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Friday April 24, 1959
Vaisakha 4, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 51—60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

13197

13198

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 24, 1959 Vaisakha 4,
1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Barauni Oil Refinery

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- *2023. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Ramam:
Shri Damani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether negotiations with any foreign country in regard to assistance for the setting up of Barauni refinery have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha):

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

75 (A) LSD—1

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to all hon Members of Parliament and to officials also stating that the delay in establishing the oil refinery at Barauni is due to the lethargy of the Government of India and that the contract for the supply of materials has not been finalised as yet?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As far as the pamphlet is concerned, I have not got any knowledge personally. As far as the delay is concerned, there has been no delay. I have already said that negotiations are going on with different countries including USA, USSR and so many other countries. It cannot be said that there has been any delay as far as the coming establishment of the refinery is concerned.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know

Mr. Speaker: Only one question can be asked by one hon Member. There are 20 hon Members here.

All right Pandit D. N. Tiwary

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether land for the purpose of establishing this oil refinery has been purchased and when the negotiations are going to be finalised?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that negotiations for this Barauni oil refinery are going on with different countries including Russia. Unless the negotiations are finalised the question of acquiring land does not arise.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know if the estimated cost of setting up this refinery has been worked out? If so, what is that?

Mr. Speaker: Has the estimated cost of setting up this refinery been worked out and, if so, what is that?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The estimated cost of the proposed refinery at Barauni depends upon the ultimate negotiations with the USSR Government. As soon as the final picture of the negotiations is before us, we can easily formulate the final picture.

Mr. Speaker: As yet nothing has been formulated?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have got two or three proposals to consider. Suppose, they do not accept one and we have to modify it, then the whole estimate will change.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What are the final recommendations of the American firm of consultants to whom the project studies of this refinery were entrusted?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The report of the American consultants, who have produced the preliminary project report for production, has been generally based on our own requirements. We wanted to produce about 60,000 tons of lubricants and also some aviation spirit. Now all these questions have got to be examined in detail.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary just now stated that negotiations with Russia and some other countries are still going on. May I know the names of the other countries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I may supplement the answer given by my hon. colleague by saying that we have now passed that stage of negotiating with several countries. The position is that we are now negotiating in the final stage with the USSR Government for the refinery at Barauni.

Shri Bose: May I know whether the preliminary ground work for erecting the refinery at Barauni, such as, communications etc., have been taken up by the Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. Not yet.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What percentage of money required for this refinery will be available from our own resources and what percentage is sought to be acquired from foreign assistance?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We can report to the House about this break-up between the foreign assistance that is required and our own assistance when the negotiations are completed. Our effort is to get assistance from abroad with regard to all equipments, machinery and the erection of the refinery. That is the sums involved in foreign exchange.

Shri M. B. Krishna: May I know whether the Government have finally decided to have the support of the USSR Government in fulfilling this project because the other countries have not met the requirements or because their conditions are not acceptable to the Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Obviously the conditions appear to us to be more favourable in our final examination of the terms offered by the USSR Government.

Shri Supakar: The negotiations apparently have progressed a little. May I know if it has been possible to fix a target date by which the refinery will be actually in operation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have already indicated that target date, which is sometimes in the early part of 1962. But we do not know whether a slight deviation this way or that way may have to be made.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any further talks with the Government and, if so, on how many occasions, were held subsequent to the talks Shri Malaviya had in Moscow? If so, what is the progress so far made?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these are matters of detail. I am afraid, I cannot answer that.

Mr. Speaker: It does not advance our knowledge by an inch

Shri Hem Barua: Subsequent to that there were talks.

Mr. Speaker: How many times talks were there? We will assume that he says, "Ten times" How are we benefited?

Shri Hem Barua: What is the progress of those talks? That was my question

Shri Tangamani: How many project reports for this Barauni refinery have been prepared and which of the project reports is now being pursued?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I only referred to the preliminary project report by one American consultant in this connection

Small Scale Blast Furnaces

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*2024. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Subblah Ambalam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to send an expert team to China to study the working of small scale blast furnaces,

(b) if so, whether the team has been sent,

(c) the composition of the team;

(d) whether it will submit its report to Government; and

(e) if so, when the report is expected?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The Team left for China on the 18th March, 1959.

(c) The Team consists of a representative each of.

the Department of Iron and Steel,

the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur,

the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati,

the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and

an Indian Consulting Engineer

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir The Team is expected to submit its report on return

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether before sending the delegation to China Government had some information about these blast furnaces?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Government got information through papers coming from China and a statement made by responsible people there

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the iron ore and other minerals which are distributed in our country will be beneficial for the kind of blast furnaces that are prevalent in China?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: In China, as has already been said by the hon Minister on the floor of this House, they have got the advantage of having metallurgical coal deposits dispersed in different parts of the country, which we lack here Therefore we are trying to have an experiment with light shaft furnace which is very popular in East Germany too We wanted to get some

information about the method adopted by China, which, as it is known from different sources, they have increased in a way in which other countries have failed to do.

Shri Ranga: How is it that China has discovered this method and India has failed? Has any effort been made to study the processes by which our own Indians, by just working in their own village kilns, have been producing iron and steel in our country by indigenous methods?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The hon. Member is quite correct that this indigenous method of making iron in small quantities has been known to people in our country. Iron in small quantities has been produced by normal indigenous smelting method. But, the modern methods are very advanced. Even in China, I may give the information, although no formal report has yet been received, the indications are that the small furnace, as they call, baby furnace or native furnace, which was installed last year in lakhs in number, has not been found to be either very economical, nor does it produce iron of the requisite quality and they appear to have abandoned this small blast furnace. The general explanation that is given is that this was to create more enthusiasm and to train workers and the stress is now on bigger and bigger plants.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether, before sending this Team, the Government of China has given any indication as to the possibility of their assisting this country to start this kind of small furnaces?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We do not ask for such assurances even from friendly countries, when we send out a team to investigate as to what are the possibilities there. We benefit by the experience of others. After all, there may not be anything frightfully new about it. The team was more

to collect information than to ask for any direct assistance.

Shri C. D. Fande: In view of the fact that the Government were well aware of the failure of this experiment in China, two or three months back, may I know what was the point in sending the delegation to that country having known the results beforehand?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Great benefit can be derived even by knowledge about failure.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government has any idea of the capacity of production of these small blast furnaces and what is the capital involved in installing them?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Actually these small furnaces have got a very small capacity of the order of anywhere from 3 to 7 tons in terms that are familiar to us. But, there are other furnaces also in China which have been lately installed, the capacity of which varies from about 15 tons a day to even 100 tons or 200 tons a day. These furnaces are of a type which can perhaps be copied with profit even in our country.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the capital?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the small furnaces in the country-side are concerned, it is very difficult to make any assessment about the capital invested because mostly local resources and the like were used.

Nationalisation of Panna Diamond Mines

*2025. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the precise reasons or difficulties coming in the way of early nationalisation of the Panna Diamond Mines;

(b) the progress made in this direction so far; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the matter of setting up an

autonomous statutory corporation or Government owned company for working the mines?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b) Various methods for the acquisition of the assets of the Panna Diamond Mines have been considered and processed including legislation. On an offer received, this Ministry is actively exploring possibilities of an early settlement through negotiations with the company owning these assets.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that the Government are ready with plans to nationalise this mine, but paucity of funds is coming in the way of early nationalisation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir. In a way, there is difficulty in finding foreign exchange resources. But, this is not the only difficulty.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that since three years, the working of these diamond mines has been discontinued because of the premature announcement of nationalisation when the Government itself was not ready to take over the mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The discontinuance of the working of the Panna Diamond mines, if it was discontinued, was not due to the fact that we were negotiating with the party. The fact is that they were themselves not prepared either financially or technologically to expand the working of the mines and for reasons best known to themselves, they stopped the working.

Shri Dasappa: May I know when the committee constituted for this specific purpose sent their report and how long their recommendations are pending implementation and consideration?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: More than one Committee considered this question of compensation to the parties and also the possibility of getting technical assistance. There has been some delay undoubtedly. In the transitional stage, when we want to take such projects in the public sector, there are bound to be some difficulties. The main question was deciding upon the quantum of compensation and the parties to whom compensation was to be paid. We had to be careful in assessing compensation. Therefore, we took some time. Now, everything is ready and we hope within the next few weeks, we may be able to finalise everything and start detailed prospecting of the Panna diamond areas.

Shri Tyagi: I wonder if the Government have examined any Chinese or Japanese method of diamond finding.

Shri C. D. Pande: Chinese, not Japanese.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I leave the suggestion to the hon. Member to pass on to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: He is ranking diamond with iron.

श्री जंगडे क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पन्ना की हीरे की खान का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से पहले यह पता लगाया गया है कि उस में कितनी मात्रा में हीरा निकल सकता है और उसे लगातार कितने सालों तक उसको खलाया जा सकता है और राष्ट्रीयकरण के फलस्वरूप इसमें कितनी पूँजी लगाने की आवश्यकता होगी ?

श्री के० डे० मालवीय : इस मामले में तत्कालीन काफ़ी की गई है और अब टेक्निकल अनुमान हमारा यही है कि उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये और अगर डायमंड का उत्पादन किया जाये तो काफ़ी मात्रा में वह होगा और उस के आसपास और भी हमें डायमंड की खानों का पता चला है ।

Mr. Speaker: Is there an estimate of the amount that would be got and

how long it will be worked that is what he asked.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: About estimated amount, there are two different views about it. The overall assessment is that they are economically workable mines and they can be run. We can produce a quantity of diamonds from it and it would be an economically feasible proposition. Whether mine will be exhausted in 5 years or 2 years or 10 years, depends on the tempo of work that we want to put in.

Mr. Speaker: Quantity is not estimated?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have worked out the estimated quantity. I have not got the figures; perhaps Rs. 8 to 10 crores worth of diamonds could be produced

Mr. Speaker: On the whole?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, from that small area.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not Vidya Charan Shukla.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. Minister said that within a few weeks, prospecting of the area will be started. May I know by what time the Government expect to begin production from these mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Prospecting operation itself will start producing some diamonds. As soon as we have put in a number of holes and produced some diamonds, we shall work out the average and put in more money in order to have a regular mining project.

Shri Narasimhan: Was at any time Soviet advice sought and is it proposed to get their collaboration also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: With regard to the first part, yes; with regard to the latter part, no.

श्री लालबहाल : पन्ना की हीरे की खान में पहले काम बहुत अच्छा चलता था और हीरा निकलता था। लेकिन उसको बन्द करने के बाद अब उस गति से वहाँ हीरा नहीं निकलता है, क्या यह बात सच है ?

श्री के० डे० लालबाबू : यह भ्रान्ति है कि पहले डायमंड बहुत अच्छा निकलता था और बड़ी अच्छी माइनिंग होती थी। किसी हालत में, किसी स्टेज में हीरे की खान को ठीक तरह से नहीं चलाया गया और बहुत अनुपयुक्त मात्रा में वहाँ पर डायमंड का उत्पादन होता था। किसी साल में एक लाख, किसी में दो लाख और शायद चार पाँच साल तक ३-४ लाख पैदा हुआ। वह बिल्कुल उपयुक्त मात्रा में नहीं था। अब बड़े पैमाने पर हम करने का इरादा रखते हैं।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सत्य है कि बीच में सरकार की ओर से वहाँ पर रोक लगा दी गई थी जिस से एक साल तक हीरा निकाला ही नहीं गया ?

श्री के० डे० लालबाबू : कुछ समय के लिए जरूर सरकार ने रोक लगा दी थी और वह इसलिए कि कई प्रश्न उस समय देखे माले जा रहे थे। लेकिन फौरन ही सतह पर जो डायमंड माइनिंग कॉन्ट्रैक्ट्स काम करते हैं, उनको इजाजत दे दी गई और वे अब बराबर कर रहे हैं। हाँ नीचे की माइनिंग वे नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि उसमें खर्चा ज्यादा होता है।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या यह सच है कि जब से सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण का एलान किया है तब से वहाँ के ठेकेदारों में और जनता में बिश्वास नहीं रहा और इस बिश्वास के कारण वहाँ एक साल से काम बन्द पड़ा है ? यदि यह सत्य है तो क्या सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी उसे हाथ में लेने की कोशिश करेगी ?

श्री के० डे० बालवीर जी हा, कुछ ऊपर के काम करने वाले लोगों में बोझ सा बबिश्वास हो गया था अगर कोई चारा नहीं था और बहुत जल्दी काम शुरू होगा।

Retired Officials in Private Firms

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Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. G. Sen:
*2086. Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. Pashupati Mandal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to his statement made on 17th December, 1958 in Lok Sabha and state.

(a) whether Government have reviewed the policy of allowing retired officials to join private firms, and

(b) if so, the result of this review?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Estimates Committee are under consideration

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the number of retired officials who are in private service has been ascertained, and if so, what the number is?

Shri Datar: There was a question in this House before; and it was answered last year, that is, on 25th March, 1958. In reply to that, the figures have been given already

Mr. Speaker: They must have increased since then. The hon. Member wants to know whether there has been an increase

Shri Datar: No, there is no increase

Mr. Speaker: What was the number given at that time?

Shri Datar: The number was given under different categories. The number of ICS and IAS officers was 50. This is for ten years, from 1947 to 1957. This includes a number of

European officers in the ICS who retired as a result of the constitutional changes. The number of class I officers of the Government of India was 91. Then, a statement has been given

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government are also considering the question of amending the present service rules with a view to having a check on their joining private firms?

Shri Datar: After Government have taken a decision on the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee, the further course will be followed

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any control would be exercised on those retired officials who refuse to have pensions?

Shri Datar: Already, we have rules according to which if they have to take up service in private firms, or what is known as commercial employment, then they have to take Government's permission within two years. Already, the rule is there

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the examination of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee by the Home Ministry includes the examination of the question whether officials of the Railway Ministry and the Income-tax Department should also be barred from taking up private employment after they retire?

Shri Datar: The Income-tax Department would come under us, but so far as the Railway Ministry are concerned, they generally follow what we do

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether retired Government officers, class I or ICS, have joined these private firms, after the discussion which took place in this House in December, 1958, that is, during these five months or so?

Shri Datar: I have given the figures for ten years. I have not yet collected any figures for 1957. But I

might assure the House that the number is not very large

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that the hon Minister's answer covers also the members of the UPSC or they are giving separate consideration to this matter?

Shri Datar: This is a point which concerns all civil service regulations; all those who are governed by them would come within the orbit of the consideration.

Mr Speaker: Hon Members are not expected to know all these Civil Service Regulations

Shri Datar: It applies to all Government Departments.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am asking a specific question

Mr. Speaker: The UPSC is also a Government Department

Autonomous Corporation for Cambay Oil Region

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*2027. { **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Halder:
Shri Shivananjappa:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an autonomous corporation for the Cambay oil region; and

(b) if so, when it will be set up and what will be its functions?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the enthusiasm that was roused after the discovery of oil at Cambay initially is dying out as a result of the fact that the results obtained so far are not commensurate with the original expectation, and if so, the lag between the

original expectations and the results so far achieved?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I do not agree to the assessment made by my hon. friend regarding the enthusiasm abating in our work. The technical quantitative assessment is still to be made, and we have all to watch the result with a little patience. I want to remind the House of my statement where I had said that we should approach the whole question with cautious optimism. So far as the technical assessment of Cambay oil is concerned, it remains today where it was when oil was discovered.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the reasons that impelled Government not to constitute an autonomous corporation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have to bore a number of holes more in order to assess the quantity of oil in that small limited oilfield. Once we know the quantity, and it is established, then and then alone will it be proper to float a commercial corporation. Otherwise, it will be a little premature.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the number of wells so far sunk in the area, and whether it is also a fact that the Cambay field is yet to be mapped out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the Lunej oilfield in Cambay is concerned, it has been properly mapped out, and all the probable structures of oil are known to us. We have put in the first hole there, which has given us indication of oil. Now, we have no drills, and we are waiting for the drills to arrive and for the sanctions for the drills to be made by Government as a whole. As soon as we receive the equipment, we shall proceed with our drilling programme fastly. In the meantime, I would like to report to the House that the second hole was started only four days back, and we have drilled 400 odd metres now in these three or four days. This is a very good achievement.

Shri P. E. Patel: May I know whether Government have considered the question of setting up the refinery near Cambay or somewhere round about it, and may I know whether that would be in the private sector or the public sector?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Both the questions are very premature.

Mr. Speaker: It is something like naming the child before it is born.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether any oil has been struck in the second hole?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, we have still to go about a thousand metres more to know whether oil will be there or not.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to an editorial in the *Eastern Economist* wherein it is stated that the hon. Minister has been making rather wild statements with regard to the discovery of oil and that he has announced a contribution of Rs 500 crores from the Planning Commission in the Third Five Year Plan for this purpose? We would like to know whether these are facts or not.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Both the statements alleged to have been made by me in the article or the editorial of the paper appear to me to be fantastically wrong. I never made any wild statements, and I never said that Rs. 500 crores had been sanctioned by Government for oil exploration in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri K. U. Parmar: The hon. Minister has stated that owing to the non-availability of drilling equipment, the work at Cambay is not progressing. But in Bengal, five times that drilling work was done, but no oil was found out. May I know whether Government are intending to transfer those equipments to this area in the national interest, so that the equipment will not be wasted? May I know whether Government have got any proposal in that behalf?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The oil equipments used in West Bengal basin do not belong to us. They belong to a foreign company, and they worked according to a programme of their own. But the oil equipment in Cambay belongs to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, we have to get more of our own equipment to do our work.

Production of Receivers and Transmitters in Bharat Electronics (P) Limited.

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*2028. { **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been any increase in the production of transmitters and receivers in the Bharat Electronics (P) Limited during 1958-59;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether this would meet the total requirement of the country?

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

(b) The value of production of transmitters and receivers in BEL (including the value of work-in-progress) during the year 1958-59 has gone up to approx. Rs. 60 lakh. Production of these in the previous year was Rs. 27.5 lakh.

(c) Not at present; the B.E.L. will be able to fulfil all orders placed on it.

Shri Tangamani: What is the yearly capacity of the Bharat Electronics, Bangalore, and what is the production now?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Capacity in regard to transmitters.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Krishna Menon: The capacity in regard to transmitters will depend

upon whether we use any of the other capacity for increased transmitter orders. The hon. Deputy Minister answered that we would be able to meet all demands which are made on it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether there is any surplus, unused capacity, that is what he wants to know. They need not switch over from one to the other.

Shri Krishna Menon: I think at the present moment Bharat Electronics has about 50 per cent production.

Mr. Speaker: The balance is for transmitters and receivers?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are other things there.

Shri Tangamani: It was stated that the factory was considering the question of bringing electronics and radio equipment required by lighthouses on its production line. May I know when that will be started?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is all normal part of production. They go into production of equipment for lighthouses when the lighthouses place orders upon them, but they get prepared for it. As the hon. Member knows, production in regard to this was zero in the previous years. Then it came to Rs 27 lakhs, then it went up to Rs 60 lakhs, at the end of the current year it will be over Rs 1 crore. No more rapid progress can be made, because the factory was planned in 1952 under different conditions of electronic development. These are changes which no Government can control, and readjustment will take a certain amount of time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether as a result of this increased production, the prices of transmitters have come down, and if so, to what extent?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is another question.

Shri M. E. Krishna: May I know what portion of the requirements of

the signal corps of the defence forces are met by the production of BEL?

Shri Krishna Menon: All the equipment of the signal corps would not be made at the electronic factory. The major part of the equipment is in our possession. The new equipment that is required, if it is either electronic or of the type that can be made at the BEL, would be made there. A considerable part is reconditioned by the army engineers, and that is how the signal corps gets on.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that due to certain defects in the designs section of the BEL, many of these equipments such as transmitters and receivers do not satisfy accuracy and specification requirements, and may I know the efforts made to improve matters in this connection?

Shri Raghuramiah: They are certainly received with satisfaction to the extent we have already manufactured. We have received no complaints.

Mr. Speaker: He has not received so far.

Shri Ranga: It was admitted that this BEL had not been able to work to its fullest capacity, and you were good enough to direct the Estimates Committee to go into that matter. May we know what has happened in regard to the efforts being made by the BEL to undertake this manufacture of valves, the negotiations that were going on and so on?

Shri Krishna Menon: The manufacture of valves has been undertaken. An agreement in regard to this has been concluded. The reason for the delay, which I believe has been going on for four years or so, was that we had to make sure that those who were manufacturing valves for us would not be manufacturing for somebody else, because some of these are security valves. That business has been got over. The BEL is now going into production of valves.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let us await the report of the Estimates Committee

Irregularities in Local Purchase at Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki

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*2629. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 459 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate into the irregularities in local purchase at the Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki, has been examined; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b) The Court of Inquiry proceedings have been received by Army Headquarters, who after examining them, have referred the case to the Special Police Establishment for further investigation

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the previous question it was said that the report was sent to the Eastern Command on 9th November, 1958 and it was under scrutiny. Now it is said that the report has been sent to the Army Headquarters and then the Army Headquarters referred it to the special police. May I know whether this court of inquiry was a departmental one, and whether it is not a fact that this report could not be finalised because very responsible officers of the Eastern Command were involved in it?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): It is not so, and it is not a good allegation to make when the matter is still under enquiry. I must seek your protection, Sir, when an attack is made on army officers which cannot be proved because there is no means of answering it. The report of the court of enquiry has been received in Army Headquarters. We cannot take action against them

under the procedures in this country without reference to the Special Police Department because non-army personnel are often involved in fraud. It is a great mistake to think that fraud is peculiar to army people.

So, the special police have to investigate, and it is common knowledge that the special police does not move at the same speed as the Army does, and therefore we have to wait for it.

Shri Keshava: May I know whether the terms of enquiry of the irregularities in this matter also included the fact of Rs 1 lakh worth of tools being buried in the ground in this depot and subsequently destroyed?

Shri Raghuramiah: Yes, Sir. That is also under separate investigation.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members will refrain from making any allegations against anybody and take advantage of questions merely to elicit information. Allegations are very serious. Sometimes they may be wrong, sometimes right. That is not the procedure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is not a fact that the present Officer Commanding of the particular ordnance factory objected to the functioning of the court of inquiry and as a result of it he is facing a court martial?

Shri Krishna Menon: We are not aware of that. I am not aware of any officer of the Indian Army refusing to obey orders.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Am I to understand that the report has been sent to the special police for further enquiries, or already according to the court of inquiry some officials or persons are found guilty?

Shri Raghuramiah: The court of inquiry has given the finding that there is a *prima facie* case against some officers, and naturally the special police establishment will go into the details in regard to each of these officers and come to some finding.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the maximum amount of local purchases that can be made by the chief ordnance officer, and what is the procedure followed in the matter of local purchases?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: I would like separate notice as to the capacity of the local officers.

किंग जार्ज स्कूल, नौगांव

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*२०३० { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ५ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने किंग जार्ज स्कूल को नौगांव (झांसी) से पंजाब वापस लाने के बारे में कोई अंतिम निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है;

(ग) क्या स्कूल के वर्तमान नाम के बदले कोई उचित भारतीय नाम रखने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalaiah): (a) and (b) A decision to shift the King George's School from Nowgong (Jhansi) to Punjab had already been taken; a site for the new location chosen earlier has however been found to be unsuitable after detailed examination. An alternative site where suitable accommodation might be available is now under consideration.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The matter is receiving consideration.

श्री सादीबाला : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हिन्दी में प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं तो अंग्रेजी में सजुमा करने को कहा जाता है और जब कि मूल प्रश्न

ही हिन्दी में दिया है तो उसका मूल उत्तर हिन्दी में न पढ़ कर अंग्रेजी वाला उत्तर पढ़ना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, वह तो हिन्दी में ही पढ़ना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह हिन्दी नहीं बोल सकते हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं स्वयं हिन्दी में अपने प्रश्न पूछा करता हूँ लेकिन आज इस अवसर पर मैं अंग्रेजी में प्रश्न पूछता हूँ ।

May I know which are the places in Punjab which are under consideration in this connection?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: It is neither advisable nor desirable to specify those places—we have various places under consideration—until some decision is taken

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Which are the various alternative Indian names which are being considered so that the name of the school may be changed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): With regard to these names, my information is that the interests concerned—out of which an important element is the ex-students of these schools who have a great attachment to what may be called the old boys' tradition—are being consulted. I do not know of any names, but I know that the matter is under consultation with them.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जालन्धर से नौगांव इस स्कूल को हटाये जाने का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Krishna Menon: So far as I recollect it was moved from Jullunder because the Punjab Government wanted accommodation. I am speaking subject to correction. This was long before, soon after partition when a great number of officers moved from what is now West Punjab, the armed forces had to be moved in there and so on.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Defence Ministry have no plans to increase the number of institutions instead of shifting one institution from place to place?

Shri Krishna Menon: They are two separate matters. This is being shifted because of the necessities of locating the institution in the Punjab. The other matter has to be separately considered within our means and resources. Generally speaking, it is the policy to try and expand these institutions without encroaching on the province of the Ministry of Education.

श्री रा० ए० तिवारी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्कूल नौगाव में पंजाब में क्यों लाया जा रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister has already said that long before he took charge of it it happened. He did not know, that is what he said.

Shri Krishna Menon: There were good reasons at that time. After partition, a great many Government offices were pushed in Jullunder. There were Army considerations which required our premises. This came in a lower level of priority, and it was moved temporarily to Nowgong. A large number of students in the School are Punjabis. It is more convenient for them to be in Punjab. The Punjab has got a claim on it, and we have more or less given an undertaking that if the Punjab Government will assist us in finding accommodation to our advantage, we would move it there.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know by what time at the latest a firm and final decision will be taken in this connection?

Shri Krishna Menon: I said that a decision has been taken. It is a question of finding location without having to spend money on new construction.

Hali Currency

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*2031. { **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that still a large amount of Hali currency is left unexchanged in Hyderabad;

(b) whether any final date has been fixed for this currency to be exchanged;

(c) if so, upto what time has this facility been extended; and

(d) the main reasons for not exchanging the currency earlier?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) On 15th April, 1959, Hali currency to the value of about O S Rs 180 lakhs still remain unexchanged.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir; the present exchange facilities are open upto 30th June, 1959.

(d) Apparently the holders of the State Currency had not approached the authorities concerned for exchange of their holdings within the time limits prescribed from time to time. It may be that some of these Osmania notes and coins are not in circulation and may not be presented for exchange at all.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that the silver content in these coins is the main reason for not exchanging the coins in time?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: So far as this is concerned, we are not aware of any such reason. The only reason, as I explained, is that perhaps they are not aware of this facility or perhaps there have been bad coins or something like that. These are the factors which are holding back those coins.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is it a fact that a large quantity of Osmania Sica has

been sent to the United States because they contain a lot of silver?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not aware of that.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Have Government any information as to these coins being available with HEH the Nizam and other Nawabs of Hyderabad?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not think the Reserve Bank has got the information, otherwise, that would have supplied that information to us

Shri Tyagi: At what rate do Government propose to exchange the Hali Sicca?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The rate of exchange that was fixed originally was Rs 100 IG being equivalent to Rs 116-10-8 of the State currency

Shri Ranga: Will an effort be made to inquire as to how far the statements made in the questions asked by Shri M R Krishna are correct, and if so, what action can be taken?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We shall certainly inquire

Shri Tyagi: Has the intrinsic value of the Sicca been ever examined? If so, what is that value?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The rate has been fixed from the beginning and that has not been revised. That shows that it was examined very minutely

Industrial Management Pool

*2033 **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 799 on the 2nd March 1959, and state—

(a) the number of persons taken in the Industrial Management Pool separately from Government service and from business and industrial concerns, and

(b) what arrangements are proposed for their further training and reorientation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No person has actually been appointed to the Industrial Management Pool so far. From the list of 212 persons recommended by the UPSC for appointment to the Pool, however, it is found that 110 are Government servants and 102 are outsiders employed in business and industrial concerns

(b) Only such persons have been selected as are expected to be fit for the jobs that will be given to them. No further training of general character is, therefore, proposed to be given

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the fact that the officers in government service had no commercial experience and those who are in commercial enterprises are not conversant with the administrative machinery, how is it that Government do not think any further reorientation is necessary?

Shri Datar: All these factors were taken into account while making the selections

Shri Thirumala Rao: What is the method of absorbing these selected candidates into the various departments? Have Government got any indent from the various commercial concerns run by them for this category of officers?

Shri Datar: Yes. There are certain Ministries which are participating in this scheme. We had recently held a meeting, and about 75 persons would be immediately absorbed

Shri K. U. Parmar: What is the number of Scheduled Caste persons who applied for posts under the Industrial Management Pool and what is the number selected?

Shri Datar: I shall give the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates selected. Six candidates belong to the Scheduled Castes and one candidate belonging to Scheduled Tribes find a place in this list

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many out of these 75 persons have been offered appointment?

Shri Datar: That is what I stated 75 persons will be immediately offered appointments

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion, it was stated that they were going to be absorbed. I would like to know how many have been absorbed and by what time the rest will be absorbed?

Mr. Speaker: He says 75 will be absorbed. That means only one seems to have been absorbed. Is that so? The hon. Member says that sometime ago the same answer was given. What has happened since?

Shri Datar: Thereafter we held a meeting with the various Ministries concerned and as a first instalment, 75 officers will be immediately appointed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether before this Pool was formed and before the selection was made, it was decided which posts are to be filled from this Pool and whether these posts have been listed or not?

Shri Datar: All these considerations were taken into account. As the name itself implies, these officers are required for managing industrial concerns, for holding different posts in relation to management.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was different. Whenever we form a Service, we have a cadre. We know that these posts are to be on the IAS cadre. May I know whether it has to be taken into consideration that such and such are the posts which are to be filled, and whether those posts have been listed or not?

Shri Datar: What was done was this. There were seven grades of posts, and in the notification it has been clearly mentioned that the appointments would be made to these posts. The pay scales also were given therein. These persons will be in the

Pool, and from the Pool they will be given over to particular concerns who require them.

Shri Tyagi: Will it be incumbent on the Corporations and companies registered in the public sector to have these Industrial Management Pool officers or they will be free to recruit on their own for their requirements?

Shri Datar: May I point out that there are certain participating Ministries? There are Ministries which are prepared to take in officers from this Pool. An estimate was made. Their requirements were taken into account. Then the question was referred to the UPSC. They have given 212 names. Government propose to appoint about 200, and 75 is the first instalment.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if this Management Pool will also be the recruiting forum for appointments to the various State Corporations?

Shri Datar: The Corporations or concerns under the participating Ministries will take part in it.

Shri Tyagi: The Corporations have their independent management and bodies. I want to know whether it is incumbent on them to take officers from this Pool alone or will they also simultaneously be free to make their own recruitments independently?

Shri Datar: If they have already asked for any officer or given their requirements, they will generally take him. Otherwise, they are not bound.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have Government decided upon the posts which will be filled in by the business management cadre, and if so, whether such posts have been listed?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said just now. He has answered that seven grades have been fixed, scales of pay have also been announced, and they will be put in the various categories of management. Does the hon. Member want to know what are the various categories?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I want to know whether they have been listed or not

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know about Assistant Managers Deputy Managers and so on Should we go into all those details?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If you will permit me, the answer is entirely different He has only given us the structure of the business management Pool The question was entirely different It was whether the posts which were to be filled by this structure had been listed or not It is an entirely different question

Shri Datar: They are not different at all These are posts which carry certain pay scales They are in certain grades That also has been made clear in the notification They will be in this pool and from this pool the officers will be supplied to the various Ministries as they require

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask another question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No

Why not I suggest to the hon Minister, Shri Datar to consider the desirability of placing a copy of the scheme on the Table of the House so that hon Members may know what it is? If still they have any doubts they may put further questions for elucidation

Shri D C Sharma: We can have a half-an-hour discussion on that because so many

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members do not move the Speaker by an oral representation They know how to do that

Book on Museums in India

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12034. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal regarding the preparation and publi-

cation of a book on museums in India; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir A Directory of Museums in India is under preparation

(b) The manuscript is likely to be completed by May, 1959

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if the museums maintained by the different cultural organisations and universities will also come under this scheme?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is Directory of Museums, and I expect that about 160 museums will be described in this directory

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the language in which this directory will be published?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This directory is being prepared in English and, there will also be editions in other Indian languages

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Directory of Museums is expected to contain the historical background and the historical acquisitions of the different museums or is it proposed to be published like a Telephone Directory?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Directory of Museums is never a Telephone Directory

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the hon Minister did not answer the first part of my question

Mr. Speaker: He said that it is not like a Telephone Directory

Shri Hem Barua: He did not answer the first part about the historical acquisitions of the different museums and the historical background and the stages of development and all sorts of things that will make the directory

Mr. Speaker: I do not want the hon. Minister to answer. The hon. Member has put two things as alternatives; one is the historical background and the other is the Telephone Directory. The hon. Minister naturally said that it will not be a Telephone Directory. Therefore, the other alternative will apply. Hon. Members cannot go on putting something sarcastically; they may put straight questions to elicit straight answers.

