hon. Minister will very kindly try to see that the country gets more than one news agency, in the form of a public corporation or whatever that might be, in the interests of healthy journalism and in the interests of the employment of journalists.

About the Central Information Service, so many people have said so many things, and I do not want to take much of your time. I must thank you and thank the hon. Minister.

बी. बू. च० च० च० (कैप्टन) : भाननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जिस मिनिस्ट्री की

विमानस्क पर बहुत हो रही है, उस के मुतालिक मुझ से पहले कई कौशिया मे कहा है कि वह बहुत महम मिनिस्ट्री है—न सिर्फ एन्टरटेनमेंट के लिहाज से बल्कि उस से भी ज्यादा उस का औ एजूकेशनल प्रोग्राम है और हृकूमत और नेताओं की पालिसी को लोगों तक पहुँचाने का काम है, वह बहुत महम है। जैसा कि मुझ से पहले कहा गया, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस काम की अधियित को देखते हुए यह जहरी है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के मिनिस्टर इनाचार्ड को कैबिनेट रेक का होना चाहिए। पिछले कई वर्षों में जब हम हिटलर के मुतालिक पढ़ा करते थे, तो उस के प्राप्तेष्टा मिनिस्टर, गाबर्ट्ज, के मुतालिक भी बहुत कुछ पढ़ते और सुनते थे। मैं देखता हूँ कि माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब मुसकरा रहे हैं कि मैं ने कैसी निकम्भी तशबीह दी है, लेकिन इस सिलसिले में यह मिसाल देने में मेरा मकसद यह है कि वाहं डिक्टटरशिप हो और जाहे डेमोक्रेटिक फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट हो, इन्फर्मेशन और शाडकास्टिंग का महकमा इस तरह का नहीं होना चाहिए, जिस तरह का कि हमारे यहाँ है। मैं कोई मुह पर तारीफ करने का आदी नहीं हूँ। ज्यादातर लोग मुझ नुस्ताची ही कहते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस के बहुल है कि उन को कैबिनेट रेक पर रखा जाये।

एक भाननीय सदस्य : मिनिस्टर साहब ने तो सुना ही नहीं—वह तो जा रहे हैं।

उपाय्यल भानोदय : वह इसी सम्बन्ध में जा रहे होंगे।

बी. बू. च० च० च० : जहाँ तक इस महकमे का ताल्लुक है, १९५७-५८ के मुकाबले में जो काम हुआ है, उस की तारीफ किए बगीर नहीं रहा जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर हम इस महकमे के कामों के नतीजों को देखें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यही बहुत उत्तमी

की चाहिए है। किन्तु ही महकमों की एवैस्युएशन रिपोर्ट होती है, लेकिन प्रार्निव कर्मीजन की तरफ से या कुछ इस महकमे की तरफ कोई एवैस्युएशन रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने नहीं आई है, जिस से पता चल सके कि इस महकमे के मुख्यालिङ्ग विभागों में जो घटया जाए रहा है, उस का जो भ्राता होना चाहिए, वह ही रहा है या नहीं—उस का जो नतीजा निकला चाहिए, वह निकल रहा है या नहीं। ऐसे घागर पिछले सालों की रिपोर्ट को दूर से पढ़ा जाय, तो पता चलता है कि इस महकमे ने कुछ घटने विष्ये लिए, लेकिन उन के जो भ्रातासद में, वे पूरे हुए या नहीं, उन के कुछ नतीजे निकले या नहीं, अगर उस तरफ तबज्जह दी जाये, तो हम देखते हैं कि हमारी गवर्नरमेंट और हमारे नेताओं के जो आदर्श हैं, जिन को पार्लियामेंट ने मूलक के सामने रखा है, उन को पूरा करने में और सेकंड फ़ाइब यीभर प्लान की कामयादी के लिए सोनों में जोश भरने में—जो कि यह महकमा कर सकता है और उसे करना चाहिए—अभी बहुत करता है। ऐसे पिछले साल में एन्टरटेनमेंट विभाग ने काफ़ी तरफकी की है। मेरी राय में एन्टरटेनमेंट भी इस किस्म की होनी चाहिए, जिस से कोम को ज्यादा एजूकेशन मिले, लेकिन अगर उस को एक तरफ रखें और प्रापेंडो के पहले की तरफ दें, तो हम पाते हैं कि इस महकमे ने असेम किया है कि क्लीव प्रिलिस्टी के मात्राहत नभाम हिन्दुस्तान में सोलह, सत्रह हजार भीटिंच की गई, जिन में डेढ़ करोड़ के करीब आदमी शामिल हुए। मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले में यह काम ज्यादा है, लेकिन अगर १६, १७ करोड़ में से हमारा महकमा सिर्फ़ डेढ़ करोड़ आदमियों तक एक साल में पहुँचे, तो यह कोई क्रेडिट की बात नहीं है। अगर क्रेडिट की कोई बात है, तो वह यह है कि पिछले साल से ज्यादा काम किया गया है, लेकिन अपने आदमियों को पूरा करने के लिए, सेकंड फ़ाइब यीभर प्लान के टार्गेट्स को दूष करने के लिए, उस की कामयादी के

लिए जनता में जोश भरदू के लिए और सोसायिटिक ऐटर्न के समाज की कामय करने के लिए मुख्यालिङ्ग सेवकान्द पर जो स्ट्रेसिंग और स्ट्रेस पड़ रहे हैं, उन को बर्दाचत करनाने के लिए और सोनों को इस बारे में समझाने के लिए प्रगर सिर्फ़ डेढ़ करोड़ जनताह तक पहुँचा जाय, तो वह कताई नाकामी है। ऐसा कि यह रिपोर्ट बताती है, प्रिलिस्टी के सिर्फ़ १२ यूनिट मुख्यालिङ्ग जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं। उन को दुगना किया जाय, तिगुना किया जाय या चार गुना किया जाय, यह मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन वह जरूरी है कि एक बरस में कम से कम तमाम लोगों के पास इस महकमे को पहुँचना चाहिए, तभी कुछ नतीजा निकल सकता है। यह एक तजुर्बे की बात है कि जहां जहां इन्क्लाब आए हैं, कहीं भी बैस्टिड इ-ट्रैन्स प्राप्ती कुशी से त्याग नहीं करते हैं। हमारे देश में भी यही हाल है। हमारे नेताओं ने यह बल अपनाया है कि हम कनवर्शन और तब्दीलिए-स्पालात के उरिये, पटु बेशन और तरी के उरिये यहां के बैस्टिड इन्स्ट्रैट्स को तब्दील कर लेंगे। मैं बहुत हद तक इस को नहीं मानता हूँ। ऐसा दूसरे देशों में उन के साथ सलूक हुआ है, ऐसा ही यहां हो। उस के बगैर वे नहीं मानते हैं। अगर हमारे नेताओं का यह स्पाल है कि हम उन को कनवर्ट कर सकें, तो हम को देखना है कि हमारी प्रापेंडो मशीनरी काफ़ी है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी वह कताई नाकामी है। मिसाल के तौर पर हमारे देश के ग्राम्याभारत को ले लीजिए। १६४७ तक उन में से अक्सर नैशनलिस्ट में और देश की आजादी की जड़ाई में तकियायत देते थे, लेकिन आब सरमायादारों पर टैक्सेशन और प्राप्रेसिव लाज के उरिये बंदिशों लग रही है, उन के इन्स्ट्रैट्स को नुकसान पहुँच रहा है। वह नेशन के इंटिरेस्ट के लिए है। परन्तु उनके इंटिरेस्ट को तो नुकसान पहुँचता है और क्योंकि वेपर अक्सर उनके हाथों में है इसलिए जो भी हमारे प्रोप्राप है, जो भी हमारी पालिसीज है उनके जिम्मेदारी और बहन्द

• [बी भ० च० ब०]

मारेकरा किया जाते हैं। और आफ नीली एंटरप्राइज के नाम पर ऐलीट्स निवाले जाते हैं। आपको जी नीलनल एंटर को उत्तर कर देके, उनके बाबत आपको कि रात और दिन हमारी जो हिस्तेयह नीलनल पालिसीस हैं—जहां नहीं कि वे कांप्रेंट पार्टी की भालिसीस हों—ऐसी पालिसीज हैं जिन को पालिसीट ने तब भिजाया है, जो नीलनल की पालिसीस है, उनके बालिसीक वे प्रापेंगंडा करते हैं और बहीला भारीगंडा करते हैं। मैं बाहुदा कि... ॥

बी बालमेडी (बलरामपुर) : विचारों "की" बहां आवादी है।

बी भ० च० ब०: उनको मैं मना नहीं करता हूँ। मैं तो सिर्फ निविस्टर साहब की सेवा में यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि उस तरह के प्रापेंगंडा को काउटरएस्ट करने के लिए कौन से कदम लड़ये गये हैं, क्या जीव की गई है, कौन सी बात बर्नर्मेट कर रही है। अब उनकी तरफ से बहीला भारीगंडा रात और दिन होता है और काफी दौरी से वह प्रापेंगंडा चलाया जाता है, तूकान की सरद से चलाया जाता है, उसका किस तरह से मुकाबला करने का बह विचार कर रहे हैं। हम तो कनवर्शन में यकीन करते हैं कि उनके हितों को समय मिल चुका है, उनको किरणपती स्ट्रीच जारी रखनी चाहिये।

मुकाबला तो उनके हिनों को पहुँचता है लेकिन मैं जनता को भड़काते हैं और कहते हैं कि उसके हितों को इन पालिसीस से नुकसान पहुँचता है। ऐपरेंट में बलाया गया है हम लोगों के सामने काल्पन दूर कर प्लान की सकारीत के लिए जाते हैं और इसके बारे में मैं पहले ही अर्ज कर चुका हूँ और मैं इसको दीहराने की आवश्यकता अहस्त नहीं करता हूँ कि देह करोड़ लोगों का कूक-पहुँचना करता हूँ काफी है। इस बास्ते का भगवाना हूँ कि और अब लोगों तक

पहुँचा जाएगा और साथ ही जाज हमारी बर्नर्मेट की उत्तर के एक नीलनल देली पेपर निकलना चाहिये।

बी बाल बाई (राजापुर): सब नीलनल डेलीज आपके ही पेरहे हैं।

बी भ० च० ब०: ये जो नीलनल डेलीज हैं, ये आजादी से पहले तो हमारी नीलनल पालिसी को सपोर्ट करते थे और उस बत्त सही मानों में नीलनल डेली पेपर्स थे। लेकिन उसके बाद से उनमें से कितने हजारीकी मानों में नीलनल डेली शेषर्क रह गये हैं, यह सोचने की बात है। ये समझता हूँ कि जितने भी पेपर हैं वे निष-भिष सरमायेवारों के हाथों में हैं, उनके हितों को रका करते हैं और वायद ही कभी दबी जबान में नीलनल पालिसी की हिसायत करते हैं। उसी नीलनल पालिसी की ही हिसायत करते हैं, जो कि उनके अपने हित में जाती हो, वर्ना वे किसी भी नीलनल पालिसी की हिसायत नहीं करते हैं।

उपाय्यल महोदय: जिन माननीय सदस्यों को समय मिल चुका है, उनको किरणपती स्ट्रीच जारी रखनी चाहिये।

बी बाल बाई: इस बास्ते उनको यह बतानाना जरूरी हो गया था कि कोई गलत फहमी न फैलने पाये।

बी भ० च० ब०: उपाय्यल महोदय, मूल से पहले बोलने वाले कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कुमारकूत, अनट्रेविलिटी को मिटाने वाले का चिक किया है। कुमारकूत के बारे में कुछ प्रोत्साह इस भड़काने से रहे हैं और कुछ हिस्सा अब भी किया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सिस्तिजे में बहुत ही कम काम कुमा है और उस बायरेक्शन में क्रांति करने की अवधि बहुत है।

धर्म में कुछ कैमिसी प्लार्निंग के बारे में चहता चाहता हूँ । कैमिसी प्लार्निंग से पहले और उर्तरे ये कि अगर इसके बारे में काम किया गया तो पता नहीं लोग क्या समझेंगे । अगर भी मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने इस प्रोग्राम को जान दूँ कर देहाती इलाजों में बड़ाना चाहा है और आम देहाती लोगों से कहा है और इसके बारे में समझाया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को इसका पता होगा, अगर पता नहीं है तो मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि देहातों के लोग अब इस बात के उत्सुक हैं कि अगर उनको इन सब चीजों का पता हो कि कहा पर मर्दों के लिए इंतजाम है, कहा पर औरतों के लिए इंतजाम है, क्या-क्या डाक्टरी चीजें हैं और क्या वे सेफ हैं या नहीं हैं, तो बहुत अच्छा हो ताकि वे भी प्लार्निंग कर सकें । मंत्री तक मैं चीजें उन तक छू छू कर ही पहुँच पाई हैं, बाकायदा तौर पर इन चीजों का उनको पता नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका भी बाकायदा तौर पर इंतजाम होना चाहिये ।

हमारे देश में हजारों सालों से मेले हो गये हैं और आज भी होते हैं । परम्परागत हमेशा से ही ये मेले होते आ रहे हैं । कौन सा ऐसा जिला है या कौन सी ऐसी जगह है, या कौन सा देश का ऐसा हिस्सा है, जहां पर आए बरस बड़े बड़े मेले न होते हो । इन मेलों पर पञ्जिस्टी टीम्स बहुत कम जाती होंगी इस महकने की तरफ से । जहां तक मुझे मालूम है बहुत कम प्रारंगड़ा टीम्स जाती हैं । कुछोंका का मेला होता है, दूसरे कई मेले होते हैं और कौन सा ऐसा जिला है जहां एक से एक अच्छा मेला न लगता हो । लाखों आदमी इन मेनों में इकट्ठे होते हैं, इन वर्ष-स्थानों पर एकत्र होते हैं । अगर इन मेलों में इस महकने के आदमियों का कैम्प हो, अच्छे स्पीकर्स को आमंत्रित किया जावे तथा दूसरी चीजें हों काइब इयर प्लान के लिलसिले में या दूसरी बारों के सिलसिले में तो अच्छा प्रारंगण हो सकता है ।

श्री बीकाराम रित्त (किरोड़ाबाद) : काप्रेस एम० एल० ए० जाते हैं ।

श्री चू० च० ब० : मैंने काप्रेस एम० एल० ए० की बात नहीं की है या काप्रेस की बात नहीं की है । मैंने सोशलिस्ट एम० एल० ए० या कम्युनिस्ट एम० एल० ए० का भी जिक नहीं किया है । मैंने तो लाल तौर पर भारिक मेलों का ही जिक किया है जहां पर किंजारों और लालों की तादाद में लोग जाते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस और भी व्यान दें ।

अगर यह महकमा मेरे द्वारा सुझाये गये प्रश्नों पर विचार करे और उनके अनुसार काम करे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बहुत बड़ा लाभ हमारे देश को हो सकता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो डिमांड्स रखी गई हैं, उनको मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ ।

श्री शीताराम दास (दस्तगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण भ्रातालय ने अपने विभिन्न विभागों के द्वारा अपने कर्तव्यों और उत्तरदायित्व का जिस तरह से पालन किया है, सबमुख में जैसे कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, उसके लिये माननीय मंत्री महोदय और उनके साथी कार्यकर्ता बधाई के पात्र हैं । हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश के लिये जहां पर कि बहुत सी भाषायें और उप-भाषायें हैं और इतना बड़ा देश है, कई प्रकार की साकृतिक व्यवस्थायें हैं, संगीत की भी बहुत सी पद्धतियां हैं, विभिन्न भाषाओं का विभिन्न साहित्य है, इन सब को देखते हुये जिस तरह का कार्य आल इंडिया रेडियो ने किया है, मैं समझता हूँ वह प्रशंसा के लायक है ।

किर भी जितना उत्तरदायित्व और जितनी जबाबदेही इस विभाग पर है उसको देखते हुये जो काम अब तक हुआ है वह काफी नहीं कहा जा सकता है । हिन्दुस्तान में जित्त

[श्री शीतारामण दास]

विज्ञ भाषायें हैं, विज्ञ विज्ञ संघीत प्रणालियां हैं, विज्ञ विज्ञ सांस्कृतिक विचार-आरायें हैं, "विभिन्न पाठ्यां हैं जो कि अपने आप को राष्ट्रीय संस्कारों समझती हैं और सभी यह अपेक्षा रखती है कि विभिन्न भूमों का प्रचार हो, विभिन्न संस्कारों की कार्य-प्रणालियों का या उनके द्वारा जो प्रस्ताव आदि समय समय पर पास किये जाते हैं, उनके प्रसारण का समुचित रूप से, समान रूप से प्रसारण किया जाये और ऐसी भवस्या में यह संभव है कि बहुत भी खामियां विद्याई देती हों। चूंकि मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूं, इस वास्ते मैं लाल तौर पर आल इंडिया रेडियो के द्वारा देहातियों की शिक्षा, उनके ज्ञानबद्धन, उनके मनोविज्ञोद के लिये जो कार्य किया जाता है और इस दिशा में जो प्रगति हुई है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो इस दिशा में प्रगति हुई है वह कुछ प्रशंसनीय तो अवश्य है लेकिन जैसा कि सभी जानते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में सात लाख गांव हैं और भारत लाल गांवों के अन्दर ।

श्री नाथ पाई : पाच लाल गांव हैं। दो लाल पाकिस्तान में चले गये हैं।

श्री शीतारामण दास : पाच लाल ही सही। इन पांच लाल गांवों के बारे में बताया गया है कि जो रेडियो सेट्स हैं वे १ लाख ७० हजार ही देहातों में हैं जिनमें से ५० हजार कम्प्युनिटी सेट्स हैं। मैं माननीय भंडी महोदय को बताना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों के लिये ये बहुत ही कम हैं। हमारा यह अनुभव भी है कि गांवों के अन्दर जो रेडियो हैं वे उन्हीं लोगों के पास हैं जिनके पास सम्पत्ति है और सम्पत्ति वालों के पास रेडियो सुनने के लिये हमारी गरीब जनता नहीं जा ज्ञाकरी है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि विज्ञी से तथा भाल इंडिया रेडियो की तमाम विज्ञी भी