**Mysore Iron and Steel Works,
Bhadravati**

*2035. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether no Central assistance has been given to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of India have informed the Mysore Government that any further financial assistance in the shape of loan or investment for the Mysore Iron and Steel Works would be given only after the Works are converted into a Corporation; and

(c) if so, what is the stand of the Mysore Government in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of organising a Corporation to run and manage the Mysore Iron & Steel Works has been under the consideration of the Government of India and the Mysore Government. The Government of Mysore have agreed to the establishment of a Corporation for this purpose and the details are being worked out.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the Government of India had a role in the management of the affairs of this concern?

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

75 (A) L&D-2.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know the present role of the Centre in the management of the affairs of this concern?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: At present, the Government of India is not participating in the management.

Mr. Speaker. I am not able to follow what the Parliamentary Secretary said.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: At present, the Government of India is not participating in the management of this.

Shri Shivananjappa: There was a proposal to establish a Bessemer steel plant and a stainless steel plant. May I know what is the present position?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There is a proposal to establish a Bessemer plan.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that these works have been running very successfully for many years yielding good profit? May I also know what are the reasons that have impelled the Government of India to think of this proposal for a corporation and what are the reactions of the local management as well as the Government of Mysore?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The matter was before the Tariff Commission and one of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission was that it would be better, for greater efficiency, if these works are run by a corporation or by a company and not by a department. That recommendation was considered by the Government of Mysore and also by the Government of India. This has been under discussion and the Government of Mysore have agreed that it should be converted into a corporation.

Shri Basappa: In view of the fact that there is large difference of opinion in the Mysore Assembly regarding the setting up of a corporation and in view of the fact that with a small

investment a big income is derived from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works—and because the present set-up is, all right—why should a corporation be insisted upon? If the Mysore Government is ready to raise its own capital, will this Government permit the development of these works?

Mr Speaker: Let me know how this question arises. The hon Minister has just said that the Mysore Government has already agreed to convert it into a corporation. If the hon Member has got any quarrel with his Government let him see.

Shri Basappa: The present set-up is quite good, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That is the opinion of the hon Member here. The State Government feel, otherwise and is agreeable to the corporation. We are not going to decide that matter here.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Is it not a fact that the Mysore Government was made to agree to this proposal because they were given to understand that unless they formed a corporation, the Central Government would not give or render any financial assistance? It was more or less under duress that the Mysore Government agreed.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It has become quite common to raise some sort of duress in such cases. The agreements are agreements.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: If it is a fact that this particular company was actually making good profits what is the reason for the Tariff Commission to propose a corporation—in spite of the fact that it seems to be a commercially profitable concern?

Sardar Swaran Singh: We could not say that it was commercially profitable because you can only say that it was departmentally profitable. It was being run as a department and not as a commercial concern. It was precisely from that angle that the Tariff Commission went into that question and made the recommenda-

tion that it should be converted into a corporation for a variety of reasons which are given in the Tariff Commission Report. I think that report has been published and the hon. lady Member can have a look at the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether the recommendation of the Tariff Commission was for the formation of an independent board and not a corporation—to run the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A corporation is also a form of organisation which is supposed to be independent of Government. Whether it was precisely a board or a corporation it does not matter. If it is a corporation it will mean a separate statute and if it is a company it will be under the company law. The recommendation was that it should not be run as a department but as a corporation or a company on commercial and business lines.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are they dependent on Government?

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether the Mysore Assembly is not in favour of setting up a corporation?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I cannot answer that, Sir.

Mr Speaker: Was there such resolution passed by the Mysore Assembly? Can it be said easily that because 4 people are against it here in Parliament it was not passed by the Mysore Assembly, unless a resolution is passed one way or the other? How does the hon Member come to understand that the Mysore Assembly as a whole was against it? Government is also a part of the Assembly. Hon. Members do what they like in their State and then come and object here.

Shri Thimmaiah: Is it a fact that the previous Ministry disagreed with the proposal and the present Ministry accepted the proposal for the corporation? May I know the reasons?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Even the earlier Ministry did not disagree with it. The proposal was under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever might have happened in the Mysore Assembly, I see all hon. Members of Parliament from Mysore, without exception, are against this proposal.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think that their briefing is of an earlier date. It appears that they have not got themselves informed of the latest trends of thinking in Mysore.

Shri Banga: I have visited, only 2 weeks before, and I have come back with the impression that this proposal is not liked.

Shri Achar: Is it a fact that the Central Government refused any help unless a corporation was formed?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It never came in that form before the Central Government.

Post-Matric Scholarships

*2036. **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class students studying in colleges in India, who were refused Government Scholarships during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 because they submitted their applications late;

(b) whether it is a fact that there had been instances where such applications were submitted by these students in time to their college authorities but were forwarded late; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 28.]

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are the Government aware that the applications of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are sent to the scholarship

board office but they are not traceable in the office? Who is responsible for this?

Mr. Speaker: How many? Is it one case? (Interruptions)

An Hon. Member: We would like to know the number.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I have got a big number.

Mr. Speaker: Did he send that to the hon. Minister?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is difficult to answer the question. If the hon. Member gives any specific cases I will certainly look into them.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Such cases have already been sent but no replies have been received (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. May I know from the hon. Member if he wrote to the Minister?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I have written to the department concerned.

Mr. Speaker: He is telling the Minister here. He knows that the Minister is responsible to this House and not to the office. In such cases, there is no good going on putting questions here with respect to which answers can be elicited from the Minister. The Minister is their man. If anything goes wrong in the Minister's office, he will be dismissed. Why do they not put questions to the Minister before they come to the House?

Shrimati Kenn Chakravarty: On a point of submission, Sir. This question itself should have elicited the answer that there were a large number of cases. He should get the answer from his department. He is responsible to us. No doubt the Minister is responsible to us, to the Parliament. But the department is responsible for the answering of the question. The question is very direct. Therefore, since that answer has not been given, we should have to presume that he has not been informed or the office does not function properly (Interruptions.)

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: Sir, the answer has been direct. I do not know whether the hon. Member has looked into the long statement which has been placed on the Table of the House. Full information with regard to that question which has been specifically put has been given. If the hon. Member has any specific complaints about individual persons, I cannot answer them off hand. He has to draw my attention to those matters and I will certainly look into those matters.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sport; Coaching Camps

*2032. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the programme of holding coaching camps for sports will be continued during 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): Yes, Sir.

Import of Kerosene Oil from Rumania

*2037. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian company has been permitted to import Kerosene and Diesel Oil from Rumania;

(b) if so, the name of the company;

(c) the quantity and value of Kerosene and Diesel Oil permitted to be imported; and

(d) the landed cost of such Kerosene Oil and the price at which it is to be sold in India?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. B. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

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

Copyright of Military Music

*2038. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have taken any steps to secure international copyright for Indian military music; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The general rights accruing to Indian Works by virtue of Government of India's ratification of two international Copyright Conventions during 1958, extend also to publications of Indian Military Music.

No formality is required in regard to copyright in countries covered by the Berne convention. The Universal Copyright Convention prescribes certain formalities and the publishers have been asked to insert in the publications the copyright notice in the form prescribed in the Articles relating to the Universal Copyright Convention. No other special step appears to be necessary in regard to international copyright for Indian Military Music.

Coal Export

*2039. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no coal was exported to Hong Kong, Sudan and Madagascar during 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earnings lost due to this?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Sudan and Madagascar are only stray markets for Indian coal, the former having imported Indian coal only once in the last five years and the latter only twice. Even the demand from Hong Kong has not been steady. It used to import coal mainly for bunkering and the demand on this account has fallen as ships are gradually taking to the oil firing process.

Another reason is competition from China.

(c) It is not possible to make an estimate.

Indian Soldiers in Ghaza Strip

*2040. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian soldiers were injured in the Ghaza strip (United Arab Republic) recently;

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

(c) whether any protest has been made to the United Nations and Israel?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It is understood that 4 Indian soldiers were injured on the 3rd April 1959 when some local Arabs forcibly tried to prevent a party of Indian soldiers from escorting an Arab woman apprehended in Israel territory to the local police station.

(c) No, Sir. This issue will be considered when a full report, which is expected shortly, is available.

Extension of Contributory Health Scheme to Defence Installations

*2041. Shri Keshava:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been repeatedly made to the Government for the extension of the Contributory Health Scheme to the workers of the Defence Installations in Delhi area; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Baghmaramaiah): (a) If the reference is to the Contributory Health Services Scheme the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) At present about 9200 employees who are working in Delhi Cantt. and Shakurbasti are outside the purview of the Contributory Health Services Scheme. It has now been decided that about 5,500 employees, who are living in New Delhi and the limits of defunct Delhi Municipal Committee for whom adequate arrangements can be made, should be brought within the scheme. It is expected that the arrangements in this respect will be completed within a few months.

I.A.F. Canberra

*2042. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sq. Ldr. Sen Gupta, pilot of the Indian Canberra which the Pakistani Air Force planes shot down on the 10th April, 1959 made or signed any statement saying that "he purposely violated Pakistani territory to photograph certain military targets" as claimed by the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ascertain whether the statement purported to have been made is genuine and that it was not made under duress; and

(c) the result thereof; if any?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). The attention of the hon'ble Member is invited to the statement on this subject made by me in the Lok Sabha on 21-4-1959.

Wealth-Tax

*2043. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-

Starred Question No. 312 on the 24th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since assessed the effects of Wealth-tax in detecting cases of concealment of other taxes; and

(b) if so, the nature of the effects assessed?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Allowances for non-combatants in Defence Organisation

*2044. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-combatants enrolled for service in the various Defence Organisations are not entitled to dearness allowance and city compensatory allowance; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b) Non-combatants (enrolled), who are drawing pay under the New Pay Code, are entitled to dearness and compensatory (city) allowances like other Army personnel below officer rank who are on New Pay Code rates of pay. These allowances were introduced for Defence Services personnel in conjunction with the revised rates of pay introduced by the New Pay Code, and consequently, the allowances are not admissible to those non-combatants (enrolled), who are not governed by that Pay Code.

दिल्ली में मद्यपान की प्रवृत्ति

*२०४५. श्री अचर बर्येन क्या गुप्त-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली जन सभ्यता संगठन ने दिल्ली में मद्यपान की प्रवृत्ति में वृद्धि के बारे में गम्भीर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी पुष्टि के लिए समिति न कौन से तथ्य पेश किये हैं,

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में समिति न कौन से उपाय सुझाए हैं, और

(घ) उन्हे कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गुप्त-कार्य मन्त्रालय से राज्य मन्त्र (श्री बल्लभ) (क) और (ख) उक्त विषय पर कमेटी के कर्तव्य मद्रासों ने मावागण नीर पर अपनी राय जाहिर की थी।

(ग) उन्हे जगद-बन्दी प्रचार के काम के लिए एक प्रचार यूनिट बनाने का सुझाव दिया है।

(घ) एवं शराब-बन्दी प्रचार यूनिट बनाने और उनके बर्तव्यारिया की मजदूरी देने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Defusing of Old Ammunition

*2046. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 169 on the 12th February 1959 and state

(a) whether M/s Hard Motors of UK have completed the work of defusing old ammunition;

(b) if so, the date on which the contract was fulfilled, and

(c) the up-to-date value of brass and copper scrap received?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b) Yes. The firm has successfully completed all operations under the contract, to the entire satisfaction of Government by the stipulated date v.z., 28th February, 1959

(c) Rs 65 lakhs approximately on the basis of prevailing market rates for brass and copper scrap

Crude Oil

*2047. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No 497 on the 28th November, 1958 and state the results of the efforts undertaken so far to achieve self-sufficiency in crude oil by discovery and exploring adequate new resources of crude oil in the country?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VII, annexure No 29].

Small Savings Scheme in Mohinder-garh and Hissar Districts

3479. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount collected under the Small Savings Scheme during 1958-59 in Districts of Mohinder-garh and Hissar in Punjab?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The total gross collections during April, 1958 to February, 1959 amounted to Rs. 1.33 lakhs (approximately) in the District of Hissar and Rs. 20 lakhs (approximately) in the District of Mohinder-garh.

Foreign and Indian Investments in Refineries in India

3480 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of foreign and Indian investment in the Indian Refineries (separately); and

(b) the steps taken to increase the Indian capital investment in the refineries?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A statement is given below:—

Statement

Name of Company	Capital invested (as on 1-1-1958)	
	Indian	Foreign
	Rs.	Rs.
1. S.V.R.C.	57,688,085	122,472,425
2. B.S.R.	178,890,813	146,718,372
3. C.O.R.I.L.	48,246,036	93,369,579

(b) A wholly Government owned Company has been established with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 crores to manage and control two public sector oil refineries

Foreign Investments in Collieries

3481. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign investment in the Indian collieries at present;

(b) the extent of Indian capital invested in the Industry at Present; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the Indian capital investment in the collieries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Complete information showing separately the foreign and Indian investment in the coal industry in India is not available, as, the Companies Act, 1956, under which annual returns of share capital are furnished does not provide for disclosure of the nationality of the shareholders (members) of the joint stock companies. However, according to a statement giving "Recent Trends in Foreign Investment in India" published in the Reserve Bank of India bulletin for September, 1959, the total amount of foreign investment in coal at the end of 1956 is stated as Rs. 3.49 crores. Figures compiled by the Department of Company Law Administration place the overall investment in joint stock companies in coal during the same period at Rs. 22.80 crores.

(c) Under the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, all new development of coal mines will be in the public sector, which means that the major investment henceforth in the industry will be Indian. Further, under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1956, concessions for coal to persons other than Indian nationals cannot be given without the permission of the Government of India, which is another restricting factor against foreign investment.

Development Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

3482. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 98 on the 19th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the amount spent in Himachal Pradesh under the Second Five Year Plan has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

(b) (i) The amount that has been spent out of the funds allotted under the Second Five Year Plan to Himachal Pradesh, during the period from 1-4-56 to 31-12-58	588.96
(ii) The amount of expenditure incurred on administration during the period from 1-4-56 to 31-12-58 in relation to Plan Schemes	55.71
(iii) The amount of expenditure on the actual schemes under the Plan during the period from 1-4-56 to 31-12-58	533.25
(iv) The amount of expenditure incurred during the period from 1-4-58 to 31-12-58 out of the funds earmarked for Plan Schemes for the year 1958-59	136.95

Grants to Universities of Jdavpur and Ujjain

3483. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants paid during 1958-59 by the University Grants Commission to the Jdavpur University and the Ujjain University; and

(b) the amount of grants given by the University Grants Commission to the colleges affiliated to the Jdavpur and Ujjain Universities for increas-

ing the salaries of their teachers during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a)

	Rs.	np.
Jdavpur University	18,28,025.70	
Vikram University (Ujjain)		Nil

(b) The Jdavpur University has no affiliated college under its jurisdiction and the University Grants Commission has not so far received any request from the Vikram University (Ujjain) or its affiliated colleges for a grant for the upgrading of salary scales of college teachers.

Aid to Bombay Government

3484. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid given to Bombay Government to raise the salaries of the non-gazetted officers and other low-paid employees of the State during 1958-59; and

(b) what is the proportion of the State contribution towards this?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The amount of Central grant paid to the Government of Bombay for the year 1958-59 for raising the emoluments of law-paid employees of that State was Rs. 81 lakhs. This was based on the estimate of expenditure furnished by the Government of Bombay and is subject to final adjustment on the actual expenditure to be duly verified in Audit.

(b) Under the Scheme of Central assistance to State Governments for raising the emoluments of law-paid employees of State Governments and Local Bodies and Teachers in private primary schools, the Centre bears two-thirds of the extra expenditure involved in effecting such improvements, provided that the increase does not exceed Rs. 12 p.m. in any individual case and the total emoluments (i.e., pay and dearness allowance) after the increase do not exceed

Rs. 100 p.m. The balance of one-third of the expenditure has to be borne by the State Government.

Small Savings Scheme in Bombay

3485. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount collected under the Small Savings Scheme in Bombay State during the year 1958-59 district-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 30].

Mid-day Meals for School Children

3486. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Kodiyam:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 991 on the 5th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the States in which mid-day meals to school children are given and the number of school children being given mid-day meals in each State; and

(b) the amount of subsidy or grant given by the Government of India for the purpose to each State during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(b) Central grants to States during the year 1958-59 were released group-wise and not Scheme-wise. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount sanctioned to any State for any Scheme in particular.

Indo-Pakistan Banking Agreement

3487. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the value of assets realised by the banking companies in India under the Indo-Pakistan Banking Agreement, 1948, during the period December, 1958 to March, 1959, month-wise; and

(b) the value of assets not realised so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) According to the information which is available, the realisations by Indian banks in West Pakistan, against their assets in respect of which assistance was sought under banking agreement, amounted to Rs. 1834 during December, 1958 and Rs. 80,000 during March, 1959

(b) The value of the assets of all the Indian banks in West Pakistan not realised so far has been estimated at about Rs. 5 crores.

Carrying Night Soil in Baskets

3488. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 159 on the 12th February, 1959 and state:

(a) when the report of the sub-committee appointed for preparing a scheme for putting an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets is to be submitted;

(b) what are the terms of reference of sub-committee;

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on the sub-committee; and

(d) what is the personnel of the sub-committee?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): As the sub-committee have still to visit a number of States, it is not possible to indicate any probable date at this stage.

(b) The sub-committee has been set up for preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night-soil in baskets or buckets.

(c) Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 approximately.

(d) Sarvashri N. R. Malkani, M.P., P.N. Rajabhoj, M.P., K. L. Balmiki,

M.P., Rajkrishna Bose, M.L.A. (Orissa), N. S. Kajrolkar, President, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League and O. K. Moorthy, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Home Affairs

Urdu Hall in Hyderabad

3489. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a sum of Rs 50,000 has been donated by the Union Government for the construction of a Urdu Hall in Hyderabad, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the donation?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The grant was given for the building equipment and furniture to enable the Trust to expand their literary and cultural activities

Bharatpur Ammunition Depot

3490. Shri Serju Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1967, in Bharatpur (Rajasthan), foundation was laid to build a Central Ammunition Depot

(b) if so, the progress made so far, and

(c) whether the plan to construct a depot there has been given up and if so, reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c) It is not always in public interest to disclose information on plans in regard to military works of this character

Reimbursement of Litigation Expenses to Acquitted Central Government Servants

3491. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether a Government servant who is or has been involved in a civil or criminal proceedings in the course of his due discharge of duty is entitled to receive back in the event of his honourable acquittal the lawful and authorised expenses that he might incur, and

(b) if so, whether this rule applies uniformly to every Central Government Servant?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A copy of the instructions on the subject is placed on the Table of the Sabha (See Appendix VII annexure No 31)

(b) The above instructions apply uniformly to all Central Government Servants

Training under the Colombo Plan

3492. { Shri S. C. Samanta
Shri Subodh Hansda

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many persons are proposed to be sent during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan for training under the Colombo Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The requirements of technical training under the Colombo Plan are worked out on an annual basis. At present the Programme for 1959-60 is being worked out. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to say how many persons will be sent during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan for training under the Colombo Plan.

State and University Boards of Physical Education and Recreation

3493. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D C Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 615 on the 5th December, 1958 and state

(a) which of the State Governments and Universities have agreed to set up State and University Boards of Physical Education and Recreation; and

(b) the nature of Committees or Boards that exist in the States and Universities which have not agreed to the proposal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VII, annexure No 32]

Grants for Students' Tours

3494. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the amount of grants given to educational institutions during 1958-59 (State-wise) for students tours, and

(b) the number of institutions which availed of the grants (State-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No 33]

Bank Officers Visit to U.S.A.

3495. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of Bank officers sent to U.S.A. to study U.S. banking system has returned;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted any report; and

(c) the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes

(b) A brief report by the officers of the Reserve Bank of India, who were included in the team, has been received by Government. Some aspects of the banking system in the United States have also been dealt with in individual reports, written by these and other officers, in connection with seminar arranged by the Technical Co-operation Mission of the U.S. Government

(c) The reports in question are mainly descriptive. Although attention has been drawn to certain features of the American banking system, which are of interest from the Indian point of view, no formal recommendations have been made

Team on Industrial Estates

3496. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia.
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the Building Projects Team on Industrial Estates has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) The Report of the Buildings Projects Team, set up by the Committee on Plan Projects for studying the construction aspects of the Industrial Estates, has been completed and is now under discussion with the relevant authorities. It will be issued shortly.

Cash Rewards to Ordnance Factory Workers for Suggestions

3497. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether cash rewards are given to technical workers in ordnance factories who suggest some novel method of production;

(b) if so, number of such workers who got cash rewards during 1957 and 1958; and

(c) the amount given as reward?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) 1956-57 . 60 workers
1957-58 . 249 workers

(c) 1956-57 Rs. 2240/-
1957-58 Rs. 7965/-

Retiring benefits to Civilian Employees in Defence Establishments

3498. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial and non-industrial civilian employees in Defence Establishments who retired more than 6 months ago and who have not yet been paid their retiring benefits;

(b) the number of such cases pending for over a year; and

(c) the steps taken to arrange timely payments?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) 2974.

(b) 2383.

(c) A statement explaining the reasons for delay in settlement of a number of cases and steps taken to settle them as expeditiously as possible, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 34.]

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारिता आन्दोलन

१४६६. श्री जगत बर्ज़न : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८३२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारिता आन्दोलन के कार्य की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस पर की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण सभा-मटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :
(क) और (ख). रिपोर्ट पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

उत्तर-प्रदेश में लोक-गीत और चित्र

१५००. श्री जगत बर्ज़न : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल, देहरादून और टिहरी-गढ़वाल के पर्वतीय लोगों के लोक-गीतों तथा चित्रों के संग्रह, संरक्षण तथा उन्हें लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-मटल पर रखेगी; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में बनाये गये भावी कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). इन भागों के लोक-गीतों तथा चित्रों के संग्रह, परिष्कार और उन्हें लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये निम्नी नीचे कार्यवाई की गई है :—

१. आकाशवाणी के लखनऊ और दिल्ली केंद्रों से इन भागों के लोक-गीत प्रसारित

किये जाते हैं। विल्ली से एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम हुआ और "लोक मानस" में गढ़वाल के गीत की सामग्री है।

२. आकाशवाणी ने स्थानीय कला कौशल को छांटने और उसका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए गोरखाली संगीत के विशेषज्ञों की एक 'आडीशन कमेटी' बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

३. 'लोक डान्सेज ऑफ इंडिया' (भारत के लोक-नृत्य) में उत्तर प्रदेश की पहाड़ियों के नृत्य और संगीत का उल्लेख है।

४. सामुदायिक विकास और सह-कारिता मंत्रालय के सांस्कृतिक विकास संगठन ने इन भागों के लगभग २० गीत रिकार्ड किये हैं।

५. राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय में (लोक चित्रों के अलावा) १२ गढ़वाल के चित्र हैं।

६. संगीत नाटक अकादमी ने लोक गीतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इन भागों की संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये हैं और जहाँ जरूरत होगी वहाँ अकादमी खुद भी काम करेगी।

अकादमी के फिल्म और रिकार्डिंग यूनिट ने पीड़ी में जन साहित्य द्वारा आयोजित उत्सव की रिकार्डिंग आदि की।

इस वर्ष अकादमी लोक कलाओं का एक सेमीनार करने का विचार कर रही है।

७. "देसी कारीगरों, शिल्पियों और चित्रकारों का सर्वेक्षण" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत देश की लोक कलाओं और कारीगरी का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए ललित कला अकादमी का एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम है।

८. साहित्य अकादमी की तरफ से "कुमाऊँ के लोक गीत" के प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था हुई है।

Tobacco Cultivation in Orissa

3501. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total acreage of land under tobacco cultivation in

Orissa has decreased in the crop years 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) whether the amount of arrears of excise duty on tobacco in Orissa is increasing since 1952-53; and

(c) whether the difficulties of the tobacco cultivators in the State have been brought to the notice of the Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of arrears of excise duty on tobacco in Orissa has been as follows since 1952-53:—

Year	Amount of arrear (in rupees)
1952-53	99,755
1953-54	1,05,929
1954-55	1,13,171
1955-56	84,643
1956-57	1,03,956
1957-58	1,27,327
1958-59	83,814

(Upto December 1958)

(c) No, Sir.

Suspension of Government Servants

3502. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees Ministry-wise and grade-wise under suspension during 1958-59 so far;

(b) the nature of offence committed by them;

(c) the number of employees among them convicted, dismissed, discharged and reinstated so far;

(d) the number of cases still pending;

(e) the reasons therefor;

(f) the number of employees among them who were paid their subsistence pay and allowances for the period of suspension and the rest of the amount after being reinstated;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor, if any; and

(h) Government dues if any recovered from such employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 35].

Kidnapping of Children in Delhi

3504. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children kidnapped in Delhi during 1958-59; and

(b) the number of children recovered?

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

(a)	1958	1959 (upto 20th April, 1959)
-----	------	------------------------------

(b)	91	41
	72	34

Indian Olympic Association

3505. { Shri Pangarkar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the nature and extent of assistance given to the Indian Olympic Association and its branches during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The following ad hoc grants have been given to the Indian Olympic Association during 1958-59:

- (i) Rs. 2,10,681-00 for participation of the Indian contingent in the Third Asian Games held at Tokyo from the 24th May to the 1st June, 1958.
- (ii) Rs. 37,174-00 for participation of the Indian contingent in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games held at Cardiff from the 18th to the 26th July, 1958.

No assistance has been given to any of the branches of the Indian Olympic Association during 1958-59.

Propaganda for Removal of Untouchability in Punjab

3506. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be allotted by the Central Government for propaganda for removal of untouchability in the Punjab State during 1959-60;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have submitted any scheme for the purpose; and

(c) the nature of the schemes on which the amount is to be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Rs 62,000

(b) Yes.

(c) The amount will be spent for propaganda purposes through slides, posters, cinema shows, dramas etc.

Sweepers and Scavengers in Cantonments

3507. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1464 on the 15th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the further progress made in improving the living conditions of the sweepers and scavengers in the cantonments in the country; and

(b) the progress made in construction of houses for them upto the 31st March, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) During the period December 1958 to March 1959 further special grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 43,595-00 have been sanctioned by the Government for the construction of 19 additional quarters for Harijans in St. Thomas Mount, Meerut, Nainital and Landour Cantonments and for the completion of the quarters already under construction in Sagar and Faizabad Cantonments.

(b) Final reports in this respect are awaited from the Cantonment Boards. When received this information will be laid on the Table.

Law Commission

3508. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 935 on the 15th December, 1958 and state the progress made in examining the report of the Law Commission on the following statutes.

- (i) the Specific Relief Act, 1878,
- (ii) the Land Acquisition Act, 1894,
- (iii) the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and
- (iv) the Income-tax Act, 1922?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) (i) to (iv) The Reports are still under examination.

Students Hostels in Madras

3509 Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total number of arts and professional colleges in Madras State for which loans have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of hostel buildings during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58, year-wise and college-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Scheduled Castes

3510 Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) how many scheduled castes had applied to the Union Public Service Commission for different posts during 1958-59 (State-wise);

(b) how many scheduled caste persons were interviewed (State-wise); and

(c) how many scheduled caste candidates were selected for these posts (State-wise),

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) A statement is given below:

Statement		
Number of candidates who applied	Number of candidates who were interviewed	Number of candidates who have been selected
4054	243	58

Note—1 The above information is in respect of both examinations and selections by interviews.

2 This does not include figures in respect of certain examinations for which results have not so far been declared.

3 This excludes candidates who were called for interview but did not attend.

State-wise information is not available.

Development of Regional Languages in Madras

3511. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) the amount to be given as grants-in-aid during 1958-59 to Madras State for the development of regional languages; and

(b) the heads on which it is to be used?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b) The following grants were sanctioned during 1958-59 to various institutions in Madras State for purposes specified against each:

Institution	Amount Rs.	Purpose
1. Kerala Sahitya Parishad, Madras	5,000	for expenditure incurred on the holding of the 27th Annual Conference during November, 1958.

Instigation	Amount Rs.	Purpose:
2. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library, Madras.	5,000	for getting manuscripts microfilmed.
3. Telugu Bhasha Samiti, Madras.	10,000	for the publication of two Volumes of Telugu Encyclopaedia.

M.E.S. Review Committee

3512. { Shri Supakar:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1211 on the 12th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether all the recommendations of the M.E.S. Review Committee have been given effect to; and

(b) if not which of the recommendations have not been accepted by the Government?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Out of 101 recommendations of the M.E.S. Review Committee, 84 have been accepted—65 as recommended by the Committee and 19 with modifications 8 have not been accepted. The remaining recommendations are under consideration. A statement showing the recommendations which have not been accepted by Government is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, Annexure No. 36.]

Junior Division of N.C.C.

3513. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Junior Division of the N.C.C. is not sufficiently strong as originally intended; and

(b) what steps have been or are being taken to popularise it?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). All Divisions of the N.C.C. are very popular and demand for expansion exists in every State but expansion is limited principally due to the States concerned not coming forward with the share of contributions that must come from them. In the Second Five Year Plan the intention was to allocate 80 per cent of the expansion to the Junior Division. Out of a total expansion of about 66,000 cadets achieved in the first three years of the Second Plan period, 25,000 were in the Junior Division.

Only 20 per cent of the expansion was intended to be in the Girls Division but due to universal demand for larger increase in this Division, allocations to the Girls Divisions were about 18,000 i.e. 27 per cent of the total expansion.

Out of a total strength of 1,87,000 cadets, Junior Division accounts for nearly 90,000. This is on the whole considered adequate.

लंसडीन और लंडीर को अनुदान

३५१४. श्री भक्त बर्षन क्या प्रतिश्ठा मंत्री २ दिसम्बर, १९५८ और १२ फरवरी, १९५९ के क्रमशः अताराकित प्रश्न सख्या ७६७ और ६०० के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) लंसडीन व लंडीर के छावनी बोर्डों को विकास कार्यों की विभिन्न मदों के लिए स्वीकृत अनुदानों में से ३१ मार्च, १९५९ तक कितना धन वस्तुतः व्यय हो पाया था; और

(ख) १९५९-६० के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए इन में से प्रत्येक छावनी बोर्ड के विकास कार्यों की प्रत्येक मद के लिए कितनी-कितनी अनुरोध स्वीकृत की गई है ?

प्रतिश्ठा उपर्युक्त (सरदार मजीथिया):

(क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया

गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७ अनुबन्ध संख्या ३७]

(ख) छावनियों के विकास कार्य के लिये वित्तीय वर्ष १९५९-६० में कोई राशि अभी तक स्वीकृत नहीं की गई ।

Bharat Sewak Samaj

3515. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount is being given to Bharat Sewak Samaj since its inception by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, for what purposes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A statement showing the amounts given to Bharat Sewak Samaj from 1953-54 to 1958-59 for various purposes, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 38.]

Wealth-Tax

3516. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the expenditure involved in collection of Wealth-tax during 1958-59 state-wise? s

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The administration of Wealth-tax has been entrusted to the Income-tax Department. As such no staff has been separately provided for the administration of this tax alone. However some additional posts have been sanctioned to cope up with the overall increase in the work-load. Calculation of the cost of collection of Wealth-tax on the basis of the expenditure incurred on the staff exclusively employed for this purpose is, therefore, not possible. The total expenditure of the Department has, in the circumstances, been distributed over the various taxes on the basis of the revenue receipts from each tax. Calculated on this basis, the cost of collection allocated to Wealth-tax for the year 1958-59 comes to Rs. 22,37,000. Statewise distribution of the above expenditure on the basis of the

revenue yield from each state is as follows:—

State	Amount
	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	1,08,620
Assam	6,390
Bihar & Orissa	93,743
Bombay	9,62,967
Delhi	83,094
Kerala	61,738
Madhya Pradesh	42,612
Madras	1,10,747
Mysore	57,523
Punjab	21,306
Uttar Pradesh	68,180
West Bengal	6,20,026
TOTAL	22,37,000

Concession to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in Himachal Pradesh

3517. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what are the educational facilities and concessions given to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students in the schools and other educational institutions of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) whether it is essential for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students to remain within their own Tehsils or Administrative Unit to avail of those concessions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) (i) Free education up to secondary stage.

(ii) Free concessions for prosecuting studies in Government colleges.

(iii) Scholarships from the Government of India under the Scheme of grant of scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes students for post-Matric studies.

(iv) Grant of number of scholarships and stipends to deserving students over and above the poverty stipends and merit scholarships.

(v) Book grants to deserving students.

(vi) Grants to meet partially the boarding expenses in a few cosmopolitan hostels and Ashram schools.

(b) No, Sir. The facilities can be availed of through out the territory of Himachal Pradesh without any restriction of Tehsil or any other administrative unit.

Backward Classes of Himachal Pradesh

3518. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what steps have been taken during 1958-59 or are proposed to be taken to raise the general standard of the backward classes including the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of Himachal Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): To raise general standard of backward classes which include Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Himachal Pradesh, Schemes for the development of education, economic uplift and improvement in health and housing etc. are executed every year. A statement showing such schemes for 1958-59 both under the State Plan and the Centrally sponsored schemes is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 39.]

Economic Conditions of People in Chini (Himachal Pradesh)

3519. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government during 1958 and 1959 so far to ameliorate the economic conditions of the people of Hangrang in Chini of Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The steps taken during the period are as follows:

- (1) A co-operative society known as "The Sunam Multi-purpose Co-operative Society" has been organised to serve the credit and supply needs of the people of this area. This society was given a grant of Rs. 500 during the last financial year.
- (2) An Ashram School was started at village Leo in October, 1958.
- (3) One Allopathic dispensary has been started in Poo.
- (4) Some roads and paths have been constructed in this area by the Forest Department.
- (5) A nursery for raising saplings of fruit trees for distribution to the local people has also been set up in this area.

Ashram Schools in Himachal Pradesh

3520. Shri B. K. Galkwad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Administration have recently opened two Ashram Schools in Chini and Pangri under the auspices of the Dhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh;

(b) if so, the number of inmates in each of the Ashram Schools; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes students among them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). At present three Ashram Schools are run under the auspices of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh in Chini and Pangri.

The required information in respect of these Ashram Schools is as follows:

Name of the School	Number of inmates in the Schools			
	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1. Thakur Bapa Kinner Ashram School (Roghichuli in Mahasu)	18	2	Nil	20
2. Gadiar Ashram Gwols (Chamba)	17	4	Nil	21
3. Mithun Gudi Ashram Leo (Hangrang, Mahasu)	14	Nil	Nil	14

Iodine Springs in the Country

3521. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of iodine springs in the country; and

(b) the names of States where they are concentrated?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No iodine springs have so far been recorded in India.

(b) Does not arise

Eradication of Untouchability

3522. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount allotted to the All India Harijan Sevak Sang and the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League for the eradication of untouchability during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): No Central grant-in-aid has been sanctioned yet to them for 1959-60

Advisory Committees under Ministry of Education

3523. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the various advisory committees constituted by the Ministry of Education during 1958?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): Rs. 8206.95.

Tribal Cultural Clubs in Manipur

3524. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants-in-aid have been offered to tribal cultural clubs in Manipur for revival of folk art and culture; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) For the year 1959-60 an amount of Rs 1.00 lakh has been allocated for schemes for the development of tribal folk art and culture in Manipur. The schemes include provision of grant-in-aid to tribal cultural clubs.

Promotion Committee in Manipur

3525. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Department Promotion Committee has been constituted for recommending promotion to Class I and Class II posts under the Manipur Administration; and

(b) if so, how many such cases have been referred to the Committee so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) Two cases of promotion to Class I and four cases of promotion to Class II posts have been referred to the Committee

Criteria for Determination of Backward Classes

3526. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new criteria to determine as to who should be listed among the "backward classes" has been decided upon; and

(b) if so, the nature of the new criteria decided?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Andaman Islands

3327. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras Government have requested the Centre that a group of Andaman Islands in the southern-most portion measuring about 400 sq. miles might be made over to their administrative control for purposes of settlement and colonisation; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Kidnapping of a Student in Delhi

3328. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a 4th year engineering student of Delhi Polytechnic was kidnapped from his room in hostel on the 5th April, 1958;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a note demanding a ransom of Rs 5,000 was found in his room;

(c) whether any investigations have been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, with what results?

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

(b) Yes, such a note was found but it turned out to be false.

(c) Yes

(d) The case being false has been cancelled.

Concessions to Ex-Servicemen in Manipur

3330 **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a notice was issued by the District and Sessions

Judge of Manipur on the 21st February, 1958 for granting ex-gratia concessions to ex-servicemen employed in the village panchayats before their abolition,

(b) whether the case of their re-employment was considered by the Manipur Administration; and

(c) what is the basis of grant of ex-gratia payment to these men?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of Coal

3331. **Shri P C Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Council of India has recommended any measure to the Government in regard to better utilisation of coal;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the recommendations; and

(c) the reactions of Government to the recommendations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The Coal Council of India recommended the setting up of a Fuel Efficiency Committee for evolving suitable and adequate measures for achieving optimum economy and efficiency in the use of fuel resources in the country, principally coal

(c) Government accepted this recommendation and a Fuel Efficiency Committee was set up in May 1958, with the Coal Controller as its Chairman.

I.A.S. and I.P.S.

3332. **Shri Ayyakannu:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the recruitment made

to the I.A.S. and I.P.S. and Central Services during 1958-59;

(b) whether these seats include the quota reserved for 1958-59 only or also those vacancies which remained unfilled during the previous three years,

(c) the total number of applications received from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and the total number qualified in the written examination held during 1958-59; and

(d) the number of persons out of them selected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VII, annexure No 40]

Equation of Posts in Madhya Pradesh

3533. Shri Kistaiya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the principles evolved by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for equation of posts and determination of seniority of Class I, II and III officers of integrating units of Madhya Pradesh,

(b) if so, what are the principles so evolved and approved,

(c) whether the principles formulated by the Madhya Pradesh Government give equal weightage and treatment to the employees of the former States,

(d) whether the nature and duties of posts held by the officers in merged States of Chhatisgarh and Rajgarh of Madhya Bharat were given the same consideration, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII annexure No. 41.]

13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS AND ELECTION PETITION) RULES.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 100 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 433 dated the 9th April, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1879/59]

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha—

- (i) Supplementary Statement Seventh Session, 1959 [See Appendix VII, annexure No 42]
- (ii) Supplementary Statement Sixth Session, 1958 No VI [See Appendix VII, annexure No 43]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. No 179 dated the 14th February, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1879/59.]

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

(ii) G.S.R. No 192 dated the 14th February, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1377/59].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of each of the following Notifications—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 413 dated the 11th April, 1959
- (ii) G.S.R. No 414 dated the 11th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958
- (iii) G.S.R. No 416 dated the 11th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1375/59]

AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No G.S.R. 460 dated the 21st April, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1382/59]

AMENDMENTS TO ESTATE DUTY RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha). I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, a copy of Notification No. SO 747 dated the 11th April, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Estate Duty Rules, 1953 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1378/59].

12.03 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE SIXTEENTH REPORT

Shri Banga (Tenali). I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee of the Second Lok

Sabha on the Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the (i) Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1955-56; (ii) Audit Report (Defence Services), 1958, (iii) Appropriation Accounts (Civ I), 1956-57 and Audit Report, 1958, and (iv) Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Delhi for the year 1956-57 (1st April, 1956 to 31st October, 1956) and Audit Report, 1958.

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I now do announce that Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 17th April, will consist of—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper
- (2) Consideration of motion for reference of the following Bills to Joint Committee—
 - (i) State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Bill
 - (ii) State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill
 - (iii) Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill
- (3) Consideration and passing of—
 - (i) Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill.
 - (ii) Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill.
 - (iii) Costs and Works Accounts Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha
 - (iv) Census (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (4) Discussion and voting of the Demands for Excess Grants

(General) for 1955-56 which are expected to be presented shortly.

- (5) Discussion on the Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the 41st (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in April-May, 1958, on a motion to be moved by Shri K. T. K. Tangamani, on 28th April, 1959 at 4 P.M.

12.05 hrs.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory notification of vacancies to employment exchanges.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory notification of vacancies to employment exchanges."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.05½ hrs.

DOWRY PROHIBITION BILL*

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.06 hrs.

COAL GRADING BOARD (REPEAL) BILL

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925, and to provide for certain matters incidental there to be taken into consideration."

Sir, Indian coal industry lost valuable ground in the export market after the First World War as a result of indiscriminate exports of poor qualities of coal. Accordingly, the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925, was enacted and a Coal Grading Board was set up under the Act. It had two functions:—

- (i) Grading of coals whenever a colliery applied to it; and
- (ii) Grant of certificates of shipment in respect of coal intended for export whenever a graded colliery applied to it.

In 1952, a new enactment—the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act came into force. This Act provided for the constitution of the Coal Board. The provisions of the Act and the statutory rules under this Act empowered the Coal Board to grade coals from all mines in the country in accordance with the specifications prescribed under the Colliery Control Order, 1945. From July, 1955, the Coal Board is actually performing the functions of grading of coals in the country.

In 1954, Government appointed the Coal Export Committee to report on the measures necessary to stimulate exports of coal. This committee recommended, inter alia, that the Coal Grading Board should also adopt the gradings specified under the Colliery Control Order, as the specifications prescribed under the Coal Grading Board Rules had resulted in highly selective mining and consequential

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2 dated 24-4-59.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

loss of coal and increased risk of fire. In August 1955, the Coal Grading Board accepted this recommendation. In view of this decision, the question arose as to whether it was necessary to have two separate statutory bodies to discharge the functions relating to grading.

The Grading Board itself considered this question in February, 1956 and resolved that there was no longer any necessity for that body to continue and it should, therefore, be wound up. The Coal Board also made a similar recommendation.

The Coal Grading Board has thus outlived its utility. The main function relating to grading of coal is now being regularly discharged by the Coal Board and practically no grading is done by the Coal Grading Board at present.

After the repeal of the Coal Grading Board Act, the functions relating to grading will be done by the Coal Board which even now performs this function in terms of the powers conferred on it by the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act and the rules framed thereunder.

As regards the second function, namely, grant of certificates of shipment, there is no statutory compulsion either under the Coal Grading Board Act and the rules framed thereunder or under any other law that every export of coal shall be covered by a certificate. It is, therefore, proposed to transfer this function, by an executive order of the Government to the Coal Controller.

This, Sir, explains the reason why it is necessary no longer to keep this statute on our statute-book. The Coal Grading Board has outlived its utility, and it is fit and proper that this Act may be repealed. The Coal Board is already doing the grading and that Board can also undertake the work of issuing grade certificates.

It is generally complained, Sir, that we have a tendency to keep on the

statute-book pieces of legislation which are no longer necessary, and it was therefore considered necessary that this Act may be repealed.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That the Bill to repeal the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925, and to provide for certain matters incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat) rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has tabled an amendment. Will he speak on that?

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, I shall speak on the general discussion and then I shall consider what to do about the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, generally speaking, I welcome this Bill, because the Coal Grading Board has not been functioning for the last four or five years. Yet an administrative staff is being maintained. It would have been better if the Government had abolished this Coal Grading Board sometime earlier.

Sir, grading is a very important function as far as conservation of coal is concerned. Without proper grading it is difficult for the Government or for the colliery owners to determine the quality of coal and decide how to conserve them. Different committees have reported on the irrational method of use of our coal. I think it has been said in one of these reports that more than 50 per cent. of selected A and B grades coals and more than 80 per cent. of Grade I and Grade II coal are being consumed by non-essential consumers. This is a huge waste of a very valuable and, I should say, not very abundant wealth of our country. We may have abundance of coal, but selected A and B grades and Grade I and Grade II coal, these four varieties of coal, are not in abundance. I think their total supply in the country is not adequate to our growing requirements. Therefore it is

necessary that grading should be done so that the proper use of coal may be made.

But the present position is that as regards the fixing of grades of coal, the Coal Board or the Coal Grading Board, either of them, has been much in arrears. So far only the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields coal has been graded. No coal in the outlying collieries has so long been graded. New coalfields are coming up in other areas outside the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields. The coal in those coalfields has not yet been graded. Even the coal in Raniganj and Jharia coalfields has been graded near about ten years ago, and no revision of these gradings has been done during these few years. I think last year, or practically every year, the number of applications received for revising or for initial grading may be about 130 or 150. But the Coal Board has not been able to do all the gradings, and in some years it has been able to do only more than 50 per cent. I think in 1957 the performance of the Board was somewhat better than the previous years, but even now at the rate at which the grading is done it will take several years to complete even the revision of gradings of Raniganj and Jharia coalfields, not to speak of the new gradings of the collieries outside the Raniganj and Jharia areas.

Therefore, my suggestion to the Minister and to the Government is that the Coal Board should be properly equipped. From the reports we see that it has not got the proper staff. I am also doubtful whether the Coal Board has got even the proper authority to do this grading. In Section 12 of the Act there is a mention about money received by the Board and how the money is to be spent. In the seven items mentioned there, from (a) to (g), there is no mention about grading for which the Coal Board is authorised to spend any money. Also, in the Act, there is no mention of any grading except the general term "conservation", which may mean anything or which may not mean much. Therefore I wish that specific mention in

the Act should be made so that the Coal Board may feel competent to undertake this.

It is no argument that the Coal Board has already been doing this grading and there has not been anybody to challenge its authority. But many things had been done under the wrong interpretation of certain Acts and when they were challenged some of those actions had been found to be outside the scope of the provisions of the Act concerned. In this case also my apprehension is that the present Act, the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, does not give specific authority to the Coal Board to do this grading.

Moreover, Sir, I think some years ago the Planning Commission also recommended that the entire administrative machinery of the coal industry should be rationalised. My suggestion is that the different Acts controlling this coal industry should be rationalised and consolidated. The Coal Controller is functioning under an archaic Act the Defence of India Rules. I do not know what authority he has to control the production and quality restriction in regard to the raising of coal. Under the Colliery Control Order which now exists, I think his authority is only limited to the distribution of coal, and I am not quite sure if he has any authority to regulate the production of coal. Therefore, I think that the entire legislation on this coal industry should be revised and a consolidated Act should be passed giving specific and explicit authority to the Coal Controller and Coal Board to regulate the coal industry.

Sir, the Coal Controller is also not a part of the Coal Board. He is a separate entity, and it is by an accident, I think, that he is the Chairman of the Coal Board. It is not said in the Act that the Coal Controller is to be the Chairman of the Coal Board. The Government may think some day that somebody else should be the Chairman of the Coal Board. Therefore, all these things should be rationalised, and all these Acts should be

[Shri A. C. Guha]

consolidated and put on a more or less rational basis so that the coal industry can be properly regulated in the present changed conditions.

There is also some difficulty with regard to grading. Grading is now done only on the ash plus moisture content basis. No consideration is taken of the calorific value of the coal. It has been mentioned as late as last year by the expert committee on coal consumption on the railways that this element of calorific value of coal, that is, the useful heat that the coal can produce, should be the relevant factor when deciding the grade of coal. Unless that is done the proper pricing of coal according to grades cannot be done. So all these factors should be taken into consideration and if necessary the Act should be amended.

The rules framed under the Act, I think, are also out of date now. Some of these rules are not being properly implemented at all. Some of these rules are violated by the Government Departments. All these things do require the serious consideration of Government. I hope Government will consider these matters and come before this House with a consolidated Bill to regulate the coal industry.

I have nothing more to say. Only, I may repeat that the grading should be done properly and at an early date and it should not be left in arrears. I think under the standards fixed by Government, for every 5,000 tons of coal despatched there should be one sample, for six months, calculating on that basis, I think there should be at least 10,000 samples to be examined. But the Coal Board has not got that capacity or equipment. It can usually do 200 to 300 samples, at the most it can examine 800 to 1,000 samples in a year. Now, several new collieries have been coming up, and the coal of these collieries as also of the old collieries should be graded not only on the consideration of ash plus moisture content of the coal but on the scientific

specification, that is, according to the calorific value of the coal.

Sir, I have done.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member has supported the Bill. He has made some very valuable suggestions about the considerations that should weigh at the time of grading, and he has also highlighted the importance of grading. Government is fully aware of the importance of grading, and whatever the lacunae that are there, we will make every effort to remove them.

I have nothing more to add.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Coal Grading Board Act, 1925, and to provide for certain matters incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill
Clause 4—(Consequential provisions).

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not like to move my amendment provided the Minister can give me the assurance that under the present Act the Coal Board has got the authority of doing the grading of coal. He has mentioned in his opening speech that under the Act the Coal Board can do it. But I would like to know under what section of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, the Coal Board can discharge this function. I am doubtful whether there is any legal authority for the Coal Board to discharge this function. If there is anything, any authority, I do not like to move my amendment.

Sardar Swaran Singh: This point had been raised by the hon. Member

even in his speech on an earlier occasion. So far as actual grading is concerned, it is being done, and that fact is not denied. The hon. Member has raised a doubt as to whether there is any authority to enable the Coal Board to do that grading. On that matter, I have referred to the provisions, and I find that there is ample authority, and no alteration of the parent Act is necessary.

There is one thing more. The Coal Board was set up under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. In fact, the powers for grading of coal conferred on the Coal Board under the Act of 1952 are far more comprehensive as the Board can grade all coal irrespective of whether a colliery has applied to it for such grading or not. On the other hand, the Grading Board's power for grading is limited to cases where a colliery has applied to it for grading. Rules 33 and 39 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act. Rules may be referred to in this connection. There is, therefore, no necessity to transfer to the Coal Board the powers it is already enjoying in a larger measure under another enactment. These powers are not specifically mentioned in the Act, but they are in the rules to which I have presently referred.

Shri A. C. Guha: I know that the rules are there. Rules may be framed only on the authority of some provision in the Act. Unless there is any such provision in the Act the rules will become invalid. The Act provides for the conservation of coal and may make further provisions for the safety in coal mines. There is no provision mentioned in the whole Act, in regard to the powers for grading.

Mr. Speaker: What does the section relating to the rules say?

Shri A. C. Guha: That does not mention any section.

Mr. Speaker: The rules can provide for such and such things.

Shri A. C. Guha: Rule 33 is there. But no mention of the section of the Act is there. Only there is a general

section. I think it is section 17 under which the Government have power to make rules. There also, there is nothing about grading.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any reference to grading in the body of the Bill?

Shri A. C. Guha: In the whole Act there is no mention about grading at all.

Mr. Speaker: Does it not come under section 5—"the conservation of coal and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"—wherein all regulations may be made.

Shri A. C. Guha: Only, at the top of the Rules—section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act have been mentioned.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Actually, the rule-making power is contained in section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act. The notification also makes reference to section 17. There are four clauses under section 17. Clause 1 is very exhaustive, because the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette, and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. Then, in sub-clause 2, "without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing" certain powers are enumerated.

Mr. Speaker: But it does not refer to grading.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The word 'grading' may not be there, but the word 'conservation' itself means conservation of the resources, etc.

Mr. Speaker: Sub-clause (1) says "to carry out the purposes of this Act." The purpose of this Act covers the functions of the Board.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is for the conservation of coal and to make further provisions for safety in coal mines.

Mr. Speaker: It comes under conservation.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Very much so.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.29 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th December, 1958".

This is the seventh report and the House may be pleased to note that during the years gone by we have been able to achieve substantial results in the field of welfare for the under-privileged section of our society. We have followed no rigid policy in this field. We have kept our minds open to accept suggestions and co-operation from individuals and agencies as well. Even today we keep our minds open, because during the past years, by trial and error we have been able to find out the defects and increase the tempo of progress.

In this report, the Commissioner has remarked that there has been an all-round increase in the tempo of work

relating to welfare compared to 1955-57. Therefore, we have progressed very much. Nevertheless, the suggestions of hon. Members in this House would be welcome. We try from year to year to change the pattern of assistance. We change the procedure and the approach wherever necessary, so that we can bring this section of our community well within the orbit of what we may say a civilised or progressive society.

Mainly the criticisms that were laid at our door were that there was delay in getting funds and assistance. From this year onwards, we have changed the pattern. We have changed the procedure and revised it very much, so that financial assistance and sanctions are no longer delayed and the States are given very much more freedom, so that they need not wait for formal authorisation from the Centre or even from the States for schemes that have been well laid down. They have been given freedom to alter within the ceiling of any particular expenditure allotted for the year. From this year, the States will receive nine equal monthly instalments to carry on their work and in the last quarter, they will have to submit a progress report in which they will show us the actual work realised and according to that, final adjustments of payments would be made.

The next point that agitates the minds of hon. Members in the House and also of the public outside is the most important question of scholarships. In this matter, we have made a far-reaching change in the procedure in the sense that we have decentralised the award of scholarships from now on. From this year, all scholarships will be awarded by the different States in the sense that the States will be given the allotment and they will have to distribute. Nevertheless, the Home Ministry along with the Education Ministry will draw up certain rules. The House will be aware that the allotment of scholarships was

very small in the year 1952-53—Rs. 30.82 lakhs only. It has gone up in the current year to Rs. 225 lakhs. The break-up for the categories are scheduled castes Rs. 125 lakhs, scheduled tribes Rs. 25 lakhs and other backward classes Rs. 75 lakhs. In the case of tribals, there is not much difficulty in the sense that we do not get enough students to take the benefit of the scholarships, whereas in the case of scheduled castes, it may be that some kind of element of selection will have to be introduced, because the number of students far outruns the number of scholarships that we may be able to distribute.

A final decision in the matter of scholarships, however, will lie with us and we shall be able to make changes in consultation with the Education Ministry and frame rules in a manner in which there will be a kind of uniformity for all the States. It is clear that every State cannot distribute according to its own discretion or its own rules. There shall have to be some kind of uniformity, so that, we shall be able to redress the grievances that have been coming to us from time to time.

The next important point is the reservation of seats, according to article 338 of the Constitution. The Home Minister has stated that this matter will be taken up in time, before the present term of all the legislatures expires, i.e., 1962. The provision made in the Constitution extends only up to 25th January, 1960. But we have considered and desired that any bye-election in any reserved seat after January 1960 should be treated as a reserved seat and we have informed the Law Ministry about this provision that we want to make, so that it removes the difficulty until the time that we come to a decision.

The next question agitating the minds of the people is the criteria of backward classes. There was a meeting called recently, in the first week

of this month; the representatives of the various State Governments came here and held discussions with our officers in the Home Ministry. These points have been examined and very soon, we would like to lay down the criteria to determine backwardness. I hope we shall be able to come to some conclusion, because this is a very baffling thing. The House will remember that there was a sample survey made and even then, after the collection of all the data, we could not come to the criteria to define backwardness of a section of people or an individual.

About scheduled tribes, in addition to Rs. 336.44 lakhs which was the central assistance given to the States and Rs. 374.47 lakhs for centrally sponsored schemes, over and above this, Rs. 30.62 lakhs have been earmarked to control shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation comes up for discussion in the Question Hour and other board meetings off and on, because when shifting cultivation is not controlled and adequate facilities are not given to the tribals, it creates hardship for the tribals and leads them to nomadic life. Therefore, after emphasising on important things like educational facilities, communication, agriculture, cottage industries, housing, water-supply, etc., we want to emphasise on control of shifting cultivation, so that they can settle down in fixed places of abode and carry on their agriculture as they do in the plains.

In the tribal areas, 43 multi-purpose blocks have been started and they are progressing very well, according to us. Nevertheless, hon. Members who move about in the country would be able to give us an exact picture of what they see around as they go from place to place.

Coming from the tribals to the scheduled castes again, Rs. 171.64 lakhs was the allotment in 1958-59 in the State sector and Rs. 106.2 lakhs

(Shrimati Alva)

for the same year in the central sector. That brings me to the most important problem of scavengers and scavenging. This subject has been coming up again and again and rightly so, because this section of the community suffers the most. We are awaiting the report on this subject of the committee that has been appointed by the Harijan Welfare Board. We hope to get the report of that committee in a few months' time.

Regarding the denotified tribes, the amounts for the current year are Rs. 18.13 lakhs for the State sector and Rs. 21.38 lakhs for the centrally sponsored schemes. The Tribal Welfare Board also has appointed a sub-committee to go into their condition and recommend methods of improvement in the life, work and living standards of those people. That committee is just now going round from State to State and we hope to get their report also in a very short period; and we should be able to derive a fund of ideas. We will also see if we have to change our approach in this respect, so that the nomadic tribes could be settled in one place.

I would not like to take much time of the House for the simple reason that several hon. Members are interested in this report and would like to speak. If I spoke at length, I would curtail their time. So, I shall now make some general remarks. Official and non-official organisations have been associated, and as I said, we take suggestions and co-operation from everyone. We give them the maximum co-operation, grant of funds and other facilities.

The services is the last point that I shall touch. There is a separate section now in the Ministry which looks after and scrutinises the recruitment and promotions in services of the Harijans, the tribals and other backward classes. It keeps a watch over the compliance of the instructions issued by the Home Ministry. We are taking special steps to earmark officers of

sufficient status in each Ministry to act as liaison officers with the Ministry of Home Affairs for collecting and consolidating information on this point. Every effort is being made on the front of recruitment and promotions. But nevertheless I would like to express my own personal opinion that after the primary recruitment is over, I think, every man or every woman who is so employed should make an effort to stand on his own and compete equally with the others. That would, I think, give not only more self-confidence but would give a new approach and change the psychology of the people.

I have always felt that gradually and very soon we should bring this section of under-privileged people to such a level that they could stand on their own. Of course, there are many other points—the point of legal aid and several other points—that remain, but ultimately we have to bear in mind in this House that it is the States that finally implement whatever provisions we make. It is not for us to implement them in the various States. Therefore hon. Members should realise that in the various States also this privilege is given to the various legislative assemblies to discuss that portion of the Report that deals with their schemes and I think two of the States have already discussed this Report. If that healthy practice is followed, it would make even the legislatures in the States more alert as well as the MPs who are so alert here, so that we can go ahead in actual practice to see that in the field of social welfare for these people we achieve in the shortest possible time the maximum result.

I am not one who agrees with the constant grievances that are made in this House and outside, namely, that we have not done much. We have, I think, done very much and from now on still more will be done because we have found the bottlenecks where we were held up in the past and how we can remove those bottlenecks in a

more speedier fashion to achieve the maximum that we desire to achieve. Nevertheless, grievances will always remain. Individuals and certain sections of the community will always be opposed to another section as Shri Gaikwad, when the Demands were discussed in this House, pointed out certain individual cases. This is bound to remain. Nevertheless this can only go when the socio-economic picture of these classes changes so completely that they can stand on their own and face those that oppose them by thought, word and deed. After all, untouchability, if I may say so, is first born in your heart and in your mind before you practise it. Therefore I say that if you want to remove untouchability you have first to cleanse your mind and your heart. Then alone the programme and the money that we make available could mean something in actuality. Therefore I feel that once again we come to this mighty socio-economic problem facing us and that we have achieved so much, for we have achieved something. I do not agree with those hon. Members of this House who say that we are still slow and lagging behind. We are not. For example, as I said, our policies are not rigid. We accept people's opinions and we like to see the picture as others see it for themselves. We have also appointed a Welfare Team under the Chairmanship of the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Renuka Ray, who is here. We are collecting all this data and information so that we can find ways and means by which we can move faster.

Nothing is left out by the hon. Home Minister in this field of work. He keeps his eye watchful and vigilant. Whatever practical suggestions come to him he accepts them. Therefore we have now come to realise the injustice committed against this section and if we have all realised the injustice done to this under-privileged section of our society, then the other way that we are adopting is how justice could be meted out to them. We have gone

perhaps, if not 50 per cent, 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. We have moved forward. It is such a mighty task that it cannot be done by money, by legislation, police or force. It cannot be done by a stroke of the pen. It cannot be done by legislation because if legislation could do it, the offence for observing untouchability is there and we could have removed it long ago. Therefore I want to impress on the hon. Members that neither legislation nor money nor violence or force can bring about a change. The change can be brought about only by right thinking and by right action. If your minds and hearts are pure, so far we shall achieve a measure of success. The whole trouble arises because there are so many who speak what they do not believe in and believe in what they do not speak. Therefore unless these two get together, unless belief and action are wedded together we cannot move forward. Therefore it is gratifying to note at least in this Report that the tempo has increased and it is gratifying to see with your own eyes as you go round the country that certain bottlenecks are removed and certain progress is visible. It is concrete. Nevertheless I would like to emphasise that unless education goes to the women folk of this under-privileged section, you will not bring the whole community out. Therefore education of the girls must be emphasised by one and all in this House and outside.

With these few remarks, Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1957-58 laid on the Table of the House on the 9th December, 1958."

Shri Majhi.

श्री गजवन्ति राम (जीनपुर—रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, इस में प्रत्येक मेम्बर को बोलने के लिए कितना समय मिलेगा ?

Mr. Chairman: The general rule is that 15 minutes are allowed to every hon. Member.

श्री गणपति राम : इस पर बहुत से मेम्बर बोलने वाले होंगे ।

Mr. Chairman: We shall see later on.

श्री गणपति राम : मैं भी बोलने वालों में से एक हूँ ।

Shri B. C. Majhi (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. We are discussing the Seventh Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this Report many important suggestions were made and for these we are really thankful to the Commissioner. But the fact is that most of the recommendations have not yet been implemented even either by the Centre or by the States. He has made many recommendations.

There is one recommendation regarding the revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order was issued in 1950 by the President and it was amended in 1956. According to the present orders the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list is prepared State-wise. A Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, which is included in one State, according to the present orders, is not included in the other States.

I have to make some suggestions about this because in my opinion this list should be prepared on throughout India basis, that is, if one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe is included in one State it should be recognised as such throughout India. Due to our implementation of many projects, like the river valley projects, railways lines, steel plants, etc., many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are forced to go from one State

to another. Even due to the partition of India there are many refugees who are coming to India and settling here and among them there are also some Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. They are recognised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes within one State only, like in West Bengal or in Punjab. But, they are not recognised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in other States also. If they are shifted from State to State, just as to Dandakaranya, or elsewhere, the moment they are shifted from West Bengal, they will not be recognised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in other States. If this Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Order is not amended, they will be losing the privileges and benefits provided in the Constitution because of the fact that they are not included in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the other State. My suggestion is that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are listed and accepted as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in one State should be recognised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the country.

Many of the hill Tribes who are living in Assam are not called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are 20 to 25 lakhs of people. I have gone through the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Order thoroughly. The greatest number is in Orissa. Scheduled Castes 92 and Scheduled Tribes 42. In the neighbouring States, there are also Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But, all are not included in Orissa. My suggestion should be kept in view while we are amending the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

We are drawing up schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and executing them often. But, while drawing up the schemes, we do not keep the list before us. That is why, till now, there are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people who have not yet come to the level of getting stipends of the Central

Government. There are many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people left untouched in regard to education. Take the case of Hillbondas of Orissa, Koraput. They are entirely left uneducated. We are spending huge amounts of money by granting stipends and granting loans to the States also. While we are drawing up schemes, we must keep in view that all the people who are listed come up to the level of getting this opportunity, because, there are many Scheduled Tribes who are *en bloc* uneducated.

Similarly, while giving compensation to the people who are removed from their own area by river valley projects or steel plants, they should be given compensation before they are asked to shift from their place. We know their condition very well. The moment they are shifted, they are nowhere. They have no houses, they have no lands. My suggestion is that before they are asked to leave, they should be given land or money beforehand so that they can live peacefully somewhere.