शाकायें हैं, उनसे देहातियों के लिये, उनके शिक्षण के लिये, जो भी प्रोग्राम चलाये जाते हैं, उनसे इन लोगों को फायदा होता है या नहीं, इसका ठीक ठीक अन्वाज़ा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। भाल इंडिया रेडियो से तथा उसकी जितनी शाकायें हैं, उनसे देहाती भाइयों के लिये जो प्रोग्राम होते हैं, उनसे किस हद तक देहाती जनता लाभ उठाती है। कितने लोग उनको सुनते हैं, देश में जो १ लाख ७० हजार रेडियो सेट हैं, उनके द्वारा देहात की कितनी जनता कार्यकर्ताओं का फायदा उठाती है? इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि यह स्कूल अभी भी गति से चल रही है। कम्प्युनिटी सेट्स देने के सम्बन्ध में केंद्रीय सरकार आधा लंब देती है और राज्य सरकार तथा देहाती समाज उसका ५० प्रतिशत लंब देता है। इसमें प्रगति जाने की आवश्यकता है। यह मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा हमने अपने देश में प्रजातात्त्विक प्रणाली को रखा है। देश को स्वतंत्र हुये दस वर्ष से अधिक हो गये लेकिन हम अभी तक अपनी जनता का ज्ञान बढ़ाने में सफल नहीं हुये हैं। वैसे तो यह शिक्षा विभाग का काम होता है, लेकिन लोग बराबर कहते हैं कि देश में शिक्षा का अभाव है, पढ़े लिखे लोगों की तादाद बहुत कम है। इस दिशा में भी बहुत कम प्रगति हो रही है। हालांकि यह इस विभाग का काम नहीं है लेकिन किर भी जब तक हम सब लोग पढ़े लिखे न हो जायें तब तक आल इंडिया रेडियो ही एक ऐसा साधन है जिसके जरिये के देश के गांवों में बसने वाली जनता को हम शिक्षित कर सकते हैं। इसलिये देश में प्रजातात्त्विक विचारों का प्रचार करने के लिये, जो कि किसी भी पार्टी विदेश का कार्यक्रम नहीं है, ताकि हमारे अन्दर प्रजातात्त्विक विचार पैदा हो जायें, यह जरूरी है कि कम से कम हर गांव के अन्दर कम्प्युनिटी सेट पहुंच जायें। जिसमें कि तमाम लोगों को इस भाल इंडिया

रेडियो द्वारा शिक्षा सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम मिल सकें और और भी मनोविज्ञोद के कार्यक्रम उनके लिये प्रशारित किये जाते हैं उनसे वे पूरा कामदा उठा सकें।

इसके लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना बन दिया गया है वह ठीक है, लेकिन इस देश में ऐसे कारबाने नहीं हैं जो कि सस्ते दामों पर रेडियो सेट तैयार कर सकें और अपने घरों में गांवों में लोग अपने मनोविज्ञोद के कार्यक्रम सुनते का अवसर पा सकें। अभी तक ऐसे रेडियो सेट नहीं बन पाये हैं जिनको तमाम देश के लोग, अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को देखते हुये, खरीद कर अपने घरों में रख सकें और आल इडिया रेडियो से जो प्रचार कार्य होता है उसका लाभ उठा सकें।

चौं राजीर सिंह (रोहतक) . आल इडिया रेडियो के प्रोग्रामों से अब तक देहातों के लोग क्या लाभ उठाते हैं।

जी अधिकारामण बाल यह तो मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आमवासियों के लिये जो कार्यक्रम दिये जाते हैं उनसे वे लोग कायदा उठाते हैं या नहीं, इसीमें मुझे शक है। इसलिये जितना समय मुझे दिया गया है उसके अन्दर देहात के लोगों की जरूरतों को ही कहना चाहूँगा। जब आपको बौका मिले तो आप इस पर ज्यादा जोर दें।

मैं इस अन्नालय को इस बात के लिये अध्यवाद देता हूँ कि जो उसने जो हिन्दुस्तान की फिल्म एन्नवायरी रिपोर्ट भी उसके आवार पर एक फिल्म इन्स्टिट्यूट की स्थापना करने का फैसला कर लिया है। यद्यपि अभी तक इच्छा काम चालू नहीं हुआ है

लेकिन मुझे इस बात का पक्का विवाद है कि जब निर्णय कर लिया गया है तो इन्स्टिट्यूट का काम जल्दी से जल्दी चालू होगा।

इस रिपोर्ट से यह भी मानूम होता है कि फिल्म प्रोडक्शन व्यूरो की स्थापना भी सन् १९५६ में होने वाली है। इसकी स्थापना हो जाने से जो हमारे फिल्म निर्माता लोग हैं उनको तमाम वैज्ञानिक और टैक्निक सलाह यह सस्था दे सकेंगी और उससे हमारे देश में अच्छी फिल्मों का उपादान बढ़ जायेगा। मैं यहाँ पर यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे देश में फिल्म के उत्पादन पर कोई कट्टोल नहीं है। हालांकि जो भी फिल्म प्रशंसन के लिये आती है उसको देखने के लिये फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड है लेकिन जैसा कई मानवीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड के जो सुझाव होते हैं वे पता नहीं ठीक तरह से कार्यान्वित होते हैं या नहीं, लेकिन फिल्म का मैं सर जिस तरह से होना चाहिये उस तरह से नहीं होता है। फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड का काम बहुत सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। बहुत जगहों पर फिल्म देखने वाले जो संरक्षक या गार्जियन लोग हैं वे इस तरह की बातें करते हैं कि फिल्मों का काम आजकल जिस तरह से सेन्सर होता है उसमें हमारे देश में रहने वाले जो नवयुवक और बच्चे हैं उनके दिमागों पर खराब असर पड़ता है। कई दफा इस बात की चर्चा हुई, और जहाँ तक मुझे याद है हमारे मानवीय मरीजी जी ने बताया, कि जो हमारा संविधान है वह इसके रास्ते नें रुकावट डालता है। समाज के कल्याण के लिये यदि आवश्यकता पड़े संविधान का संशोधन करने की, और फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को थोड़ा सा नियन्त्रण में लेने के लिये, जिसका असर हमारे देश की अनन्ता पर पड़ता है, संविधान का संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो किर इसमें देरी बच्चों की जा रही है, यह बात बेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

[श्री शीनारायण बाट]

दूसरी बात इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जो फिल्म उद्घोग है वह कुछ व्यक्तिगत हाथों या कुछ कम्पनियों के हाथों में है। फिल्म एक ऐसा उद्घोग है जिसका असर समाज के ऊपर पड़ता है। ऐसे उद्घोग के लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि प्रदर्शन किया जाय कि सरकार से उसे प्रोत्साहन मिले, लेकिन वह कोआपरेटिव सिस्टम, सहकारी आवार पर चले और उसी के आवार पर फिल्म का उत्पादन हो। यदि कुछ व्यक्ति विशेष के हाथों में फिल्म का उत्पादन रहेगा तो निश्चय ही सिरक अपने नफे की गरज से वह इस काम को करेगे। यदि कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर फिल्म उत्पादन का काम किया जाय और सरकार उसके लिये तहलियत दे, जन की आवश्यकता हो तो उन दे, टेक्निकल ज्ञान की आवश्यकता हो तो टेक्निकल ज्ञान दे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से और उपयोगी रूप में चल सकती है। कोआप-ऐटिव सोसाइटीज फिल्म उत्पादन के लिये काम हों और सरकार की ओर से उसे हर समय सहायता मिले ताकि समाज के लिये जो भी कल्याणकारी उद्घोग है वह थोड़े से लोगों के हाथ में न रहे, वे ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में आयें जो समाज निर्माण के उद्देश से काम करे और साथ ही स्वस्थ फिल्म उत्पादन के लिये काम करे। इसलिये मैं मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का आयोजन होना चाहिये जिसके अन्दर सहकारिता के आधार पर फिल्म प्रोडक्शन हो।

आल इडिया रेडियो की विभिन्न शाखायें नाटक आदि के जितने रेकार्डिंग तैयार करती हैं उनकी टिक्कन्स भी तैयार होती है। यदि देहातों में उपयुक्त संस्थाओं द्वारा उनको दिखाया जाय तो जनता पर उनका ज्यादा असर पड़ता है। आज यदि कुछ लोगों

को नुस्खिका प्राप्त है और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति रेडियो रखने लायक है तो वे उसके संगीत और नाटक से अवगत और उसके कलापूर्ण कार्यक्रम होते हैं उन से फायदा उठासे है, लेकिन कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो कि अपने यहाँ रेडियो नहीं रख सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जो रेकार्डिंग आल इडिया रेडियो तैयार करे उनका स्कूली संस्थाओं, कालेजों तथा अन्य सामाजिक संस्थाओं को रेडियो के बजाय रेकार्डों के रूप में कम से कम वैसा ले कर दिया जाय ताकि वह अपने देहातों के अन्दर ही बैठ कर, जहा पर कि वे रहते हैं और जहा पर रेडियो सेट्स नहीं पहुँचते हैं, सुन सके। गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं, सामाजिक संस्थाओं के अलावा जिका संस्थाओं में इन रेकार्ड्स का उपयोग किया जा सकता है ताकि विद्यार्थी और आस पास की जनता उनको सुन सके। मुझे ठीक भालूम नहीं है कि जो रेकार्डिंग आल इडिया रेडियो दिल्ली और उसकी दूसरी शाखाये तैयार करती हैं उन के रेकार्ड्स बाहर उपयोग में लाये जा सकेंगे या नहीं, लेकिन उन रेकार्डिंग का जिस तरह से गैर-सरकारी संस्थाये या सरकारी संस्थाये ले कर अपने अपने क्षेत्र में उनका उपयोग कर सकती है, इसकी जानकारी जनता को नहीं है भगवर इस तरह की कोई सुविधा है तो जनता को उसकी जानकारी होनी चाहिये।

यह खुशी की बात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से चिल्ड्रेन्स फिल्म सोसाइटी की स्थापना हुई है और जब आवश्यकता होती है तब केन्द्रीय सरकार उस संस्था को सहायता भी देती है। जहा तक मुझे भालूम है इस बर्ष जानवर ३ लाल ब० के करीब सरकार की तरफ से इस चिल्ड्रेन्स फिल्म सोसाइटी को मिले हैं। इस फिल्म

सोसाइटी ने कुछ बच्चे काम भी किये हैं, कुछ ऐसे फिल्म तैयार किये हैं जो कि बच्चों को बहुत अच्छे लगे। यह एक प्रशंसनीय कार्य है लेकिन जिस ओर गति से यह संस्था काम कर रही है उस गति से बहुत काम नहीं हो सकेगा। सरकार के पास ऐसा कितना है, यह तो हम को समय समय पर बजट को देखने से पता चलता है, लेकिन यह एक ऐसा कार्य है जिस के लिये सरकार को अधिक सहायता देनी चाहिये। जो भाज के बच्चे हैं वे कल देश के नागरिक होने और देश को आगे बढ़ाने का भार उन्हीं पर होगा। इसलिये यदि बच्चों को शिक्षित करने के काम में आगे वाली फिल्मों का उत्पादन ओर गति से बढ़ेगा तो, मैं नहीं समझता कि देश के मौजूदा बच्चे उन से कोई विशेष लाभ उठा सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सोसाइटी को कुछ और अधिक स्पष्टा दे। यहाँ तक यह सोसाइटी इस काम को पूरा कर सकती है, इस का संगठन कैसा है, इस की जानकारी पूरी तरह हमें नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार है वह उस को अधिक से अधिक सहायता दे और इस संस्था की शासायें हर राज्य में होनी चाहियें। स्वानीय आधार पर अगर इस संस्था का नियंत्रण होगा तो राज्य सरकारे भी उन की मदद कर सकेंगे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो सोसाइटी है उसने इस काम को चलाने के लिये कैसे रूपया इकट्ठा किया, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह संस्था अब संग्रह करे तो जनता इस काम में उस की सहायता कर सकती है। कुछ ऐसे उत्साही लोग हैं जो इस काम में उसकी सहायता कर सकते हैं और जनता तथा सरकार दोनों की सहायता से इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने प्रेस कमिशन की बात को उठाया। इस प्रेस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को आये लगभग पांच बर्ष हो गये और उस की जो सिफारिशें थीं वे बहुत सी बातों के लिये थीं। लेकिन इस बर्ष के अन्दर यहाँ तक इस मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक है उस ने प्रेस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को कहाँ तक कार्यरूप से परिणत किया है हम लोग यह जानना चाहते थे।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहीं जिक्र नहीं है अगर बोडा सा एक अदा इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में रहता तो मालूम हो जाता कि प्रेस कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट और जो सिफारिशें थीं और जिनका कि ताल्लुक इस मंत्रालय से था वह किस हद तक मानी गई।

अभी मेरे एक माननीय सदस्य ने प्रेस के बारे में यह कहा कि प्रेस एक स्वतंत्र संस्था है और उसको स्वतंत्र रहना भी चाहिये। सरकार का नियंत्रण उसमें नहीं रहना चाहिये और सरकारी नियंत्रण न रहना ही अच्छा है: लेकिन सरकार का काम दरअसल यह देखना होना चाहिये और जैसा कि प्रेस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में भी जिक्र आया है कि प्रेस की अवस्था ठीक नहीं है, प्रेस का संचालन ठीक नहीं है, वह अवस्था कैसे सुधरे।

प्रेस की मालकियत भी थोड़ से इनेगिने लोगों के हाथ में है। इसके साथ ही सरकार को इस और भी देखना चाहिये कि प्रेस की जो नीति निर्धारित होती है वह कुछ थोड़े से आदमियों के हाथों द्वारा न हो कर सर्वसाधारण ढारा हो। प्रेस कमिशन ने एक सुझाव यह दिया था कि कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि जो प्रेस एम्पलाइज है प्रेस को चलाने वाले जोने हैं उनका भी मालकियत में हिस्सा होना चाहिये। अभी प्रेस की तमाम पावर कुछ थोड़े से लोगों के हाथों में केन्द्रीभूत हो गई है।

[बी शीनारायण शास]

उसमें आम लोगों का भी विज्ञ द्वारा चाहिये। उन्होंने सैजेस्ट किया था कि प्रेस एक ट्रस्ट की तीर पर बना कर बलाया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में भी यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रस्ट के साथ साथ प्रेस को चलाने के लिये कोम्पारेटिव सोसाइटी हो और बिना सरकारी नियंत्रण के प्रेस को चलाना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह की कोम्पारेटिव सोसाइटी की स्थापना करके प्रेस को चलाया जाय तो भी समस्ता हूँ कि प्रेस में जो बहुत सी लाभियां आज हैं वे दूर हो जायेंगी। इतिमध्ये मैं समस्ता हूँ कि सरकार को कोम्पारेटिव की स्थापना के लिये कोई स्कीम जल्द चलानी चाहिये।

कुछ शब्द में नैपाली बाडकास्ट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। नैपाल से भेरा कुछ थोड़ा सा सम्बन्ध है और भेरा नियंत्रित क्षेत्र नैपाल के नजदीक पड़ता है और भेरा आना जाना भी बहां लगा रहता है। मुझे पता है कि हिन्दुस्तानियों के लियाँ नैपाल में एक साधारण बातावरण है। मालूम नहीं क्यों किस बजह से कौन ऐसा करता है, इसकी आनंदीन करने की चक्रत है। नैपाल की जनता और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता में बहुत ही सम्पर्क रहा है और उस सम्पर्क को और भजबूत बनाने के लिये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान और नैपाल में मैंनी भाव बढ़े, यह जरूरी है कि हम नैपाल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा बाडकास्ट करें ताकि नैपाल की जनता यह समझ सके कि हिन्दुस्तान उनके लिये एक विदेशी भूल्क न हो कर उनके बहुत पास है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मन्त्रालय के सर्व की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और उन्मीद करता हूँ कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस पर ज्यानपूर्वक विचार किया जायगा और भेरे सुनाओं को स्वीकार किया जायगा।

राजा नाहेंद्र प्रसाद (मधुरा) : श्रीमान जी, आज इन शब्दों पर मैं हिन्दी में बोलूँगा क्योंकि बज भाषा के विषय में मैं कुछ जाए के सामने निवेदन करूँगा।

बज भाषा एक ऐसी भाषा है जिसको कि बंगाली, गुजराती, मराठी, राजस्थानी और पंजाबी इन तमाम भाषाओं की माता कहा जा सकता है। हमारे श्रीकृष्ण बन्द जी ने हमारे बज में एक ज्ञास तरह का नया भाव उत्पन्न किया था। ५००० साल पहले हमारे बज में श्रीरत्नमाल हिन्दुस्तान में बेदों का जमाना था। इन्ह की पूजा होती थी। अगर जब श्री कृष्ण बन्द की माता इन्ह की पूजा करने लगीं तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं इन्ह की पूजा मत करो, गोवर्जन की पूजा करो, गिरिराज की पूजा करो और कि हमारा बज का पहाड़ है। हमारे बज में इस प्रकार एक नया भाव उत्पन्न किया था और वह बराबर बला भा रहा है। भेरा कहना है कि ऐसा जो हमारा बज है और हमारी बज भाषा है उसकी ओर आप इंडिया रेडियो ज्यादा ध्यान दे और बज भाषा को और ज्यादा बढ़ाये और हमारे बजवासी तो यह भी चाहते हैं कि अगर हो सके तो मधुरा में आप एक आकाशबाणी का केन्द्र बना दीजिये जहां से कि बज भाषा फैलाई जाय। बजवासियों की यह मांग है और कि मुझे आपके सामने रखनी पड़ी।

दूसरी बाँध यह है कि आस इंडिया रेडियो द्वारा बहुत गाने गाये जाते हैं और भेरा पोता तो सुबह से लेकर शाम तक गाने ही सुनता रहता है और गानों के सुनने के बारे उसने आपना पहला लिखना ही बोड जा

दिया है। यह बड़ा अन्देर हो रहा है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि बहुत से चर इस तरह बरबाद हो रहे होंगे जब कि मैं कुछ देख रहा हूँ कि भेरा पोता किस तरह जीपट हो रहा है। इसलिये भेरा निवेदन है कि आम इंडिया रेडियो से आप गाने वारा कम सुनवाइये और उसके बदले शिक्षा को बातें उसमें इतावा बतलाइये। जैसे जो हमारे किसान भाई हैं उनको आप इस रेडियो के द्वारा यह सलाह दे सकते हैं कि किस तरह बीज बोला जाहिये, किस तरह खाद डालनी जाहिये और कैसे फसल को काटना जाहिये। जो कुछ आपको बतलाना हो भेहरबानी करके आप रेडियो द्वारा किसानों को बतलाइये। बूसरे देशों में रेडियो द्वारा बहुत कुछ शिक्षा दी जाती है। मुझे लेंद है कि हमारा आम इंडिया रेडियो इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है।

मैं एक बात और अब ज़रूर कहनगा कि दूसरे देशों में स्कूल कालिजों की जो तालीम है वह रेडियो द्वारा दी जा रही है और आप भी यहाँ पर उसके लिये बक्त मुकर्रर कर सकते हैं कि फलां बक्त यह तालीम दी जायगी और अगर आप ऐसा कर सकें तो उससे बहुत सारी शिक्षा की दिक्कतें द्रुत हो जायेगी। मसलन् (ला) कानून को जो पढ़ने वाले हैं या जो दिन भर काम करते हैं और रात को जो रेडियो सुनने वाले हैं उनको आप तामाज शिक्षावें दे सकते हैं। तो मैं यह निवेदन कहनगा कि भेहरबानी करके इतर आप ध्यान दें और शिक्षा जो दीजिये यह रेडियो के द्वारा आप दें।

मैं यह भी उम्मीद कहनगा कि हम सोब जो कुछ यहाँ आपकी सेवा में निवेदन करते हैं उस पर चरा ध्यान दिया जाय और उनको माना जाय। हमारे भाइयों ने बहुत अच्छे अच्छे सुनाव आज दिये हैं और भूमि आशा है कि उन पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक आप दिया जायगा। हमारे एक भाई ने