I am to say about the multi-purpose Tribal Blocks. We are spending a huge sum of money for this. About 43 such blocks have been started in our country. In the report of the Planning Commission it is mentioned that such blocks should be started with a population of 25,000 people and the area should be 200 square miles. Let us see how it has been implemented. If we go through the report of the Commissioner, we find that such multi-purpose Tribal blocks have been opened where the Scheduled Tribe population is much less. He has clearly pointed out in his report that no State has opened the scheme according to the principle stated by the Planning Commission. In my State, four such projects have been opened. But they are opened, not with an area of 200 square miles, or a population of 25,000. They have an area of 996 square miles with a population of 47,000. From this we can understand

how we are executing our plan. These plans are meant only for Tribal areas with a population of 25,000. These schemes are opened in areas where the Tribal population is very much less. These are not opened in the Scheduled areas also. Because, out of the four, only two are opened in the Scheduled areas. Even when it is opened in a Scheduled area, it is not in a Reserved constituency; it is opened in a single member general constituency and the Tribal population is very much less. The Commissioner has pointed out that one block has been opened in Bihar where the total population is 27,000 and out of that, the Scheduled Tribes are only 2,334. From this you can imagine how the money allotted for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes is missed and used only for others, how the Government is accepting a scheme while granting money where the Tribal population is so small. I could not understand how the Government is allowing such a thing. It should look into this matter while granting the scheme for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. The Commissioner has also said that the schemes which are submitted, while asking for grants in aid, it is not definitely pointed out that this scheme will be opened in such places. I hope the Minister will look into these matters. Otherwise, huge sums of money that are allotted for the Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks, that is Rs. 27 lakhs, will be totally misused and no benefit will come out from this

13 hrs.

I want to say something about the administration of the scheduled areas. These areas are not administered according to the provisions of the Constitution. The Governor is given power to curtail certain legislations and such legislations are not referred to the Tribal Advisory Councils. So, my suggestion is that the Tribal Advisory Council should meet more regularly so that every legislation will be duly considered.

[Shri R C Majri]

I wish to say something about primary education. It has been said that the tribal people should be given education in their mother tongue so far as primary education is concerned. But this is not followed in practice. They are not being given instruction in their mother tongue so far as primary education is concerned. They are taught in the State language and so much of their valuable time is unnecessarily spent. They are going to the schools for three or four years, for only sitting in the schools and doing nothing.

The santhals of Bihar are taught in Hindi. Those in the Bengal area are taught in Bengali. Those in Orissa are taught the Oriya language. Some step should be invented so that they can be taught in a common script in respect of this matter, we find that some of the foreign countries have progressed very much. Even for a population of 6,000 they have invented a script. Take the case of Russia. They could invent a script even though the population involved was 6,000. Here, we have got the tribal population to the extent of 30 lakhs but we have not invented any script. So, my request is that some script should be invented for them so that they can be taught from the pre-primary stage.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khondesh). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must confess that the Government has done quite a lot for the uplift and welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But still I believe that the leeway that is left cannot be made up unless we have a separate Ministry which is devoted exclusively to the welfare and uplift of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am of the opinion that the problem is so vast and the number of population involved is so large that a separate Ministry for this purpose is absolutely justified. Whenever we think of removal of untouchability, consciously or unconsciously, our mind turns to the question of temple entry. Personally I am of the opinion that this is

the least useful for the uplift of the scheduled castes. Though this issue generates a lot of friction, its net value is practically nil. Now, after vast numbers of scheduled caste people have turned to Buddhism, the question of temple entry has lost much of its meaning.

श्री बाळमोकी (बुल-दशहर-रक्षित-अनु-सूचित जातिवा) प्र.मी. तो बहुत बाकी है।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am aware of the fact that there are many scheduled caste people left, however, Sir, my submission is that efforts should be diverted in three directions, namely, (i) economic uplift, (ii) educational opportunities and (iii) social uplift.

With regard to economic uplift, I may say that there are various ways in which this can be done. The first question that arises is the question of allotment of lands. It is rather unfortunate to note that in Bombay State the Government have not seen their way to settle these people, particularly landless people from the scheduled castes, on lands. I am of the view that since we are embarking shortly on legislation for a ceiling on land, surplus land will be available and priority should be given to settle these people on the surplus land that will be made available. I am of the opinion that not only should be the people be settled there, but even the experiments of co-operative farming should be tried there. There is no harm if the experiment fails. But we shall be able to understand much about co-operative farming and therefore I would appeal that this experiment should be tried out.

Then, Sir, in the matter of giving advances for construction of wells, bunds etc., the State machinery is slow and tardy. There is one good thing which the Bombay State has done, namely, the abolition of the institution of *Watan*. This institution has been a heritage of the British

Government Under this system certain inferior village servants were compelled to do certain work for the benefit of the administration in return of which they were permitted the benefit of having very small uneconomic holdings or plots of land. That thing is now being done away with. I congratulate the Government for that. It is a step in the right direction.

Apart from the question of land the State Governments should take concrete steps for the economic uplift of the scheduled castes people. In the matter of cottage industries, these people should be given priority. We should be able to absorb a substantial portion of the scheduled castes people in alternative economic occupations. The Commissioner has recommended in his report that in regard to industries like poultry farming etc. priority should be given to these people.

I am of the view the departments in charge of small-scale and cottage industries in the various States should be asked to give preference to these classes of people in the matter of setting up of small-scale and cottage industries. Unless their economic condition is improved, the stigma of untouchability will not be removed. Today, these classes of people remain untouchable. They are untouchable because, largely, they are in a miserable plight economically. Therefore, emphasis should be given to improve their economic conditions. In the matter of reservation of posts to persons belonging to these classes of society, preference should be given to them. What we find is this. In respect of the higher grade posts, the excuse which we often times hear is that sufficient number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are not forthcoming, who are suitable for the posts. I doubt that out of 60 millions of scheduled castes, or more, even a dozen candidates are not forthcoming. To say that even a dozen candidates will not be forthcoming from such a large number of

people, seems to me unbelievable. I would go a step further and suggest this. If we find that sufficient number of scheduled castes candidates are not forthcoming, it would be desirable even to lower the standards slightly, thus giving them preference for appointment to these posts. For, if you examine the numbers—I do not exactly remember the number, but we were told—in the railways, you will find that hardly two or three people are occupying higher positions.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik) Class I posts

Shri Nausahir Bharucha: I should like to know why this is so. I remember that during the Britisher's time, when a commission was appointed to consider the question of higher appointments for Indians in the railways—I am talking of the years 1919 and 1920 when the railway commission was appointed—the Britishers gave an excuse that in the then 54 railways only two Indians were found fit enough to hold higher positions in the railways. What they did in the case of Indians then, we are repeating in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes now. I, therefore, say that this is a matter which has to be specially looked into.

Then, there is a very good suggestion contained in the report, to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, and that is that the State Public Service Commission must have at least one member belonging to the Scheduled Castes. I do not know whether it is possible for the hon. Minister or the Union Government to issue, if not directives, at least suggestions, that the State Public Service Commission must include at least one Scheduled Caste member.

With regard to the question of housing, I suggest that some grants should be made on the basis that these grants will be non-refundable; outright grants for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes should

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

be made. Mixed colonies must be encouraged. I am not in favour of having separate colonies for Scheduled Castes people.

In regard to industrial housing, where there is compulsion on certain industries to construct houses, priorities should be given to Scheduled Castes in the matter of occupation of those houses. This is so far as the economic uplift is concerned.

In the matter of educational uplift, preference must be given, and is being given to an extent, for admission to certain institutions. But I was rather surprised that in some cases in public schools such preference is not given. I remember that there is a very good suggestion made in the report that admission should be reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Banaras Hindu University and such other places. This is also very necessary.

The second point with regard to educational uplift is that free education to the Scheduled Caste people in all the States must be made available right up to the school-leaving stage. In the report, it is said that in some places free education up to the middle schools only is being given. But right up to the school-leaving stage, and in all schools, the Scheduled Castes must have the facilities of free education. I was rather surprised to know that there are some States which do not do this. I do not exactly know which those States are, but this is a point which requires to be looked into.

I have to say just one more thing in the matter of serving mid-day meals to school children. After all, these children of the Scheduled Castes are extremely poor; and hunger is their main enemy; poor little children go hungry to school; they have not got the necessary stamina to absorb instruction in that condition. I would, therefore, suggest that mid-day meals should be provided not only to them but to all those children of caste Hindus who are prepared to sit with

them and partake of these mid-day meals. This is also a suggestion which has been made in the report and I strongly recommend these suggestions.

With regard to the social uplift side, I am afraid the administration of the Untouchability (Offences) Act is more on paper, and the Act is not being administered efficiently. There are repeated complaints of very glaring violations of this Act which have gone completely unnoticed. I would like to know whether it would be possible to create some machinery, in addition to police and whatever other machinery has been in existence, to see that this Act is properly enforced, for, I have come to know that in several cases of glaring violations, the police refuse to take notice of the violations, and no action whatsoever is taken. My hon. friend Shri B. K. Gaikwad, on the floor of this House, times out of number, has given specific instances showing how untouchability is being practised, and how the Act is being openly violated. I suggest that something should be done in this matter.

There are other recommendations also contained in the report, which I hope will not remain on paper. It is a very useful report, and a very valuable document and I shall not grudge giving Government the compliment that considerable amount of work has been done, but there is a great leeway yet to be made up, and I hope that having taken all these points into consideration the Government will act in the real interests and welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved-Sch. Castes): Every year, we discuss this report and also look into the recommendations of the Commissioner. But I regret to say that we are in the dark as to how far these recommendations of the Commissioner are implemented by the Home Ministry at the Centre and also by the State Governments.

In spite of the fact that the problem of untouchability is being tackled for so many years, and so many non-official agencies have been working for the eradication of untouchability, still we see the demon of untouchability in the rural parts, and in the cities also to some extent. The report says that we have made considerable progress in the eradication of untouchability, and the report also says that there are certain States where there are villages where untouchability is still in existence. I would submit that 90 per cent of the villagers are still observing untouchability, and even in the cities, untouchability is prevailing to some extent. In the cities, the Scheduled Caste officials cannot get houses for rent in the caste Hindu localities. Unless they say that they are Christians or they belong to some other caste Hindu community, generally, the Scheduled Caste officials cannot get houses they generally get their houses for rent in a Muslim locality or a Christian locality. This is a bare fact which anybody can go and verify. In the mofussil places, the Scheduled Caste officials have to struggle hard even to get a cup of water, if they happen to work in such places.

I have come across hundreds of examples. In fact, I can tell you my own experience. In my own village, it is doubtful whether I would be allowed to enter the temple there. Assuming that I am allowed to enter, I doubt very much whether my parents would be allowed to enter the temple; even assuming that my parents are allowed to enter the temple I doubt whether the other Harijans would be allowed to enter; the other Harijans will never be allowed to enter the temple. If they force their way in, they will be bullied.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Has the hon. Member ever tried to enter?

Shri Thimmaiah: We have tried.

So you can see how in the rural parts untouchability is still prevail-

ing. I do not blame either the Government or anybody else for this.

The report says that in certain States, temple entry is generally not difficult. For instance, in Mysore, the report says that temple entry is not generally difficult whereas the contrary is correct; it is generally difficult to enter the temple. Therefore, it is no good saying that this problem has ceased to be a social problem. It is no good bluffing the people that untouchability has been eradicated to a great extent. On the other hand, it would be correct to say that it has vanished to some extent, and it would be wrong to say that it has vanished to a great extent.

I have heard some of the Ministers speaking outside this House that this problem has ceased to be a social problem, and it exists now only as an economic problem. I shall be very happy to see that this problem ceases to be a social problem. In fact, it has not ceased to be a social problem, even today, it exists as a social problem and also as an economic problem.

The Commissioner says that we should make a list of villages where untouchability is still prevalent. Why should he not say in how many villages untouchability has vanished? All the political parties in this country I think are agreed that untouchability should vanish. Why not the Government select 4,000 villages, one village from the constituency of each MLA and MP, during the Plan period and see that they are completely free from untouchability? Why should they vaguely say that it has vanished to some extent. Judging from my own experience and from the circumstances prevailing in the villages, I honestly believe that untouchability cannot vanish for another hundred years unless the whole country is completely educated and economically improved. Therefore, it is no good saying that we have made a great deal of progress.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: You want to improve the economic condition of the country or of the Scheduled Caste people?

Shri Thimmaiah, I am speaking on untouchability. So, unless the economic conditions of the country also improve untouchability cannot vanish. I will tell you why. If the people are generally poor and we are poorer, the people who belong to a superior community try to exploit us, and thereby there will be untouchability and also bad treatment of the Scheduled Caste people. Therefore, the whole country also should be economically improved and the untouchability would vanish.

I may make one other suggestion to the Government. The Government is now going to have census throughout the country, and the census officers will visit every village. Let the census official who goes to the village for enumeration elicit the information whether the common well in the village is shared by the Harijans, whether the temple in the village is open to the Harijans, whether the restaurant in the village, if there is one, is open to the Harijans. Then we can understand how far untouchability has disappeared in this country and in how many places it is existing.

It is no good bluffing the people and the Members of Parliament saying it is generally vanishing. It is not vanishing in the villages, it is still prevalent. You cannot take a procession of marriage in the village, and a Scheduled Caste school teacher cannot get a cup of water. Those who have not visited the villages, who have not seen the sufferings of the Harijans can say everything is all right because they are here in Delhi and move with big people.

Shri K. U. Farmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Do you know the condition of the Scheduled Caste persons in Delhi also? It is the worst.

Shri Thimmaiah: I do not say it is good. I agree with you.

As far as the economic improvement of the Scheduled Castes is concerned, the hon. Minister gives figures of the amount spent on schemes, but we want to know the physical targets achieved in each aspect of the schemes meant for the Scheduled Castes and tribal people. It is no good saying so much money has been spent. What is the result of it?

Today, a lot of money is being spent on non-official agencies, it is good, for the eradication of untouchability. It is good that they encourage non-official agencies to work for the uplift of Harijans, for the eradication of untouchability, but they put certain restrictions also on certain non-official agencies. For example, they say the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League should collect 10 per cent donation. How can the poor Harijans give the donation?

Shri K. U. Farmar: The Harijan Sevak Sangh collects.

Shri Thimmaiah: That is different because it happens to have been born long back, and it has a long record of service. I have got great respect for it and its founder, but today I tell you honestly it has lost all its charm and its vitality after the death of Thakkar Bapa. It is no good thinking that one organisation works better than the other. I am thankful to whatever little work every organisation does, I am grateful, and I want the Government also to treat all the organisations on an equal footing, not to discriminate between the one and the other, and ask the Depressed Classes League to collect 10 per cent donation. Where can the poor people get 10 per cent? It is impossible. Therefore, I submit that the Government should be liberal to these non-official organisations and encourage them to work for the eradication of untouchability.

I was talking about the economic aspect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under proposed reforms I hope Government will be vigilant and see that the benefits of

the reforms go to the bulk of the Scheduled Caste landless people I do not know what type of reforms they are going to introduce. Anyway, as my hon friend Shri Naushir Bharucha has suggested, the surplus land over the ceiling and the cultivable waste land available with the Government, a large part of it, should be given to the Scheduled Caste people and to the landless people. Particularly, priority should be given to the Scheduled Caste people, because we have experience of the rural parts, we know that people, because of their superiority complex, because they are born with a sense of intrigue, try to dupe the Scheduled Caste people, even officers and others also try to dupe them saying that they will get some land, and they are given some worthless land. Therefore, I request the Government to see that the real benefit under the land reforms goes to the Scheduled Caste people.

About the development of cottage and small-scale industries, I am very happy that certain co-operatives are being encouraged by Government. I only request Government to see that liberal grants are given to co-operative societies wherever they are formed in the States. The State Governments also should be instructed to see that wherever the leather industry is organised by Harijans or the Scheduled Caste and Tribal people on a co-operative basis, liberal grants are made available to them, and also marketing facilities are provided to them. Further I request the Government to see that small contracts are given to these Scheduled Caste people.

I feel that some sort of organisation should be set up by the Government to provide finance for the Scheduled Caste people to take up some business or small contracts. For want of capital our people are very backward in the field of business, or taking up contracts or any other pro-

fitable undertaking. Therefore, I submit that, in consultation with the State Governments, the Central Government should set up some agency to help the Scheduled Caste people.

Lastly, I will refer to the reservation of posts. I regret very much that the Home Ministry which has to look after the interests of the Scheduled Caste people in the Government as in every other field, itself sometimes is not broadminded and liberal towards the Scheduled Caste people.

I will give you one example. You can find very few officers of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes getting a salary of Rs 600-800. It is unfortunate that when the Public Service Commission selected about 8 candidates as Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, among whom there were 5 or 6 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Home Ministry did not post them under the plea of economy measures. It is very rare that such a large percentage of Scheduled Caste candidates are selected by the Public Service Commission. But it is very unfortunate that when they are selected the Home Ministry withhold their appointment. If this is the attitude of the Home Ministry, I do not think that the reservation order can be implemented, nor can we expect it to be implemented. Why do Government apply economy measures only to the Scheduled Caste candidates? How many IAS and IPS appointments have been withheld because of economy measures? Did not Government recruit an army of officers for the Industrial Management Pool? Are they not recruiting every day hundreds of officers for the Industrial Management Pool because of economy measures? It is very unfortunate—I regret to say this—that the Home Ministry, which has to encourage the Scheduled Caste people, withhold the appointment of Scheduled Caste candidates selected by the Services Commission. I hope

[Shri Thimmalah]

at least even now—it is not too late,—the Home Ministry will have some sympathy for the Scheduled Castes and see that the candidates are issued appointment orders.

Shri Naushir Bharucha suggested that there should be a Scheduled Caste member on the State Public Services Commissions. We have been demanding this since we came to this hon. House. I do not know whether the Home Ministry have suggested this to the State Governments. But it is unfortunate that the State Governments are not having a Scheduled Caste Member on their Services Commissions. This includes even the Mysore State which is said to be a progressive State. Even there you do not find a Scheduled Caste Member on the Service Commission. Therefore, I once again request the Home Ministry to try its best to see that a member of the Scheduled Castes is appointed to each of the State Public Services Commissions.

Before I conclude, I want to refer to the educational facilities. This year itself Government began to say that they want to allot scholarships on the basis of selection. We are very very grateful to Government, for the large amount they have spent for our students in colleges. I think if this policy of Government which is liberal as far as scholarship is concerned, continues for some more years, we are sure to come up to the level of others and when we are on the level of others in the matters of education, no more can we claim that we want these scholarships or that we want certain concessions. So I request Government to see that the present policy is continued for some more years. Even if the money is allotted to State Governments, Government should see that every Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward class student gets scholarship every year for some more years. When our percentage of higher education is equal to others, I assure the hon. Minister that we will be the last

people to request for concessions or anything of that kind. We also realise our responsibility. We never feel like taking advantage of our backwardness. The Commissioner has at one stage said that these concessions will perpetuate backwardness. Not the least. The Commissioner is wrong in saying that these concessions will perpetuate backwardness and there will be a tendency for asking for more concessions. He is perfectly wrong in this. If anyone with self-respect has got something, he never wants anybody to help him. Because of the circumstances in which the Scheduled Caste people in this country are born and brought up and treated by others or due to other circumstances, they are cringing before you for certain concessions. But if they are up to your level, I do not think any self-respecting man will say: 'Give this, give that; do this, do that'. I assure the hon. House and also the hon. Minister that we are not that type of people to take undue advantage of the special opportunities available to us and to continue to claim that we are backward.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : श्रीमान जी, आज इस ग्यारह बरस के बाद भी जो हरिजनों की दशा है उसको देखते हुए अफसोस हुए बिना नहीं रहा जाता।

13.37 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं समझती हूँ कि समाज को उन्नति के शिखर पर जो हम ले जाना चाहते हैं, जो तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, वह उन्नति और वह तरक्की अभी तक नहीं हो सकी है। इतना ही नहीं समाज में इतनी सारी कमजोरियाँ आ गई हैं कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं है और इन कमजोरियों को किस तरह से दूर किया जा सकता है, यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने है। आज से ही नहीं भूत से हमारी समाज में

बून लगा हुआ है, दीमक लगी हुई है और इस बून और इस दीमक को हमें दूर करना है, भलग करना है और समाज के शरीर को मजबूत और तन्दुरुस्त करना है। ऐसा करने के लिए भारत में बराबर कोशिश हो भी रही है। मगर मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कोशिश होने के बावजूद भी आज हमारी हालत यह है कि जब हम देहात में जाते हैं, वहाँ वह पाते हैं कि समाज जिस को अछूत कह कर पुकारती है, हरिजन कह कर पुकारती है उनके लिए मकान और उनके लिए बस्तिया बिल्कुल भलग से ही बनाई गई हैं और जो ऊँची जात वाले हैं, जो ठाकुर और ब्राह्मण हैं, वे इन से बेहद परहेज करते हैं, इनके साथ मिलना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। यह बात मैं अपने अनुभव से आपको बतला रही हूँ। मैं ने खुद अपनी आँखों से देखा है कि जो वहाँ सभायें होती हैं, जो मीटिंग्स होती हैं, वहाँ पर ये लोग आते हैं इनका दिल चाहता है कि दूसरे लोगों से मिले और मिलने के लिए आते भी हैं, लेकिन जब वे आते हैं तो उनको एक फासले पर दूर ही बिठा दिया जाता है। इतना ही नहीं मैंने यह भी देखा है कि ऊँची जात वालों की हमेशा यही कोशिश रहती है कि ऊँची जात वालों से ही मिला जाये और इस तरह की जो बातें हैं, इनको देखकर तकलीफ हुए बिना नहीं रहती।

यह बात देहातों में केवल हिन्दुओं की ही नहीं है बल्कि मुसलमान लोग जो देहातों में रहते हैं, उनकी भी यही हालत है। चमार या अशूत जो लोग होते हैं, उनको कुओं पर से पानी भरने नहीं देते हैं। वे भी इन लोगों से परहेज करते हैं। इनकी भी हमेशा यही कोशिश रहती है कि चमार भी सब के पानी को न छ जाये। इन सब चीजों को देख करके हमारा सिर धर्म से झुक जाता है। आज जब कि संसार में चारों तरफ उन्नति ही रही है, संसार में अच्छी-अच्छी और नई-नई चीजें हो रही हैं। हमारी हालत यह है कि क्या हम बिल्कुल

चीजों में ही पड़े रहें और ऊपर उठने की कोशिश न करें? यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है इसके साथ ही साथ मुझे अछूत भाइयों को, अनटचेबल्स जिन को कहा जाता है, उन से यह कहना है और मैं हमेशा देश में यह कहती हूँ कि मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ होती है जब मैं यह सुनती हूँ कि हरिजन भाई यह चाहते हैं कि उन्हें ये-ये कैसिलिटीज मिलें, ये-ये चीजें मिलें और इसका कारण यह है कि मैं चाहती हूँ जैसा अभी मेरे एक भाई ने कहा है कि उनमें भी शान होनी चाहिए, उनमें भी डिगनिटी होनी चाहिए और उनको भी किसी के सामने हाथ नहीं फैलाना चाहिए और जितने भी उनके हक हैं, उन सब को वे शान और डिगनिटी के साथ हासिल करें और शान और डिगनिटी के साथ वे उनको मिलें। यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम इस चीज को, इस विषय को अच्छी तरह से समझेंगे और सोचने की कोशिश करेंगे। यह काम जोश में भा कर नहीं हो सकता है। हमको सजीदगी के साथ इस पर विचार करना होगा और फैसले करने होंगे। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि बजाय इसके कि देश ऊपर जाये वह रोज-ब-रोज नीचे की ओर जा रहा है। जिस जात पात से हम ने परहेज किया है, जिस जातपात की हम चर्चा करते हैं कि यह मिथ्या है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए, जिसको हम ने कहा है कि एक ही जात है और वह है इन्सानियत और मनुष्यता की, उसको हम आज और भी कई रूपों में देख रहे हैं हम देखते हैं कि जब इल्लखान होते हैं, वे सब जात पात पर ही होते हैं। इधर क्या होता है, ठाकुर-ठाकुर को बोट देता है, उधर क्या होता है, ब्राह्मण-ब्राह्मण को बोट करता है। यह बीमारी जो अछूत की भी उसका दूर होना तो भलग रहा, एक नये रूप में ही जो यह सामने आ रही है, वह बहुत तकलीफदेह है। जब हम अछूतों को सत्य करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि अछूत भाइयों को अपने

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

साथ मिलावें, तो दुष्सा नहीं लेकिन चारों तरफ तरह-तरह के रंग रूपों में यह हमारे सामने आ रही है। इसलिए मैं कहती हूँ कि हमारी हालत बर्बाद ऊँचे जाने के नीचे की तरफ जा रही है।

मेरा यकीन है कि हमारी सरकार जिसका आदर्श यह है, जिसका मकसद यह है कि सब को एक करके अपने साथ ले जाये वह इस पर ज़रा गौर करेगी। मैं यह भी चाहती हूँ जैसा एक भाई ने कहा है कि लैट रिफार्म करने की ज़रूरत है और वे होनी चाहिये। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि लैडलैस लेबरर्स जो हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर अछूत भाई ही हैं, और मैं चाहती हूँ कि उनका पहले खयाल किया जाये। जो फ़ैब्रिलिटीज इस बारे में दी जाती हैं वे उनको पहले मिलनी चाहिये। यह काम सरकार से ज्यादा मैं समाज से उम्मीद करती हूँ, क्योंकि मैं समझती हूँ कि यह काम समाज का ज्यादा करने का है, और सरकार का कम। मैं चाहती हूँ कि वे सभी काम किये जायें, जिससे अछूत भाई और बहने ऊँची जात वालों के लेवेल पर आ जायें, उनके बराबर आ जायें। अगर अछूत ऐसे कर्म करें जो हम से भी ज्यादा ऊँचे हों तो हम को नीचे भ्राना होगा। इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारा धर्म यह है कि हम उन को अपने बराबर लावें और हर तरह की उनको मुविधायें दे ताकि वे आगे बढ़ सकें।

मैं समझती हूँ जो सब से बड़ी सद्गुणियत हम को उन्हें देनी है और जिस से परिवर्तन हो सकता है, वह शिक्षा की है। अगर उन को अच्छी तरह से शिक्षा दी गई और इसमें उनको जो भी सुविधायें वे चाहते हैं, दी गई, तो बिना शक व शुभे के यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो नक्शा हम आज देखते हैं, वह बिल्कुल ही बदल जायेगा।

आज उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति भी बड़ी खराब है। सरकार को चाहिए कि उनको लौट दे ताकि वे काम कर सकें। हमें चाहिए

कि हम उन को तज़ारत की तरफ भी ले जायें और जिस-जिस चीज़ को करने से उनकी तरक्की हो सकती है, उसको हम करें।

मंदिर प्रवेश का सवाल भी हमारे सामने है। इसका मेरे एक भाई ने अभी खिच भी किया है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जिस वक्त हरिजनो के मंदिरों में प्रवेश करने का सवाल उठा था और बापू जी ने मंदिरों के द्वार इन लोगों के लिए खुलवाने शुरू किये थे उस वक्त भलाहाबाद में भारद्वाज के मंदिर में मैं खुद हरिजन का हाथ पकड़ करके ले गई थी और कहा 'पर शान्ताकारन कमलनयनम पाठ हुआ था। उस वक्त हरिजन भाई इन सब चीज़ों को देख कर रोने लग गये और जो नक्शा उस वक्त मेरे सामने आया मैं उस को बयान नहीं कर सकती हूँ। उन्होंने भगवान के सामने खड़े हो कर यह प्रार्थना की कि हम वे कौन सा गुनाह किया है कि आपसे हमारे लिए दरवाज़े बन्द हो गये हैं। ऐसा दृश्य बड़ा देखने को मिला था कि कोई खड़ा नहीं हो सकता था। मैं दिल से चाहती हूँ कि हर मंदिर के द्वारा भगवान के सभी जीवों के लिए जिस किसी रूप में भी वे हों, खुल जाने चाहिये।

मैं चाहती हूँ कि जितने भी ये दुनियावी लोग हैं जितने वे दुनियावी समाज हैं, उनसे हम हरिजनो को उभारे और उनको आगे ले जायें।

मैं बस तौर पर हरिजन लड़कियों की शिक्षा के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। उनको अधिक शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। यह मैं इसलिए कहती हूँ क्योंकि मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर लड़कियाँ ज्यादा पढ़ी लिखी होंगी और ज्यादा पढ़ेंगी तो बच्चे भी सब शिक्षित होंगे और उन के विचार और खयाल ज्यादा अच्छे होंगे।

मैं समझती हूँ सरकार बहुत कुछ कर रही है और जो रिपोर्टें हैं, वे भी अच्छी हैं।

ये सब जो तहरीरी चीजें हैं, अच्छी ही होती हैं। लेकिन हम चाहे कम ही करें, करें अच्छी तरह से और जो हम कहें उसको हम भ्रमल में भी लावें। प्रैक्टिकल हो कर हम को आगे बढ़ना होगा और मैं समझती हूँ कि जिस रोज हमारे यहाँ इस प्रकार का विचार हो जायेगा, उस रोज वह जो जातपात का विचार है, वह नहीं रहेगा, ये जो झगड़े अन्दर और बाहर के हैं, ये भी खत्म हो जायेंगे और यह तरह-तरह की जो पाटियाँ हैं, इन की भी सब बीमारियाँ दूर हो जायेंगी। सब से अच्छा तरीका यह है कि हम नीचे से शुरू करें और उस में सब से पहली चीज यह है कि हम हरिजनों और अपने में कोई भेदभाव न करें। इस खयाल को लेकर अगर हम चलते हैं और हर वाक आफ लाइफ में उन को बराबरी का स्थान देते हैं, उनकी उतनी ही इज्जत करते हैं, जितनी कि अपने बच्चों की तो जो हमारा मकसद है, वह बहुत जल्द हासिल हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो कुछ होम मिनिस्ट्री ने हरिजनों के बारे में किया है, वह बहुत अच्छा है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस दिशा में अधिक तेजी के साथ बढ़ा जाये और जितने तेज कदम हमारे होंगे, उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Ehandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I express my view that this Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is placed before this House very late. There has always been delay in placing this Report. I think this Report had been submitted to the Government on the 30th June, 1958. In the Report, the Commissioner had expressed a desire, on page 3, para 7, that the Ministry of Home Affairs should arrange for top priority for the printing of this Report before the August-September session of Parliament so that it would be possible to discuss it in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya

Sabha during that very year. But it has been found that the Report was not placed before this House in the August-September session; and I think it was placed on the 9th December 1958. I cannot understand the delay in placing it before this House and also the delay in submitting it for the consideration of this House.

I would also draw the attention of the House to the remarks of the Estimates Committee. They have said this:

"This Committee understand that there is a considerable time-lag between the laying of the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before Parliament and the intimation of the action taken by the State Governments on the recommendations made therein."

It has always been found that though the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes makes several recommendations they are not implemented. Though we are spending about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 lakhs every year on the office of the Commissioner in collecting the data and in asking him to make certain recommendations, we are not acting favourably to implement those recommendations. If we are not implementing the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then, it will be a sheer waste of money to the tune of Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 lakhs per year.

I will now come to the reservation in the services. I would submit that the Scheduled Castes are not properly represented in the services. From page 47 of the Report of the Estimates Committee it can be found that in Class I posts the total number of officers is 3,501, while the Scheduled Caste officers number is only 20. That comes to 0.6 per cent. There are only 102 Scheduled caste officers

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as against 5,985 class II officers 1·7 per cent. and only 23,067 as against the total of 4,51,399 in Class III, which again comes to 5·1 per cent. Their number is 1,70,647 as against 8,40,730 in class IV servants. That gives a percentage of 21·5 per cent. If we take the whole percentage, it will go down very much. It has always been pointed out that the Government did not care to implement this reservation earnestly. This has also been pointed out by the Estimates Committee and by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When the Commissioner gave evidence before the Estimates Committee, he is reported to have said that there appeared to be some thing wrong somewhere as the target fixed for the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes has not been reached; in fact there was no earnestness to reach the target. He has said that there were many educated people enrolled in employment exchanges as unemployed. He further added that extra coaching should be given to these people. He has also stated that he was not satisfied with the measures taken by Government to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government Services. He also stated that he was not convinced of the argument that suitable candidates from these classes were not available. This is what we find. But the Government is hardly doing anything in order to encourage the intake of Scheduled Caste people in the services. Article 320(4) clearly states that if the Government wants that the reservation of the Scheduled Castes should be fulfilled, they can even go to the extent of ignoring the Public Service Commission. It reads:

"Nothing in clause (3) shall require a Public Service Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in clause (4) of article 16 may be made or as respects the manner in which effect

may be given to the provisions of article 335."

This article 335 itself, says that the claims of these people shall be taken into consideration consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. This is a very wide power and I am very sorry that the Government have not taken it into their mind to implement and to give effect to this article. On grounds of efficiency of administration, many Scheduled Caste candidates are not appointed. I may even go to the extent of saying that the Scheduled Caste candidates are recommended by the Public Service Commission, but it has been found in some cases that they have not been appointed by the Government. I cannot understand why such things happen when the candidate has been recommended by the Public Service Commission. He has the minimum qualification and the Public Service Commission has also thought that the candidate has sufficient education and efficiency to join that service, but the Government has not appointed such persons, though they have been recommended by the Public Service Commission. I am sorry that the Government is not doing its bit in enforcing and implementing the reservation.

The Deputy Minister, Shrimati Alva, has said that much progress has been made. The difficulty is this. Though so many years have passed after our country has got Independence, we cannot say that considerable progress has been made. We could have done much more if everybody had taken it into his mind to enforce all those things that have been recommended under the Constitution or the other recommendations. But everyone seems to think because of the facilities that are given to these classes, these people have become a sort of a son-in-law of the

Government and therefore, everybody hesitates to implement whatever provisions that are there in the Constitution.

About scholarships, I may go to the extent of saying that only for the last few years, every candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Tribe is getting scholarship and because of that, some students are now getting education. As you are aware, these scholarships have been awarded very late and I may even say that a number of these students are even now not getting the scholarship for no fault on their part or on the part of their college but because of the fault of the officers of the scholarship department. I have written a number of letters in this respect and I have got replies for some and in some cases the replies are very routine that the case has been looked into and nothing can be done further. There are very funny replies and I cannot understand them. When there is no fault on the part of the student or college, why should the student be denied his due? I am glad that this thing is now going to the States and the States will be distributing it. I cannot say whether the States will also be doing it very efficiently because there is something wrong in the mentality of the persons dealing with these things. I know the State Governments, and the State Governments are distributing their own scholarships very late. I know that in Bombay the scholarships for the Scheduled Castes students had been distributed on the last day of March. That would have lapsed had action not been taken in time.

It has been said by the Deputy Minister that the number of Scheduled Castes students is very large, taking into consideration the amount we have for the distribution of the scholarships. If we try to select Scheduled Caste students, I cannot say if it will help the progress of the Scheduled Castes. Because of

the scholarship, because of this little assistance that is given to the Scheduled Castes, these people are making some progress. Some scholarship is given to the students and they get education. If we try to limit the number of Scheduled Castes for giving scholarship, I say their progress will also be limited. I make an appeal to the Home Ministry that they should consider this point again and try to give scholarships to every Scheduled Caste student. It is a thing of very urgent necessity and I think the Ministry of Home Affairs will try their best to look into the matter and to make available the necessary funds so that the scholarship can be given to every Scheduled Caste student. I am sorry that a person of the eminence of Kaka Saheb Kalelkar has come before the Estimates Committee and said things which I cannot describe. He has expressed himself against giving privileges and preferences on the basis of castes.

14 hrs.

This is what he said:

"The witness added that the Government by its policies of giving preferences and privileges on basis of caste had strengthened and accentuated untouchability."

This is a very wrong notion. This is not the thing. As a matter of fact, the privileges and the preferences that are given to the Scheduled Castes have helped us to remove untouchability and not in perpetuating untouchability. Again, Kakasaheb Kalelkar has expressed himself against reservation in the Government services. He has said that he was against reservation in Government services for the community, but if reservation was inevitable there should be no reservation in class I and there should be some reservation in other classes. As a matter of fact, I think Kakasaheb Kalelkar must have in his mind the Chatur Varna Padhathi, and that he

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must be thinking that the Scheduled Caste people are only to serve because they have 'born through the leg of Bhrama. That is the thing Kakasaheb Kalelkar must have had in his mind. No Scheduled Caste person nor any citizen of India would like this kind of recommendation. I am glad that the Estimates Committee have not taken any note of that kind of suggestion.

Therefore, Sir, I very earnestly appeal to the Government that the problem of Scheduled Castes is rather an economical problem and an educational problem. It should be seen that every Scheduled Caste person is educated, and it should also be seen that the economic condition of every Scheduled Caste is bettered. If these things are done, I think this problem of untouchability will vanish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Gaikwad Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik)—I am speaking on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right Shri Parmar.

Shri K. U. Parmar: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from this report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that has come to me I find that the State Governments as well as the Indian Government have hopelessly failed to solve the problem of untouchability in this country. When we see these reservations and also when we hear people saying that we are enjoying constitutional rights and safeguards, we find that nothing much has been done. This Government is taking the name of Mahatma Gandhi. It was in the year 1932 at the Poona Pact Mahatma Gandhi said: "We will try our level best to see that untouchability is abolished from this country". A time limit of ten years was fixed. But we were helpless because we were all slaves then. But now we have attained Independence. Even though under the Constitution you have given us safeguards, you have not properly implemented those safeguards.

I can say, Sir, that we have been economically exploited by the caste

this Government has exploited us politically also. Sir, I would like to bring to your notice some facts. It has been mentioned in this Report that there are some voluntary agencies which are functioning for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are a number of agencies. I have also seen that in the Estimates Committee's report a big list is given on pages 68 to 71. More than nearly Rs. 18 crores has been given to those agencies. But what do they do? I know that there is the Depressed Classes League. My hon. friends on that side will be offended, but let me tell you, Sir, that it is a political institution. It has come to ruin the Opposition parties, previously the Scheduled Castes Federation and now the Republican Party.

Sir, this is a sad demise of our democracy, that public money is wasted for political ends. This Government has been crying in this House many times that they are not successful. Some of our hon. Members also have been saying that.

श्री कृष्ण नारायण (मिर्जापुर—रक्षित—
अनुसूचित जातियाँ) डीप्रेस्ड क्लास लीग
पोलिटिकल पार्टी नहीं है।

Shri K. U. Parmar: If you will only appoint a committee consisting of High Court Judges, Sir, we are in a position to prove these things that they have exploited the Scheduled Castes people politically also.

Let me, Sir, for a moment agree with my hon. friend that this Depressed Classes League is not a political institution. All right. I agree that it is a social institution. Then what was the need of creating another institution, the Bharat Dalit Sevak Samaj? Sir, one of my hon. friends was on the Opposition benches. When he crossed the floor he was given a prize. This is one instance of bribe. I again say, Sir, this is a sad demise of democracy in this country. We are Hindus. We have been socially exploited by the caste Hindus. Economic and social exploitation is bad, but political exploitation is worst. This

Government has not done anything for our economic and social uplift, but very much pained to see all these. We want to uproot bribery and corruption from this country. But when the Government itself is giving bribes, how can that Government uproot bribery and corruption from this country, I do not know.

Sir, there is one branch of this Bharat Dalit Sevak Samaj in my constituency. Two or three agents have been kept there. I purposely use this word 'agent' because they told me.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Agent also has to do some work.

Shri K. U. Parmar: They told me that they were not being paid any amounts but receipts were taken from them. This thing is going on. I do not know why public money is being wasted like this. I do not know what work is done by these agents. As far as I know they only boast this Government. Whenever some Ministers go there, usually our Finance Minister who is popular there among the Scheduled Castes people because other people are not allowing him in that particular area, they go to their help. Sir, I am talking to you not only from my own experience but also from what the people say. The people there say that by giving these grants and loans they have exploited the people.

An Hon. Member: That is your opinion.

Shri K. U. Parmar: My opinion is worse than that. My opinion is that this should not be allowed in a democratic country. We know that the British democracy is the best in the world and ours is the largest. We want to make this the best in the world. That is why I appeal to the Government to utilise their influence for this purpose when they are in a position to have such a large majority.

What is the use of blaming democracy? Our great leader, Dr Ambedkar, has framed the Constitution of this country. Our constitutional safeguards and our constitutional methods should not be blamed for whatever is happening. That is why I request this Government, whatever might have happened in the past, please do not repeat it. Do not boast that you have done this and you have done that.

I can tell you, Sir, what these social workers are doing, what these voluntary agencies are doing. They tried to go for a bath in a kund in the village Lasundra in Kaira District. Thousands of persons went there. The Additional District Magistrate was there, so also some police. But some 400 persons with deadly weapons resisted them. What could they do? They did not take their bath. They were assaulted. In that so-called progressive State of Bombay, where the police is habituated to fire on persons who have no weapons, when this was done by persons with deadly weapons the police did not touch them. They hopelessly failed to do their duty. Some 2½ months have passed, but they have not yet been successful to change the hearts of those persons who went there with deadly weapons.

Then, those social workers who are actually doing the work of removal of untouchability are being killed in broad day light. I can cite a case from a neighbouring district in Baroda. One caste Hindu there, a Brahmin, Badri Narayan Pandya, who was working on behalf of the Scheduled Castes was killed on the road at about 10.00 hours in the morning. He was shot dead.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: By whom?

Shri K. U. Parmar: By, Sir.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If he does not know, he need not mention.

Shri K. U. Parmar: What I know is this. Some persons are suspected there,—those who are the members of the ruling party. That is why I was not telling the names. Knowing that there was firing, the widow of that man wrote to the DIG, IGP, the Chief Minister, to the Home Minister,—everybody—and she approached our Home Minister also. But the reply was that “we conducted an enquiry but those who killed that man are not traceable.” What is this Government doing? He was not traceable for the only reason that he was supported by the men who were in the ruling party. I have evidence which was presented to me and the evidence shows that the man who killed the social worker was handed over to the police *patel* by a farmer who was in a nearby field, but no action was taken.

I do not want to devote more time on this matter, but I want to refer to one other thing, the Harijan Saptah, the Harijan Week. The Harijan Saptah, I think, is nothing, it is only to show to the world that you are doing this thing and that thing. The result is nothing. During the Harijan Week, in my constituency, in a village called Bhetwada, the *mamlatdar* accompanied the social worker and they entered a temple. As soon as the *mamlatdar* went outside the village, the villagers, or rather the caste Hindus of the village, came into the Harijan locality and assaulted the Harijans and they told them that unless “you pay Rs. 4,000 which is the amount for performing *suddhi* in the temple, we will not allow you to stay in these houses. We are not being protected by the Government there and this so-called progressive Bombay Government has not safeguarded our interests.

My hon. friend Shri B. K. Gaiwad said in this House that our position is worse than that of the Africans and the Negroes in America. The hon. Home Minister replied that if there was no legislation in this country, my friend would have been 10 miles away from this House, but kept us

not 10 miles but 500 miles away from this House. Due to the circumstances, we are in this House here, I may assure the hon. Minister that the Acts are only on paper.

Let me give him one instance of my constituency. I am coming from Gandhi's place, Gandhi's land, of which we are very proud. Mahatma Gandhi was born in Gujarat. But then there, our position is so miserable; our position is so inhuman that we cannot tolerate such conditions in this independent country. In a village called Sahijpar, our people were going not to bring water from the well. But they were bringing water from the pipe they were brutally beaten. I accompanied them to the DSP, Ahmedabad. One Mr. Sethna is there. I requested him to interfere in the matter and arrest those persons. He asked “what are the sections under which I can arrest them,” and he was not knowing whether the act is cognizable or not? Even the DSP of a district like Ahmedabad is not knowing whether an offence under our Untouchability (Offences) Act is cognizable or not, what to talk of the poor police and the inspectors of police. We showed him the whole Act and told him that this offence is cognizable, and that he should arrest the persons concerned. They were arrested. But thereafter the caste Hindus in the village brought undue influence on them, and they told them that “if you want to live in these houses, you must come to compromise”. They then came to a compromise.

In the report I find that there are the least number of cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act. But we are threatened, we are beaten and we are exploited like anything. People are not coming forward to make out any case. On the contrary when they make out the cases, the police department there is not giving us proper guidance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I have to say many more things. But now that you gave the warning, I shall be brief. Regarding the services, in the Estimates Committee report, I find that nearly one lakh or more persons are registered with the Employment Exchanges. That is one side of the picture. On the other side, the percentage of posts filled by the Government is very, very low. I do not understand this: on the one side they say the reservation is to be filled, but on the other side the Government is not looking to these things. (Interruption.) In regard to this matter, I have to say only one thing. When my hon. friend told me of it, I said that we are politically exploited by the Government and in the Mahadev Trusts and other Trusts I know that they are being employed there, and in this way, political exploitation is going on.

Regarding the services, I say that it is a sad tale. It is bad on the part of the Government. I do not find any Ambassador or Governor belonging to our community in this country. In Class I and Class II, the percentage is below one. The recruitment made in ten years to Class I services is below one per cent, and in Class II services also, it not more than three per cent. In Class IV, they are going to increase the number, but I think that just like the Britishers who had adopted the policy of making the Indians only clerks, this Government is only adopting the policy of making the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only Chaprassis and nothing else. We do not want to tolerate this thing. It is our birthright: we should be Ambassadors and Governors of this country. Why degrade us? That is not done. The only thing is, partiality is going on. When we were criticising the report of the Public Service Commission, the hon. Speaker told me, "I won't allow it". Who will care for us? Here nobody cares for us. Here only flatterers are being favoured by this Gov-

ernment, and the Government is boosting itself. This is not good for a healthy democracy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to stop the hon. Member from proceeding further.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I may request the hon. Minister to see that the constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are protected by this Government and that the Government should not adopt any Act in which they can exploit us even politically; the caste Hindus have left us at that stage.

Shri Rungnung Suisa (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Scheduled Tribes): I am not going to take much time of this House. I want to say only a few words. After I listened to the speech made by the hon. Member from the opposite side, I cannot pass without making some remarks regarding his speech. I have to be very frank, because I think that the House is honourable, and we have to see that what is said is not theoretical but practical.

When I heard the hon. Member speaking, I felt that the hon. Member was speaking from the words he heard from others and not from the facts he sees with his own eyes. I was not quite happy about it. We have to see that we speak what we see with our own eyes. We do what we think is right and not do things if others say it is right.

Take, for example, my case. If I am allowed to speak as I like, whatever I hear from other people, I think the House will not be able to appreciate me. Why? Personally, I am a Naga, and we all know that there is rebellion there. We know what sorts of reports are coming from the Naga people there. But I say that unless I see that with my own eyes I am not going to speak about it. I have to speak what I think is a fact. Moreover, Manipur is in the hands of Government servants. We are

[Shri Rungsung Suisa]

not in the Government. There are so many cases of complaints, but what can I do? I am not in the administration. Unless I see facts as they are, how can I speak? I cannot speak as I like without realising the facts. So I would request all hon. Members of this House either from this side or that side to bear in mind that let us speak what we think right; let us do what we think right and let us say what we see with our own eyes.

The other remark I want to make about the speech made by the hon. Member from the opposite side is this. If we have to blame Government for action done by an individual on suspicion, I think we are not going to be right. We are blaming the Government every day for running the administration by looking into the reports from the papers. We have got a right to complain against the Government and to see that what they speak before us in this House is from their own eye-witnesses and not based on the papers written by the Government servants. We also have the responsibility to see that we say that which we know is a fact and which has been proved. If I may give an example, my words may not be parliamentary again...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he knows those words are not parliamentary, he should not say them.

Shri Rungsung Suisa: I do not know whether it is parliamentary or not, but still I have to say that. Suppose I have to blame one person; have I a right to blame one person on suspicion for the acts done by other people? How can I do that? In Manipur, the administration is not in my hands. What can I do? I can do some action and I can say to the Government that they are responsible for my action just because they are in power. But that is not right. I cannot say that unless I prove that that action or that treatment has been done by the Government ser-

vant. So, I think we have to be very careful as to what we say in this House.

I have only two words to say. One word is the word of joy and happiness, in spite of so many criticisms. It is this that before the day of Independence, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people could not get the chance to read in the schools and colleges. But today we have got access to them. I myself could not get a chance to read in Government high schools. So, we have to bear this in mind and we have to be thankful to the Government and to the nation.

The next point is, Government is spending some money at least for the education of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. We must be thankful to the Government, but there is one word of woe too. Again I will have to be very frank. I would request the Government to see whether our word of complaint is right or wrong. It is this. One word has been said against us without much justification and that is 'unfit' in regard to employment. Unless I am given the chance, how can I prove to be fit? I must be given a chance and then prove whether I am fit or unfit. From the UPSC, from the State level and Central level, the word used against us is 'unfit' and qualified candidates are not available. How many students have passed the IAS examinations and how many students from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are coming up from the colleges? Are we to be satisfied with the L. D. grade throughout our whole life? No; human brain is human brain. After all, we are backward only because we could not get the facilities, whereas our more fortunate brethren in the same country have got those facilities. That is the main difficulty: the difficulty is not regarding the capacity of the people.

After all man is man. We have got our own weaknesses and our brethren also have their own weaknesses. If we think there is no question of skin problem, there is no question of communal problem also. Again, if my words are not quite parliamentary, please excuse me. What I would request the Government is, they should not have too much confidence in the confidential reports that they get from the Government servants. Who will give confidential reports for us? There is no one for us in higher positions. Last time also, through correspondence, I had to exchange hot words with our hon Home Minister himself.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Those exchanges of hot words should not be repeated here

Shri Rungsung Suisa: This is the way how things are being done. I am not allowed to express myself to the full, but it is a fact that nobody will give good reports for us. They should not only see the confidential reports alone but also must look into the service records, because in these confidential reports it is very easy to say 'unfit'. It is very easy to write that word; I can also write that. So, I should like to request Government to see that some justice is done to us in regard to employment, as it is done in regard to education.

श्री गणपति राज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने कठिन परिश्रम करके अपनी कर्मठता और अपनी योग्यता का परिचय देते हुए उस रिपोर्ट को तैयार किया। लेकिन मुझे रिपोर्ट पढ़ने पर खेद प्रकट करना पड़ता है कि इन सात रिपोर्टों में जितनी भी सिफारिशें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर ने की उनमें से अधिकांश पर हमारी सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि इतना रुपया खर्च कर और देश को

भ्रमण करके जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाती है और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बेंनीफिट के लिए उनके सामाजिक और आर्थिक पुनरुद्धार के लिए कि जो सिफारिशें की जाती हैं उन पर सरकार भ्रमल नहीं कर पाती।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने यहां पर अभी कहा है कि कुछ दिन पहले भ्रष्टाचार के जरिए मैंने पढ़ा था कि हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने एक सभा में यह भी कहा कि अब तो अस्पृश्यता नाम मात्र को रह गई है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि शायद हमारे माननीय मंत्री अपनी कास्टीट्यूटों में गये होंगे वोट मांगने के वक्त और शायद उनको ऐसा अनुभव हुआ हो हरिजनो की हालत में जो सुधार हुआ है उससे वह सतुष्ट हो जाते हैं तो मैं तो यही कह सकता हू कि हरिजनो का आग्रह अधिकार में है। मैं मन्त्रिणी महोदया से पूछना चाहता हू कि अस्पृश्यता को यदि आप कहते हैं कि खत्म हो गई है तो अभी तीन वर्ष पहले जब काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर प्रवेश का आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा था और तीन वर्ष तक हमारे कार्यकर्ता जेलों में जाते रहे तो वह चीख क्या साबित करती है। उससे तो साफ जाहिर होता है कि अस्पृश्यता अभी भी विद्यमान है और खत्म नहीं हुई है।

आपके अस्पृश्यता निवारक विभाग की तरफ से लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन क्या मैं आपसे पूछ सकता हू कि बाकई ने कितना पैसा अस्पृश्यता निवारण कार्य के हेतु खर्च किया गया। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस अस्पृश्यता निवारण रुपये का दुरुपयोग होता है हालांकि नाम में यह दिया जाता है कि इतना इतना रुपया अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए हर स्टेट को दिया गया। मैं आपसे अब के साथ अब करना चाहता हू कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण लें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हम भगली बक्रा लेने। सोमवार को उसको आपसे सुनेंगे। अब हम दूसरा डिस्कशन लेते हैं।

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-third Report

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1959"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1959"

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

श्री भक्त बर्दान (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी के प्रस्ताव पर जो ३ घंटे का समय रखा गया है उसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम ४, ५ घंटे कर दिया जाय क्योंकि उस पर बहुत से लोग बोलना चाहेंगे।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैं समझता हूँ कि चूँकि संसद् के वर्तमान सत्र में संसद् की राजभाषा समिति द्वारा भाषा सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट पर शायद विचार न हो सकेगा और सभी सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलना चाहेंगे तो इस रेजोल्यूशन के समय में कुछ वृद्धि कर देनी चाहिये।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक (भलीगढ़:—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : इस पर समय जरूर बढ़ना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ४ घंटे मैक्सिमम संभव है जोकि रूल में प्रोवाइडेड है और उससे ज्यादा समय नहीं दिया जा सकता

जब तक कि हम रूल को न बदलें या उनको सर्वेड न करें।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "बबोश" (शिवपुरी) : जितनी भी कृपा कर सकते हों कर दी जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस रेजोल्यूशन पर ३ घंटे दे दिये गये हैं। लेकिन इसमें एक चीज यह है कि जिन का रेजोल्यूशन इससे आगे होगा उनको अगर अपना रेजोल्यूशन भूब करने का वक़्त नहीं मिलेगा और चूँकि सेशन खत्म हो रहा है इसलिए उनका रेजोल्यूशन जाता रहेगा और फिर भगले सेशन में उसके लिए नया नोटिस देना पड़ेगा लेकिन अगर वह मान जाय और भाष ही घंटा लें तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। बैसे चेयरमैन को २०, २५ मिनट तक टाईम एक्सटेंड करने का अधिकार है और वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं इसलिए इसको ऐसे ही रहने दिया जाय।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : समय एक घंटा ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे ठीक से सुना नहीं करना आप शायद यह न कहते।

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1959."

The motion was adopted

14.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. EXPORT OF MONKEYS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Mohan Swarup on the 11th April, 1959 regarding Export of Monkeys.

Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution 34 minutes

have already been taken up and 1 hour and 26 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

Shri Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri may continue his speech.

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध कर रहा था। अगर श्री मोहन स्वरूप की प्रस्ताव को लाने से यही मंशा थी कि उनको जब हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भेजा जाता है या रास्ते में बंदरों को जो तकलीफ़ होती है उस तकलीफ़ से बचाया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी बात के अन्दर कुछ बज्रन है। इसके अलावा जो कुछ कम्पनियाँ फ़ायदा उठाती हैं और १०, १५ रुपये में एक बंदर खरीद कर उसको १०० रुपये में बेचती हैं, अगर इस मुनाफ़े के खिलाफ़ आवाज उठाना उनकी मंशा थी तो मैं उनसे सहमत हो सकता हूँ लेकिन अगर उनकी मंशा यह है कि इस देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक बंदरों की पैदावार की जाय और उनको पनपने दिया जाय तो मैं उनसे इसमें सहमत नहीं हो सकता।

(सदन में हंसी)

श्री मोहन स्वरूप चूँकि एक काश्तकार के घर में पैदा हुए हैं तो मुझे तो यह देख कर हैरानी होती है कि उन्हें बंदरों के साथ इतनी हमदर्दी कैसे आ गई.....

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : (गुरदासपुर) : अजी वह दयावान किसान हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जिस आदमी ने अपनी फ़सल को बंदरों द्वारा खराब करते देखा होगा उसके दिल में कभी भी बंदरों के लिए प्रेम और हमदर्दी की भावना पैदा नहीं हो सकती चाहे वह कितना ही अहिंसावादी क्यों न हो।

मैं मानता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर महात्मा बुद्ध पैदा हुए, इस देश के अन्दर

महात्मा गांधी हुए और इस देश ने राष्ट्रपिता के बतलाये हुए रास्ते पर चल कर बग़ैर कोई लड़ाई अथवा हिंसा करे और खूनखराबी किये बग़ैर देश को आज़ादी प्राप्त कर ली और पिछले दस वर्षों में भी इस देश ने अहिंसात्मक मार्ग का अनुसरण करते हुए भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी क्रान्ति कर डाली। जिस क्रान्ति को करने के लिए हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में लाखों आदमियों को मारा गया, उस क्रान्ति को इस देश ने अहिंसा के मार्ग का अनुसरण करते हुए पूरा किया। इस देश के अन्दर जो बड़े बड़े कारख़ानेदार हैं उनका इंतज़ाम भी किसी डंडे या गोली से नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि बड़ी शान्ति से और समझा बुझा कर किया जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब बंदर अगर इस देश का नुक़सान करते हैं तो उनका भी हमें इंतज़ाम करना होगा जिस तरह कि अगर कुछ भाई देश ग़्यार के नाम से अथवा लोगों के नामों की दुहाई दे करके इस देश का नुक़सान करे तो उनका भी इंतज़ाम करना इस सदन का काम हो जाता है और उनका भी इंतज़ाम किया जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। आज जिस चीज़ के इंतज़ाम की फ़िक्र की जा रही है उसके ही इंतज़ाम के बारे में कहा जाय। बंदरों के बारे में ही आज आप कहिये।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : चूँकि यहाँ इस सदन में कहा गया था इसलिए मुझे यह कहना पड़ा कि अगर कुछ व्यक्ति देश का नुक़सान करेंगे चाहे मंत्री ही क्यों न हों तो उनका भी इंतज़ाम किया जायगा। एक भाई ने कहा कि क्या उस हालत में उनको भी बाहर भेजा जायगा तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्री महोदयों का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि और भी दूसरे भाई हैं जो कभी किसान के नाम से तो कभी मजदूर के नाम से तो कभी हिन्दी के नाम से, पंजाबी के नाम से और कभी सूबे के नाम से इस देश का नुक़सान करना

[श्री० रणवीर सिंह]

चाहते हैं और उन नुकसान पहुंचाने वालों का भी हमें इंतजाम करना होगा।

इस देश के अन्दर जब से हम आयात हुए हैं सन् १९४६ से सन् १९५८ तक १४५६ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा और यही नहीं उस अनाज को गरीब आदिमियों तक पहुंचाने के लिए २६१ करोड़ रुपये की सहायता देनी पड़ी ताकि गरीब लोगों तक अनाज पहुंच सके और लोग भूख के न मरे।

इस चीज के अन्दर केवल बंदरों की रक्षा की ही भावना नहीं है बल्कि इसके पीछे नाजायज फ्रायदा उठाने की बात है। मुझे यह चीज बड़े दुःख के साथ कहनी पड़ती है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर कुछ भाई ऐसे हैं जो कि इस देश के दबे हुए हरिजनों भूले और गंगे किसानों के नाम पर नहीं अपनी स्वायत्त प्रीति के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी किताबें छापते हैं बन्दरों और दूसरे जानवरों के नाम पर तस्वीरें छापी जाती हैं—पता नहीं वे सच्ची हैं या झूठी हैं कि अमरीका में बन्दरों को किस ढंग से मारा जाता है। लेकिन क्या वे भाई, जो इस किस्म की तस्वीरों को छापते हैं, बतायेंगे कि उन के तहत इन्सानो की क्या हालत होती है, उन के तहत जो इन्सान काम करते हैं, उन के साथ वे क्या सलूक करते हैं। जो भाई बन्दरों को सवरे अनाज डालने के लिए जाते हैं, क्या वे बतायेंगे कि वे किस तरह से अपना काम करते हैं, किस तरह से किसान और मजदूर की खून और पसीने की कमाई को उन से छीन कर ऐयाशी करते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें अब सोचना होगा कि इस देश को भ्रान्ते से जाने के लिए बहुत सारी भावनाओं का मुकाबला किया जाय और बहुत सारी भावनाओं के बारे में लोगों को समझाना भी होगा। मैं जानता हूं कि इस देश के लाखों किसानों की किस्मत बदल नहीं सकती, जब तक कि इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार जो खोटी करने का ढंग है, वह न बदले। हमारे देश में

सिर्फ बन्दर ही नहीं, जमीन के ऊपर जितने और डंगर हैं, प्रायः यह देश उन का पेट भर सकता है या नहीं, यह भी एक सवाल है सोचने का। इस देश में जो इन्सान हैं, उन के लिए हम ने सुख पैदा करना है। ये जो बन्दर बाहर भेजे जाते हैं, वे इस लिए नहीं भेजे जाते हैं कि हम उन को मरवायें, बल्कि वे इस लिए भेजे जाते हैं कि संसार में विज्ञान की तरक्की हो, संसार भ्रान्ते बड़े और अहिंसा की तरक्की हो, इन्सान की प्रायु—उस का जीवन—ज्यादा से ज्यादा बड़े।
(Interruption.)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो भाई इस में एतराज करते हैं, वे ऐसा क्यों करते हैं। क्या वे इस बात में अनभिज्ञ हैं कि इस देश में तजुबों के लिए बहुत से जानवरों के ऊपर तजुबों किए जाते हैं? क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि जो भाई डाक्टर बनते हैं, जिन से हमारे वे बड़े-बड़े भाई, जो कि अखबारों और किताबें छापते हैं, रोजाना दवाई लेते हैं, डाक्टर बनने से पहले पता नहीं वे कितने मेंडक काटते हैं, कितने खरगोश काटते हैं और दूसरे जानवर काटते हैं और उन पर तजुबा कर के देखते हैं? अजीब हालत है कि बन्दर के जीवन से साइंस जो तरक्की करती है, उस से तो वे फ्रायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वे बन्दरों को हिन्दुस्तान के किसान के...
(Interruption.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even when the subject be monkeys, there ought to be some seriousness about it. We are discussing a Resolution. At least we are sitting in Parliament. Some decorum should be kept.

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : बन्दर से विज्ञान जो फायदा उठाता है, उस विज्ञान के रिसर्च का तो वे फ्रायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वे बन्दर की किसान के कर्जों पर बिठाए रखना चाहते हैं। ऐसे दोस्तों को मैं कहूंगा कि वे

जरा शान्ति से सोचें और इस देश की तरक्की होने दें। इस देश को अनाज की अजहद जरूरत है—दूसरी खेती की पैदावार की बहुत जरूरत है। मुझे मालूम है कि अगर कोई किसान गन्ने की खेती करता है, तो बन्दर मुश्किल से आधा गन्ना खसता है और दस गन्ने खराब करता है। अगर कोई जानवर ऐसा है, जो अपना पेट भरने के मुकाबले में ज्यादा खराब करता है—चाहे वह अनाज हो या कोई दूसरी चीज हो—तो वह बन्दर है। तोता भी इतना खराब नहीं करता है। तोते की खराबी की किसान परवाह नहीं करता है लेकिन बन्दर जो खराबी करता है, उससे किसान सबसे ज्यादा परेशान होता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि जो भाई ये कितानें छापते हैं, अगर वे उमरूप से इन तमाम बन्दरों को पकड़वा कर दूसरे देशों का भिजवा दें—आज देश को विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत है—और उस रूप से और कुछ नहीं तो यहाँ के भूखे लोगों के लिए अनाज भगवा दें तो मुझ इममें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा।

Shri Easwara Iyer (Tiruvandur)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, probably it may be the monkey instinct in man

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I request the hon Member to be very brief because I find there are a large number of Members who want to speak

Shri Easwara Iyer. I shall not take more than five minutes

Probably, as I submitted, before this House, it may be the monkey instinct in man to tear up useful institutions. By this I do not mean that I have no sympathy towards the simian family. But, I would respectfully submit before the House that reason and logic shall not be allowed to be overridden by simple sentiment

We must examine the position as to why these monkeys, more often than not a nuisance to the Indian villagers, taking away the crops which are necessary for the teeming millions of

our country, are being exported to foreign countries. Probably one cynic said, I would make a gift of all the monkeys to foreign countries provided they remove them from there, so that our crops may be saved. I am not going to that extent. We must examine why these monkeys are necessary and these monkeys are exported. It has now come out to a number of questions asked in this House that these monkeys which are being exported, are not for any experiments of space rockets or otherwise, but they are necessary for the preparation of a life-saving drug like polio vaccine, which is necessary for the prevention of polymyelitis, otherwise a common parlance known as Infantile paralysis. If this vaccine which is prepared out of the kidneys of monkeys is able to save millions of young children from this horrible disease of infantile paralysis by the export of these monkeys, we save not only villagers from the nuisance that has been created, but we are also saving India as well as the whole humanity from the attack of infantile paralysis which is now raging throughout the world.