इस बात पर ऐतराज किया कि हमारे आम इंडिया रेडियो में मन्त्रियों के बाबरों की भरपार रहती है। इसके बारे में देखा जाय कि ऐसा क्यों होता है ऐसा होना नहीं चाहिये। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो सुनाव यहाँ पर दिये जाते हैं उन पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

मूले अफलोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है, कि तीन चार रोज़ पहले मैंने प्रधान मंत्री की सेवा में यह अर्ज किया था कि होली के ऊपर चरा भेहरबानी करके लाल मूह न किया जाय और रंग न डाला जाय। प्रधार मैंने भ्रष्टाचार में पढ़ा कि अब की बार तो पंडित जी ने पानी से भी होली लेसी। मैं भी नेहरू जी से तीन बर्ष बड़ा हूँ और उस दिल्ले से उनका बड़ा भाई ही जाता हूँ और वह भाई की अपने छोटे भाई से यह कहने का अधिकार है।

हमारे देश में बहुत सारे नानत तरीके प्रचलित हैं और मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन कहनगा कि आप सीठ (नैतृत्य) करिये, लैंड (पिछलगुणा) मत हो जाइये, यानी आप रास्ता दिलाइये। और यही में मंसी महोदय से भी कहूँगा कि आप भेहरबानी करके रास्ता दिलाइये बहुत सारी बातें हैं मसलन् हमारे लोग उन तीर्थ यात्राओं में जाते हैं, लालों की तादाद में लोग उन तीर्थस्थानों पर जगा होते हैं और अक्सर मेलों आदि में दुर्घटनायें हो जाती हैं और भीड़भाड़ और बक्कल बक्कलों में बहुत से लोग भर भी जाते हैं। रेडियो द्वारा आप देशवासियों को यह बतला सकते हैं कि भाई तुम सब लोग क्यों एक ही जगह इकट्ठा होते हो, भगवान तो सब जगह आप रहा है और कहीं पर नहा लो सभी जगह आप भूल जायेंगे क्योंकि इतर सब जगह है और एक ही तरफ सब लोग क्यों दौड़ते हों। मेरे कहने का मकान यह है कि आप इस तरह से लोगों को रेडियो द्वारा शिक्षित कर सकते हैं।

[राजा भट्टेन्ह भ्रताय]

मैं यह कहूँ दफे कहूँ चुका हूँ कि मनुष्य और है वह दो भार भी से काम करता है। विचारधारा और रक्तधारा। एक विचार धारा धर्म की है। इसके अलावा कार्यस की विचारधारा है, कम्प्युनिज्म की विचारधारा है और कोई विचारधारा जब मस्तक को पकड़ लेती है तो मनुष्य को इसी तरह चलाती है जैसे कि गधे के गले मेरसी बाध कर दूँकते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जरा तो खाल करिये कि आप किस विचारधारा के चलाया चल रहे हैं? ऐसा न हो कि कोई गलत धारा मेरह जाये और हमारे देश का सुधार न हो। मैं दरप्रत्यक्ष सब प्रश्नों पर कुछ कुछ विचार पेश कर रहा हूँ। मैंने माननीय मत्री जी से निवेदन किया था कि आप मेरहवानी करके रेडियो से मुझे सकार सब का प्रेम धर्म का प्रचार करने दीजिये, मुझे सदाचार गुट की बात कह लेने दीजिये। तो बहुत अच्छा लत मत्री जी ने कृपा करके मुझे लिखा और कहा कि फला डाइरेक्टर साहब है, माथुर साहब वह करेगे। तो माथुर साहब ने मुझे फोन पर कहा कि मिनिस्टर साहब का लत प्राया है, तो आप हमे अपने विदेशी के अनुभव का एक टेप बना दीजिये। पर इसको भी ६ महीने हो गये।

एक माननीय सदस्य आपने बना दिया?

राजा भट्टेन्ह भ्रताय वह बना ही नहीं।

मेरा कहना है कि ये बातें हमारी सरकार के सब महक्कों मेरह रही हैं। कोई मुकदमा होता है तो उसके फैसले में बरसो गुजर जाते हैं। कोई एक अर्जी होती है तो उसको महीनों बरसो गुजर जाते हैं और फैसला नहीं होता। तो मेरा मत्री जी से निवेदन है कि वे आपने महकमे में बहुत जल्दी कराया करें। मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि कल या परसो ही मुझे सकार सब के बारे

म बोलने का मौका मिल जायगा। बेरा कहना है कि हजरत बरीर जाज भेरे तुम्ह सुनाव...

15 hrs

उपाध्यक्ष भ्रहोदय तो आप यहा मुझे ही कहे।

राजा भट्टेन्ह भ्रताय सिंह। मैं खस्त करता हूँ। मेरे कुछ सुनाव है। आप मेरहवानी करके मेरी इन सब बातों को सुनिये और रेडियो द्वारा इन बातों को फैलाने दीजिये। मेरे दोन्ह हैं अमरीका मे, जापान मे और जर्मनी मे। मेरी शाखाये हैं। वे लोग मेरी बात सुनना चाहते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे कुछ उम्हल हैं जैसे कि सब मिल कर सब के फायदे मे लगकर सब को मुखी बनाये, हमारे समाज से रगड़ मिट जाय, फिल्मन न रहे। लेकिन यहा हमारे इस हाउस मे ही फिल्मन मौजूद है। एक साहब कुछ बोलते हैं तो दूसरे साहब कुछ और बोलते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हम सब मिल कर देश की सेवा करें। आज देश के ऊपर काले बादल आये हुए हैं। हम तो भद्रद करना चाहते हैं अपने मत्री जी की, अपने प्रधान मत्री जी की और सेवा करना चाहने हैं। हम यह नहीं कहते कि हम मुखालिक हैं, और वह उम्हर कुछ और है। यह तो कोई और ही कहते हैं, इषर का हाउस, उम्हर का हाउस, यह कार्यस यह अपोजीशन हम यह कोई बात मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। हम तो इस देश के हैं, एक ईश्वर हैं, एक सकार है, और उसमें हमारा हिन्दुस्तान है, हमारा आरयन है ईरान से आसाम तक, और हिमालय से सीलोन तक, और हम उसकी सेवा करते हैं।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me at the very outset repeat an appeal that I made while speaking last year on these Demands to the hon the Prime Minister. My appeal was that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is one of the most important Ministries. It has a two-way traffic. On the one side it has to reach the warmth and glow of the freedom to the people of this country, and on the other side it has to keep the Cabinet fully informed about the aims and aspirations of the people. I had suggested that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be treated as a very important Ministry and its Minister should become a full-fledged Cabinet Minister. Sir, I do not hold the brief for the present incumbent who happens to be my old friend, but I feel that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting should be a full-fledged Cabinet Minister so that he may be fully in touch with the happenings inside the Cabinet and, at the same time, he may be able to give full advise to the Cabinet.

Sir, just now one of our hon friends mentioned a incident which recently happened in Delhi. It is often described as the 'Mathai episode'. Mr Mathai was a friend of mine.

An Hon. Member Was he?

Shri Ansar Harvani: The matter is being investigated by a competent commission. I have neither the inclination nor the desire to pass any judgment about all that has happened. But I think I have every desire and this House has every right to scrutinise the role that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting played in the whole episode.

An excited Special Assistant of the Prime Minister, with obviously not much of political background, in excitement and anger prepared a resignation letter. He approached his noble master, but definitely an over-worked master, and secured his permission to release that resignation

letter to the Press. Fortunately, when I say fortunately, I use that word deliberately, instead of using his personal assistant or the cycle chaprasi of the Prime Minister's house for sending it to the Press Trust of India to be creded, to the newspapers he sent it to the Press Information Bureau. After all, the Press Information Bureau does not consist only of typists, cyclostyle operators, chaprasis and messenger boys. It consists of a paraphernalia of information officers of all varieties, assistants, full-fledged, deputy principal, principal, and highly paid officers. Their task was to scrutinise the statement. Their task was to realise what will be the repercussion of the statement. Their task was to feel what will be the result of releasing this resignation letter. Their task was to tell firmly Mr Mathai that this cannot be released through the Press Information Office because it will not have good results. Their task was to tell the Prime Minister politely that the permission was wrongly given. But our Press Information Bureau has become accustomed to get hand-outs from the Ministries, to cyclostyle them and send them to Press without care of consequences.

Shri Goray (Poona): Sir, a committee has been appointed to look into this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can depose other facts there, now he is criticising the Press Information Bureau.

Shri Ansar Harvani: It has become their custom to release photographs of VIP's, most of them un-artistic, laying foundation stones or performing the opening ceremonies. The Press Information Bureau thinks that their only duty is to do thus.

Now I come to the Press Commission's Report, about which some of our hon friends have already referred. One of the greatest tasks that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had performed in the last two years was the appointment

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

of that Commission which came out with a brilliant report. But I regret to say that not one of the major recommendations in that report has till now been implemented. I am sorry for I should admit that at least one of the recommendations has been implemented whereby the Registrar of Newspapers has been appointed, because the Government is always anxious to implement any recommendation where the appointment of a new officer is concerned or the expansion of the Ministry is involved.

What is the position of Press today? We had the Wage Board. The Wage Board gave its award. The Supreme Court rejected it. And, what is it that the Press barons are doing today? We find that a great institution like the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* closed down its Hindi edition at Allahabad. We find that another institution, the *Anand Bazar Patrika* unceremoniously dismissed and sacked its editor who happens to be a Member of this very House. We find another great institution, the *Bombay Chronicle*, built up by two of the greatest editors that India has ever produced, Benjamin Horniman and Sayed Abdulla Brelvi, has issued notices to its employees to get out. What is the Government doing about it? I know that the Government has no legislative powers to stop them from closing these papers. But we know it very well that when permissions were given to them to bring the machinery, when permissions were given to them to have the spare parts, when permissions were given to them to have newsprints, it was on the definite understanding that they will turn out newspapers. We find that the other day in the conference of Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society a great Press baron, Shri Goenka, whose son is standing prosecuted for certain foreign exchange affairs, made a suggestion that they should stop all the papers and run the press for doing job works, and after some time they will start the papers.

I would suggest to the Government and to the Minister for Information and Broadcasting to come forward with a Bill that no one will be allowed to stop the papers, no one will be allowed to sack working journalists, and if they do it the press will be taken over by the Government of India, it will be handed over to co-operatives of working journalists to run the newspapers. This threat will stop them from the mischief that the press barons are doing today.

An hon. friend on that side as well as an hon. friend on this side referred to the news agencies. Well, a fourth rate power, a fourth rate country like Pakistan has three national news agencies and four international news agencies operating in that country. This great and ancient country of ours has only the Press Trust of India to depend for the information that it gives.

And, what is the Press Trust of India? The Press Trust of India which is owned by the press barons and the big business can be trusted only for one thing, and that is to hide the crimes of the big business. Only the other day, in this very House, on the insistence of the hon. Speaker, the hon. Finance Minister disclosed nine names of big businessmen of this country who were being investigated for cheating the country of foreign exchange. The news was given in this House. But the PTI completely blacked it out, because some of its own patrons, some of its owners, were involved in it. Not one single newspaper in India published those names. That is the freedom of the press, that we enjoy here. We should perfectly realise that while in Hitlerite Germany, it was the threat of the Brown Shirts which muzzled the liberty of the press, while in Fascist Italy it was the Black Shirts threat that finished the liberty of the press, in socialist India, in spite of the great democrat that the Prime

Minister is, in spite of the great party to which I happen to belong, which stands for the freedom of the press, the liberty of the press is being muzzleled through the back-door by the money-bags, the big businessmen. It is the duty of the Government to do something about it. The monopoly of the Press Trust of India must go. It is the duty of the Government, it is the duty of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, to help the people to form another agency in this country.

There was a national agency, United Press of India which has been closed down as a result of misdeeds of its owners. Its machinery are lying idle. The workers are prepared to have a co-operative of theirs. Naturally they cannot have all that money. If we can have money from the Finance Corporation to give to big business to renovate their textile mills, if we can have money advanced from the Reserve Bank to all sorts of unscrupulous businessmen, why can we not advance money from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or probably from any other source to have a co-operative of the United Press workers who may form their agency? This is all that I have to say about the press.

I will now make a passing reference to the All India Radio. When I talk of All India Radio, I am reminded of the year 1936 when Lord Willingdon, a true successor of Clive and Hastings who ruled over us, brought the broadcasting system to this country. The old Englishman used to be very fond of ICS officers, but Lord Willingdon thought that the Indian broadcasting system or a broadcasting system in any other country cannot be run by those people who have just a training in magistracy, collectorate and file-pushing, but that it needs dynamic personalities with a certain cultural background. He brought a brilliant Englishman from Britain and he was our first Controller of Broadcasting. That Controller was succeeded by a brilliant professor. But in

independent India, we are more Britishers than the Britishers themselves, as far as the ICS is concerned. I have nothing to say about the present incumbent of the office of Director-General. But on principle I feel that the post of Director-General of All India Radio should go to one who does really have experience in cultural affairs and educational affairs and who has really got a cultural and educational background. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should revise the policy. After all, All India Radio has been in existence for more than 23 years, and if within 23 years we have not been able to train anyone in the All India Radio itself, to command that experience and command that position, it is a sad commentary on our administration.

One word more and I have done. That is about the publications. One of these days I would like the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to accompany me to Connaught Place. He will find on the pavements hundreds of books published by the Information machinery of the Soviet Union. He will find on the pavements hundreds of books with pin-up girls dealing with American propaganda. But it will be difficult to find our own publications anywhere in the city. We will have to go to some of the desolate shops to get them. That bespeaks either of the unpopularity of our publications or the salesmanship or organisation or the lack of appreciation by the people. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should improve the sales organisation and the production of our publications so that they may become popular and they may be able to compete with the other countries.

With these words I support the Demands.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though I have a specific local grievance against our

[**Shri Achar**]

Minister, I cannot but appreciate the Ministry as a whole and the splendid work which this Ministry has achieved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that a grievance?

Shri Achar: I had that grievance from the very beginning, ever since I came to this House, and at the end I am going to refer to that grievance. But, in spite of any grievance, I cannot but appreciate the Ministry, though I am not very much inclined to congratulate the Minister, and appreciate the work this Ministry has done.

When we go through the report, or just the summary alone, we find that the Ministry has made considerable progress, and I cannot but compliment the Ministry on its work. A casual observation of the facts at a glance would clearly show—without even going to the details—what progress the Ministry has made. I would refer only to a few items. Take for example the number of radio licences issued. We need not go into ancient history. I shall compare it only with the figures for 1956-57. Now, we find that the number of licences issued is 15,38,946, whereas, as late as 1956-57, we find that it was only 11 lakhs odd. Take another item, namely, the number of community sets supplied. It was hardly 25,000 in 1957-58.

An. Hon. Member: Supplied by whom?

Shri Achar: Now, the number is 46,000 or so. That shows the popularity and the progress made. That is the first point to be remembered. I need not tire the House with many figures. As I said, the number of radio community sets has increased from about 25,000 to about 46,000. Then take the schools with radio receivers. It is 10,000 odd. It is nearly 11,000. Formerly, in 1956-57, it

was only 8,000. The number of performances with regard to song and drama is now 1,103 whereas it was only 360 or so formerly. I am mentioning these items only to illustrate as to how this Ministry which is responsible for the spread of knowledge and culture in this country is progressing.

When I say this, I would like to point out one or two important aspects of general policy. I am referring to this aspect from the budgetary point of view. This Ministry is now spending about Rs 10 crores. I am giving it in round figures. It can be split up into Rs. 2 crores of capital investment and about Rs 8 crores for the annual expenses. After all, we have to remember that this Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is something like a utilitarian ministry. It may not be commercial but all the same it is a utilitarian service just like the Railways or the Posts and Telegraphs Department. But I am unable to see why this Ministry should be a heavy burden on the general tax-payer. What I am pointing out is we have got very much less income from this Ministry when compared to the expenditure we are incurring. Let alone the sum of Rs 2 crores of capital investment for which, I think, interest has to be charged on the Ministry like any other investment. But what about the sum of Rs 8 crores? I tried my best to go through these reports and find out the exact income this Ministry is having. As I said, after all, no doubt ours is a welfare State and we have got a socialistic outlook. But all the same, is it necessary that this department should be run like this? This aspect of the question has to be considered both by our Minister and by the Cabinet.

The income on the broadcasting side is only Rs. 2 crores. As the report stands now, it will be very difficult to find out what exactly is the income that is derived by the licences issued, the publications, etc.

Probably it may not be even half the expenditure. Of course, from the figures given in the Statement A of the General Budget, on the broadcasting side, the income is Rs. 2,01,35,000, whereas the expenditure is something above Rs. 4 crores. This is apart from the other Rs. 4 crores of expenditure, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 8 crores. It is not easy to analyse and give here the figures regarding the income from miscellaneous items. But it is clear that even on the broadcasting side, the income is only Rs. 2 crores and the expenditure is Rs. 4 crores.

I would like to ask, is it justifiable to cast this great burden on the general tax-payer? We have to remember the facts about our country. Leaving aside the bigger cities and towns, our villagers hardly get much benefit from this department, whether it is broadcasting or any other side of this department. When you go to a village, rarely you find a radio set. Even in bigger villages, only very few landlords have battery sets. Of course, radio is very important, but probably 60 to 70 per cent of our people as a whole in the country are not having the advantages of radio. If you view it from this aspect, is it fair that for the benefit of a small class of people, this burden should be put on the general tax-payer? I do not say that Government should not spend more to develop the radio stations, the publications etc., but we know that in foreign countries like England and America, these are run more or less by the private enterprise. Here it is entirely in the hands of the Government.

I would like to ask, is it not necessary to consider whether this department should be run more economically? Of course, efficiency is very necessary. Only the other day, we had a report about the great efficiency of our airlines, but that very report tells us how inefficient they are economically. Nobody seems to have bothered about the rupees,

annas, pice or rather, the rupees, naye paise question. You can spend a large amount of money and have an efficient service. Efficiency is not the only aspect. I would submit to the Cabinet as well as to the Minister to consider this aspect of the question, whether we cannot run this department more economically.

The Speaker preceding me talked about newspapers. In his enthusiasm he said that nobody should be allowed to stop any paper. I do not know how far such a proposition could be supported. I have also some experience of running a small paper, more than 30 years experience, I should say. With all the efforts we are making, small papers are finding it very difficult even to exist. In fact, so many small papers are losing every year Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000.

An Hon. Member: It is because of no advertisements.

Shri Achar: Of course, some get advertisements and some do not. That is not the only criterion. There may be half a dozen magazines and some dailies which are flourishing—even in Delhi, I am told that some of the papers are losing—whether it is Bombay, Madras, Calcutta or Delhi; most of the papers are running at a loss. In addition to that, if Government is to have legislation or rules framed in such a manner that further burden is cast on them, it would be very difficult for them. It is easy to say, prevent the paper from stopping, but the persons running the papers are considering whether they should, whether they can, run the paper at all, on account of the increased cost of newsprint, heavy labour demands, high cost of living, etc. Under these conditions, it is very difficult now to run a paper. So, to demand legislation that no paper should be stopped, I submit, is crying for the moon.