We have now come to the decision and it has been found, by a lot of examination and reports gathered from various sources very authentic sources, that there is no inhuman treatment of these monkeys which are being exported. Of course, my friend might plead for monkeys. I am saying there is always a sense of *quid pro quo* feeling in me to appreciate his point of view though in some matters I am not perfectly in agreement with him. If his plea in this Resolution is that these monkeys are to be treated humanly or that these monkeys are subjected to cruel treatment if they are exported, I would respectfully submit before this House, that in India, these monkeys—I know from my place; I speak for my constituency—are not only inhumanly treated, but are more often than not shot down because they are a nuisance to the crops. If these monkeys are to be exported

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

and if they bring foreign exchange to us, I would respectfully say that it is only a welcome sign that the export should not be banned. I am not saying that we should revel in the fact that by exporting monkeys, we are earning foreign exchange. When it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of manufacture of life-saving drugs like polio vaccine and for also conducting researches in other branches of medical science, I would say, it is more than necessary that the export of monkeys should not be banned.

I would only say that we must put in regulations and restrictions on the export of monkeys, so that there is no depletion of the stock. I would also say that in making this export possible, there must be rules and regulations for their humane treatment both during transit, before export and also after exporting them, where they are handed over to the institutions which are conducting medical research, for keeping them in ideal conditions.

I may, with your permission, refer to the report of the Committee for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals submitted after a moving speech made by Shrimati Rukmini Arundale in the other House. In pursuance of that, they have submitted a report. Here, on page 110 of that report,—I am reading from para 271—they say

"One section hold the view that every encouragement should be given to the export of monkeys from India for the advancement of knowledge and relief of suffering. The result of research conducted on monkeys in one part of the world are available for use for the welfare of man as well as animals all the world over."

They further on say in their recommendation as follows

"After considering carefully both sides of the question the

Committee makes the following recommendations on the question of the export of monkeys—

The Committee feels convinced that the end-use of the monkeys exported from India is scientific and medical research and the production of vaccines, sera and other medicines for the relief of the suffering of humanity as well as of animals. While dealing with animal experimentation in an earlier Chapter, it has been recommended that experimentation on animals should be allowed in India under strictly controlled conditions under which pain and suffering resulting from it are reduced to the minimum."

Even the Committee for the prevention of cruelty to animals have considered this subject and they have come to that conclusion. Since these monkeys are exported for certain research purposes, their export should not be banned. Even if we could give a gift of some of our monkeys causing nuisance to our agriculturists for making vaccines and other drugs which are helpful in removing infatigable paralysis, I would welcome that.

I oppose this Resolution, not because I have no sympathy for monkeys but because it is absolutely necessary that these experiments should be carried on for progressive humanity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Men must have greater sympathy for human beings!

Shri Easwara Iyer: Yes, rather selfish, Sir.

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri) Sir, I beg to move

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely

"This House is of opinion that a Committee comprising of

members of Parliament be appointed to examine the question of the export of monkeys from India."

इस संघोषण का यही उद्देश्य है कि धाज बन्दरों के बारे में जो गड़बड़ी चल रही है, वह समिति उस पर विचार करे और इस बारे में अपना निर्णय दे और उस निर्णय के अनुसार ही बन्दरों को एक्सपोर्ट करने के विषय पर निश्चय किया जाये और वह उस निर्णय पर निर्भर रहे। यह बात अच्छी है कि जो प्रस्ताव धाज सदन के सामने है, वह एक प्रजा समाजवादी सदस्य श्री मोहन स्वरूप की ओर से लाया गया है। उससे यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि यह कोई भावना का प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : उन्होंने तो भावना ही कहा है।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : ट्रेडीशन कहा है।

श्री आसुर : यदि यह प्रस्ताव हिन्दू महा-सभा की ओर से लाया जाता, तो यह मान कर कि ये जड़वादी और पुराणवादी मत वाले हैं, इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरता से विचार किए जाने की आशा भी न होती। लेकिन यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि यह भावना का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि देश की दृष्टि से और हम ने जो तत्व-ज्ञान अपनाया है, उसकी दृष्टि से इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने बौद्ध धर्म का तत्वज्ञान स्वीकार किया है। हम ने अशोक-बक को मान लिया है और उसके तत्वज्ञान के अनुसार चलने का निर्णय किया है। हमारे भाई श्री० रणवीर सिंह ने महात्मा गांधी जी का उल्लेख किया। राष्ट्र-पिता ने इस बारे में जो कुछ कहा और जो कुछ वह करन चाहते थे, उस सब को छोड़ कर हम जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, उसको देख कर ही यह प्रस्ताव इस सदन में लाया गया है। अगर कम्युनिस्टों का राज्य होता, तो यह

प्रस्ताव सदन में न ला सकते थे और न लाने की आवश्यकता होती। लेकिन धाज कांग्रेस की सरकार है। उसने अहिंसा को माना है। इसलिये यह प्रस्ताव लाने का प्रयत्न हुआ है। इसका उद्देश्य यह दिखाना है कि कांग्रेस सरकार अपने तत्वज्ञान से गिर चली है, जबकि वह बन्दरो का निर्यात करती है, इस विषय में यह कहा जाता है कि बन्दरो का निर्यात उन पर प्रयोग करने के लिए किया जाता है और उन प्रयोगों से जो पोलियो-वैक्सीन बनती है, उससे संसार में अनेक लोगों के लिए बड़ा अच्छा परिणाम होता है। लेकिन मुझे यह भी पता है कि केवल बन्दरो पर ही प्रयोग नहीं किए जाते हैं, कई अन्य प्राणियों पर भी प्रयोग किए जाते हैं। संसार में कई ऐसे देश हैं, जिनमें बन्दरो का इस बारे में उपयोग नहीं किया जाता। जिन प्राणियों का खास उपयोग नहीं है, उन पर प्रयोग किया जाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन प्राणी है ?

श्री आम्बर : ऐसे बहुत हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसे हमारी आत्मा है, वैसे ही बन्दरो में भी आत्मा है। अगर आत्मा का विचार किया जाये, तो हर एक की आत्मा का योग्य दृष्टि से विचार करना आवश्यक है। इसका कारण यह है कि अपने जीवन के लिये निर्बल पशुओं का उपयोग करना अयोग्य है। यह तो सरबाहुबल आफ बि फिटिस्ट का तत्वज्ञान है। अगर यह तत्वज्ञान बढ़ता गया, तो अधान्ति और असन्तोष बढ़ेंगे। अगर यह मनोवृत्ति बढ़ेगी कि निर्बल का मार कर सबल अपने जीवन को सुखी करें, तो धाज तो पशु-पक्षियों का कत्ल किया जाता है, लेकिन कल ऐसा समय आ जायगा कि मनुष्य मनुष्य को छोड़ेगा नहीं, उसको कत्ल करेगा। धाज तिब्बत के बारे में हम चीन के विरुद्ध क्यों बिल्लाते हैं ? अगर हम सरबाहुबल आफ बि फिटिस्ट को मानते हैं, तो चीन बड़ा सामर्थ्यशाली है, वह तिब्बत पर हमला करता है, इस पर आपत्ति क्यों की जाये ? जो देश समर्थ होना वह दूसरे देश पर हमला करेगा,

[श्री भासर]

ऐसा हम मानते नहीं हैं। हमने तो पञ्चशील के शास्त्रज्ञान को अपनाया है, जिसमें ज़िन्दा रहो और ज़िन्दा रहने दो के सिद्धान्त को माना गया है। अगर हम इसको मानते हैं, तो फिर अगर हमारे पास ताकत और बुद्धिमत्ता है, उसका उपयोग अपने जीवन के सुख के लिये निर्बल प्राणियों को प्रयोग में लाना ठीक नहीं है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हम जो हिन्दू-धर्मवादी लोग हैं, वे तो मानते हैं कि हमारा पूर्वज मनु है। लेकिन डाविन की थ्योरी को मानने वाले लोगो ने मेरा कहना यह है कि डाविन ने कहा है कि बन्दर हमारा पूर्वज था। जो लोग डाविन को मानते हैं, उनसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बात का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है कि अगर बन्दर हमारा पूर्वज है, तो अपने पूर्वज को मारना ठीक नहीं है। इस पर भी विचार किया जाए।

यहाँ पर फारेन एक्सचेंज की विशेष तौर पर चर्चा की गई है। फारेन एक्सचेंज के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पैसे के लिए किसी काम को करना, चाहे यह ठीक ही क्यों न हो, ठीक नहीं है। किसी काम को इसलिए करना कि उससे पैसा मिलता है ठीक नहीं है। अगर कोई दारू पीने वाला है, अगर उसको दारू हमेशा ही मिलता रहे, तो यह उसका व्यसनी बन जाता है और उसके लिए इस तरह से व्यसनी बनना किसी भी तरह से ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता है। अगर हमारा ध्येय पैसा ही है, तो इसका मतलब यह भी हो सकता है कि आज तो हम बन्दर बाहर भेजते हैं और कल हमारे देश में जो जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उसको देखते हुए हम आदमियों को अगर गुलाम बना कर बाहर भेजने की जरूरत पड़ी तो उसमें भी सकोच नहीं करेंगे और इसका भी यही कारण होगा कि हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज बिलसा है। इस वास्ते मे समझता हूँ कि केवल फारेन एक्सचेंज की दृष्टि से किसी चीज को बाहर भेजना ठीक नहीं है।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि बन्दर फसलों को खराब करते हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। आपकी तरफ से कहा जाता है कि अगर इन को दूसरे देशों में भेजा गया तो फसलों का नुकसान कम होगा। लेकिन आप कितने बन्दर आज बाहर भेज रहे हैं? आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाख दो लाख ही भेजते हैं। सरकार को यह पता भी नहीं है कि कितने बन्दर हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और न ही इसकी कोई सँसल ली गई है और अगर ली जाए तो पता चल सकेगा कि कितने हैं। लाख या दो लाख साल में ही बाहर भेजे जाते हैं और करोड़ों बन्दर इस देश में पीछे बच जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके बारे में सरकार क्या करन का विचार रखती है? क्या वे फसलों को खराब नहीं करते हैं? उनसे कैसे फसलों को बचाया जाएगा? अगर ये दो लाख बन्दर बाहर न भेजे जायें, तो फसलों को इतना भारी नुकसान नहीं हो सकता है जितने का कि अन्दाज़ा लगाया जाता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बन्दर बाहर भेजने के बारे में इस दृष्टि से भी विचार करें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बन्दरों को भेजे जाने की जो व्यवस्था की जाती है वह भी सन्तोषजनक नहीं है, वह भी ठीक नहीं है। हमारे पास बन्दरों के भेजे जाने के बारे में रेग्युलेशंस हैं, लेकिन इनके होने के बावजूद भी बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैंने खुद अपनी आँखों से देखा है कि कितने ही बन्दर डेस्टिनेशन पर पहुँचने से पहले ही मर जाते हैं। इसके बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा आपको पद कर सुनाना चाहता था लेकिन चूँकि समय नहीं है, इस वास्ते पढ़ नहीं सकता। यह कहा जाता है कि इन बन्दरों को कैरियेजिस में भेजा जाता है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक कैरियेजिस में छ सौ बन्दर भेजे जाते हैं, तो दो तीन सौ बन्दर रास्ते में ही मर जाते हैं। अच्छी व्यवस्था उनके ले जाने की न होना, यह भी बहुत खराब बात है।

इस वास्ते जकरत इस बात की है कि इनके भेजे जाने की भी अच्छी व्यवस्था हो ।

25 hrs

पहले यह कहा गया था कि छ पाउंड के ऊपर के बन्दर ही बाहर भेजे जा सकते हैं और इससे कम के बन्दरों को बाहर भेजने पर रोक थी । लेकिन आज देखने में आता है कि छोटे छोटे बच्चे और ऐसी बंदरियां बाहर भेजी जाती हैं, जिन के पेट में बच्चे होते हैं । इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि इनका कोई उपयोग नहीं होता । जो बन्दर बाहर भेजे जायें, वे तन्दरुस्त हों, निरोगी हों, जिससे कि उनका ठीक से उपयोग हो सके ।

इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मैंने एक सशोधन रखा है और मैंने चाहा है कि इन सब बातों की जांच करने के लिये पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बना दी जाय और वह जिन निर्णयों पर पहुँचे, उनका पालन सरकार की ओर से हो । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरा यह सशोधन सरकार को स्वीकार्य होगा ।

लेफ्ट अचल सिंह (भागरा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने है, उसके सम्बन्ध में सबसे पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की राजनीति अहिंसा और सत्य पर आधारित है और वह बड़ी कामयाब साबित हुई है । महात्मा गांधी ने भारत-वर्ष को अहिंसा और सत्य का आश्रय लेकर ही आजादी दिलाई है ।

आज से दो हजार वर्ष पहले या उससे और भी बहुत पहले हमारे देश में हिंसा का बहुत प्रचार था । उस वक्त नरमेघ यज्ञ, गोमेघ यज्ञ, भवस्मेघ यज्ञ इत्यादि यज्ञ हुआ करते थे और इन यज्ञों में काफी हिंसा होती थी । जब भगवान् महावीर और भगवान् बुद्ध ने जन्म लिया तो उन दोनों ने इस चीज के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई और कोशिश की कि मनुष्यों और पशुओं की जो हत्याएँ इन यज्ञों में होती हैं, जो आहुतिया

की जाती हैं वे बन्द हों और इसमें वे सफल भी हुए हैं । उसके बाद काफ़ी अहिंसा का प्रचार हुआ । लोगो ने तब महसूस किया कि जितना भी प्राणी ससार है, उस सब में आत्मा एक सी है । हाथी हो, घोड़ा हो, बन्दर हो या कोई भी पशु पक्षी हो, सब में आत्मा एक सी है । अगर हमारे शरीर में कोई सुई चुभोता है, तो जिस तरह से हमें तकलीफ होती है, उसी तरह से अगर किसी पशु पक्षी के सुई चुभोई जाती है, उसको भी तकलीफ होती है । जितने भी जीव हैं, जितने भी परिन्दे और चरिन्दे हैं, उन सब को एक सी तकलीफ होती है ।

क्या हम आज इतने स्वार्थी हो गये हैं, इतने अन्धे हो गये हैं, कि सिवाय हमको अपने स्वार्थ के कुछ और सूझता ही नहीं है । यह कहा जाता है कि बन्दर बहुत नुकसान करते हैं, अनाज की बहुत बरबादी करते हैं, इसलिये उनको एकसपोर्ट किया जाए और इनको खत्म किया जाए । यह बात ठीक है कि वे अनाज इत्यादि की बहुत बरबादी करते हैं । लेकिन अगर हम इनको खत्म करन जा रहें हैं, तो क्या उनको भी खत्म करे, जो कि कोई काम नहीं करते हैं, जो अपाहिज हैं, जो बीमार हैं, जो बूढ़े हैं, जो हमारे बुजुर्ग हैं ? उनको भी हमें खाने को देना पड़ता है, इस वास्ते इसी बिना पर उनको भी खत्म कर देना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ध्युरी कम से कम भारत-वर्ष में लागू नहीं हो सकती है । हम आध्यात्मिक बातों को अधिक महत्व देते हैं ।

हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने पंचशील का नारा लगाया है और कहा है कि जियो और जीने दो । वह कहते हैं कि हर एक को जीने का अधिकार है, कोई किसी को गुलाम बना कर नहीं रख सकता है ।

अब आप देखें कि जब बन्दरों का निर्यात होता है किस तरह से उनको बन्द किया जाता है, किस तरह से उनको जकड़ कर रखा जाता है । बहुत से बन्दर तो रास्ते में ही मर जाते हैं और रेस्टिनेशन तक पहुँच नहीं पाते हैं ; उनके साथ बहुत खराब बरताव किया जाता

[शंठ भगल सिंह]

है, बौन के उनकी बांध दिया जाता है, बोड़ा बोड़ा करके उनको काटा जाता है और तजुबे किये जाते हैं। इस तरह से बेरहमी से उनके साथ पेश आया जाता है कि बरदास्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। सभी देशों ने प्रिबेशन आफ क्रूमल्टी टू एनीमल्स एक्ट बनाये है और उनकी कोशिश यह रहती है कि इन जानवरों के साथ जुल्म न हो, बेरहमी नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह सभी सम्म देशों में है और हमारे देश में भी इस तरह का कानून है। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है, वह बहुत ही अच्छा प्रस्ताव है, बहुत ही उचित है और जो बन्दरो का यहां से निर्यात होता है, वह बन्द होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि सारा हाउस भी इसका समर्थन करे।

श्री राधासिंह भाई बर्मा (निमाड) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मूल प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

श्रीमान्, एक बात इसमें आपको देखनी होगी और वह यह कि हम किस देश में रहते हैं, उसका क्षेत्रफल क्या है, वह कितना उत्पादन करता है, उसकी जनसंख्या क्या है और किस प्रकार से वह लगातार बढ़ रही है। इन बातों को देखते हुए सबसे प्रिय अगर हमें कोई चीज हो सकती है तो वह अपना देश ही हो सकता है और देश के बाद देश की जनता हमें सबसे प्रिय हो सकती है। इस वास्ते देश की हित्कायत और जनता की जरूरतों की पूर्ति करना पार्लियामेंट का सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य हो जाता है।

जो लोग अपने आप को डाकिन का अनुयायी मानते हैं और बन्दरो को अपना पिता मानते हैं, और उनकी उन पर जो धावा है, फिर वह चाहे जितनी हो, मुझे उसके बीच में नहीं आता है। लेकिन मुझे इतना अवश्य

कहना है कि आज हमारे देश की हालत यह हो रही है कि जो लोग विदेशों में जाते हैं और वहां के लोगों से बातचीत करते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जानवरों की संख्या बे शुमार बढ़ती जा रही है और वहां के लोग इतने अन्धविश्वासी हो गये हैं इन जानवरों के प्रति कि ये जानवर ही एक दिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर निकाल कर रख देंगे। क्योंकि दरभस्त आज देश की हालत है हम आज अपने बाल बच्चों को तो सम्भाल नहीं सकते, अपनी बीबी को सम्भाल नहीं सकते, माता पिता को, सम्भाल, नहीं, सकते, पेद्री, पार्थिक, ग्याल्ट हो रही हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप जाकर गरीब मोहल्लों में देखिये कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। पति बेरोजगार हो जाता है तो औरत को घर से निकाल देता है। माता पिता बुढ़े हो गये हैं तो उनको और अपने बच्चों को घर बिठला कर खिलाने के लिये कोई तैयार नहीं है। वे बूढ़े मां बाप के लिए ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि किसी तरह से इन्हें उठा लो और यह सकट काटो, जबकि आप को बन्दरो से इतना मोह हो गया है कि उनके लिए कोई राम की दुहाई देता है कोई कृष्ण की दुहाई देता है, कोई हनुमान की दुहाई देता है और देवता मानता है। कोई कहता है कि हम तो बन्दरों से पैदा हुए हैं। लेकिन यहाँ पर तो प्रथम सवाल इन्सानियत का है। सबसे पहले हमारे लिए इन्सान को जिन्दा रखने का सवाल है। आप जरा देहातों के अन्दर जा कर देखिये कि वहां बन्दरो के कारण किसान लोग कितने त्रस्त हो रहे हैं। गरीब के घर के अन्दर से पकी पकाई रोटी निकाल कर ले जाते हैं और बच्चे भख से रोया करते हैं, उन को रोटी मिल नहीं पाती है। हम बीबी बच्चों को ले कर देश में देश वर्गों को जाया करते हैं, जिन की असबाब की पोटली को बन्दर उठा कर ले जाते हैं ऐसी हालत में उन का घर पहुंचना तक मुश्किल हो जाता है। बेचारों को किराया तक के खिबे

भील माँग कर अपना काम चलाना होता है। आपको इन बातों को भी देखना चाहिये। आप ब्रह्मिन् की भाँड़ में यहाँ कहते हैं कि महावीर ने ऐसा किया, बुद्ध ने ऐसा किया। लेकिन हम महावीर नहीं हैं, हम बुद्ध नहीं हैं। हम गांधीजी नहीं हैं। हम साधारण व्यक्ति हैं और ज़िन्दा रहना चाहते हैं। इन्सानियत का फर्ज हो जाता है कि प्रथम अपने बच्चों को दोनों टाइटम खाना दे। किन्तु जो लोग मानव के बजाये बन्दर पालन की ऐसी बातें करते हैं उनको विचार करना चाहिये कि वे यहाँ पर कितने प्रतिनिधि होकर बैठे हैं। वे उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं जो देश के भन्दर गरीब हैं, जिन के पास दोनों टाइटम खाने के लिये भ्रम नहीं है। इसलिये हमारा फर्ज है कि हम पहले उनके खाने का प्रबन्ध करें। आज बन्दरों से उन गरीब किसानों का कितना नुकसान होता है इसको भी तो आप सोचिये। जो लोग आज गरीब हैं, उन गरीब किसानों और गरीब तीर्थ यात्रियों का जो बन्दरों के कारण बराबर नुकसान हो रहा है पहले हम को उसका इन्तजाम करना चाहिये किन्तु आज जो लोग यहाँ पर मानव के बजाय बन्दरों की हमदर्दी करते हैं, वे कम से कम २५-२५ बन्दर सौप दिये जावे जो अपने घर पाल कर देखे कि क्या मामला है और आप की हमदर्दी कितनी किस के साथ है। मेरे पास इसमें कहने को बहुत बात है, आप मुझ मीका दें तो मैं सारा दिन इस पर बोलने में गुजार दूँ। (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. In spite of my repeated requests, I find that talking is going on on every side of the House. I would request hon Members to listen patiently. Even those hon. Members who had got a chance to speak and have utilised the opportunity are still continuing to talk. I am very sorry to note that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is so interesting that they are reacting.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Then, should I go out?

श्री रावसिंह भाई वर्मा : हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद हो जाने के बाद बहुत सी प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने विचार किया कि अपने बाल बच्चों की रक्षा के नाम पर देवताओं के सामने जो जो पशु बलिदान किया जाता है वह एक अन्धविश्वास है। देश में अपने बच्चों की रक्षा के लिये कोई भैरोजी और कोई बालाजी या किसी दूसरी जगह ले जाकर अगर कोई बकरे को काट दे तो यह ठीक नहीं है। यह किस्सा घर घर चलता था। प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने सोचा कि यह अन्धविश्वास बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। अपने बच्चे की रक्षा के लिये दूसरे के बच्चे का बलिदान होना ठीक नहीं है। जब प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने ऐसे कानून बनाने शुरू कर दिये तो इन बन्दरों के एक्सपोर्ट बन्दी की बात करने वालों ने ही उनका विरोध करना शुरू कर दिया। कहने लगे कि सरकार हमारी धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचा उभारती है, वह देवताओं पर होने वाले बलिदान को क्यों बन्द कर रही है? एक ओर तो सरकार जो अन्धका काम करने लगती है यानी यह कि हर गांव गांव में देवी देवताओं पर नौ बकरे वगैरह काट कर बलिदान किया जाता है, उसे रोका जाता है बकि सरकार ने यह विचार किया कि यह अन्धविश्वास है, उसका तो विरोध करना और दूसरी ओर अगर बन्दरों का एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है तो कहते हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट क्यों किया जाता है? केवल पैसा कमाने के लिये ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन सारी चीजों और सारी परिस्थितियों पर विचार करके भी तो यह मानता हूँ कि बन्दर ही नहीं ऐसे और भी प्राणी जो देश में हैं जिनके कारण देश को नुकसान पहुँचता है उन्हें एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिये इसी में कि देश का भी मला है।

यहाँ पर दूसरे लोग भी हैं जो कि इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं, मैं उनका समय नहीं लेना चाहता। हालाँकि इस पर काफी कहा

[श्री रामसिंहशाई वर्मा]

जा सकता है लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और इस सदन से निवेदन करता हूँ कि जितने ज्यादा से ज्यादा बन्दरो को, और जो दूसरे प्राणी हमारे देश को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले हैं, उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी यहाँ से बिदा कर दिया जाय। जब आज हमारे किसान के लिये रहने की जगह नहीं है तो फिर उनको कैसे यहाँ रक्खा जाय ?

श्री साबोबाला (इन्दौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बन्दर इस देश में काफी महत्व रखता है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की हमेशा से यह परम्परा रही है कि हम प्राणी मात्र से, जीव मात्र से प्रेम करते। मेरे कहने का यह मतलब नहीं कि अगर कोई जानवर हमारा नुकसान करता है और उससे हमें कोई तकलीफ होती है तो उसके लिये भी हम इस तरह से समर्थन करते। मेरा कहना यह मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन जिस तरह से बन्दरो को पकड़ कर ले जाया जाता है, उसे मैंने झांसी स्टेशन के ऊपर देखा। एक जगह पर इतने ज्यादा बन्दर भरे हुए थे कि उनके लिये जगह भी नहीं थी, उनके खाने का भी इन्तजाम वहाँ नहीं था। काफी गन्दगी उन से फैल रही थी। जिस तरह से उनको पकड़ पकड़ कर रक्खा जाता है उसे देख कर अफसोस होता है और यह चीज ठीक नहीं है।

जो भी जीव जन्तु पैदा होते हैं वे प्रकृति के द्वारा होते हैं। सब को प्रकृति ने पैदा किया है। उन को इस तरह से नष्ट करने के मैं बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ और जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया है वह बिल्कुल ठीक है और मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करना चाहिये। बन्दरो को पकड़ कर ले जाने, मारने और उन के द्वारा पैसा हिन्दुस्तान में लाने की जो नीति है मैं उसे ठीक नहीं मानता। अगर हम को खपना चाहिये, पैसा चाहिये तो उस के

लिये बहुत से दूसरे तरीके सम्भव हैं जिन के द्वारा हम विदेशों के अपने यहाँ पर धन ला सकते हैं। लेकिन बन्दरो को हम पकड़ें और उन के पास भेजें, वे उन को मारे या उन पर किसी तरह का प्रयोग करे, यह ठीक बात नहीं देश की धार्मिकता के लिये भी हमारे गांव गांव में जो रामायण का पाठ होता है उन में बन्दरो का बहुत महत्व है, बन्दरो से ही मनुष्य बने हैं। अगर हम देखें कि मनुष्य कैसे बना, अगर हम अपनी शक्ल से बन्दरो को थोड़ा मिलायें तो देखेंगे कि बन्दर भी बड़ी बुद्धिमत्ता से काम करता है और बन्दर के ही घाने जा कर पूरा मनुष्य बनता है। इस लिये मैं बन्दरो को इस तरह से मारने का जो तरीका है उसे पसन्द नहीं करता। पृथ्वी पर रहने वाले जो भी प्राणी हैं उन सब के लिये यहाँ साधन बने हुए हैं। हमारे यहाँ जितने भी ऋषि और महर्षि हुए उन्होंने भी यही कहा कि "जियो और जीने दो"। उन के इस कहने के खिलाफ भी यह तरीका घाता है। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि बन्दरो का इस तरह से पकड़ कर भेजना बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है और मैं उस के सक्त विरुद्ध हूँ।

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patna). I fully support the resolution of my learned friend Shri Mohan Swarup regarding the ban on the export of monkeys

I patiently heard my learned friends Ch. Ranbir Singh and Shri Easwara Iyer from that side. I find that we have become very selfish, we always think of ourselves, we forgot about others and what they feel.

We say we are civilised—in what way I do not understand. Our friends talk of *ahimsa*, but as far as insects and this kind of animals are concerned, they forget about *ahimsa*. They talk selfishness and nothing else. They are so self-centred that they have no eyes to see. They talk of no hearts to feel, and no ears to

hear. I really wonder that the followers of Mahatma Gandhi talk about the usefulness of exporting monkeys for slow killing and earning some foreign exchange out of it.

It is extraordinary that there are very few monkeys left now and the export earned by the Government will not be more than Rs. 1 crore or so in all, even then they create too much fuss about it! The number of monkeys exported in 1953 is about 20,700, in 1954 it was 66,700 in 1955 it was 93,000 and in 1956 it was about 1,20,600. It is too many.

I support this resolution on two grounds—religious and humanitarian. When we come here, we forget our constituency people, what they feel about these things.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: We remember.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I also do, that is why....

Ch. Ranbir Singh: We remember, that is why we oppose it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Is it going to be settled just now?

Shri M. B. Thakore: In Gujarat the so-called monkey is worshipped as Hanuman everywhere, and if my hon. friend, Ch. Ranbir Singh, goes there and talks about exporting them, he will be beaten to death.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would they like all monkeys from other parts to be exported to that region?

Shri M. B. Thakore: They will.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Member should be sent there as a test case!

Shri M. B. Thakore: Whenever I go to my village, I stay there. I do know the minds of the villagers. Nobody has any serious complaint about the monkeys, and they are not ruining the crops as Ch. Ranbir Singh puts it. I do not believe in it. I do not think they ruin so much, because they only like bananas, fruits

and gram to eat, and sometimes some other things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they like bananas, fruits, grams and other things, what then do they want?

Shri M. B. Thakore: They do not take rice, bajra, jawar and wheat or pulses. So the question of fear on the part my hon. friend, Ch. Ranbir Singh, does not arise.

The second point I want to make is on the point of humanity.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, थोड़ा समय इनके बाद मुझे भी दिया जाय ।

Shri M. B. Thakore: A reliable eye-witness has told us:

"Trappers bring in all sorts of monkeys, and those which are babies, or pregnant, or unhealthy are rejected by the buyers. I have watched the unloading of monkeys from the Lucknow train. After hours spent in... cages on railway platforms and a long journey with blackness and the terrifying vibrations and noises of the luggage vans in which the large bamboo cages are stacked up to the ceiling, the monkeys... are unloaded by one or two attendants. They drop the cages from the luggage van and then turn them end over end along the platform... the screaming monkeys, already thoroughly frightened by the first drop, cling to the sides and top of the cage".

Not only that, many monkeys, when they reach London, die on account of the arduous conditions of travel. Then they are thrown somewhere. Even if some disease is spread among the monkeys, nobody cares. They are after money. The Government also are after money. They do not think anything else.

So I would again request the hon. Members who do not support the

[Shri M. B. Thakur]

Resolution on the ground that they destroy and ruin crops and on the ground that their export earns foreign exchange, to support this Resolution on the ground of humanity and not be so selfish as to think that they are the only persons living on the earth

‘श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय (सागर—
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, हमारे कई भाइयों ने जो बदरो का
विरोध किया है वह बिल्कुल गलत है।
हमारे देश में दो तरह के बदर हैं। एक तो
काले बदर हैं और दूसरे लाल गोरे बदर
अप्रेयो के मुआफिक हैं (सदन में
हसी)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर,
देखिये आपने वक्त मांगा था सो आपको
दे दिया गया है लेकिन आप कोई ऐसी बात
न कहें जो कि उचित न हो।

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय : मैं पांच
मिनट के अन्दर ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर
दूंगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो ठीक है
लेकिन यहाँ पर वही बात कहनी है जो कि
उचित हो, कोई अनुचित बात नहीं कहनी
है।

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय : मैं तरीके
से ही कह रही हूँ। दो तरह के बदर अपने
देश में हैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर इसके बताने
के लिए बाहर जाने की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय : एक तो
काले बदर हैं और दूसरे लाल बदर हैं।
अब काले बदरों द्वारा तो शायद खेती को
कोड़ा बहुत नुकसान भी पहुँचता हो लेकिन
लाल बदरों से तो कोई नुकसान नहीं होता।
वह लाल बदर तो इतने प्रेमी हैं कि अगर कोई

तीर्थ यात्री बड़ा तीर्थ पर पहुँचता है तो वह
रास्ते पर मुट्ठी भर चने की आस लगाये बैठे
रहते हैं और आप यदि उन्हें मुट्ठी भर चना
दे देते हैं तो वे कुछ नहीं बोलते और प्रेम से
उसको चबाते रहते हैं लेकिन अगर कहीं
आपने उनके सामने मुट्ठी भर चना नहीं फेंका
तो फिर वे बदर आपकी पोटली लीच कर भाग
जाते हैं और जब तक आप उनको थोड़ा चना
खाने के लिए नहीं दे देंगे तब तक वे आपका
पिंड नहीं छोड़ते, पोटली नहीं देगे। मैं ने
और मैं समझती हूँ कि मेरे बहुत से माननीय
सदस्यों ने भी यह देखा होगा कि इलाहाबाद,
जगन्नाथ जी और अन्य तीर्थ स्थानों पर यह
बदर रास्ते पर बैठे हुए मिलते हैं और वे किसी
का नुकसान नहीं करते हैं।

मैं समझती हूँ कि जिन भाइयों ने
बदरो का विरोध किया है वे शायद नास्तिक
बिचार के होंगे क्योंकि यह आप क्यों भूल
जाते हैं कि हमारे जामवन्त, वाली और सुग्रीब
हनुमान आदि का स्वरूप बदरो का ही था
और जिनको कि हम लोग आदर की दृष्टि से
देखते हैं। श्री रामचन्द्र के जमाने में इन
बानरों ने रावण के खिलाफ उनकी कितनी
मदद की थी। मैं नो कहूँगी कि बदरो को
बाहर न भेजा जाय।

अब बदरो की महिमा के बारे में मैं
आपको बताऊँ कि एक बार महात्मा तुलसीदास
बादशाह अकबर के दरबार में आये। बादशाह
ने कहा कि महात्मा जी हमें ससार
की कोई नई चीज बताइये। महात्मा जी ने
उत्तर दिया कि राजन् मैं कुछ नहीं जानता।
बस इतनी सी बात पर खुश होकर अकबर
बादशाह ने तुलसीदास को जेल में बंद कर
दिया। अब जब तुलसीदास भी जेल में बंद
हो गये तो उन्होंने हनुमान जी की स्तुति की
और भगवान की लीला देखिये कि ताबों बंदर
बड़ा पर इकट्ठा हो गये और अकबर की
नाक में दम झा गया। अकबर की परेशानी

को देख कर बीरबल ने कहा कि हे राजन् तुमने यह भ्रष्टा नहीं किया जो एक साधू को तुम ने अकारण जेल में बंद कर दिया। अगर उस साधू को तुम जेल से बाहर निकाल दो तो यह जो बंदों का कोप तुम पर जाग्रत हुआ है वह समाप्त हो जायगा और ऐसा ही हुआ भी। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि हम यहां पर राम राज्य की बात सुनते हैं और हमारे पूज्य बापू जी भी इस देश में रामराज्य फिर से स्थापित होते देखना चाहते हैं तो मैं उन लोगों को जो कि बंदों के विरोधी हैं और उनको यहां से बाहर भेजना चाहते हैं, चेतावनी देना चाहती हूं कि कहीं आपकी इस बात से हनुमान जी नाराज न हो जायें और कहीं आपकी यह नई दिल्ली की नींव ही न हिल जाय। मैं तो अपने उन मित्रों से कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर बंदों के कारण उनको तकलीफ होती हो या अगर अगर उनका कोई नुकसान करते हों तो बड़ी खुशी से हमारे मध्यप्रदेश में ले जाकर उनको छोड़ दीजिये। (सदन में हंसी) हम उनका पालन कर लेंगे। हमें उनसे कोई नुकसान नहीं है। आपको यदि अड़चन पड़ती हो तो आप हमारे प्रदेश में उनको छोड़ दीजिये। हमारे यहां पर बड़े बड़े जंगल हैं, वे मछ से वहां पर फल फूल और बेंर इत्यादि लायेंगे। हमारे दिल में बंदों के लिए प्रेम और आदर है क्योंकि हनुमान जी जिनको कि हम देवता स्वरूप मानते हैं उनका स्वरूप भी बंदर का ही था। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की प्राचीन काल से जो परम्परा चली आ रही है, हमारा जो सनातन धर्म है, उस के विरुद्ध जा कर क्या हम अमरीका में बन्दरों को भेज कर उन का गला कटवायें? वे जगह जगह पिंजरो में रोते हैं, चीखते हैं और रास्ते में उन को पानी नहीं मिलता है। क्या उन का आप भारत पर नहीं पड़ सकता है? मेरी प्रार्थना है कि बंदों को बाहर भेजना बन्द करने के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव आया है, वह जरूर स्वीकार करना चाहिए। भविष्य में इस से नुकसान होगा-आगे चल कर नुकसान होगा। जो आई बन्दरों से नुकसान होने की बात करते हैं

और इस कारण इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करते हैं, वे सब बन्दर हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में छोड़ दें। हमें उन से कोई नुकसान नहीं है। हम उन की रक्षा करेंगे। लेकिन बन्दरों को बाहर भेजे जाने की हमारी सम्मति नहीं है। जो नास्तिक विचार के हैं, वे उन को देवता का रूप नहीं मानते हैं। एक तो रामचन्द्र जी का राम-राज्य था, जिस में बन्दरों ने उन की इतनी सहायता और सेवा की थी और अब महात्मा जी ने जो राम-राज्य बनवाया है, क्या उस में हम बन्दरों को अमरीका भेज कर उन का गला कटवायें? मैं बाहर बन्दर भेजे जाने का विरोध करती हूं और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि बन्दरों का निर्यात बन्द किया जाये।

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): I believe those who support this Resolution do so on account of various misconceptions about the uses of monkeys. I cannot agree with this Resolution because it will have an effect not merely in our country but in the whole world against the determined fight which scientists are putting up in the matter of eradication of diseases.

It is not new that living animals have been experimented upon to find how the living tissues inside them react when various diseases have to be studied. There are several pamphlets distributed to us, some of which have been very kindly given to me by the hon. Mover himself, in which I find that objection is now taken primarily because these monkeys—*Macacus rhesus*—are sent out of India more for purposes of vivisection than for anything else. We also know what is vivisection. It is also necessary; if you follow recent trends in medical research, you will find that today a special emphasis has been laid on doing research on living animals, and the purpose for which the rhesus monkey has been exported in such a large number in the recent past has been to find out how best to control poliomyelitis. We know

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

that this is a disease which affects tissues of the brain and also of the spinal cord. It has eluded any solution by constant research from 1909 onwards. First of all, the problem was to identify the virus which caused the disease, and subsequently although it was known even from 1910 or 1911 that a strain of the virus could be injected into the bodies of other animals to producing something similar to poliomyelitis, research showed that only the macacus rhesus monkeys and the chimpanzees could be used for this purpose. We all know that the chimpanzees are not available anywhere in the world in such large numbers and poliomyelitis, fortunately, is not a pressing issue for us, although it is a very very serious disease in several other countries. Therefore, it is idle for us to say—although we may be said to be sentimental to some extent—that monkeys should not be sent out.

After all, research has established success in this and more successes are in view. Because we have a sentiment and because we have some kind of fascination for the monkey, to say that we should not send monkeys would be to say something ruinous to the cause of fighting disease. It is not a question primarily of earning foreign exchange alone. It may not be calculated in lakhs as is sought to be made out. It may be Rs. 25 lakhs or Rs. 28 lakhs. That is not the point. It is absolutely necessary, since we in India do not have the wherewithal to do research in such diseases that we must send them out for purposes of research, whether it is for medical research or for other researches.

But, then, the question arises whether, when our people have a sentimental weakness for the monkeys, the present regulations which govern the export of monkeys are adequate. I remember some time ago the hon. Minister telling us that monkeys

below 6 lbs or 4 lbs, or whatever it was, were not being allowed to be exported.

An Hon. Member. Now, it is 4 lbs

Shri V. P. Nayar: It means that they are very very young monkeys because the normal weight of a full-grown rhesus monkey will be anything between 15 to 20 lbs.

I have myself seen how they are being loaded and unloaded here in the stations. It is open to the Minister to have some restrictions. But, speaking on the resolution generally, I think that instead of banning export, the export of more monkeys should be thought of only, that should be put under some more control.

I do not like to go into the question of destruction of crops or the destruction of other property by the monkeys. I am not in possession of facts and I do not think the Government of India have a survey report on that, except that I know that sometimes very secret files from the Ministries are missing and the monkey finds a convenient excuse.

An Hon. Member. Now do you know of secret files?

Shri V. P. Nayar: The monkeys take them. I will leave it at that.

Therefore, I earnestly request the hon. Member not to be swayed by sentiments in view of the tremendous progress made. It is not the case of the monkey alone. We know that very recently, after 1950, there has been a similar attempt made for combating another disease which is known as Addison's disease. It was the cat which was used. A living cat is necessary because the adrenal cortex has to be taken away from a living cat and the reaction has to be watched. Ultimately, it proved that in such a dreaded disease which emaciated the victim and resulted in his death ultimately, the first palliative

could be provided only by preparations made out of the living adrenal cortex of the cat. Therefore this vivisection is, nothing new, it has been there and it has to be there, and we should do every thing to encourage the export of monkeys if we are satisfied that the purpose for which they are exported is bona fide

I do not propose to go into the details of how this may be used for supersonic flights and also for finding out the effects of radio-activity because the time at my disposal will not permit me. I therefore sit down with the request to the hon. Member that he should withdraw the resolution in view of the fact that monkeys are sent out of India not so much for foreign exchange which we may earn as for purposes for which no other animal can be substituted.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, it has been my misfortune to be associated with this monkey business for quite a long time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is your good fortune.

Shri Kanungo: But today my task has been made very easy by the many speakers who have participated in the debate. In fact, I feel I do not have to add much more to what has been mentioned by the several hon. Members who have opposed this resolution.

In the first instance I will take up the amendment which Shri Assar has introduced. This matter has been discussed in this House and the other House on several occasions. And, today we have evolved a series of regulations which ensures the humane treatment of these animals during their transit not only out of India but also in India.

I will not waste the time of the House in reading out the regulations

(Interruptions) They have been laid on the Table of the House on several occasions and they are available in the Library for consultation. All I would emphasise is that the regulations are such that regarding storage, transport and feeding, they are very carefully drawn up and we are making our best efforts to see that the regulations are enforced.

To start with, the number of exporters is strictly licensed. They have to undertake on pain of severe penalty, to observe all the regulations. I believe the total number of exporters will not be more than half a dozen.

One of the regulations requires these exporters to maintain sanitary monkey farms at the point of embarkation. The monkey farms are supervised by competent veterinary men.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Sir, instead of handing it through half a dozen exporters and keeping supervisors and so on why do they not handle it themselves? Why don't they have State trading?

Shri Kanungo: I do not understand what difference it will make.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: You then can enforce these regulations without any difficulty.

Shri Kanungo: The regulations are working. I suppose there is nothing wrong about them. Whoever is trading, these regulations will have to be observed.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: They are not observed.

Shri Kanungo: I do not know what justification the hon. Member who interrupted me has about the State stepping into this trade. (Interruptions).

Shri Ferose Gandhi (Rae Bareilly): The suggestion is that it should be

[Shri Feroze Gandhi]

taken in the public sector and should be taken away from the private sector.

Shri Kanungo: I do not know what argument the hon. Member has. I suppose, on another occasion—(Interruptions)—on another occasion she can do that; but in this debate she has not participate and I am unable to know her arguments which, possibly, may be very valid. But I do not know them here. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

An Hon. Member: So that the country can be proud of it.

Shri Kanungo: I can understand the arguments of those hon. Members who have had an opportunity of speaking on this. I will give some examples of the regulations. Before embarkation, all the animals have got to be examined by a competent veterinary surgeon; and the customs man is right on the spot when they are transferred to the cages, the dimensions of which are specified. All these specifications have been drawn in consultation with medical authorities and competent sanitary authorities. The animals can be transported out of India only by aircraft. They are taken care of on flight and they are taken care of at transshipment also. And, above all, the Government of India has seen to it that periodically the end uses of the animals in the different laboratories are also inspected. Much was made of an incident, a very sad incident, which occurred in 1955. That showed us that our regulations were inadequate at that time. It did shock sensitive people who knew about the incident and particularly the Prime Minister was keen about avoiding possible hardships. In 1955 March, for the time being, the export of monkeys was banned. Thereafter, scientific institutions from all the world over, supported by their respective Governments approached the Government of India to lift this prohibition because accor-

ding to them, justifiably, as some hon. Members have mentioned, this particular variety of animal is necessary for scientific production of vaccines for diseases such as infantile paralysis. Thereafter, these elaborate regulations have been framed in consultation with the laboratories who undertook—their respective Governments supported that undertaking—that these regulations will be observed not only in India but outside also. The question of money does not enter at all; it is insignificant as far as money value is concerned where our export earnings are of the order of 600 crores rupees. As a matter of fact, I would remind the House that this was stopped at one time in 1955. But some of the hon. Members have already mentioned that it should not be stopped in the interest of scientific progress and eradication of the disease which has been very much common in the world. Severe regulations are there.

I would refer to Shri Assar's amendment. I do not know what more anybody can suggest. I would ask Shri Assar to read the regulations and would like to know what more safeguards can be suggested by anybody, what more safeguards can be provided for. Today regulations cover the operations right from the point of catching to the point of disembarkation, and also their use in the laboratories is regulated. These regulations are supervised in their enforcement by competent bodies. The animals are not sent to anybody except those authorised by reputed laboratories in the world. Recently, we tried to find out the number of animals which would be required by our own scientific institutes in India and their estimate comes to a little more than a lakh. If the House thinks that the export should be stopped, would it like to go on the same principle and say that the scientific work in our country should also be stopped? I fully realise that sensitive people do feel and ought to

feel about the capture, caging and transport of animals. We are rightly proud of our heritage where large sections of population are sensitive. Times being what they are and the urgent necessities of mankind being what they are, I suppose that we cannot accept the Resolution and the House would not like to put a ban on the export of animals limited to scientific use only

As far as the other factors are concerned, I would say that hon Members may calculate as to how much money and how much effort are spent by various municipalities and Governments in getting rid of the nuisance of the monkeys in various places. At least I was connected for sometime with a State Government and I knew that the annual budget for the destruction of monkeys at the rate of Rs 2 per monkey was Rs 60,000. That was done on the insistent pressure of the legislature and the population there. Therefore, I would join Shri Nayar in requesting the Mover not to press this motion but to drop it.

Shri M. S. Aney (Nagpur) May I ask if this export has in any way helped to reduce the nuisance in those places which are infested with monkeys?

Shri Kanungo: The nuisance is so heavy. Somebody mentioned whether we have any apprehension about this particular fauna becoming extinct. I suppose the number is too many and competent authorities have said that we can safely export 250,000 monkeys per year. We have not reached that figure yet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an invitation from Madhya Pradesh.

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काफ़ी देर से बन्दरो को बाहर भेजने के भुतात्मिक लोगों के क्यासात में सुन रहा हूँ।

बहुत से दोस्तों ने कहा कि बन्दर खेती को नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि बहुत से केसेज में खेती को नुकसान पहुँचाने वाले प्रादमी हैं। प्रादमी चुराते हैं, फसलें काटते हैं, खेतों को नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं। मेरे दोस्त चौधरी साहब जानते हैं, और जिन का खेती से ताल्लुक है वे जानते हैं, कि जानवरों के भुकाबलें इन्सान खेती को ज्यादा नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं। तरह तरह की चोरिया होती हैं। और जहाँ तक बन्दरों का ताल्लुक है, उन से कहीं ज्यादा दूसरे जंगली जानवर, जैसे बाँरे हैं, पीतल हैं, झाल हैं, तोते हैं, दूसरी चिड़िया हैं, इन्सेक्ट्स हैं, यह नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं। लेकिन मुझे ताज़्जुब होता है कि जब कभी खेती को नुकसान पहुँचाने की बात आती है तो सिर्फ बन्दरों के ऊपर सारा कुसूर लाद दिया जाता है। यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई कि साइंटिफिक रिसर्च के लिये बन्दरों का बाहर भेजना मुनासिब है। मैं देखता हूँ कि साइंटिफिक रिसर्च तो कम होती है, लेकिन, जैसा नायर साहब ने कहा, बाहर हवा में बन्दरों को भेजा जाता है और उन के जर्गिये से एक्स्पेरिमेंट्स होते हैं। तरह तरह के न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स को ज्यादा एफेक्टिव बनाने के लिये बन्दरों के ऊपर तज़ुर्बात होते हैं, कमरों में वे बन्द कर दिये जाते हैं।

Shri Kanungo: May I interrupt. We have made enquiries and we have been assured and we are satisfied that the animals are not used for any research connected with nuclear fallout and all that.

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण : मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब को शायद इन्फार्मेशन कम है। इस बारे में मेरे पास जो रिलेटेड पेपर्स आये हैं, वे साबित करते हैं कि इस बिस्म के तज़ुर्बात हो रहे हैं न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स के यतान्तिक। जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान के नज़रिये का ताल्लुक है, हिन्दुस्तान न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स की मुखालिफत

[श्री मोहन स्वर्ण]

करता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब हम व्यूकिलअर बेपन्स की मुतालिफत करते हैं तो बन्दरो को उन का भालाकार क्यों बनाया जाता है तजुर्बात करने के लिये।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह देखता हू कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की हालत यह है कि कई गावों पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा है। तुकेरग्राम पर पाकिस्तान का कब्जा है, वस्तु बगाल और आसाम के आस पास के सगहदों पर पाकिस्तान की फौजे मौजूद हैं। अभी गोआ के मसले में हम ने देखा कि पोर्चुगीज हमारे आदमियों को ले गये। जब इस तरह के मसले सामने आते हैं तो हम सत्य और अहिंसा की बात करते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि हम तो भ्रमन से रहना चाहते हैं। दुश्मन हमारे मुल्क पर कब्जा कर ले तो हम भ्रमन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जब गरीब बन्दरो की बात आती है, अभी हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि उन की तादाद बहुत इन्सिग्निकैट है, जब इस तरह की बात कही जाती है तो सत्य और अहिंसा की पालिसी की बात क्यों की जाती है? उस के साथ यह मजाक क्यों किया जाता है? मैं कहता हू कि हमारी सरकार सत्य और अहिंसा की पालिसी का मखौल उडाना चाहती है तो वह या तो उस चीज को छोड़ दे या फिर उस का मखौल उडाना बन्द कर दे। वह कह दे कि उस का ईमान इस चीज पर नहीं है। लेकिन उस का ईमान इस के ऊपर है, तो उस को इस दृष्टिकोण से सोचना होगा। अभी हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि उस से जो आम्दानी होती है वह बहुत ही इन्सिग्निकैट है। अगर वह इन्सिग्निकैट है तो यह कौन सी ऐसी चीज है जिस से होने वाली आम्दानी दूसरी चीज से नहीं हो सकती? मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि बन्दरो के साथ बड़ा अच्छा सुलूक किया जाता है। मेरे पास एक कटिंग है उस में यह लिखा है

"The Government according to it, should exercise stricter con-

trol at the various stages of export trade in monkeys, so that humane treatment could be effectively ensured to them during their catching, transportation to the port of dispatch and their onward all journey"

यह रिपोर्ट जो सन् १९५७ की है उस में बताया गया है

"The cages, it was alleged, were not of the proper size and did not conform to specification Customs officials spent the whole day measuring them They would not disclose the result"

Shri Kanungo: This is about 1957 The regulations have been changed in July, 1958

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण : मैं देखता हू कि वह आज भी चल रहा है। जैसी उन के साथ ज्यादाती हा रही थी उस वक्त, वही मैं आज भी देखता हू। आगे लिखा गया है

"Still another complication was that some of the monkeys were pregnant and one of them delivered at the airport itself"

यह सन् १९५७ की कटिंग है लेकिन जो सूरते हाल सन् १९५७ में भी वही आज भी मैं देखता हू। जिन पिजरो में १०० बन्दरो की जगह है उन में १५० बन्दर भरे जाते हैं, उन के खाने पीने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं होता। यह तो आज उन की हालत है। हम ने एक ऐनिमल वेलफयर बोर्ड बनाया है, उस के चेयरमैन पहले तो श्री बी० के० कृष्ण मेनन थे और अब श्री बी० बी० गाधी हैं। अभी मैं ने एक्सपोर्ट आफ सक्कीज के मुतालिक उस प्रोपोनियन का इजहार किया है जो कि कमेटी ने पेश की है। हम इस तरह की चीजें तो करते हैं लेकिन उन का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन सही तौर पर नहीं करते। मैं देखता हू कि आज भी बहुत सी बिडियां और परिवारे हिन्दुस्तान से गायब होते जा रहे हैं। बाइसड डकक पायब होते जा रहे हैं,

पीपल्स को हम बाहर भेज रहे हैं, वह भी गायब होते जाते हैं और हम देखते हैं कि बन्दर भी गायब होते जा रहे हैं क्योंकि आप उन के बच्चे पकड़ कर बाहर भेज देते हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ से तरह तरह की नस्ले गायब होती जात हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर देश पारिवर्तन और जानवरों की रक्षा का इन्तजाम करता है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ तो नजरिया ही दूसरा है। मेरे इस रेजोल्यूशन को लाने का जो मकसद था वह टूट फूट गया। एक तो जो ज्यादातर या बेरहमी जानवरों के साथ होती है उस बर्ताव को दूर करने का था और दूसरे यह कि जो हमारा नजरिया सत्य और अहिंसा था उस को हर तरह से कायम रहना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि इस वक्त लोग उसे नहीं रखना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बन्दरों के ऊपर जो बेरहमी हो रही है उस में उनको बचाया जाय और दूसरे जो फजूल के तजुर्बात के लिए हम बन्दरों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं जो कि नाजायज और बेजा है, उसे रोका जाय। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब की राय यह है कि इस रेजोल्यूशन को वापस ले लिया जाय। मैं तो इस को प्रम करना चाहता था लेकिन मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से भी हुक्म हुआ है मैं इस को वापस ले लूँ। इस लिए मैं इसे वापस ले रहा हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर सबजजह दे और इस किस्म के बेरहमाना बर्ताव पर रोक लगाये ताकि बाहर के जो लोग हैं वे हमें शरमिदा न करे। मेरे पास टेलिग्राम मौजूद है बहुत से इसके मुतालिक। मैं जानता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की राय इस तरफ नहीं है कि इस को पास किया जाय, फिर भी मैं चाहूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट इस चीज पर सबजजह दे।

Shri Kanungo: Any breach of regulation which will be reported to us will be looked into seriously, and any change in the regulation will be considered favourably.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अक्षर साहब क्या कहेंगे हैं अपने मौखिक के बारे में ?

Shri Asrar: I press my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I have to put it to the vote of the House.

Shri Kanungo: But the main resolution has been withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even then I have to put the amendment to the vote of the House.

श्री न० सा० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : जबकि प्रस्ताव वापस ले लिया गया है तो अमेंडमेंट कैसे आयेगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे यह सोचना है कि क्लस क्या इजाजत देते हैं। चूँकि क्लस यह कहते हैं कि मन्स्ट्रट्यूट रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया जाय इसलिए मुझे करना पड़ेगा।

श्री भवत दर्शन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पेड की जड़ ही नहीं रहेगी तो उस की शाखें कहाँ रहेंगी ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं कोई नया रेजोल्यूशन तो बनाने नहीं लगा। उस पेड़ की जगह एक दूसरा पेड़ भी लगा दिया गया था। पहला तो नहीं रहा लेकिन दूसरा मौजूद है।

The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee comprising of members of Parliament be appointed to examine the question of the export of monkeys from India."

The motion was negatived.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Resolution re: 13372
Inclusion of English
in the Eighth
Schedule of the
Constitution

15.54 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE- INCLUSION OF
ENGLISH IN THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE
OF THE CONSTITUTION

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indian): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

"That in the opinion of this House, English should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and necessary steps taken in that regard"

15.57 hrs.

[**SHRI MUHAMMED IMAM** in the Chair]

May I, Sir, at the very outset make it abundantly clear that my resolution has absolutely nothing to do with the question of the official or the national language? All I am seeking is to secure the approval of this House for the inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule. And, so that the House may better appreciate what I am asking for, may I attempt to clarify what, in my opinion, is the significance of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. What in fact did the framers of the Constitution intend, or what in fact is the very clear legal interpretation to be attached to the Eighth Schedule?

In order to understand what the Eighth Schedule in fact means legally and constitutionally, Sir, we have to look at article 351 of the Constitution. Article 351 of the Constitution is a directive provision which says, in effect, that in order that Hindi should represent the composite culture of India it should draw on the forms, styles and expressions used in Hindustani and the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule, and also draw on Sanskrit. That is the dominant purpose, that Hindi should represent the composite culture of India should draw on the languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule. A subsidiary purpose is to be found in article 344, that when the President constitutes language commissions a representative

of each of the languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule should be in such commissions

Thus, Sir, the dominant significance, the legal and constitutional significance of the Eighth Schedule is very clear

An Hon. Member: That is a thing of the past

Shri Frank Anthony. Well, Sir, what I am seeking through this resolution is that specific, legal, constitutional sanction should be given so that Hindi may draw upon, may assimilate words and expressions from the English language which are found to be suitable

Sir, the official Language Commission appointed by the President has already endorsed the fact that English words, technological and scientific terms, should be drawn upon liberally. Today, because of more than a hundred years of usage, of acclimatisation, words from English constitute the commonest of language currency. I will ask what person is there in any part of the country, whatever his language, who does not understand words such as cycle, engine, signal, school? By including English in the eighth schedule, all that I am asking the House to do is to give constitutional, legal sanction for a process which has been endorsed by the Language Commission itself, for a process which has also received the very recent endorsement of the Parliamentary Language Committee. That is all I am seeking through this resolution of mine

16 hrs

Speaking on the 21st February, 1959 the Prime Minister announced that the Sahitya Academy had recognised English and Sindhi in addition to the 14 languages enumerated in the eighth schedule. The Sahitya Academy has, therefore, not only in effect but specifically, for very good reasons, agreed to treat English and Sindhi

along with the languages of the eighth schedule as major Indian languages

Sir, the Senate of the Calcutta University, undoubtedly an august body, adopted a resolution on the 18th July, 1958, requesting that English should be included in the eighth schedule. My resolution is clear. I believe that it is and that it should be unexceptionable. I believe also that it should be, and I hope it will be, non-controversial. Yet, I know and every one of us knows that it can become involved in political considerations. Probably it has already become involved in certain emotional considerations. That is the difficulty. Because it is a language question, and in the matter of language, which one of us can claim complete detachment and objectivity? None of us, because, in the final analysis, each one of us is the product primarily of a linguistic cum cultural matrix, and because each one of us is the product of such a matrix inevitably each one of us in the question of language cannot be completely objective. Because we are such products, each one of us must have his own predilections. But while we may have predilections in the matter of language, is it necessary that we should have prejudices, or worse than that, is it necessary that we should have hatreds?

An Hon Member: Uttar Pradesh

Shri Frank Anthony: I am not going to justify my case here, but I am a greater protagonist of Hindi than some of my friends. I do not have to say that I have earned and I continue to earn my livelihood largely through the Hindi or Hindustani of Madhya Pradesh. As Chairman for nearly 20 years of an Education Board, I have been responsible for making Hindi compulsory in every Anglo-Indian school in this country—what no other non-Hindi body of educationists has done. As Chairman of the Inter-State Board for Anglo-Indian Education, I have been responsible for evolving a set of Hindi textbooks which the Government of India, the Education

Ministry, recognises as among the best Hindi text-book for children whose mother-tongue is not Hindi.

Shri M P Mishra (Begusarai): Replace Hindi in your note of dissent) (Interruptions)

Shri Frank Anthony: That is a different matter.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon Member proceed.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not think I need elaborate my *bona fides* in this matter. I feel that in the learning of a language there should be no hatred, because, in the final analysis, the learning of any language, not only of a world language, must necessarily enlarge our horizons.

Coming from a Hindi State,—Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh—necessarily many of my friends are people whose mother-tongue is Hindi. And they tell me quite frankly that on this issue they cannot be objective. They say that for them it is not a question only of language a question to be assessed as a question of language should be assessed objectively. And they tell me quite frankly that for them, those whose mother-tongue is Hindi, it is a question or a stark issue of Hindi versus English. And that is my difficulty. It is my problem. I am not claiming, I cannot pretend to claim, objectivity in this matter. I am emotionally involved. Equally, my friends whose mother-tongue is Hindi are emotionally involved. That is why I feel that in this question of the validity or the acceptability of my resolution, perhaps the only persons in this House who can approach it with a reasonable degree of objectivity will be those whose mother-tongue is neither English nor Hindi. And I say this, that I am prepared, unreservedly whatever its fate may be, to place the fate of this resolution in the hands of those whose mother-tongue is neither English nor Hindi.

Dr. Sushila Navar (Jhansi): May I know whose mother-tongue is English in this country?

Shri Frank Anthony: I shall be coming to that madam. I know that apart from this, there is also another consideration which may operate against an objective assessment of the validity or acceptability of the resolution. It is an imponderable but a very definite consideration. It is an emotional and a psychological consideration.

I know that some of my Communist friends particularly may be overborne by that consideration. But I also make my appeal to them. I know that there is a lingering resentment against the Englishmen and what is regarded as the language only of the Englishmen. Because colonial memories are still there and have not been completely forgotten, there is the danger that stemming from this emotion and psychological feeling the resentment which is still felt against the Englishman may be transposed against what is wrongly regarded as the language only of the Englishman.

Yet as I have said, I believe that this question will be objectively weighed and assessed particularly by those whose mother tongue is neither Hindi nor English. I have already sought to clarify the legal and constitutional significance of the eighth schedule. One of my friends there said perhaps rightly in a way, that that significance belongs to the past. I agree with him. In practice we have sought to enlarge the legal significance of the eighth schedule, enlarge it contrary to the original and clear intention of the framers of the Constitution. And that enlarged significance today in practice, has sought to invest the languages enumerated in the eighth schedule as national languages. That is the enlarged concept. And yet, even from the point of view of this enlarged concept in practice what tests would one apply in order to determine whether English should be included in the eighth schedule?

I have already drawn attention to the fact that the Sahitya Academy has thought fit to include English among the major languages of India. Recently the Senate of the Calcutta University have also seen fit to ask that English should be included in the eighth schedule. What tests would this House apply in determining whether English deserves a place in the eighth schedule? In my own humble view, I should imagine that the first test would be, what is the extent of this language. What is the *de facto* position with regard to English? English today is in fact the only neutral language in India. As a result of two hundred years of usage, English is evenly distributed throughout the length and breadth of this country. It is the only language which is so evenly distributed, because of two hundred years of acclimatization English has permeated evenly the educational pattern in every part of the country. It has evenly permeated not only the pattern of the educated people but it has evenly permeated and throughout the country what we may call the undeducted pattern. It is today in fact the most widely known and the most widely used language in India. My own estimate is that the number of persons educated in English is at least ten times the number of persons educated in any other major Indian language. That is because of certain historical facts but that is a fact.

An Hon Member Question

Shri Frank Anthony: I will come to that. If we make an estimate of persons who know English to the extent that they know Hindustani—pidgin Hindustani—I should imagine that at least 60 per cent of the people of India know English of that variety. After all at least my friends from Tamilnad and my friends from Kerala will agree that the humblest peasant, the poorest labourer knows English. (Interruptions)

An Hon. Member: What about U.P. and Bihar?