So far as my area is concerned, except for people who know English or Hindi, it is as good as there being no All India Radio at all. In fact, I

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have discussed this matter with our Minister also; I have been very happy to discuss this with him, who is one of the Ministers who is always available in the lobby. The real point is, come from the west coast and in that area comprising Coorg, South Kanara and North Kanara, with a population of about 20 lakhs, it is practically as good as having no radio at all. Whether it is the Bangalore station or Dharwar station, the places are more than 250 miles away. Probably this is a problem which has arisen on account of the re-organisation of States. Before re-organisation, South Kanara was in Madras and North Kanara in Bombay. Now, whether it is Bangalore or Dharwar, it is not at all audible. That is the point. That is why I said that no good station exists there. Only people who know Hindi or English can hear from Delhi. Those who know only the regional language.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the radios cannot be heard there, the voice should not be so loud here.

Shri Achar: That is force of habit. I hope that at least my loud voice will reach the Minister.

From the report I find that many of the stations have been made stronger, 100 kw, 20 kw, 50 kw and so on. I read the report and all the while I was straining my eyes to see whether Mangalore or Bangalore or Dharwar is mentioned. Of course, I strained my eyes but I could find nothing. So my only appeal to the Minister is....

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Dharwar is there.

Shri Achar. Neither Dharwar nor Bangalore is heard. The Minister may make enquiries and find out the position. People anywhere near Mangalore or Udupi or Coorg or

North Kanara could not hear these stations. So, at least one of these two stations should be strengthened. Everywhere we are expanding and I find that in more than 10 places power is being increased, but nothing is mentioned about either Bangalore or Dharwar.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhanai): Can I say something?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. Now the hon. Minister.

Dr. Keskar: I am very grateful to the hon. Members for the very constructive criticism that they have offered. I have heard with great attention all that they had to say regarding the various activities of this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rest he might continue the next day.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th March, 1959."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th March, 1959."

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I make a submission with regard to item No. 4? I do not suppose it will come today.

That relates to the resolution regarding the inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. We are making a consistent effort in that direction so that we may ultimately get it included. I was hoping that you would please bear in mind that we would like at least 2½ hours for this very interesting subject. Now the Leader of the House is here and I think on at least two occasions he has suggested that English should be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member has himself said that there is no likelihood of it being taken up today. Therefore, he can try his luck again in the Committee when it is taken up there.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) May I suggest that the time allotted for the resolution on co-operative farming may be extended in view of the interest evinced on it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But that is not in this Report. That has already been decided. We will take up this question now. So, the question is

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th March, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

15.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE CO-OPERATIVE FARMING—contd

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) The time allotted for the resolution on co-operative farming is only 2½ hours. In view of the number of amendments given notice of by the hon Members and in view of the fact that there is a serious controversy going on on this question, may I request you to extend the time so that all shades of opinion may be represented in this debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I were to take into consideration the amendments that have been given notice of and the names that I have received, I am afraid even ten hours will not be enough.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar) As my hon friend has suggested, let this matter be discussed from all angles in this House. So, today we can discuss it for 2½ hours and the next time we can discuss it for another 2½ hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There will be another difficulty. The next resolution, in whose name it stands, he might have objection that he would lose his chance as he shall have to try his luck again in the ballot.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) The next resolution happens to be in my name. I shall be satisfied if I get an opportunity to speak. As long as that is done I am perfectly agreeable to the time for this resolution being extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that be the condition then there will only be 13 minutes. So, I can extend it by 12 minutes.

Shri Khadilkar: It would not be doing justice to the matter under consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection if the House sits longer.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur) We can sit half an hour more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If we take the whole day, Shri Nayar shall have to try his luck again next time.

Shri Khadilkar: We can request Shri Nayar whether it cannot be postponed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I would agree if I am given an opportunity to move my resolution. My resolution has come second in the ballot after so much of effort on my part.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he does not agree.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want an opportunity just to move this resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking him if he agrees to his resolution being carried to the next day. In that case he shall have to try his luck next time again.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I agree provided I get an opportunity to move my resolution. If I do not move it then I shall have to try my luck in the ballot again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot avoid it. He shall have to go to the ballot if it is to be taken up next time. That cannot be helped. The House will now resume further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri U. C. Patnaik on the 13th March, 1959:—

“This House recommends that the question of introducing co-operative farming be given top priority in the programme of land reforms and agricultural development in the country.”

Out of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolutions, 13 minutes have already been taken up and 2 hours and 17 minutes now remain for further discussion today. The only alternative now is for the House to sit longer. Shri Patnaik may now continue his speech.

श्री राम सुभग सिंह (सहसराम) : सात बजे तक।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हाउस की मरजी पर है, वह जब तक बैठना चाहे, बैठ सकता है।

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. . . .

Shri Achar (Mangalore): On a point of order. I submit that this Resolution cannot be discussed or taken up in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it be moved first. Let the hon. Member finish his speech. Then it can be taken up.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: In January 1959 the Nagpur Congress session passed certain resolutions, there was

a furore in the country, there were some who were very much in favour of the resolution, there were some who were bitterly against it, and there has been a lengthy controversy throughout the country ever since.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just a second. I shall not be able to give the hon. Member more than 30 minutes. That would be the utmost, I should warn him beforehand, so that he should try to conclude within that time. He took 13 minutes last time and 17 minutes now remain.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I did not take 13 minutes that day. According to the Report itself it is about 11 minutes or so. Anyway, I would not like to waste my time over that minute or two.

As a result of these controversies, and as a result of this Private Members' Resolution in this House, there has been a lot of discussion, so many valuable opinions were given out from various sources and, in this House itself, a number of amendments have been brought, which express divergent shades of opinion and various points of view. From all these opinions and from those discussions, certain thoughts emerge, and I would request Government to examine them carefully and to adopt a future policy, a policy which will be the basis of our new nation-building and of our agricultural re-organisation. If necessary, I would suggest to the hon. Prime Minister and the Cabinet that they should have a very small parliamentary committee, with the aid of technical experts, to examine this question to consider why things have not been moving fast according to our expectations of those days, and to suggest what steps we can take with a view to accelerate the speed of work and to gear up the administrative machinery.

The two important points that have emerged are the suggestions that on a country-wide scale, we should have

service co-operatives or agricultural mutual aid State-aided co-operatives. Then there is the other suggestion that in Gram Dan villages, in Bho-odan areas, in the Dandakaranya area, for instance, in Chilka-reclaimed area, in the areas of all these big projects where lot of land reclamation has been or is being done, there should be an attempt to try the various systems that have been tried and found successful in different countries so that they will serve as a demonstration to our public and our agriculturists. They would also serve as experimental stations to help our staff, official and non-official, and get trained in the various types of co-operative organisations that have been tried elsewhere and now experimented in our country.

Then there is also another valuable suggestion. It goes on to say that our co-operative machinery, official as well as non-official, should be re-orientated and should be geared up for the envisaged re-organisation of our country and that there should be proper training of our staff, that is, the official staff, the non-official staff and the part-paid managerial staff.

There has also been a proposal that our co-operative laws should be made easier and attractive. They should enthuse the country instead of being an obstacle in the attempt for co-operation. Our co-operative laws should facilitate co-operative organisations throughout. Side by side, there should be laws on consolidation of holdings, fixation of ceilings, fixation of floors, arrangement for re-distribution of the surplus land and so on.

There have also been suggestions that we should take to industries based upon agriculture, sylviculture, horticulture, pisciculture and the like to help the co-operative organisation, to help the country to accelerate the production drive and at the same time to absorb the surplus agricultural labour which will be available after all these new experiments are tried.

Then there is the real desire of the whole country that the co-operative organisation that is envisaged should be a real co-operative organisation—a living force which will inspire the whole country, bring the public and the officials together, bring the various departments together and prepare the departments for the heavy work of national re-organisation that is now envisaged.

If time permits, I will give a brief synopsis of each view point that is now before the country. Firstly, about service co-operatives I may submit that we have about 5½ lakh villages and we would be requiring at least about three to four lakh service co-operatives—in some cases a co-operative for one village, in some cases for a group of villages and in some cases for part of a village. Of course, we have to bear in mind that the smaller the group the greater is the chance of cohesion. They will provide easier agricultural credit, agricultural requirements, marketing facilities and facilities to increase agricultural output, eliminate avoidable expenditure, provide facilities for the use of modern equipment, improved techniques and better cultivation methods, better seeds and fertilisers, conservation of organic manures, livestock breeding and minor irrigation works—very important items of agricultural co-operation.

All this could be done through these service co-operatives. It is not that this mutual aid was not known to this country. Those of us who come from rural parts know that it has been the usual practice in rural areas. What we have now to do, is to modernise and systematise the ancient practice, to give it State-aid and other facilities, mobilise the human and land resources of this country for accelerating the food production drive. In these service co-operatives we can ensure that adequate wages are provided for agricultural labour.

Then, enforcement of consolidation of holdings and all laws relating to

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agriculture can be done through these. It has been suggested that we be not content with only service co-operatives throughout the country. Side by side, we should have colonisation in important places, particularly in Government lands and reclaimed waste areas, like Dandakaranya, Chilka and other areas, where reclamations are going on. We should try ex-service-men settlements, refugee settlements, settlements of enthusiastic young-men inspired by the spirit of adventure if they would like to go and settle down there. We can reclaim all these areas and have these settlements, and the different types of agricultural co-operatives. It will be an advantage because there will be no difficulty in establishing these settlements. They do not involve detraction of ownership rights. They do not involve expropriation in any way, but at the same time every individual gets more land, some new land, some acquisition, some accretion in which he can be satisfied with any type of co-operative. Let it be the collective or the undivided type. Let it be the individual or the divided type. Let it be the mixture of both the types or let us evolve any other system in this country. But then let us try to do co-operative farming of any of these advanced types in all these villages.

Government has missed the bus all these years. The AICC has always had, as its rallying point, social and economic re-organisation. The Economic Committee passed a resolution. Then the Agrarian Sub-Committee gave its report. All this took place in 1948-49 and still we have not been trying agricultural co-operatives anywhere. Suddenly, we come and say that the whole country will be covered with agricultural co-operatives, thereby giving rise to so much of controversy and dissension.

Have you tried it when the zamindaries were abolished? There was a lot of land coming at your disposal. States were merged. A lot of land

came in your possession. Inams were liquidated and a lot of land came under Government Control. You have not tried it. You have not been trying it in any of these areas which are under Government. Therefore, I say that if you want to give the people the knowledge of rural co-operative work of the advanced type as in Germany, Norway, Ireland, Italy and other countries or still more advanced type as you have in Israel, China and elsewhere going up to the Commune stage, you have got to give the people the experience.

As an hon. Member has just pointed out and as the hon. Law Minister pointed out a few days ago when hon. Member, Shri Bhadauria, brought forward a Bill—he took all the trouble to formulate a Bill for co-operatives and the hon. Law Minister got up and opposed even the introduction—and just as my hon. friend there has opposed discussion of this thing on the ground that this is not a Central subject, this is a State subject. For co-operation you are giving crores of rupees. Yet it is a State subject! For agriculture you are giving crores of rupees. It is also a State subject. For fisheries you are giving crores of rupees. It, too, is a State subject. This mania, differentiation, according to our Constitution, between State and Central subjects in the Schedules is really something which has got to be thought over and, if necessary, liquidated rather than perpetrated and allowed to stand in the way of our national progress.

Then, Sir, during the last ten years you find that some banjar lands are going fallow. Areas which have been reclaimed by means of tractors are getting into individual hands and yet you are talking about co-operative farming, joint farming and all that stuff. I would say this: Try new methods of agricultural co-operation, joint farming, collective farming and all that on the reclaimed lands. For the whole country, you must have service co-operatives. I would further

suggest that we must try to approach the problem in a realistic manner

I would like this House to consider some of those shortcomings which have stood in the way of our co-operative progress and which has also stood in the way of our agricultural development, and which are also facing us towards the end of our Second Five-Year Plan also, when we are depending upon import of food-grains for our sustenance. We would like the House to examine the snags in the organisation. If possible, we should rectify that. That is the first point that I would submit for the consideration of the House.

Secondly, Sir, I would say that our Indian farmer is hard working. In spite of the fragmentation of holdings that we have, in spite of the fact that their holdings are scattered tiny bits here and there our farmers are trying to make maximum use of their lands. By self-employment, by his unceasing attachment to his land, he is somehow, going on. We have now to see how we can improve his lot by adopting the modern methods of cultivation. It has been our ideology to help his lot during the years of freedom, after freedom and up till now. In spite of the decision of the ruling party on the organisational side to have co-operative organisations for agricultural development, after the reports of Kumarappa Committee and others, what do you find now? You find that you have got only 968 Joint-farming societies, 391 Collective-farming societies, and 663 better-farming and tenant-farming societies. It is practically admitted on all sides that many of them are not functioning well. It is true that some of them are doing well, but it is a fact that many of them are not doing well. I would not like to deal with this at length, except to say this. There has been a recent report in the Press that some Punjab Government Officer was deputed to enquire about some of these matters and that his report was that there has been some bungling in the co-operative organisation. I think

it is called Roy Chowdhury report. I could see only a small press cutting. We have not been able to get at the original report.

I would like to pass on now to other connected reports. There is a book on Co-operative Farming brought out by the Planning Commission in 1958. It is called "Studies in Co-operative Farming" brought out in December, 1958. It mentions about twenty-two model co-operative farms set up by the Planning Commission and it is not a very happy report, nor does it show that co-operative farming has been a great success. There is another book by Sir Malcolm Darling, K.C.S.I. who has been the ex-Co-operative Registrar of the Punjab State. He has come on the invitation of the Planning Commission and has given us a report on the Co-operative farming envisaged under our Five-Year Plan. Sir Malcolm Darling's report of 1957 contains a very stringent criticism of our co-operative capacity and even in respect of credit facilities on the agricultural side, he has not been very hopeful. The reason is this. In British days, the Britishers were never thinking in terms of Co-operative farming. They were all thinking in terms of Credit Societies, with the result that you had 1,79,000 Credit Societies in this country and very few Co-operatives and even those Co-operatives were not functioning well. In England, they do not believe in Co-operative farming. The result is, the more of Malcolm Darlings that you import to give you reports, the less will be the result. The approach of Malcolm Darling or his understudy who are still in the country is very unhelpful. They think in terms of Credit Co-operatives only. We have got to think in other terms. In January, 1959 a team of the C.P.A. has reported only on the Credit Societies. On the other hand, I would like to refer to one or two things, especially to the report of the Indian Delegation to China. Some of the officers have done it and it is quite all right and it corroborates what we,

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Members of Parliament, saw in China and reproduced in our report. This gives us hope that in the bureaucratic frame work, too, there are some who believe in agricultural Co-operation.

There is also another article which I would like to mention in this connection. It is entitled "Studies in Indian Agricultural Economics" published by the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. It is an interesting reading. Some of these are also there, to prove that people are thinking already in those terms. Shri Shriman Narayan, an ex-colleague of ours here, who is on the Planning Commission, representing agricultural side, has also been writing articles on the subject. But in spite of that, we have not been able to make any progress. We have not made any headway. Why should it be so? Necessary legislations have not been framed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon Member's time is up

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I would require two or three minutes more, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member does not appreciate the pressure that is put upon my head

Shri U. C. Patnaik: There was a Committee to report on Co-operative Law. That Committee has reported, but then, that Committee did not have any non-official on its personnel and therefore it has not been able to achieve much.

From all these facts, Sir, we have to draw some lessons. First, legislation has to be enacted, not by us, but by the States, but at our instance, because the Planning Commission and the Government of India are giving a lot of financial aid to the States. Legislation has, therefore, to be completed as early as possible. Then, we should have adequate and qualified staff for the purpose. The House will remember the success of agricultural co-operatives in countries like Denmark, Norway, Ireland and Italy.

They have opened agriculture-cum-co-operative schools for adults, rural schools for women and all that. The Government of India and the Reserve Bank have started a Training Course, but it is very small. It is meant only for Credit Societies. There is no emphasis on agricultural co-operatives. Then, the All-India Co-operative Union, of which one of the hon. Ministers of another Ministry is the President, has got a short-term course training for non-officials. They could train only a few non-officials and we understand that although a Minister is in charge of the organisation, the Government of India have withdrawn the Grant for this year. We should have proper training. The number of trained personnel should be increased. Assistance of Universities and educational bodies should be taken. Adult education in Co-operation and Agricultural production and marketing should be taken up. Training should be given to officers in charge of these Blocks. Then, Sir, we have to think in terms of the machinery.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have also to think about the time

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I have just a few more words to say. I will take up only two or three minutes, because it is an important subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, there are so many hon. Members who are anxious to speak. That is all the more reason why he should take less time. This is a very important subject and almost every Member who is present in the House desires to speak.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I will take only two minutes, Sir

Regarding the machinery for working out the scheme, the services of the village school-masters could be utilised. The Lok Sahayak Sena could be utilised for mutual aid schemes. The Gram Sahayak Camps could be utilised. The services of the

University students during vacations could also be utilised.

Then, I would say a word about mechanisation, and this will be my last point. We are thinking in terms of mechanisation and tractorisation. But I would only like to give just one word of warning, that is, before we think of mechanisation and tractorisation on a very large scale, let us think of the tractors, trucks and jeeps that we shall have to import and the amount of foreign currency that would be involved; and till Komatzus and MAN perform their agreements, let us try to go a little slow. There is also the difficulty of spare parts, import of fuel, suitability of land for deep ploughing and so on. One major point about mechanisation or rather tractorisation is this. What shall we do with our beef calves in our country? We do not eat beef and a result of tractorisation may be that we shall have to either export the beef or these calves.

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member should conclude, because he said that this was the last point.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Now, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House recommends that the question of introducing co-operative farming be given top priority in the programme of land reforms and agricultural development in the country".

Shri Acharya: I beg to submit that this resolution will come within the mischief of entry 14 and entry 32 of the Seventh Schedule of our Constitution. If you analyse the resolution, you will find that the pith and essence of it is that co-operative farming be given top priority in the programme of land reforms and agricultural development in the country. So, there can be no doubt that the

intention of the resolution is, and the wording is also very clear on this point, land reforms and development of agriculture. That is the pith and essence of the resolution. And that will affect development of agriculture. There can be no doubt about it. If we look at entry 14 of List II of the Seventh Schedule, we find it reads thus:

"Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases".

Let alone the method of farming; even education, research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases indirectly affect agriculture as contemplated in entry 14. Certainly, about development of agriculture, there can be no doubt at all that it comes within the scope of this State List.

Again, if we look at entry 32 of the II Schedule, we find that it reads:

"Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I and universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies".

So, that is also clearly a State subject. In fact, this point was taken up on an earlier occasion when an amendment to the co-operative law was brought forward, and that objection was upheld.

Therefore, I submit that so far as this resolution is concerned, there can be no doubt that it will affect agriculture; moreover, the resolution also specifically refers to co-operative farming and agricultural development. So, this will come within the mischief of the entries that I have mentioned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member. I wish I could have agreed with him. I would have rather liked it very much because that would save me a lot of worry

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

and other inconvenience that I am feeling as to how to select the speakers

But my difficulty is that all these Schedules and these Lists were formed under article 246 of the Constitution which reads thus

"(1) Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule".

and similarly, there are provisions with regard to the other lists. The power that the legislature has got is to enact legislation. We are not enacting legislation on those subjects. Then, we have instituted our Planning Commission also, and the development of agriculture and all those schemes that we are formulating have been entrusted to the Planning Commission. Therefore, the discussion of this resolution or even the passing of it is not prohibited under the entries in the List that the hon Member has referred to

I am very sorry that I cannot agree with him. Now, we take up the amendments that have been tabled to this resolution

The first amendment is in the name of Shri P. R. Patel. Does the hon Member want to move it?

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Yes, I want to move it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think that would be out of order, because he goes much beyond the scope of the resolution. He says

"This House feels that the present urgent need is the increase of food production with other agricultural production and hence nothing may be done which may disturb the present attachment of farmers to lands and the present family holding system. This House

apprehends loss in production in disturbing the present system."

Perhaps, the hon Member seeks to have a chance to speak, and we shall see if he can get it

Shri D. R. Chavan's amendment also would share the same fate, because he also says

"This House is further of opinion that no haste be made to disturb the present pattern of individual cultivation unless sufficient experience is gained after first trying the co-operative farming on the surplus and reclaimed lands."

Then, there is an amendment in the name of Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri Shree Narayan Das (DARBHANGA): I am moving it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, this is moved. Then, there is an amendment in the name of Shri N. B. Maiti

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): I am moving it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there is an amendment in the name of Shri M. C. Jain. This also would be out of order. For, he says:

"Steps be taken to simplify co-operative laws and rules and to train adequate administrative and non-official personnel

(e) Adequate steps be taken to counteract the poisonous propaganda carried on by vested interests even against the principle of co-operative farming"

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budaun): May I draw your attention to amendment No. 2?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall draw his attention to it, but he has to wait for a little. Amendment No. 7 is in the name of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am moving it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, this is moved. The next one is in the name of Shri Ranga. The hon Member is absent. So, it goes by default. The next one is in the name of Shri Mohammed Imam

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug)
I am moving it

Shri R. C. Sharma (Gwalior) I am moving my amendment

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As for Shri Vajpayee's amendment, that is also beyond the scope of the resolution; so, I am afraid it would share the same fate

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan) I am moving my amendment

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there are amendments in the name of Shri Bibhuti Mishra

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha) I am moving

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, both are moved

Shri Raghbir Sahai: I move my amendment No 2

Shrimati Ila Palchondhuri (Nabardwip) I move my amendment No 16

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not yet circulated, I think

An Hon Member: She has got a copy of it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I come to Shri Raghbir Sahai's amendment

Shri Raghbir Sahai: I am moving it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not a substitute resolution, but this seeks to add to the original resolution. As for Sardar A S Saigal's amendment, the hon Member is not here. So, that could not be moved

Shri Raghbir Sahai: I beg to move
That in the Resolution,—

add at the end—

“and should be taken up first in Gramdan villages and newly

reclaimed agricultural colonies as an experimental measure.”

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move.

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely

“This House is of opinion that the Central Government along with various State Governments should adopt suitable measures for the establishment of Service Co-operatives in the next three years throughout the country and thus creating an atmosphere of co-operation in which formation and development of joint co-operative farming by the people themselves may facilitated”

Shri N. B. Maiti: I beg to move

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely

“This House is of opinion that the future agrarian pattern should be that of co-operative joint farming, in which the land will be pooled for joint cultivation, the farmers continuing to retain their property rights, and getting a share from the net produce in proportion to their land. Further, those who actually work on the land, whether they own the land or not, will get a share in proportion to the work put in by them on the joint farm

As a first step, prior to the institution of joint farming, service co-operatives should be organised throughout the country. This stage should be completed within a period of three years. Even within this period, however, wherever possible and generally agreed to by the farmers, joint cultivation may be started”

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I beg to move

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely

“This House recommends that during the next three years every

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possible effort should be made to organise Service Cooperatives all over the country and to develop the spirit of co-operation in general so that Co-operative Farms may be set up voluntarily by the people concerned wherever conditions are mature."

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to assess and investigate if suitable conditions exist in the country for starting co-operative farming throughout the country, the effect it will have on the economy of the peasant, production of food and its financial implications to the Government. This House is further of opinion that joint co-operative farming be tried in the first instance on Government lands and on lands acquired through Bhoo-dan Movement."

Shri R. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House recommends that during the next three years every possible effort be made to organise Service Cooperatives all over the country and, in general, to promote the spirit of cooperation in agriculture, so that co-operative farms may be set up voluntarily by the people and for this purpose immediate steps be taken:

(a) to train up adequate cadres of official and non-official personnel for agricultural cooperatives;

(b) to start joint co-operative farms in Gramdan villages, Bhoo-dan area, reclaimed government lands, Dandakaranya and other projects; and

(c) to complete legislation regarding ceiling on land by the end of 1959."

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that in the present state of our agricultural economy co-operative farming is the most practical way of production of more food and for accelerating the pace of attainment of socialistic order in the country. The House, therefore, recommends that prompt steps be taken to prepare the ground for the establishment of co-operative farming in the country by expediting the formation of service co-operatives and fixation of ceiling on land holding."

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that top-most priority be given by Government to the principle of Co-operative farming in the development of agriculture and programme of land reforms, but considers it essential that prior to undertaking farming on a co-operative basis, the basic principles of and benefits accruing from such farming should be made known to farmers within some stipulated period and in the meanwhile appropriate education to farmers be given so that they may make the co-operative farming a success;

This House is further of opinion that Government should frame necessary laws in respect of co-operative farming."

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House recommends to the Government that the Government should organise Co-operative Societies in the country promptly

and steadily during the ensuing three years and introduce them in order to create the spirit of co-operation in the country and thereafter to introduce the co-operative farming at places where the atmosphere for co-operative farming is ripe. In the meantime the Government should provide for imparting suitable education to the farmers in order to make Co-operative farming a success and suitable legislation regarding co-operative farming be formulated."

Shrimati Ilia Palchoudhuri: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that the Government of India should take steps:

(1) to bring in suitable legislation in order that co-operative farming may be introduced in the country without delay;

(2) to frame such simple rules under the legislation that the cultivators will not feel any difficulty in joining co-operative farms and be attracted to them; and

(3) to give due consideration in the legislation as regards establishment of small-scale industries and marketing facilities."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, all these amendments as well as the original resolution are before the House. Now, I call upon Shri Nagi Reddy. But there is one thing in regard to the time-limit that is to be placed on speeches. It will be ten minutes. But then whoever has the floor goes on speaking and says he will have another five minutes; that would make it difficult for me. I shall have to enforce this time-limit strictly. Hon. Members should themselves exercise that discipline.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Will those who are not movers of amendments also get some time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, surely; and those who have moved may not get necessarily!

Shri Simhaan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I suggest that the time for such an important matter is too short?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No further time should be wasted now. Shri Nagi Reddy. He begins at 4:10.

Shri Nagi Reddy: A great debate is taking place not only here, but all over the country, regarding our aims and the path that we should adopt for our future progress. The debate has begun rather late, but I am glad that it has begun at least now.

All those organisations which have been silent so far regarding certain progressive aspects of our developing economy have begun to raise their voice against everything that is progressive, and they are trying to water down, or to take back, whatever is to be achieved in our country.

For the first time an open cry has been brought out, and I should say a war cry has been given, that if this policy were to be pursued with any vehemence, then there will be bloodshed, or there will be civil war and so on and so forth.

In attacking this policy of land reforms, the policy of ceilings and co-operative farming, they are trying to adopt all methods that are possible. For example, tradition is being brought in to play its role. The peasants are being roused on the basis of the past tradition in which they have been living, and they are being told that they will not have that in future. The peasants are illiterate and not experienced enough in the growing new economic and productive trends that are taking place in the world. This backwardness of the peasantry is being taken advantage of to rouse a kind of revolt in the country against either the land reforms or the question of co-operative farming, in whatever form it may be. Lastly, they have

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begun to quote even Gandhiji against co-operative farming. That is the whole fun of the matter.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): He is a national heritage. Everybody quotes him or misquotes him.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yes, and the devils quote him most.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The question is what the devil is.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Today every kind of advantage is being taken to somehow or other nullify the new trend that is now developing in the country, and we are told that the smaller the farm the greater the production. This is the new economic theory that is being paraded even by those who believe in monopoly control of the largest industrial enterprises in our country. Monopoly control of the largest enterprises is essential for the greater profits of the monopolists, and there that is genuine democracy; and the smallness of the farm is essential for the sake of keeping society as it is, as otherwise, once we begin to change the agricultural pattern in our country, naturally the change will have to develop in the course of history the biggest change, namely the socialisation of industry itself, if not now, some time later. Therefore it is that the ruling party in its resolution has placed before the country the idea of socialism and a socialist society, and it is towards that end that we are expected to progress.

We must think as to how we should change our land relations in our country. Co-operative farming is good, but co-operative farming is of different types. Quite naturally, there is primary farming which is not joint co-operative farming or collective farming of the biggest type. There is no doubt about that. We cannot progress without first beginning with the A B C of our foundations. We must have a very strong foundation to progress towards co-operative farming, and towards that end, the first pre-condition for anything important to be

achieved, is land reforms. Therefore it is that we are told in the Nagpur Resolution that by the end of this year, 1959, the State should come forward with the Bills for ceilings and the whole of the surplus land should be pooled so that we can progress to the next stage.

There are people who oppose the ceilings themselves. As a matter of fact, in his opposition to ceilings, the expert of the Forum of Free Enterprise, Shri Masani, speaking here last time on co-operative farming, said that there were not more than 14 per cent of the landless labourers in our country, and all the rest were peasants. I thought he must have taken his statistics from a very important Government document. But I find that the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee has given us a detailed account as to what the state of affairs in our country is. It says that 68.9 per cent of the cultivators own less than 15 per cent of the land, and every one who owns, for example, half an acre or one acre, cannot be called a peasant for the simple reason that his main income, the income on which he mainly depends, is the income which he gets from wage-earning. Therefore, when we calculate the actual number of agricultural labourers in our country, we should be able to see the actualities, and the real actuality in our country today is that even after the abolition of the zamindaris, even after the abolition of the princedoms, less than 4.5 per cent of the cultivators own more than 34.4 per cent of the cultivated land. That is the fact of the matter.

Until we change this pattern of society, until land reforms take priority over anything else, and until the surplus land is distributed to the landless poor, to talk of co-operative farming in the sense of changing the pattern of our society is useless, and I do not think co-operative farming will be a real success. Therefore, we should lay our foundations strong, but we are told that smaller farms will be created out of this. If Shri Masani is really true to the ideology for which he stands on land policy, he must have been one of the few who would stand for the division of land because the smaller the farm, the greater the production. Somehow or other, when it came to the question of division of land, he is completely opposed to it. He is opposed to ceiling. The Communist Party believes in larger farms and mechanisation of production, but why does even such a party talk of land distribution? The simple reason is that unless we create a kind of enthusiasm, a kind of enthusiastic atmosphere in the villages through this measure of social justice, there is no possibility of creating co-operation for further progress. Co-operation can be created on the basis of enthusiasm, on the basis of even self-interest. Therefore, co-operatives, to be successful, must play the role of democracy.

Today, what do we find? Quite a number of co-operative societies are not functioning in the interests of the peasant, in the interests of the agricultural labourer, for the simple reason that most of these co-operative societies or organisations are manned by landlords, by money-lenders in the village and traders who have a grip over the whole of the village economy and the village peasants. If we think of co-operative farming in this pattern or condition of society, I am sure that, however good our intentions, they will not yield good results.

It is for this reason that we believe that the first, major important task of the Government is to see that land

reforms are put through as early as possible and surplus lands distributed to landless labour.

Last time, we were told that co-operative farming had failed in all countries. The name of even Mr Gomulka—whom Shri M R Masani quotes quite often—has been brought in and it was said that he has been against co-operative farming. Here is his address to the 8th Plenary Session of the Communist Party of Poland on October 20, 1958. He says:

This great social idea of transforming the production relations in the countryside requires not only State assistance in its implementation. It also requires a great amount of explanatory work and clarification to popularise the importance of co-operative farming. In order to build co-operative farms, we need creative and progressive thinking, which is the monopoly of no party and no single man."

Therefore, it is not that he is against co-operative farming. It is that certain pre-conditions should be created, both material and mental, for the proper growth of co-operative farms.

Again, in October 1958, when directions were given to the Party workers, it was said:

"The quick and lasting growth of agricultural production, the application of modern technique, the many-fold raise of labour productivity, are possible only on big, compact farms. Such is the way of advance throughout the world."

Whether we like it or not, whether one wishes it or not, that is the way history is going to progress. He says this happens in a capitalist society by taking the form of large agricultural farms in the hands of landlords to the detriment of the small landholders, whereas in a socialist

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society, it should take a different form. That form is—

"Our way lies in the voluntary joining of peasant land to co-operative farms, husbanding them in various forms, according to peasants' will and adapted to local conditions and needs".

So we see now how people try to quote in their own interests, to save their own property or their own profits even persons in places where they are trying to adopt forms and methods. Of course, in a capitalist democracy they do not believe in giving out the true facts of life as they are from different countries. I should only say that this deceit is not going to bamboozle people who have come to think in terms of land reforms, co-operative farming and future progress.

As the bell has been rung, I would only say one thing, and that is, that simply because the ruling party has accepted co-operative farming and land legislation, to think it should be smooth running is a very dangerous idea. Of course, we all know people like Shri Ranga and Shri M. R. Masani, depend on a certain amount of acceptance of their thought by certain big sections within the ruling party. That, I think is the danger now facing the country as a whole. A warning has been given in one of the articles in the Economic Weekly:

"A great day has come, but the fear whether it will happen or not has been expressed".

It is said:

"The unanimous vote on the Nagpur Resolution should not delude anyone into the belief that the august assembly that adopted it were all thirsting for its implementation. There are indications of considerable open opposition. There was widespread mental reservation."

Then it says:

"If left to themselves, some State Governments may just refuse to enact the necessary legislation, or if they are enacted, most of them will have enough loopholes for the landlords to escape".

Therefore, I appeal to the Government to think in terms of reality, in terms of land reform and land distribution and then begin in a slow progress from the first stage of co-operation to the higher stage of co-operative farming, in between trying to develop the necessary cadre that is essential and also trying to build up the people's role that is most essential to implement either land reforms or co-operative farming.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik, has focussed the attention of the House on one of the most burning topics of the day. I appreciate the idea contained in his Resolution as modified by our amendment. The amendment which stands in the names of several of my colleagues and of myself reads:

"This House recommends that during the next three years every possible effort should be made to organise service co-operatives all over the country and to develop the spirit of co-operation in general so that co-operative farms may be set up voluntarily by the people concerned wherever conditions are mature".

We have heard enough quotations from foreign countries and I do not want to tire the patience of the House by quoting any more authority. I simply want to take our friends to the conditions which exist in our own rural areas. There are three aspects to our amendment. The first is that during the coming three years, service co-operatives should be organised throughout the country and a climate of co-operation should be created among the peasants so that co-operative farming may be organised voluntarily wherever conditions are

But the chief aim of all these is that we want to change our family pattern of farming into co-operative farming. Everyone of us knows how this idea originated. This idea originated because of the slow progress in our agricultural production, or rather due to the severe fall in production in 1957-58. The fall was to the tune of over 6 million tons. Agricultural production went up only by 18.4 per cent over the figure of 1949-50.

Apart from this fall in production, this idea also got force due to rise in prices. Even today during Question Hour, my hon. friend, Shri A. M. Thomas, said that they have fixed the price of gram in Rajasthan at Rs. 10.50, but they are not in a position to put any check on the price of gram or dal in Delhi or anywhere else. The same commodity is selling at Rs. 30 or so in other markets. Dal is selling at a still higher prices.

Therefore, because of these, people started thinking that we should make some change in our agricultural pattern—due to fall in production and rise in prices. Also because of the maldistribution of our commodities, it was thought that we should also change the distributing agency. So the idea of co-operative farming and of State trading in foodgrains came into being. I am sorry that though these two ideas came into being long ago, they have not yet received any push, and the idea of State trading is still in embryo—the scheme has not yet been finalised.

Besides, the growth of our population is very rapid. Every year our population is increasing by about 6 million. So we have to import large quantities of foodgrains from foreign countries. Even last year, we had to import about 3.17 million tons which cost us over Rs. 120 crores. All these things are happening not because of the fault of the peasants. Just like Shri Patnaik I would like to give some credit to our peasants because it is they who have succeeded in increasing our agricultural production,

whatever may be the quantum of increase. I would also like to repudiate the insinuation made against them that they are not of a co-operative mind, because those who say that they are not trained in the spirit of co-operation have not studied the mind of the farmers.

After having seen this state of affairs about production, prices, population and import of foodgrains, I would like to say something about the condition of agriculture in our country. As was pointed out, our farm sizes are very small and about 59.1 per cent of our farms are below 5 acres. Only 1.4 per cent of our farms are above 50 acres. So, much of the time and energy of the farmers are wasted in taking their bullocks or agricultural implements and other things to the farms and again bringing them back to their villages. This wastage can be avoided if consolidation of holdings is effected. Though some State Governments like Bombay, Punjab and also U.P. and some others have undertaken this measure, still they have not been successful in making any rapid advance and only about 15 million or 16 million acres of land have been consolidated. This is a very small percentage. Despite this, the pressure on land is increasing every day not only because of increase of population but also because of elimination of cottage industry in the rural areas.

For instance, people who used to live in mud houses or thatched or tiled houses and persons who were carrying on the business of tile-making etc. are being compelled, due to an increase in the standard of life or due to certain other conditions or due to increase in technology and machines, to take to some sort of farming which may be good or bad. But, now, the only source of their livelihood is to depend upon farms. Therefore, despite consolidation, due to increasing pressure on land, the holdings are becoming more uneconomic and smaller.

If we go to the villages and see them, we will find that at least the small cultivators do their harvesting

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work or threshing operations—even ploughing and levelling—on co-operative lines because they cannot afford to have a good number of bullocks etc. Apart from that, it is inherent in their system that they should work on co-operative lines. The fault is ours because our departments have not studied the co-operative form of work which exists among our villagers. Had they studied it, the present problems would not have arisen.

Now, the point is that until and unless we increase the fertility of the soil the farmers would be nowhere and the country also would be nowhere. It would not be possible for the farmer to increase the fertility of the soil without proper manuring, irrigation and other things. And, these things, canals and fertiliser factories cannot be constructed or built by the farmers. They will have to depend on big investment or better organisation and that can only be possible if Government or some better organisations come to their rescue.

Therefore, I think, if they are organised on a co-operative basis that problem could be solved. But, for getting them organised on this basis, it is necessary that a climate of co-operation should be created; and that could be created only when no individual is left to have large means of production, because, by having larger means of production, one is in a position to exploit another man's labour. In order to avoid that, ceiling is necessary. It is also necessary that we should end this exploitation not only there but everywhere. The ceiling should be put on means of production and also on the means of distribution by State activity such as State trading. But the challenge is not so much to the farmers today because as I said they are already to some extent having some sort of co-operation. The only thing required is to encourage them. But the challenge is before the Government because a better organisation is needed—a better organisation with membership of persons who are

known for their honesty and integrity and efficiency. Without efficiency, it may not be possible to cut much ice and the Government should also make up its mind that once we formulate any policy, we must have a firm determination to implement it.

बी बाबूप्पा : उपायक यहोदय, वी बी पटनायक के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिए लड़ा हुआ है....

उपायक यहोदय : इसीलिय तो मैंने मापको बुलाया है।

बी बाबूप्पा : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि देश की आज की परिस्थिति में सहकारी सेती न तो अवहारिक है और न बांकीरी है। यदि यह कहा जाय कि सहकारी सेती का उद्देश्य उत्पादन में बढ़िया करना है तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बात को तो सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि परिवर्तन के काल में उत्पादन घटेगा और उसके परिणामस्वरूप जो कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होंगी, शायद उनका सामना हम ठीक तरीके से नहीं कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे देश में कृषि की मूलि कम है और जन संस्था अधिक है। स्पष्ट है कि यदि हमें कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो हमें कम से कम जमीन में अधिक से अधिक पैदा करने का प्रदल करना चाहिये अभी तक का अनुभाव यह है कि जिस मात्रा में किसान की सेती बढ़ती जाती है उस किसान की नजर में उस सेती के एक एक फी कीमत उतनी ही कम होती जाती है। अगर हम जनी सेती करना चाहते हैं जिसके कि बिना देश की ज्ञान समस्या का कोई हल नहीं है तो जनी सेती का एक ही धर्य है कि हम ऐसे बड़े फार्म बनाने को निष्टाहित करें जिनकी कि पूरी तरह से देशभाल नहीं की जा सकती।

अगर हम बड़े पैमाने पर सेती करेंगे तो हमें लंती का यंत्रीकरण करना पड़ेगा; अभी हमारे एक कम्प्युनिस्ट दोस्त ने यंत्रीकरण

की वकालत की है, यत्तीनीकरण, विकास-इजेशन की वकालत की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि खेती का यत्तीकरण करने से हम कुछ सोनो को जो कि आज हृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं, उनको हम हृषि से अलग कर दें। प्रश्न यह है कि उन्हें किर कहा जायगा?

अभी डा० राम सुभग सिंह कह रहे थे कि सरकार ने कुटीर उद्योगों की ओर व्याप नहीं दिया। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप सहकारी खेती करेंगे तो गाड़ी में बेकारी बढ़ेगी। अगर उन कामों से निकले हुए सोनो को गृह उद्योगों में स्पाने की आपकी कोई योजना हो जो कि अभी तक दिलाई नहीं देती तो मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि सहकारी खेती बेकारी की समस्या को उत्तर करने में सहायक होगी।

तीसरी बात। खेती का यत्तीकरण हमारे देश में आज की परिस्थिति में, जबकि हम विदेशों से बड़ी मात्रा में माल का आयात कर रहे हैं, शायद ठीक नहीं होगा। बैल की जगह ट्रैक्टर का प्रयोग मनुष्य को तो बेकार बनायेगा ही, अगर साथ में यत्तीन की उत्पादन क्षमता को भी कम करता जायेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश के राजस्व मन्त्री चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने एक पुस्तक लिखी है कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में। उस में उन्होंने यह आकड़े दे कर सिकिया है कि बैल की तुलना में अगर ट्रैक्टर से खेती होगी तो धीरे धीरे यत्तीन की उत्पादन क्षमता कम होती जायेगी। फिर ट्रैक्टर बनाने का सवाल है, वह कहे से चलेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि हम ट्रैक्टर और बैल की उपयोगिता पर विचार करें। ट्रैक्टर तेज़ी पीता है और धूमा निकालता है। तेज़ हमारे देश में पैदा नहीं होता, धूंए का हमारे पास कोई उपयोग नहीं है। और बैल जास जाता है, गोबर करता है। ये दो यार्थिक चक्र हैं, ट्रैक्टर, धूमा, और जास, बैल और गोबर हमारी जो पुरानी अर्थ

अवस्था है वह एक दूसरे पर निर्भर है। जास हमारे यहा आपने आप पैदा होती है, उसे ला कर बैल खेती करता है, फिर गोबर करता है। फिर उस से जास पैदा होती है जिसे बैल जाता है और खेती करता है। इस तरह से जास, बैल और गोबर एक ही यत्तीकरण की तीन कठिया हैं। और ट्रैक्टर? तेज़ है ईरान में, ट्रैक्टर है हिन्दुस्तान में और धूमा है आसमान में। तीनों के बीच में कोई संगति नहीं है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि खेती का यत्तीकरण भारत के हित में नहीं है। हमें उस को निश्चिह्नित करना चाहिये। लेकिन सहकारी खेती में यत्तीकरण अनिवार्य है।

एक और आपात्ति की बात है। ये सहकारी समितियां कौन बनायेगा। अभी तक हमारे देश में कर्जा देने के लिये सहकारी समितियों का जो अनुभव है वह अच्छा नहीं है। यह तो ठीक है कि कर्जे के लिये, जाद के लिये हम सेवा सहकार समितिया बनायें। मेरा उस से विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन उस सम्बन्ध में भी अभी तक जो काम हुआ है उसे सतोष-जनक नहीं कहा जा सकता और अगर हम भूमि को मिलायेंगे, भूमि को मिला कर खेती करने की बात करेंगे, तो उस कार्य के लिये जो सेवा सहकार समितिया बनेंगी, धीरे धीरे उन पर नीकरकाही का प्रभाव बढ़ता जायेगा, धीरे धीरे वे सरकार के नियन्त्रण में आती जायेंगी और सहकारी खेती के द्वारा भारत का किसान, जो अपना स्वतन्त्र पेशा करता है, वह किसी सरकार का नीकर नहीं है, न किसी पूँजीपति का गुलाम, वह किसान भी सरकारी मशीन का एक पुरजा बन जायेगा।

अब यह कहा जाता है कि सहकारी खेती में शामिल होने के लिये किसानों से जबरदस्ती नहीं की जायेगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप जबरदस्ती नहीं करेंगे तो किसान सहकारी खेती में शामिल नहीं होगा। इसलिये ईमानदारी का तकाला तो यह है कि आप सुले सुले शब्दों में कहें कि हमें

[मीटिंग वाले द्वारा]

जबरदस्ती करनी पड़ेगी, और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग ने पहले से ही अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिख रखा है कि सासान की ओर से प्राप्त होने वाली सुविधायें सहकारी सेती को ही मिलनी चाहिये। जो किसान सहकारी सेती में शामिल नहीं होगा, उस किसान को आप ज्ञान नहीं देंगे, पानी नहीं देंगे, बीज नहीं देंगे, उस के मार्ग में अनेकों कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न करेंगे और उसे विवाद हो जाएगा। और कांग्रेस की भूमि सुधार समिति ने भी इस बात को लिखा हुआ है कि यदि स्वयं स्फूर्ति प्रयत्नों का कोई दृश्य परिणाम नहीं निकला तो अनिवार्यता की पद्धति आपकानी पड़ेगी। दुनिया के किसी देश में सहकारी सेती

एक आनन्दीय सदस्य : यह कौन सी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है ?

बी बालपेडी : कांग्रेस की लैड रिपोर्ट कमेटी ने लिखा है। आप उस की रिपोर्ट पढ़ सें। मैं आप को दे सकता हूँ।

दुनिया के किसी देश में सहकारी सेती बिना सरकार दबाव के सफल नहीं हुई है। और हम इस बात को नहीं मूल सकते कि हमारा देश एक लोकतन्त्री देश है। यह विरोधी दल है, समाजार पन्ह है, उन की आलोचनायें होंगी।

चीन का उदाहरण दिया जाता है। चीन में तानाशाही है, वहां विनायकवाद है। वहां विरोध के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। आज जो सहकारी सेती का समर्थन करते हैं, वही बैटरमेंट लैबोर के लिलाफ हिन्दुस्तान में आन्दोलन करते हैं, और यह सारे आन्दोलन आप को भुगतने पड़ेगे। सहकारी सेती को सफल करने के लिये जैसा सासानतं चाहिये वह शासनतं आज हूँसरे पास नहीं है। जो चकवन्दी यांवों में

हुई है आप उस का अध्ययन करें। चकवन्दी अच्छी चीज़ है। सब उस का सिद्धान्तः समर्थन करते हैं। उस के लम्बन्य में कोई विरोध नहीं है। यहां चकवन्दी में भी किसान अच्छाचार हुआ है। किसानों के मन में यह किसी अनिवार्यता उत्पन्न करेगा। यहां आप विचार करें तो आप को कुछ कल्पना हो सकती है कि सहकारी सेती को कार्यान्वयित करने में हमें किसी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

मैं भन्त में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बस्तुत सहकारी सेती का उद्देश्य क्या है। कभी कहा जाता है कि सहकारी सेती का उद्देश्य उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, और कभी कहा जाता है कि कम्युनिज्म आ रहा है, उसे रोकने के लिये हम सहकारी सेती करना। चाहते हैं।

एक आनन्दीय सदस्य : यह कौन कहता है ?

बी बालपेडी : मैं नहीं समझता कि कम्युनिज्म के तरीकों को अपना कर हम कम्युनिज्म को कैसे रोक सकते हैं।

एक आनन्दीय सदस्य : अखबार में यह दिया है कि प्रधान मंत्री या वित्त मंत्री ने ऐसा कहा है।

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It has been wrongly reported. That is all I can say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been wrongly reported.

बी बालपेडी : यह गलत रिपोर्ट है तो मुझे लुप्ती है।

Shri Morarji Desai: I only said that some people say that this is so. I said, "No." I also said that democracy does not depend entirely on co-operative farming or co-operative things. But co-operation must be certainly there

to strengthen democracy, and democracy can be guaranteed only by co-operation. That is all that I said.

बी चाटपेटी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने आप से निवेदन किया कि सहकारी खेती के परिवासन्वरूप हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र की जड़ें कमज़ोर होती हैं। गांवों में एक अव्यवस्था उत्पन्न होती, बेकारी में बढ़ती होती और किसान अपनी मेहनत से कम से कम जमीन में अधिक से अधिक अनाज पैदा करने की उस की प्रेरणा नष्ट हो जाती है। जमीन का हमारे किसान के साथ बढ़ा गहरा सम्बन्ध है। भारत का किसान अपनी जान दे देगा भगवर जमीन नहीं देगा, और अगर आप जबरवस्ती सहकारी खेती बोपना आहेगे, तो उस के परिणाम अच्छे नहीं होंगे, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri Jagannatha Rao (Koraput) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my friend Shri Patnaik in his resolution wants to give top priority to co-operative farming in the programme of land reforms and agricultural development of the country. I am afraid that co-operative farming cannot be taken out of its context of land reforms. Land reforms occupy a special and significant place in our planned economy, because they provide the social, economic and institutional framework for agricultural development and because of the influence they exert on the vast majority of population. The ambitious programme for industrial development envisaged in the second Plan also depend to a large extent on the surpluses to be created by the Indian agriculture to meet the steadily increasing claims both on raw materials and food production. Against this background, the objectives of land reforms are two-fold. Firstly, to remove such impediments upon agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure, and secondly, to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an

agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity.

The two vital decisions contained in the Nagpur Congress resolution are, a ceiling on land holdings and co-operative joint farming. That resolution took into account the fact that millions of landless people and holders of uneconomic holdings cannot be rehabilitated on an individual basis. Therefore, the obvious alternative was co-operative joint farming.

Co-operation, like any other institutional organisation, must first of all have a definite purpose and meet the developmental needs. They must also adapt themselves to the economic, social and political situations, temperamental and ideological characteristic of the people.

While co-operative joint farming is a new technique of tackling economic development, which brings about a social change, the resolution has proceeded on a very cautious and flexible basis. The most important part of the Nagpur resolution is the second part which says

"As a first step prior to the institution of joint co-operative farming, service co-operatives should be organised throughout the country. This stage might be reached within a period of three years. Even within this period, however whenever possible and generally agreed to by the farmers, joint cultivation may be started."

Therefore, it is a cautious and flexible approach and it is not possible to rush through co-operative joint farming at the outset.

The present food situation in the country calls for immediate action. If the programme of organising service co-operatives is started in every village in right earnest, it will go a long way towards increasing the agricultural production in the country. While there is controversy in the country about joint co-operative farming, all sections are agreed that service co-operatives play a vital role.

[Shri Jagannatha Rao]

in augmenting agricultural production in the country. The Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee in 1949 and the Planning Commission also recommended that experiments in co-operative farming should be started. However, much progress has not been made, and this fact has been taken into consideration when the Nagpur Congress resolution was passed. The Planning Commission wanted that at least 3,000 co-operative societies should be formed. Much progress not having been made, the resolution proceeded on a cautious basis and said that as a first step, service co-operatives should be introduced in every village, so that people will get accustomed to this and ultimately, they will agree to co-operative joint farming.

This programme of service co-operatives should be accepted by all sections of thought. Those who believe in co-operative joint farming must agree to this because it is a first step in that direction. Those who are opposed to joint co-operative farming should also agree, because the service co-operatives will result in increased agricultural production and also in raising the standard of the people, and eliminating unemployment.

Co-operative joint farming is only the means or the first step, because under the first and second Plans, the ultimate objective laid down is co-operative village management. So, to create this climate and feeling amongst the villagers, we should go in a phased manner. Then, we can be sure of quick results. Even the Planning Commission expressed the view that during the transition period leading to the ultimate goal of co-operative village management, in every village lands will be managed in three different ways: there will be some individual farmers cultivating their lands; groups of farmers pooling their lands into co-operative farming units; some lands belonging to the village community; and lands available for settlement of landless people. During this transition period, there

will be an individual sector, a voluntary co-operative sector and a community sector in every village. This ultimately will lead to the establishment of village co-operative management.

The Planning Commission undertook a study of the working of the various co-operative farms in India and from their report you find that defects like lack of spirit of co-operation amongst the members of co-operative farming societies led to the co-operatives being run more or less in a bureaucratic manner like the joint-stock companies. Again if there is a member owning 2 acres of land and another owning 1 acre, the member who owns 2 acres does not like that the man owning only 1 acre should get the same benefit, because that 1 acre is not as fertile as his 2 acres of land. Similarly, a man who owns one acre of land thinks that by introducing improved seeds and intensive methods of cultivation he can produce much more, or as much as the one owning two acres of land. Then, we find that in the villages the landless labour will get a share without owning any share in the land. But then there are several complexes which have to be removed. People have to be educated. We must raise the educational and cultural level of the people. We must also give them considerable experience so that they can get accustomed to this co-operative way of life. To make these co-operatives successful we must create a cohesive force and sustaining faith in them.

The objections raised by some sections of the people to joint co-operative farming are more or less ideological. It is said that introduction of co-operative joint farming is the backdoor method of ushering in communism. They are entirely mistaken. It is a purely voluntary affair. We find that according to the 1951 census 70 per cent of the population live on agriculture, out of whom 19 per cent are landless and 48 per cent own lands ranging

from 1 to 4 acres. Now the uneconomic holdings can take advantage of the services of the co-operatives. They will help them a great deal.

It is also said that co-operatives in the Eastern European countries have resulted in poor production. They are again mistaken. In those countries it is collective farming where the individual has no freedom. Further, in those countries collective farming is resorted to so that they can raise maximum capital for industries and gain of industrial labour, whereas the main objective of co-operative joint farming here is to increase the agricultural production and also to raise the rural welfare of the people.

So, this being the background, I am afraid the analogy which is relied upon by the opponents to this co-operative joint farming is not correct. This is a purely voluntary affair and people who are capable of cultivating their lands up to a certain standard are left out for the present. The hon. Member, Shri Ranga, has referred to peasant proprietors. They can stay out. Nobody compels them to join.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Why should there be so much of incoherent voices when we are discussing co-operation?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: So, my submission is that co-operative joint farming here is purely voluntary without any measure of force or coercion. To create the proper climate in the country, in the masses, that co-operative joint farming is to their advantage, the Nagpur Resolution says that it should be introduced in a phased manner. Therefore, the Resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Patnaik, which seeks to give top priority to it, I submit, is not feasible, and so I oppose that resolution. On the other hand, the amendment of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh meets the need of the hour.

Shri P. R. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it has been stated by my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh,

that we are resorting to co-operative farming because we want mass production, because the prices are soaring high and because there is much burden on land. But if we go through the statistics, in our country in 1955-56 the cultivable waste lands are 5.42 crores of acres, and fallow lands are 5.97 crore acres. That means that 11 crore acres which can be cultivated are not cultivated. Whose fault is this? It is not for me to say. But we have not given full care to cultivation and agriculturists at large of the country.

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I would quote another figure. The total crop area in 1955-56 was 36.33 crore acres. Out of this only 31.98 crore acres were under cultivation. That means that about 5 crore acres were not cultivated even though that was under the crop area.

Then, another argument is put forward that there are so many labourers in the rural area. What to do with them? The general idea is to give them land. That idea is, land to the landless. I would give some figures for that also. In our country owner-cultivators are 167.3 million, tenant-cultivators are 31.6 million and cultivating labourers are 44.8 million, that is about 12.6 per cent of the whole population. I would ask a question, that is, whether farming requires any labour or not? If a factory requires labour, farming also requires labour and if we eliminate labour then how farming is going to be done? That is also a measure to be considered. But I do not go into it.

Then, another point has been put forward and that is that it is only the co-operatives that will give more yield. As the time is very short I would read some passages. First, I would read a passage from the Report of the Indian Delegation to China on Agrarian Co-operatives. I read a passage on page 9 of the Report. In villages in China, so highly spoken of, the Report says

"There was no source of pure water supply in the villages. Many

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wells were flush with the ground and the water supply was contaminated."

This is the condition of the villagers in China, with high ideals and whatever talks we may hear today! Then it further states

"Every family in the co-operative had been allotted a small plot of land close to their house for vegetable cultivation. If there was no suitable land near the house, a piece of land in the fields close to the village site was given. This appeared to be the general system in all the co-operatives. These plots were very carefully and intensively cultivated and it was a treat to see many of them growing a rich crop of vegetables."

What does it show? It shows one thing. It shows that individual farming yields more. This shows another thing, that, if there is attachment to land, naturally that also helps in more production. However, I would say to hon. Members that we cannot just imitate China. I will leave it to our friends here to think over that. We have to follow democratic methods and we should follow the best thing that could be done in this country.

Then, I would like to refer to a small passage from the Report of the Indian Co-operative Delegation to USSR and Czechoslovakia. It states as follows on page 35

"Private plots are available even on State farms. In certain instances the private income is as high as 50 per cent of the total income of a person from the collective."

If a man joins the Collective farming and whatever he gets for all the labour from a plot allotted to him, he gets 50 per cent of the income that he gets from this Collective farm. It has been stated here that whatever is produced there in private farms is

allowed to be sold at whatever price they can obtain, while here our policy is quite the reverse. We do not like that farmers should get more. But in Russia, whatever yields they could sell in the market after giving to the State its fixed share at a fixed price and they can fetch any price and there is no limit. We are talking of ceiling here. We do not say that farmers should get more from the yields.

Then, I would like to refer to the experience of Yugoslavia. I would only read a few lines about this because I have very little time at my disposal. There is an article written by Pasko Romac, a Communist—I think a well-informed Communist than any of my hon. friends sitting here in this House. (Interruptions). They also introduced co-operative farming. The result was that the yield went down instead of getting more. The experience of Yugoslavia will help us because it shows to us that Co-operative farming does not increase production but, on the contrary, it decreases production. So, they gave over lands to individuals. That created initiative in the farmers. That helps to achieve more and more production. I will only read one line from the article. It will help us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only two minutes more.

Shri P. R. Patel: I will read a few lines only from this article by Pasko Romac. He says

"Production, as a matter of fact, greatly fell and did not leave any surplus for marketing. The society invested large funds in these co-operatives, but they did not bring results."

So, a more elastic system has to be found which would appeal more to increasing production. In 1953, the Yugoslav Government passed the regulation on the reorganisation of the peasants' working co-operatives. The basis of this regulation was that peasants were free to remain in or leave

the peasants' working co-operatives. The result of the passing of this regulation was that the majority of the co-operatives disintegrated, since the peasants withdrew their membership from the co-operatives. The land was returned to the peasants, and they began again to work as individual producers. So, this is the experience of a satellite country of Russia. I would just read out a line about the experience of Poland. Very recently, there was a meeting of the third Congress of the Polish United Workers' Communist Party at Warsaw. Their experience is as follows:

"The party and Government will not act on the advice of those dogmatists who would like to speed up the development of co-operative farming with the help of administrative measures, without taking into account the degree of consciousness of the peasant masses or the need to protect the country from a regression in agricultural production similar to that which we experienced between 1951 and 1953."

And the result was

"The Polish communists will continue to place their main hopes upon the so-called 'middle peasant' who owns less than the fixed limit of 20 hectares (approximately 50 acres)"

So, they also bade good-bye to co-operative farming and turned to individual farming, or family farming.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should conclude now

Shri P. B. Patel: I would not take more than a minute. It is said that production increases because of co-operative farming. But I would submit that this is not a correct statement. I would just read out a line from the book *Indian Agriculture in Brief* published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. There, at page 34, we find....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might just give the reference only.

Shri P. B. Patel: At page 36 of the book, we find that in China the paddy yield per acre was 2,387 lbs, while in U.S.A. it was 3,030 lbs; in Russia, it was 1,918 lbs. So, you will be pleased to see from this that the production in America is more than what it is in Russia and in China or in other countries.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): The temperature is different.

Shri P. B. Patel: That is so in wheat, maize and other things also.

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[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

So, so far as the figures etc. are concerned, they show clearly whether co-operation will increase production or not. But certainly there is one thing, that is, that it will kill democracy, I have no doubt regarding this.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr Speaker, Sir, I should like to express my gratification at the fact that the hon Member has brought this resolution before this House. I should like to express also my peculiar satisfaction that this subject of co-operation and co-operative farming has met, to a small extent, with rather aggressive and virulent opposition from some people, some Members in this House and some people outside, because it would have been a pity if a move of this kind should have been quietly and unthinkingly accepted without considering all the consequences of it. Therefore, the person most to be congratulated is the hon Member who is not here.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am here

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, I was not referring to the hon Member Shri Patnaik, but to another hon Member who is not here, and who had opposed this idea with a wealth of rhetorical

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vituperation which is perhaps unparalleled in this House.

I welcome this because we want this subject to be understood, to be treated as a live subject as it is, and not accepted as many things are willy nilly and then allowed to be passed by.

I must confess, though, that I have not been quite able to understand still, in spite of the strength of language used sometimes on the other side, the rationale or the logic or the reasonableness or the science of the opposition to this. I can understand, of course, an unreasoned passion, prejudice, a difficulty to comprehend something which you are not used to, apprehension, fear of everything new. That, of course, one always has to meet with whenever there is any kind of step forward, but the attempt to argue and reason about this has not been understood by me because in spite of every effort I have not followed that argument.

What are we after? You can put it in any way you like. We are after, well, broadly speaking, raising the standards of our people, increasing our production, organising or reorganising our agrarian economy, so that it can yield better results and bring better results for the people indulging in it and for the country. We are, after having higher forms of social organisation; we are after having a social organisation which helps in realising the social objectives that we have in view. There are so many ways of approaching this question. These are positive approaches. Let us examine the negative approach, and it is only the negative approach that applies to hon. Members who oppose this idea.

The negative approach is: do not do it, it is dangerous, people will not like it, there will be trouble; and sometimes, it is even said that it will lessen, lower production. Well, of course, if any step that we take lessens production, not suddenly but basically,

then it is a wrong step. It is not a matter for argument. If anything is done which basically lowers our production, yield per acre, it is a wrong step, because, obviously, we are aiming at higher production, and one reason, among others, why we commend the co-operative method is to increase production. If one wants to argue on that subject, one should argue on the basis of facts, figures etc., and present a scientific argument. There is no good my making a statement, and an hon. Member contradicting that statement.

Nevertheless, I want this House to consider for a minute the negative aspects of it. If we do not do it, then what do we do about our agrarian economy and agriculture—that is, if we leave it in the small tiny patches, tiny holdings, the poor farmers struggling hard to eke out a poor subsistence, some a little better, some a little worse, but all really on a level of just eking out their subsistence; a bad harvest comes and they are knocked on the head.

Now, it is conceivable that with a great deal of help from the State, or otherwise, the yield might go up a little—by better seeds, better this, better that, slightly better techniques, although hon. Member Shri Vajpayee does not seem to like any better techniques because that might be mechanisation. If you use a better plough, it may be mechanisation. I do not know at what stage mechanisation comes in.

Shri Vajpayee: I am opposed to tractors, to the use of tractors.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I see. I do not know if the hon. Member is opposed to a big tractor or a small tractor, or all tractors. "Tractor" is a vague word. There are tractors almost as big as half the size of this House; there are tractors as small as a tiny car—just an overgrown plough is a tractor.

So I am not entering into that argument. But it is worth considering what all this leads to. What is the negative aspect? Leaving things as they are, I submit, leads to the inevitable conclusion that you want to petrify the poverty of the peasants and the poverty of this country. I say there is no escape from that conclusion, leaving things as they are. Of course, it may be that this process may take a little longer for them to go under, but most of them live at the verge.

Therefore, the first thing that we have to decide is that we cannot leave things as they are. Or, if you like to put it this way, we are just not going to admit or accept the fact of Indian poverty continuing or the poverty of our agricultural classes continuing. And if Shri Masani's views are accepted, whatever may happen to the cities or industries—they may advance or not—one thing is certain, that the Indian peasant remains poor and becomes poorer and poorer, with his small patch of land, and he just never gets out of this morass of poverty.

Now that is a conclusion which, I am quite certain, nobody will thinkingly accept; they may unthinkingly—some hon. Members apparently do—but thinkingly they will not accept, because we all want progress.

Now, therefore, the negative aspect has to be ruled out. The positive aspect has to be put there, the positive aspect of increasing our food production, of reforming our agrarian economy and all that. How? Now, I do not mean to say that there is only one particular way of doing it—I mean one rigid way—although the broad approach may be more or less the same.

Also consider this. While we may compare conditions in Russia or China or Yugoslavia or Poland or America and we should profit by them—I see absolutely no reason why we should not profit by something that has been

done in America or China or Russia or Poland or Yugoslavia—I just do not understand this kind of apprehension and fear that we may do something that has been done in China and that may lead us to perdition. I do not accept the basic philosophy, if I may use the word, of China at present; it is up to them to do what they like, and it is up to me to do what I like, as I do not accept the basic philosophy of any other countries. But I do accept the fact that if a country does something well, I should profit by it and learn from it and copy it, if necessary, whether it is America or China or Russia or Poland or any other country.

But having said that, it is also equally important to remember that anything that we do should fit in with conditions in India. We have to evolve our own policies, profiting by the experience of the rest of the world. Again, in evolving our policies, there is a major consideration, that is, however good some kind of social progress might be, ultimately social progress comes from certain objective conditions existing in that area, in that country where we are doing that. The best of theoretical approaches will not fit in if the objective conditions are not ready for it. All these factors have to be borne in mind.

Now, I have not a shadow of doubt—I say so with respect to those who may disagree with me—that co-operatives are the right approach, that co-operative farming is the right objective to aim at. The only criticism that might be a valid criticism—I do not say it is—is, how far our objective conditions in all the parts of India are suited for that at the present moment? Might be. Or one may say—and rightly say—"You cannot have this kind of thing which requires a good deal of training, without any trained persons to do it; you cannot simply pass a law and expect things to happen." Now, these are right approaches and right criticisms which we can answer or remedy or do away

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with by training people or by creating those objective conditions. That is a different matter. That is the scientific approach to the problem. It is not good enough just to say that co-operative farming or co-operatives are unsuited or something new or something against the genius of the Indian people, something against the lack of genius of the Indian farmer—call it whatever you like—and, therefore, you must not have them. That, of course, has no meaning. That is an unscientific approach. And, if you accept that, you accept remaining sunk in poverty all the time because you can never go ahead without doing something new.

On the other hand, it would not be correct to say that co-operative farming is good and, therefore, have it everywhere tomorrow, because, that, I think, is difficult. I agree with Shri Patnaik that it would not be practicable for me to say something which I cannot do. In doing that I have to prepare the ground, I have to prepare the people's minds, I have to win them over.

And, there is the question—I think Shri Vajpayee referred to it with some force of voluntariness or not. That too is an odd question. It is an odd question so long as our Constitution, as it is today, remains in this country. If the Constitution is broken down and changed, I do not know what will happen. I cannot guarantee then. But, so long as the Constitution is here,—a democratic Constitution,—these fears and apprehensions are unfounded. But, I would go further than that. It is difficult—I would say almost impossible in Indian conditions, certainly impossible, elsewhere it is hardly possible—to bring about this kind of change-over over a wide country by methods of compulsion. You cannot. You can pass a law in a sense; but you have to get people to work that law and get people in hundreds and millions to work that law. Otherwise, you do not succeed.

even if you are prepared to have a measure of compulsion.

And yet it seems to me quite absurd to say that one farmer can hold up the whole village and can prevent that whole village from going ahead. I do not accept that position. I want to make it perfectly clear. If you accept that position there will be no law passed by this Parliament or by a village panchayat or by the village co-operative; it is impossible. If the village co-operative wants to do something and one man says, 'No, I veto it', the village co-operative becomes helpless. No co-operative can function like that, no panchayat can function like that, no legislature can function. Democracy does not mean that each person can hold up the rest of the community. So, fundamentally, this thing can only come by a widespread general acceptance of it, some enthusiastic acceptance of it, if you like, rather passive acceptance, but acceptance.

Then again Shri Vajpayee talked about pressures being exercised and among them, I believe, he mentioned: Oh, you stop water and this and that. I want to make it perfectly clear that if we consider a policy a right policy, we shall give every incentive in favour of that policy. Not a question of pressure. Yes, it would be a wrong pressure to cut off water. I do not mean that kind of thing, but, of course, other incentives just as today we give or try to give incentives to the good farmer who grows more and give prizes or awards and take him for Bharat darshan or a tour all round, whatever you like. That is a different matter. We give him incentives. For a right policy we have to do it. Are we to give incentives for sloth for the lazy farmer, the bad farmer, the backward farmer or to a person who just refuses to change even though the world may change? Surely, we are going to give incentives.

Shri P. R. Patel: Will it not be discrimination if some preference is given to one type of farmer?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It will be discrimination. We will exercise this discrimination every time for better work. Discrimination is given to the better worker by better wages. He produces more and we give him better wages. Discrimination is allowed to the better farmer because, of course, he produces more. That is a type of incentive that you do always give. In fact, I should like that type of discrimination somehow to be applied to all our factories and farms and plants and even government services. But, it is difficult in government service because in government service everything goes by time-scale and time-scale rather suppresses.

I put it to this House that we had rather slightly lost ourselves in thinking about these questions, if I may say so, in a rather wrong way. I say so with all respect. What has Yugoslavia done? What has some other country done? We ask whether this is democracy or not. Of course we should profit by what Yugoslavia, Russia, China or America or England or Germany has done. That is a different matter. We are trying to measure these questions by yardsticks which really may be useful occasionally, but which have no great relevance today. We ought to consider the conditions in India. We have to consider how to achieve our objective. What is the best way? When I say conditions in India, it means not only the agricultural conditions but the people of India too—the farmer and everything comes into the picture. I have no doubt theoretically—let us take the theoretical part of it—co-operation, co-operative working is good in every single department of human activity, except perhaps high artistic effort vocationally and that is a different thing. Even there co-operation is good. But I can understand the individual creative artist. You cannot produce a book by co-operation. The individual writer writes a book or a

poem or whatever it may be. Leaving such artistic activity, in every other activity, co-operation is the better method. There can be no doubt about it in theory. You may raise difficulties that in practice people may not accept it. Let us meet that point. But it is a better way of life and in fact it is an inevitable way of life when you live in crowded communities. It is all right that in a sparsely populated country, people have large farms living apart from each other. If you go to the Vedic age, when there was much more land than the people presumably the land tenure system was then suited to that time when there was vast land and forest area in a relatively small population. You cannot create conditions of the Vedic age in terms of the population in India today. It was one hundred times less or more than one hundred times less than today and it grows apace. The problem has changed. Because the problem has changed you cannot, even for that reason, apply the old methods of dealing with it. There is no other way. I say with some confidence that there is no other way except the co-operative way. Now, co-operation can be of many types. There are the service co-operatives and they too can be of many types. There is the joint cultivation type and they too are of several types.

Now again, there was the old idea of the separate farm. There is nothing bad in it but it is good enough only when the people are few and the land is much. Or else, you conceive of the landlord system or the jagirdari system where a person has a big farm and can profit by it and large numbers are held as serfs in that farm. If you reject that, as you must, the alternative is, if you have too many people and too little land to give each of them an adequate quantity of land, what are you to do?—a little square or patch of land to each individual living a terribly hard life and getting hardly anything at the end of it and the population increasing and making that problem more and more difficult?

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There is no solution that way That is accepted

The solution lies only in two ways. One is co-operation and ultimately co-operative farming and the second is drawing people away from the land into industries—whether that industry is big, middle or small is another matter. A fact which is rather unique in the history of our country and which no doubt many hon. Members of this House know is the ratio of agricultural and urban population in India and how it has varied. In every country of Europe, so far as I know, in most of the industrialised countries of Europe throughout the 19th century, the urban population went up. By 'urban' I mean particularly, the population engaged in industry. It went up and up. The agricultural population went down somewhere to 50-60-40 somewhere somewhere 40-60 and so on. In America, of course, the agricultural population is much less. Proportionately India is one of the very few countries—I do not know the figures relating to other countries—where throughout the 19th century and right up to a part of the 20th century the rural population went up and up at the cost of the urban population where in spite of the fact that great cities like Calcutta and Bombay were built up the total urban population went down and down.

What does that mean? Lack of opportunities of work, lack of industrial activities, and everybody for lack of that falling back on the land and becoming a burden on the land. The land was not empty. The land was full, and more and more people came. That is the basic cause of India's poverty—the burden on land. So we have to take away people and give them occupation. By 'taking away' I do not mean bring them to Calcutta or Bombay and leave them there, but have industrial activities there, whether it be small industry, big industry, cottage industry, whatever you like. That is one aspect of it.

The other aspect is the co-operative approach to land problem. I submit, Sir, this is the logical, scientific and reasonable approach to it. Further, apart from that, it helps you in the other objective you have; that is to say, we have to raise primarily the production from land. Now, it goes without much argument—surely, it should be obvious—that, given other things being equal, with better technique, with better methods, production is more. That is the lesson all over the world that you can learn from it. To say that primitive tools or bad technique will give you more seems to be on the face of it contradictory.

Now, better techniques cannot be utilised on small patches of land. It is difficult. It is possible for a big farmer with a very big farm of hundreds and hundreds of acres to use better techniques. When you are not having that you have to come back to small farms, small holdings. You cannot utilise better techniques there. I am not for a moment talking about tractors. Not that I am opposed to tractors but I do not think that tractor, in present conditions in India can be used on a mass scale. It may be used and it should be used. I am not thinking of tractors but I am thinking nevertheless in terms of better tools and better techniques. They cannot be utilised on small patches of land. First of all, the small, poor agriculturist has no resources at all. Secondly, he has no mental training background to do it. He just can't do it. Therefore, in order to use these techniques you have to have larger areas.

For my part I do not want the area to be too large for other reasons not connected with this, although a larger area will give more production. I have no doubt, for instance, if I may say so, that a State farm of 1000 acres, 10,000 acres or 20,000 acres will yield good results.

Shri P. R. Patel: In Rajasthan they failed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru In Rajasthan? I am grateful to the hon Member for reminding me In Rajasthan the most wonderful results are being achieved today—amazing results I am going to see it in the next week In about four days time I am visiting that place They only had 5000 acres, and the crops there, I am told by people who have seen them, are just astonishing A normally 4 ft high crop is 10 ft high there

Shri P. R. Patel: This information was given in the Assembly there

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Crops do not grow in the Assembly, crops grow in the fields

But I say, I do not recommend that I am not recommending that, except that I think, we should have State farms—few or more is a different matter We are not suggesting that as the normal pattern of agricultural economy, not because it does not produce more but because there are other human factors involved and many things which we do not accept But I do think where possible, without disturbance to the people there, state farms can be created, they should be created—a few such farms—for a variety of reasons, for greater experimentation and greater production which will come to the States, I can not say as a reserve, but to meet a contingency But that is by the way We are aiming at an agrarian economy by having small farms co-operatively organised on the village basis, because I would rather that the area was not too big, for, I do not think co-operation functions successfully if it is too big Co-operation is essentially the idea of a big family becoming bigger and bigger

And here, may I, with all respect put an aspect before this House, and especially before the hon Member Shri Vajpayee? What is a large Hindu family except a co-operative? A large Hindu family indulging in joint cultivation, what is it except a co-operative for that area? It is It functions

now Just enlarge that idea of joint farming and make the whole village into a family It is just a slight enlargement of that idea There is nothing novel about it, nothing very revolutionary about it

I do not want that to go beyond a village or two villages if you like, because, otherwise, that very intimate factor is lost, the knowledge of each other Strangers come in and people do not know one another Then two things may happen One is, the official may come in there and I want, as far as possible, not to have official intrusion Secondly, a few clever people in that group of big villages may become bosses there and may exploit others Of course, there is always that danger in every democratic institution But there it is But in a small village where people know each other, the sense of knowledge of almost family relationship is still there Therefore, they know who the knaves are and who the good people are More or less they can pull together and quarrel together and still carry on This is the idea That is, a village, or maybe two villages if one village is too small a unit will form a co-operative unit, and these units forming ten to 12 units, will become a union of co-operatives for economic purposes and for various things A small unit may not be capable of producing results or may not be wholly viable But the union is viable It can help them That is the approach to this question, and if they can undertake joint cultivation, well and good They can do so tomorrow well and good But I do not ask them to do so because I realise good as joint cultivation is, you grow into it It cannot be imposed You have to learn it and learn the psychology of it, and learn the practice of it

So far as practice is concerned, I think it is of the utmost importance that from now onwards we should train people large numbers of people; it will never succeed unless they are trained co-operators and training means, the Central Government and

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the State Governments and the Community Development movement, all should undertake this task in its various stages and degrees. First, there should be some—not too many but a fairly limited number—high-class, trained people who are really experts in it, and whom we train. We may have special classes, in our agricultural colleges, rural institutes and other places. That is to say, every State should have a handful of people, with complete knowledge and experience. The next stage is, people of a good deal of experience, not with that much standard, but still. The next stage is of course the Panchs and the Surpanches who should be given some training in it by the co-operatives, by the Community Development movement, etc, so, that there should be a large base of some training, a little higher base of more adequate training and the top with really very high-class training. That is essential.

The other part which, I said, is the psychological part, grows and will grow if they start in two ways. If they start with service co-operatives and work it, and work it to a success, the next step is the smaller step for them. It is not I who decide or Parliament that decides. The service co-operative decides. They decide it. I do not come into the picture at all. If they want some help from us, we should try to give it. They will decide it ultimately by their own experience in the service co-operatives as well as by seeing how they are functioning in the joint cultivation areas. The farmer goes more by example than by theory. These are the stages that I see.

I accept, I am convinced that for a variety of reasons joint cultivation is desirable for greater production, greater cohesion and a progressive removal of class distinctions. It is an important thing. This is the psychological part of it. You change gradually, not suddenly, the whole social fabric of the village in that way. A co-operative functioning like this, a

panchayat and all these village organisations, should build up the real democratic basis of our society. Whether you look at it from this larger framework of going towards a social structure which is more in consonance with the ideals which you are aiming at, more in consonance with real democracy as well as a more productive structure and gradually leading up to raising the peasantry and the farmers to a higher level of life, whichever way you look at it, it is desirable. My saying so does not mean that it is simple and easy. It means each step following the other, it means hard work, millions of people being approached. It means also not too rigid an approach. A broad outlook may be clear enough, but in its application, it should not be rigid.

I am not an expert, but in a huge country like India, I do not like any rigid approach which must apply to every bit of India. Sometimes the approach you may make to a wheat-growing area may not be the same as the approach to a rice-growing area. Conditions are different and the approach will have to be adapted to the conditions. Let not the approach be too rigid. It should be flexible and, inevitably, there will have to be stages. The first stage, broadly speaking, is the service co-operatives, multi-service cooperatives. There too, I do not wish to be rigid about it. The next stage is joint cultivation societies, not suddenly overnight all over the country, gradually, the service co-operatives will become joint cultivation societies. There will be a period when you can see both functioning and there will be better experience.

In theory, I would submit to the House, there can be no doubt that joint cultivation is better, more profitable and better from the social point of view, from the point of view of greater production and bringing higher techniques. A fair amount of land that is often wasted today in boundaries and other things can be cultivated and that raises the income of that area.

Of course, the House will remember that we have said that the ownership of the land will continue. Some people say that this is either a ruse or even if we mean it, we will not be able to stick by it. I do not know; how can I say about the future? This concept of ownership is a peculiar concept which has changed throughout the ages. The House knows Acharya Vinoba Bhave thinks there should be no ownership of land at all. There it is; I respect it and I should be very happy indeed if that was so. But I do not think it can be so today. I do not reject it at all, but I do not think it is feasible today and therefore, I do not press for it. But this idea of ownership itself is an incorporeal thing, almost an invisible thing. Suppose there is a very big zamindari and a limited liability company with shares. The man owns 10 per cent of the land. But he cannot say, "this particular bit of land is mine". He owns 10 per cent of the larger area; the ownership is solid enough. He gets the dividends, or whatever it is. So, ownership remains and ownership tends to become that. Today land of course, is only terribly important in countries which are industrially backward. It is somewhat important everywhere, but it is more important in industrially backward communities. But wherever industry goes ahead ownership becomes scrips and shares, ownership becomes credit, an invisible thing. A man with credit can raise almost any amount to start industries, do this and that and sometimes to bamboozle people; but that is a different matter. The whole concept of ownership is changing and yet we are sticking to ownership by sitting on a square yard of land and being proud that "this square yard is mine and nobody can take it". Even there it goes, as communal life goes—not "communal" in the Indian sense of the word, limited sense. In the cities there used to be roads privately owned, bridges privately owned, all kinds of things. Now a road has become a public, municipal property, a bridge has become municipal or public property, public utilities

and so on. Railways and so many things have become public property. The idea of private ownership changes and the public and the individual benefit by it. So, this changing society changes its ideals about these basic forms of ownership. That will happen. One should not be afraid of it. In fact, one should welcome that, provided it leads to the objectives that we are aiming at.

Of course, all this that I have said just now has really no relation to this petty, limited problem of cultivation or joint cultivation. That is a limited problem and that can be justified, quite apart from other social approaches. I have said this because I find a certain note, even on those who approve of this a certain note, some times of apology, sometimes of apprehension "Oh, let us experiment, let us see what happens". I just don't understand it. Experiment what with? We have been experimenting on land for the last 20,000 years or 10,000 or whatever the period may be. Land is a place where experiments have been taking place more than on anything else; modern industry is a new thing. Land has been experimented upon by everyone for thousands of years. And does anybody imagine that the starting of co-operatives or joint cultivation is a dangerous experiment which may lead to all kinds of harmful consequences? I just don't understand this business. Of course, we have experimented with various forms; all social forms are experimented, experimented in the sense from one to a higher form. The object is that we should not remain where we remain and, worse still, to go down. Well, it is experimenting in the wrong direction.

So, I submit that in whatever way you look at this problem, you are driven to this conclusion that our future lies in a co-operative approach, I would add, a co-operative approach not in the land only but in the industry also. For the moment, we are dealing with land. The co-operative approach has to be prepared for,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

worked for, trained for. We start, if we go by stages, rapid stages I hope, but, nevertheless, stages. And that is why I would myself venture to support the amendment put forward by my colleague Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. Not that I have any objection to the main Resolution. Only I want to make it a practical approach. I should like the main Resolution if it could be effected as rapidly as possible. I shall welcome it. But, for the moment, a practical approach is given in Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's resolution.

One thing more Shri Patnaik said something about a Parliamentary committee or commission being appointed to study this question. I do not know; I do not myself understand how that will be profitable at this stage. Maybe, at some stage it will be useful. We are studying it in all manner of fields—the Planning Commission studies it, the All India Congress Committee has got rather high power sub-committees studying it and in a sense, the Co-operative Movement, of course, is studying it. And many Members of Parliament have their own committees, Party committees and others. Certainly, let us study it in that informal way. But I do not think it will be any good for a formal committee to study it and try to find out as to what has happened and, if I may refer to Shri Patnaik's speech, what Mr. Darling said some time ago. It is totally immaterial as to what Darling said or did not say or did or did not do—Darling's work is of the past which is of no interest to me—or what faults we committed in the past. Of course, we have committed faults during the British time and during the subsequent time. The past is all right where it is. Let it remain there. We have to do with the present and more so with the future.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: About ceiling, whether land on which co-operation is to begin will be carved out from bigger landholders? About ceilings,

he has himself given in the Second Planning Commission's Report that certain types of land will be exempted from ceilings, that is, plantations, big farms, sugarcane companies farms and all these farms will be exempted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not quite understood the hon. Member's question except that I have heard the word 'ceiling' several times

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The Report of the Second Planning Commission has exempted certain lands from ceilings. They are big orchards, farms, sugarcane farms etc

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer that at length here. I accept entirely the proposal to have ceilings on land. In fact, all this is rather correlated. Ceiling, co-operatives, state trading are all correlated and should be looked at as a common picture. State trading will be completely successful with co-operatives. Without that, it will succeed in some measure but not that completely

The hon Member referred to the Second Plan and to some exemptions of ceiling. I cannot say yes or no to a question like that. There may be some exemptions. One has to examine them. The exemption may change from time to time. The whole idea of exemption give there was that we were so anxious so that food production might not suffer and we did not wish to touch real good farms which were producing a lot for the time being. It is a temporary phase.

Shri U C Patnaik: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister as to what are his reactions to the proposal made by some hon. Members in their amendments that side by side with service co-operatives in Government lands, reclaimed lands and bhoodan lands higher types of co-operative farming be tried urgently and immediately?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir Wherever they can be tried they should be tried Undoubtedly, in new lands reclaimed we might try it In bhoodan lands certainly it should be tried. In fact, wherever possible, it should be tried

Shri U. C. Patnaik: As the hon Prime Minister has commended amendment No 7, may I draw his attention to another amendment which incorporates the same thing with some additional suggestions, namely, the amendment by Shri Radha Charan Sharma and Shri Pahadia and another hon friend. The first paragraph is the same as that of amendment No 7 but it has added a few other valuable suggestions which are now accepted by the hon Prime Minister. What are his reactions to amendment No 10? I would personally agree to that amendment because it has some additional concrete suggestion

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just read amendment No 10. There are some parts in it to which I would not like to commit myself. For instance, the part about training adequate cadres of officials is all right, start co-operative farms in Gramdan villages—I think it should be a right thing but it is not for me to say, it is for Acharya Vinoba to say as to what is going to happen to Gramdan villages, it is not right for me, Dandakaranya is a very special place for refugees and to say start co-operatives there, well there are jungles there, there is no land and it will not be feasible. Therefore, as drafted, I am afraid, I cannot accept it although in the main I agree with it

Mr Speaker: May I call upon the hon Member who moved the Resolution to reply?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad)
We have agreed to sit up to 7 P.M

Mr. Speaker: Who has agreed? We have not agreed. I understand there

was a suggestion but there has been no decision. Again and again, it has been our experience that even in cases of important subjects coming up, hon Members refused to speak and refused to be in their benches, except for one or two hon Members who spoke. That has been the experience

An Hon. Member: Today we have sufficient Members in the House

Mr. Speaker: Mr Patnaik may speak

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House and to the Members of the Treasury Benches and to the Leader of the House for the interest that they have evinced in this subject and also for the weight that they have attached to it. It is really a welcome thing, Sir, that, the Nagpur Resolution which has evoked so much of controversy in this land, has now been reoriented in this House in a very realistic manner which will be acceptable to the whole country. As regards the amendments that have been given, I agree with the hon Leader of the House that amendment No 7 given by Dr Ram Subhag Singh to the House is the least controversial and it could be accepted by everybody. I personally would have gone a little further to agree to (a), (b) and (c) of amendment No 10, because they gave certain positive suggestions—not merely a sort of general thesis—but positive suggestions for improving the organisation, because, today, the most important thing is to improve the organisation in such a manner that it inures the benefit of co-operatives and to the development of agriculture. As the Prime Minister has stated, they are all very good suggestions but he would not commit himself to any of them. I would personally suggest that he might consider at least giving directives to the Ministries and the State Governments about the points raised in (a), (b) and (c) of Amendment No 10. This may be communicated for acceptance, along with other

3415 Resolution re: Co-operative Farming MARCH 28, 1959 8416 Resolution re: Appointment of Committee of Members of Parliament to enquire into malpractices in foreign exchange

[Shri U C Patnaik]

suggestions made on the floor of the House, so that the new experiment may be crowned with success

I am very happy to agree to amendment No 7 I hope the whole country will try to make this experiment a success I hope that Government also will try to have the co-operation of one and all, co-operation of the departments *inter se*, co-operation between the Centre and the States, and between the Government and the public, so that ultimately this great movement will be a great success I will only add, Sir, that we will try to do this with the least possible foreign assistance We will do it by pooling our national resources—human as well as material—so that Co-operative farming becomes a success, with the help of one and all Thank you

Mr. Speaker: I shall put Dr Ram Subhag Singh's amendment to the vote of the House

The Question is

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely—

This House recommends that during the next three years every possible effort should be made to organise Service Co-operatives all over the country and to develop the spirit of co-operation in general so that Co-operative Farms may be set up voluntarily by the people concerned wherever conditions are mature"

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is carried All the other amendments are barred Now, Mr V P Nayar

18.05 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO ENQUIRE INTO MALAPRACTICES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Shri V P Nayar (Quilon) I beg to move

"This House is of opinion that in view of undisclosed foreign exchange held by various industrialists and others, a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report on the measures which ought to be taken with a view to effectively eradicate malpractices in foreign exchange"

Mr Speaker: Resolution moved

"This House is of opinion that in view of undisclosed foreign exchange held by various industrialists and others, a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report on the measures which ought to be taken with a view to effectively eradicate malpractices in foreign exchange"

The hon Member may continue on the next day

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, March 30, 1959/Chaitra 9, 1881 (Saka)

[Saturday, March 28, 1959/Chaitra 7, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 8161—8200

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1519.	Detention of Godavari Valley Express	8165—67
1520.	Armenian Ghat Out-agency	8167—68
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1525.	Reshuffling of Food Zones	8171—74
1526.	House Rent and City Compensatory Allowance to P. & T. employees	8174—76
1528	Calcutta-Agartala freighter service.	8176—77
1529.	Silt deposits in Kandla Port	8177—80
1530.	Amendment to Drug Rules, 1945	8180—82
1532.	Attack on a lady traveller	8182—85
1533.	Free Trade Zone	8185—88
1534.	Hirakud Workshop	8189
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14.	Indo-Pak Canal Waters Dispute	8197—8200
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 6200—45

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1514.	Stabbing incident at Trivandrum	8200
1515.	Bridges on National Highways	8201
1516.	Rampur-Haldwani Railway Line	8201—02
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1522.	Train-lorry accident	8203
1523.	Coconut production	8203—04
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1527.	Restriction on palm gur postal packets	8204—05

U.S.Q.
No.

2388.	Introduction of Diesel Cars on Northern Railway	8205
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2389.	Rewari Station	8205
2390.	Central Government Hospitals in Delhi	8206
2391.	Insanitation in Trains	8207
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2393.	Luxury buses in Delhi	8207—08
2394.	Fair price shops in Delhi	8208
2395.	Waiting rooms	8208
2396.	Canning factories in Orissa	8209
2397.	Electrification of Yeola Station	8209—10
2398.	Wells in Himachal Pradesh	8210
2399.	Iron and steel allocations for agricultural purposes	8210—11
2400.	Grants to Orissa	8211
2401.	Cotton Extension Schemes in Orissa	8211—12
2402.	Jute cultivation in Orissa	8212
2403.	Cooperative Training Institute, Imphal	8213
2404.	Lady Block Development Officers	8213
2405.	Electricity dues from Pakistan	8213—14
2406.	Tughlakabad-Sahibabad Railway Line	8214
2407.	Sugar-cane Price Fixation Board	8214
2408.	Sugar Mills in U.P.	8214—15
2409.	Ring Road, Delhi	8215
2410.	Prohibition of participation by Railway employees in election campaigns	8215—16
2411.	"Rabi" drive in Delhi	8216
2412.	Rural water supply in Delhi	8216—17
2413.	Fisheries in Orissa	8217
2414.	Special arrangements for Nagpur Session of Congress	8217—19
2415.	Traffic at Rampore Halt Station	8219
2416.	Passenger traffic at Bolpur Station	8219—20

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

S Q No	Subject	COLUMNS
2417	Youth clubs in Delhi rural areas	8220
2418	Irrigation fees	8220-21
2419	P and T Buildings	8221
2420	Replacement of wagons	8221-22
2421	Late running of Grand Trunk Express	8222
2422	Bankura Station	8-22-23
2423	Train derailment	8223
2424	Fishing trawlers in West Bengal	8223-24
2425	Family Planning	8224-25
2426	Ill-treatment of Indian Seamen	8225-26
2427	Samusang waste land in Manipur	8-26
2428	Machkund Hydro-Electric Project	8226-27
2429	Train derailment	8227
2430	Electric trains in Punjab	8227-28
2431	Public Call Offices in Madras State	8228
2432	Coaching Clerks	8228
2433	Medical benefits to Railway employees	8228-29
2434	Complaints against Railway employees	8-29
2435	Train accident	829-30
2436	Goods train accident	8230
2437	Telephone connections	8231
2438	Mobile Post Offices	8231
2439	Facility for Hindi Telegrams in Post Offices	8231-3
2440	B C G Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras	823-
2441	Purchase of ships	8232-33
2442	Family Planning	8233
2443	Lift irrigation in Punjab	8233-34
2444	Warehouses in Punjab	8-34
2445	Contracts for the manufacture of wagons	8234-35
2446	Tube-wells in Bombay	8235
2447	Indamer Air Company	8235
2448	Cattle in Tripura	8236
2449	Hostels for children of Railway employees	8236-37
2450	Loss of funds from Post Offices in Punjab	8237
2451	Advisory Committees of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	8237

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

S Q No	Subject	COLUMNS
2452	Public Call Offices in Punjab Circle	8237-38
2453	Diesel Cars on Northern Railway	8238
2454	Railway dispensaries in Ferozepur Division	8238-39
2455	Claims for properties lost in transit	8239
2456	Demographic studies	8240
2457	.Guna-Ujjain Line	8240-41
2458	Free passes for Railway staff	8241-42
2459	Promotion of employees	8242
2460	Fixation of seniority of Railway employees	8243
2461	Fixation of wheat prices in Punjab	8243-44
2462	Telephone Directory	8244-45
2463	Production of saffron	8245
2464	Export of beef	8245

OBITUARY RI FERFNCI

8246

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Kala Venkata Rao who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the Provisional Parliament

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

8241-42

The following papers were laid on the Table

(1) A copy of the Report of the Committee for Planning Measures against Floods and similar Calamities in Delhi

(2) A copy of the Punjab Sugarcane (Prohibition of use for Manufacture of Gur) Order, 1959, published in Notification No. G S R 200/Ess Com/S, dated the 23rd February, 1959, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

COLUMNS	COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—<i>contd</i>	
(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications issued under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956	REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—ADOPTED 8348-49 Thirty-ninth Report was adopted.
(i) G.S.R. No. 318 dated the 14th March, 1959	PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION AS AMENDED 8349—8416
(u) G.S.R. No. 319 dated the 14th March, 1959	Further discussion on the Resolution <i>re</i> Cooperative Farming moved by Shri U. C. Patnaik on 13-3-59 continued. The Resolution was adopted as amended
(m) G.S.R. No. 320 dated the 14th March 1959.	PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION 8416 Shri V.P. Nayar moved the Resolution <i>re</i> Appointment of Committee of Members of Parliament to enquire into malpractices in Foreign Exchange. The discussion was not concluded
REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 8252	AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1959/CHAITRA 9, 1881 (Saka)—
Fortieth and Forty-first Reports were presented	Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and also discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 8253—8348	
Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting commenced. The discussion was not concluded	