Shri Ferose Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): This is not Question Hour; you may continue

Mr Chairman: Let there be less noise, I think the Mover has the right to say what he wants to say

Shri Frank Anthony: My friends from Kerala and Tamilnad, I think, will make their position clear. May I point out in this regard, after all, statistics are not available. But some of my friends have repeatedly hurled at me the word "Question", I do not know where they are going to get their statistics from. This is a matter of common knowledge. We do not have to delve into any alleged official document. The 1951 census does not help us one iota. I have made some little research on this subject. You may be a little surprised to learn—I have the 1951 census here—that in order to find out the number of persons who may be said to be Hindi-knowing in my home State of Madhya Pradesh—and that pattern has been followed in every other State—the number of persons listed under Hindi-knowing are those persons who come under 77 not dialects, but languages, so that the Hindi-knowing persons, the alleged Hindi-knowing persons include—not dialects, but languages. In the 42 per cent Urdu-speaking people, Punjabi-speaking people, Gorkhali-speaking people, people who know Rajasthan—77 languages have all been included under Hindi. I do not know whether the Muslims are Hindi-knowing, anyway, they have been included. I do not know whether the Punjabis are Hindi-knowing, but they have been included. So far as English is concerned, the enumerators were told, "You will only enumerate those whose mother-tongue is English. Even the large number of Indians who have in fact been educated through the medium of English, whose mother-tongue is in fact English, have not been included. So, we get 171,000

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Our mother-tongue is not English. (Interruptions).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): We are fighting against that spirit

Shri Frank Anthony: It is an interesting academic legal proposition, a matter which I argued in the Bombay High Court. May I make an answer to my hon lady friend who asked what is a mother tongue? When Major Pinto, who was one of the petitioners in the Bombay schools case said, "I am a Goan, but my mother-tongue is English", the Advocate-General said, "He is a Goan". His mother-tongue cannot be English. The Chief Justice said, "So what? Legally, only the mother-tongue of Anglo-Indians is recognised as English." I asked the Chief Justice, what is a mother-tongue? Is the mother-tongue the mother's tongue? The mother-tongue merely means the tongue in which the child is reared at home. Here is Mr Masani. I am not going to say anything dubious about Mr Masani, I think Mr Masani will agree that not only in fact, but in law, the mother-tongue of his son is English. Why? Mr Masani's own mother-tongue is Gujarati, Mr Masani's wife's mother-tongue is Hindi, but neither speaks the language of the other adequately for inter-communication. The only language which they speak, the only language of their home is English. De facto and legally, Mr Masani's son's mother-tongue is English. The mother-tongue of the Goans, of hundreds and thousands of other Indians, is in fact English. But the point I was making is different.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा (निमाड): सभापति जी, ध्यान ए प्यावट ब्राफ आईर । माननीय सदस्य न कहा है कि मसाना जी की पत्नी और बच्चे की कोई मदर-टग नहीं है, लेकिन मैं ब्रह्मी तरह से जानता हू कि उन की मदर-टग गुजराती है और वह ब्रह्मी तरह से गुजराती से बात करते हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order, Mr Masani himself has not taken objection. The hon Member may continue.

Shri Frank Anthony: I pointed to Mr. Masani not from any deliberate animus, he is a great friend of mine

Shri Feroze Gandhi: There are other Parsis also. (Interruptions)

Shri Frank Anthony: I have not got the same intimate knowledge about Mr Feroze Gandhi as I have about Mr Masani

To come back to my theme, let us look at this question factually No amount of ipse dixit, no amount of assertion or counter-assertion can change this fact that the only real all-India language today is English That is a consequence of History No one is to blame My friend, Dr Subbarayan who has not yet learnt Hindi, and Mr Krishna Menon, our Defence Minister, would, be greater foreigners in Delhi than they would be in Europe but for this only all-India language of English And the same applies to most of the people from the north who go to Tamilnad

Shri E. D. Misra (Balandshahr): On a point of order, Sir

Shri Frank Anthony: Must I give way?

Mr. Chairman: I must hear the point of order

श्री १० द० मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान रुल १८७ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : कुछ समय में नहीं आयेगा ।

Mr. Chairman: Let not others dictate to him, let him choose his own language.

कुछ भारतीय सदस्य : सब आयेगा ।

श्री १० द० मिश्र : अंग्रेजी तो आप पढ़े लिखे हैं, लेकिन मैं भारतीय भाषा में बोल रहा हूँ । इस रूल १८७ में यह लिखा है

"The Speaker shall decide whether a motion or a part there-

of is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any motion or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a motion or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules"

मैं यह सबमिट कर रहा हूँ कि वह रेजोल्यूशन जो आपका है, यह डिसएलाउड होना चाहिए और इस ग्राउंड पर डिसएलाउड होना चाहिए कि इस तरीके का रेजोल्यूशन जो है वह रेजोल्यूशन मूव करने के राइट को एब्ज्यूज करता है ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कास्टीट्यूशन में जो वह एमेंडमेंट करवाना चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी भाषा भी शैड्यूल में शामिल कर ली जाये, उसके बारे में मैं आर्टिकल ३४४ पढ़ कर आपका सुनाना चाहता हूँ । वह इस तरह से है —

"The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule as the President may appoint "

आठवें शैड्यूल में जो वह इंग्लिश को शामिल करवाना चाहते हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त कास्टीट्यूशन बनाया गया था उस वक्त बहुत मोच समझ कर इसको पास किया गया था और इस में मेरे साथी एन्थनी साहब भी शामिल थे चूँकि वह कांस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली के मेम्बर थे । मेरी सबमिशन यह है कि . . .

Mr. Chairman: Order, order I think I have heard the hon. Member sufficiently. All these points have been

considered by the hon Speaker and he has allowed it. The Resolution is half way through

Secondly, Rule 187, to which the hon Member referred, refers only to motions and not to Resolutions. So there is no point of order. I have given my ruling.

Shri Frank Anthony: These interruptions, fortunately for me and unfortunately for the interrupters, seem to furnish me with fresh material. While I was sitting down listening to the pointless point of order, my hon friend, Dr Subbarayan, a revered member of the Congress Party, offered me his own example. He speaks Tamil, his wife speaks Konkani and the language of their home is English, which, in fact and legally, is the mother tongue of their children.

To come back to the point that I was making, I think these concrete illustrations are sure to bring home a general example pointedly. As I said, our hon friends from Tamilnad, but for English, would be greater foreigners in Delhi than they would be in Europe. The same would apply to most of us from the North when we go South.

But why should we go outside this House? What does this House represent? Is it not par excellence the microcosm of this country? Is it not par excellence the cross-section of this country—at least of the leaders of thought and action of this country? Should we not accept facts because they may be distasteful, how can you fly in the teeth of facts? What is the only language of communion in this House? How do we function in this House? How can we attempt to function in this House except through the only all-India language in this country, English?

Shri B. D. Misra: Here is a point of order. Can these feelings be raised like that?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let us hear the Member fully.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is a fact. I am not arguing whether it is a fortune or a misfortune. I am merely stating it as a question of fact. As I have said, it may or may not be a misfortune. That is a question of opinion. After all, we may blame history, we may blame the compulations of history about certain facts. What has happened since Independence? Whom do we blame for that? Who made English the most major of the major languages of India? Who made it? We did. The framers of the Constitution of Republican India advisedly, deliberately made English the dominant Indian language. It is not an *ipse dixit* from me, although, perhaps, I would be qualified to elaborate something more than an *ipse dixit*. Look at the judgment, rather illuminating judgment of Mr Justice Chagla in the Bombay Schools case which, I, incidentally, brought against the Bombay Government. What does he say? I do not want to take the time of the House. What has Mr Justice Chagla said? It would repay reading. I will just read the relevant parts. He goes through the whole scheme of the Constitution. You may blame the framers of the Constitution. He deals first with article 343. (Interruptions)

जरा समझने की कोशिश कीजिये, शायद समझ जायें। अगर नहीं समझ सकते हैं, तो मैं लाबी में हिन्दी में आपका समझा दूँगा।

Mr Justice Chagla, in this very lucid judgment of his, goes through the integrated scheme of the Constitution. He deals with article 343. My hon and learned friend may or may not know what article 343 refers to. Article 343 (1) declares the official language of the Union, that is, English. Then he goes to article 345. Article 345 provides what should be the Regional languages. Then Mr Justice Chagla goes through article 348 which deals with the language of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. He goes through the other articles

[Shri Frank Anthony]

which deal with the question of legislation. He sums it up in these very significant words

"There is one other sense in which English has been given more importance in the Constitution than even the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. English today and till it is replaced by Hindi is the official and administrative language of the country. It was also the official language of the States till the States replaced it by some other language. It is the language of the courts, the Supreme Court and the High Courts."

It is the language of legislation, because as was rightly pointed out, not only was our Constitution drafted in English, but until different provisions are made, all our laws, orders and notifications are to be in English. That is the legal position. Do not blame me. Do not blame the British. Blame, if you want to, your own framers of the Constitution if, in terms of Mr Justice Chagla's very clear and lucid judgment, the framers made, in fact, English the dominant Indian language.

As I have said, English today continues increasingly to spread and to be learnt with fervour by Indians, whatever community they belong to. I know it. I have not a little to do with education. The demand by persons, whose mother tongue is not English, for English, since Independence (can we stigmatise them all as slaves) has not increased fourfold, but it has increased tenfold. Today, there are between 2 and 3 million children—whose mother-tongue is not English, at any one time, learning through the medium of English. The people of India, the parents of India have deliberately, calculatedly, chosen English. Because they are slaves? Certainly not.

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur): Remember 400 millions. yes.

Shri Frank Anthony: They have done it, not because it was the language of the rulers of the country or because, in a very small way, it is my language, but because it is a world language. I know how so many of the leading lights of this great party—the Congress Party—come to me, even from the Hindi States, to get admission for their children in over-crowded Anglo-Indian schools, how Ministers from Hindi States harass me in my capacity as Chairman to get admission for their children in already egregiously overcrowded Anglo-Indian schools. (Interruptions) So, do not blame me.

Now, let me go on, and I shall try, in spite of interruptions, to finish quickly. What is the legal position? The obscurantist way, perhaps the easiest way of those who wish to kill English is to stigmatise it and brand it as foreign, because it is natural for anyone to react strongly against anything which has the flavour of the suggestion of foreignness. And yet, I am dealing with the legal position. Is English foreign? It is foreign in origin, yes, but let us look at it objectively. I shall come to Mr. Justice Chagla's own decisions. Which one of them can make either history or language standstill?

If origin is the only test of foreignness, then what is English to the British people?

16 32 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We forget, because memory is short and it never thinks in terms of these vast periods of history. In terms of origin, English for the British is a foreign language. Where does English come from? It does not emerge from any indigenous British dialect. It was never the language of the Britons, who were savages till about 600 B.C. The lineal ancestors of English were the dialects, and languages of you like which had tremendous affinity, the dialects of the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes who invaded and conquered

England. They took their foreign dialects with them. And from their foreign dialects emerged old English, middle English and ultimately modern English. We forget that like India, Britain has traversed a rapid succession of language changes. The original dialects of Britain were Celtic. Then, you had Latin, which civilised them a bit; French which civilised them a little more; and of course, you had these dialects of the Angles, Saxons and the Jutes. From the point of view of origin then, English is a foreign language for the British people, if you assess foreignness in terms of origin. But people do not do that because it does not help. I am merely arguing against this obnoxious term foreign. Why should we cite examples outside of India? What has happened in India? Who will say that Sanskrit is a foreign language? Yet, it is a fact, that Sanskrit was brought to India by the Aryans. It was a fact and yet Sanskrit became...

Seth Govind Das (Jabalpur): Nobody accepts it. (Interruptions).

Shri Frank Anthony: Why go into that controversy? All the greatest scholars have held unanimously that it was brought to India. But what is the shame for it? Sanskrit became in fact, the language par excellence of India's ancient culture, and of her religion. Where it came from does not matter. What does it matter where Urdu came from? Urdu was drawn essentially from foreign sources. But its richness, its beauty and its refinement have been among the greatest leavening influences on the language, thought and culture of India. Because Urdu happens to be the language of a foreign country with which our relations are estranged, will people get up and say 'Oh, no, Urdu is foreign in origin, it is the language of Pakistan, and, therefore, Urdu should not be one of our languages'?

Seth Govind Das: Nobody says that. (Interruptions).

Shri Frank Anthony: Precisely, if nobody says, ~~so~~ then a fortiori, why do you continue to say that English is a foreign language? You say it is foreign only because you stigmatise it as foreign.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The English language is foreign; the English tradition is foreign.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Decisions are not to be taken just now.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am analysing it legally. To whom does English belong?

One of my friends says I am testing it in terms of purely legal issues. If its origin does not make a language foreign, then English satisfies all the conditions of being indigenous. We have got into this sort of solecism and fallacy of saying that English is the language of the Englishman. The Englishman in his insularity may think so, but English today is the language of the world.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No. It is Anglo-Saxon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should be given an opportunity to state his views.

Shri Frank Anthony: English today has even changed its name. The Americans do not refer to it as English. They have put out a dictionary of the American language. The Australians do not refer.... (interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to listen to the hon. Member even though we may not agree with him. He must be heard, and then replies given by other hon. Members when they get the opportunity. In this way we cannot proceed with the debate.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We are taking interest in the debate.

Shri B. D. Munda: May I ask him one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be interesting to him, but not for the House or for me

Shri Frank Anthony: I have not the slightest objection. I am encouraged by interruptions (interruptions) May I continue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member may continue, but how long is he going to take?

Shri Frank Anthony: I will finish in ten minutes. Do not penalise me for the long period taken by the interruptions.

As I was saying, English belongs to the world. We have the American language today. There is the American dictionary. The Australians have put out their own dictionary of the Australian language. Ghana today has set the pace for Africa, and has accepted English for the Africans as their official language. And I believe not I, not any one, with all due respect to some Members on that side, will be able to stem the irresistible language tides of history. And we will have not only the Englishman's English, we will have to take into account American English, Australian English, African English, and Indian English. I said this at the Commonwealth conference and there "my friends, my colleagues from India, clapped me; they applauded me to the ceiling when I said we would have all these streams, and perhaps the richest, the deepest and the widest stream would be the stream of Indian English—not pidgin English, but Indian English." English conditioned, English enriched by the genius, the thought, the language, the inimitable imagery of India.

I do not know why my hon friends are afraid that because I make but an inevitable, an irresistibly good case for English, we will throw Hindi overboard. Here I am arguing for the narrow position of including English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

In the final analysis, if we do not answer this question in a forthright way here, let us in the privacy of our back rooms or anywhere else answer it to ourselves. What is the final, the ultimate, the conclusive integrating bond in this country? The final bond of integration in this country, not only the linguistic bond but emotional bond of integration, is the English language. There is no other bond, there is no other communion. Let us accept it. If you create a vacuum by destroying English and do not fill it, Indian history will repeat itself. We will fall into so many watertight linguistic, cultural enclaves. That is a different matter, but let us at least accept facts and face them.

I want to deal finally with the narrow legal position. It is not very important. I have shown that *de facto* English is the most major of the major Indian languages. I have not made it so, the framers of the Constitution in their wisdom have made it so, facts have made it so. Legally what is the position? Legally English is an Indian language. Since you do not even accept the imprimatur of our thoughts, let me quote what Justice Chagla, one of the greatest of the lights of our judiciary, has given his seal to. No one has sought to or can upset his decision. May I just read it—what Mr. Justice Chagla has said? This is what he says:

"In the eye of the Constitution, no distinction is made between the English language and the languages spoken by the other Indian minorities"

"In the constitutional sense—and that is the only sense we are concerned with—at is as much an Indian language today, as much recognised by the Constitution, as much entitled to protection as any other language spoken by any other section or community in this country."

And however emotionally my Hindi friends may feel, I feel they are not above a human appeal. And I make it. *De facto* it is the major Indian language. Legally, it has been held to be as much an Indian language as Hindi because it happens to be my mother tongue. The recognised mother tongue of a recognised Indian minority cannot legally be anything but an Indian language. That is the seal Mr. Justice Chagla has placed on the position of English in the Bombay Schools case.

But look at it in a human way. That is the last light in which I ask even the Members from the Hindi States to look at it. How would you feel, if anybody either deliberately or unwittingly, came to you and said: "Your language is a foreign language"? Every time anyone comes to me and says it or every time even the Prime Minister says it, (An Hon. Member: That is a fact) a stab of pain—a stab of pain—shoots through me. I am a product of the matrix of history. I am an Indian (Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear). And I am a proud Indian.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"That in the opinion of this House, English should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and necessary steps taken in that regard".

Pandit K. C. Sharma wanted to raise a point on the admissibility of this Resolution.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): I fully agree in many respects with my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, that English is an important language and it has had its share in building what is called the Indian nationality. We owe to this language many great things, but still...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not called the hon. Member to speak. He said he had to raise a point to the effect that this was not admissible. I only want to hear him on the legal

point. I am told that this has been decided by the Chairman. I am sorry I did not know about it.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: The point I wish to raise was not raised then.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to raise it on the point of admissibility of the Resolution. This has been admitted and the right had been given to the Mover for moving the Resolution. If he wants time to speak on this Resolution, that would be a different question. That would be considered later. In that speech of his, he can raise any other point.

Now, I come to the amendments that are tabled.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Mine is a new point; it was not raised then.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will come to him later. First, let me dispose of the amendments.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): May I submit that the Chairman at that time did not give opportunity to any Member to submit a point where the admissibility was questioned? (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a reflection on the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. So far as admissibility is concerned, it was raised and the Chair has given its decision. Now, if other questions are to be raised, the hon. Members are entitled to say whatever they want when they get the opportunities and we will decide then.

There is amendment No. 1 of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"That consideration of this Resolution in regard to the position of English in the Constitution be deferred until the Report of the Parliamentary

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Committee on official language is discussed by the House."

This is inadmissible and ruled out. Then, there is the second

"That in the resolution,—

for the word 'English' the following be substituted: 'Sindhi'.

This is also out of order.

The third is by Shri Bhakt Darshan

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"That the consideration of the issue whether English should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution or not, should be postponed, till both Houses of Parliament have discussed the Report of the Committee of the Parliament on the Official Language."

That would also be out of order.

The fourth is also of Shri Bhakt Darshan.

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that though English has not been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, yet all legitimate facilities for education etc. should be provided through English medium to those, who claim it as their mother tongue, till they are able to acquire adequate knowledge of the regional language of the State, in which they happen to reside."

This is beside the point and irrelevant to the Resolution that we have got.

The next is that of Shri Thana Pillai, No. 5.—

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"That in the opinion of this House the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be divided into Part A and Part B. Part A shall consist of (1) Sanskrit, (2) Urdu, and (3) English and Part (B) shall contain the other 12 languages contained in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and necessary steps be taken in that regard."

This is also out of order and irrelevant. It goes because it is beyond the scope of the resolution that we have got before us.

The next, No. 6, is of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy—

That after the words "That in the opinion of this House", the following be inserted, namely—

"a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament be appointed to examine and recommend whether."

Is this moved?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes, sir. I move:

That after the words "That in the opinion of this House", the following be inserted, namely:

"a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament be appointed to examine and recommend whether."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we come to the seventh by Shri Achaw Singh..

That in the resolution,—

for the word "English" the following be substituted: "Manipuri": That also goes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next is—

"That in the resolution,—

for the word "English" the following be substituted:

"Gondi tribal language" (Inter-
ruption).

We have no objection for that language; but here we are only discussing whether English should be included.

Then, there is the amendment of Shri Braj Raj Singh—

That in the resolution,—

for the word "English" the following be substituted:

"Manipuri, Sindhi and Santhali".
That also goes

Then, we come to No 10 of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy It reads

That after the word "English" the following be inserted, namely:

"Sindhi or any other Indian language"

I do not know what is meant by other languages This enlarges the scope.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: English is also there and Sindhi and other languages will be included.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not definite as to what it would contain That is also out of order

The next is that of Sardar A. S. Saigal. It reads:

That after the word "English" the following be inserted, namely:

"Sindhi, Rajasthani and Nepali".

That also is out of order because it is beyond the scope

Then, we come to the amendment of Shri Bishanchandrar Seth and others. It is:

That after the word "English" the following be inserted, namely:

"Sindhi, Rajasthani and Dogri".

That also goes on the same ground.

Then, we come to Shri Dwivedi again, No. 13. He says:

That in the resolution,—

omit,—and necessary steps taken in that regard"

Is this moved?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If my second one is out of order

An Hon. Member: This has no meaning |

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. This also goes

Then, we come to the amendment of Shri Raghunath Singh

Now, Shri Raghunath Singh's amendment It reads.

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"That in the opinion of this House, Portuguese and French be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and necessary steps taken in that regard"

Now this also .. (Interruptions): I need not take a decision because the House has taken a decision by voice.

Shri Mohammed Imam's amendment reads:

"That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added, namely:

'and that English shall continue as the official language of India till 2001 A.D.'"

That also is out of order. Now, the resolution as also the amendments that are in order are before the House for discussion.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Sir, I would not discuss the admissibility of the Resolution, whether it is admissible or not. I would simply point out that the Resolution, even if it is passed by the House, would be useless; even if the House is in favour of that, it would be useless for the simple reason that the Resolution seeks to amend the Constitution. An amendment of the Constitution is possible only under article 368. A regular Bill should be put before the House that the Constitution may be amended. Now, I shall point out a parallel case. Suppose a man is a plaintiff and he wants a declaration that he is the owner of a property that is in the possession of the opposite party, what becomes the position of the man? If he gets a decree, then he shall have to bring another suit for the possession of that property. This sort of procedure is considered abuse of the process of the court. If the process of the court cannot be abused, the process of the House cannot be. Therefore, my respectful submission is that even if the Resolution is in order, it constitutes abuse of the process of the House and therefore, it is not a healthy practice to bring a Resolution of this sort. What is the effect of this procedure? This Resolution seeks the introduction of a Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member allows me, I might just point this out to him that in the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions, several times Bills have been brought and Resolutions have been tabled for Sindhi to be included in the Eighth Schedule. I do not know whether there was a case for English but a Bill regarding Sindhi was brought by Shri Vajpayee. This was directly done. It was a Bill and permission was required for the introduction of that Bill. But that Committee disallowed its introduction and stated that first a Resolution might be moved so that the opinion of the House might be gauged whether there is really a substantial opinion behind it so that the amendment of the Constitution

might be taken up if really the sense of the House was first ascertained and it is found that there is a substantial section which is behind it.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I still think that it is not a very healthy practice to move in the way my friend has been intending to move because it would simply constitute the introduction to the introduction of a Bill. It is not a very healthy practice

Anyhow, I come to the other point—article 351. It is the objective of the language provisions that it has to evolve a new all-India culture in which the language will play a part in helping the development of that culture. What should that culture be? Culture is a way of life and that way of life is expressed in a certain language. Shri Anthony has said that English has played a great part. But what great part has it played? It played only one part; it made the people feel the pinch of slavery. What is in the bones and flesh is certain fundamental terminologies of the Sanskrit language. What is the fundamental thing in an Indian's blood? It is *prem*, it is *sat*, it is *ahimsa*; it is *tyag*. It is not the love or the 'beloved of my friend. Shri Anthony's terminology. What makes the Indian flesh, What makes the Indian bones? It is not the love. It is not dancing. It is not the theatre. It is not the cinema. It is *sat*, it is *prem*, it is *ahimsa*. These have roots in Sanskrit language, because Sanskrit at that time expressed the Indian life, what was truth in it, what was finest in it, what was everlasting in it. Therefore, the Constitution envisaged that all those languages which derived their origin, which had their birth in Sanskrit language, not in the sense of the words but in the sense of the ideas, in the sense of the fundamentals, in the sense of the fountain of life, in the sense of the springs of action and motivation, should be considered so that they have their own share in the evolution and development of the new national language.

English cannot be said to contribute anything in any sense whatsoever in the evolution and development of the new national language. You may pass that English should be the national language. That is different question. But to include English in the Eighth Schedule means simply that English should be considered as one of the languages which is expected to play its part in the evolution and development of the new national language in the sense in which any cultural language plays its part in that evolution. In what way English can play that part, I fail to understand.

English has been helpful in many ways. It taught us many things. It might be the one language which might be a great vehicle of many great things that would build the future of this country, and perhaps it may build the future of humanity in the world to come. That is a different question. It is not to detract from the importance and significance of the English language and its usefulness that I oppose this. But to say that within the words of the Constitution, within the concept of the coming evolution of a language which would inspire the Indian mind as their own language and which will play its part as a medium, a vehicle in the national development in every sphere of life, English should find a place is something with which I cannot agree. English cannot find its place because the fundamental concept of English life has not become a part of the Indian life and Indian mind and blood. Their very bone and flesh refuse to accept the fundamental concept of the English language.

Therefore, Sir, with these words, I make my humble submission that the resolution is badly framed, it will have a bad effect and it will serve no useful purpose. I oppose the resolution.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, this resolution has given

us an opportunity to discuss among many other important things our attitude towards English language. Although it has a very limited and narrow scope, I feel that we should give full consideration to this proposal, because in a democracy it should be our endeavour to see that no minority suffers any difficulty whatever in the matter of their education or otherwise on account of its adherence to a particular language. Ours is a multi-lingual nation, and we want to give full scope to all and everybody to do their best in promoting cultural unity which only can promote the growth and solidarity of the national unity of this country.

Sir, the Mover has already admitted that this resolution has nothing to do with the question of national or official language. Hindi has been accepted as our national language, our common language, the sooner we adopt it, the sooner we take all steps to see that it is made practical in this country to use this language in all our activities, the better for us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member like to continue next time?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This discussion will be continued the next day. Let us proceed to the Half-an-hour discussion.

17 hrs.

*INDIANISATION OF FOREIGN FIRMS IN INDIA

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the 11th March, 1969, Starred Question 1102 was answered in this House. The question dealt with the covenanted Indian employees in the foreign-owned companies like the plantations particularly those who were drawing more than Rs. 1,000. In reply to the

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question, the hon. Minister was pleased to state that the Government had framed a policy in 1952 and the gradual Indianisation in these foreign concerns is taking place. He also mentioned that in 1952, there were 2,290 Indians as against 7,104 non-Indians. In 1958 there were 6,704 Indians as against 5,652 non-Indians. This dealt with the group outside the plantations; 54 per cent. are Indians and 45 per cent. are non-Indians.

But in the case of plantations, the story was different. The minister himself told us that the total number of Indians in this group is 370 and that the non-Indians will be 1,111. That will constitute a little less than 25 per cent.

It was also asked as to why there is such a low percentage in the plantations and what steps do the Government propose to take for rectifying this. Certain reasons were given. I shall refer to them briefly. In bringing forward this matter before the House by way of half-hour discussion, I wanted to raise three points. The first is the question of the Government policy. The second is the low percentage in plantations. The third and the last point is, the steps Government propose to take in the immediate future for rectifying the position so that there will be complete Indianisation.

Regarding Government policy, the hon. Minister stated that there has been gradual Indianisation but I would like to refer him only to one industry through which I have received certain representation that the Indianisation process is not taking place as it ought to take place, particularly in the case of foreign pharmaceutical manufacturing companies. I understand that they are circumventing the difficulty of obtaining the visas in respect of administrative officers and technicians from continental countries like Switzerland and Germany by substituting them by

nationals from the Commonwealth countries particularly from the United Kingdom, and that these methods are adopted so that the senior Indian executive and technicians are denied the normal right of taking their place in the vacancy caused by the European officers thus progressively Indianising the various pharmaceutical manufacturing companies.

Another point in this connection is that some of these Indians are forced to resign so as to give place to those foreign officers. In the secretarial and accounting department's these European officers are drawing fantastic salaries and allowances and having other comforts which are now denied to the Indians. This is a matter to which I would request hon. Minister to pay some attention. The principle of equal pay for equal work does not seem to apply in these concerns.

The most important thing is about plantations on which I will have to say a little more. The Plantation Enquiry Commission's report published in 1956 deals with this in detail. There is one chapter devoted to the regulation of working of companies, particularly foreign companies—Chapter XIX, pages 240 to 244. I may be permitted to read the paragraph from page 244:

"Higher salaries paid to the non-Indian staff are sought to be justified by the companies on grounds of monotony of life on a plantation far removed from civilised habitations, on the need for managers to have dual establishments—one in England and one here—the difficulties of schooling their children and so on. Though the employment of Indian managerial staff may not bring about any change in existing managerial efficiency, there may be the natural reluctance on the part of non-Indian companies to entrust Indians with the responsibility of looking after their affairs. Since Indian managerial staff are willing to work and are available at

lower scales of salaries than the non-Indian and in view of the necessity for economising costs, we recommend that an increasing number of Indians be appointed in the managerial cadre of tea companies. In this connection, we quote below the evidence of the West Bengal Government:

"The number of Indian nationals recruited to the industry's cadre of officers is painfully low. Training facilities should also be arranged for imparting to Indian nationals the required technical knowledge as would qualify them for a garden manager's job."

In another place, they say:

"High managerial overheads are by no means essential for efficient productivity. They are only an accident of historical circumstance. We suggest that the Tea Board should be empowered to examine cases of disproportionately high remunerations paid to managerial and other senior staff in tea companies and when necessary advise companies concerned in this connection and exert its influence in reducing the disparities that exist at present."

Many of the recommendations of the Plantation Inquiry Commission were not accepted and implemented. But at least this recommendation may be seriously looked into, because Government have also stated that they are for progressive Indianisation in these foreign companies including plantations. So, some greater attention may be given to this aspect.

When this question was raised by one hon. Member, whether this high administrative expenditure is also leading to the closure of certain tea gardens, no direct reply was given. The hon. Minister stated that the total number of Indian officers in the tea

plantations group is lower than the number of Indian officers in other foreign companies. He said, the reason was, at the time of independence, the tea plantations were more or less completely manned by foreign companies. So, there was an understanding arrived at between the Indian Tea Association and the Government of India and the present target which has been reached is well over the target fixed for 1st January, 1959. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what was the understanding and what was the agreement that has been arrived at.

In another place, he stated that these tea companies, particularly foreign companies, are divided into four groups—A, B, C and D. In A group, where there are over 25 per cent. Indians, they have been asked to recruit 2 Indians for every non-Indian. In B group where Indianisation is from 20 to 25 per cent, they have been asked to recruit 3 Indians for every non-Indian. In C group where Indianisation is between 10 and 20 per cent, they have been asked to recruit 4 Indian officers for every non-Indian. In D group, where Indianisation is below 10 per cent, they have been asked to recruit 5 Indians for every non-Indian. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this has been strictly followed.

I would mention one instance to show that this does not appear to have been strictly followed. Many instances may be known to the Ministry. I am referring to Peirce, Leslie and Company, which is a sterling private company incorporated in England with business throughout Kerala, Madras and Mysore State. They are coffee curers, managing agents of Indian Estate Companies, etc.

Here, I find that between the years 1957 and 1958 only one European left the Company's service while two Indian officers retired, one Indian officer resigned and another Indian Labour Officer relieved as unfit for

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confirmation. Against these, one Indian clerk was promoted. I can mention the names also Mr. T. Linton replaced Shri Raja at Coimbatore, who has done the same job for the last nine years. Mr. Bryant has taken over from Shri Mahadev transferred to another department. Mr. McIntosh, another European, is newly appointed at Cochin. Mr. P. D. Kaye, Factory Manager at Jeppo Cashew and Coffee Works, replaced Shri Ahmed, who trained him for the job at Mangalore. Mr. G. Robson appointed in Estates Supplies Department, Mangalore. These people do not seem to have any technical qualifications.

There are two or three points which I will like to mention. If we go into the scales of pay, we find there is such a disparity for the same work that is done. I have got the full list of the scales of pay also. Another thing is that they do require certain qualification, if it is to be an Indian, but if it is to be a Britisher or a foreigner no educational qualification is necessary. That sort of thing has got to stop today.

These who have had experience in the plantations will bear with me as to how rude these British or the foreign planters could be. It has evoked so much resentment. It has evoked criticism and several protests also in the past. It has even produced a novel, "Two leaves and a bud" You know the condition of labour in these plantations. There does not appear to be the slightest difference in attitude because the stock from which these planters and managerial staff are recruited is a stock which is not very desirable. They still have the bee in their bonnets, thinking about the old Imperialist concept. So, it is necessary that when we have people for the plantation staff, let us have men who are suited for that, not anybody because he happens to be a European.

Now, special preference is extended to the Army-men. They recruit from

the British tommies and, without any disrespect to the British Army-men, the sort of English that they speak is not the English which a person who speaks English English or Indian English could understand. They are the people who are brought as managers and they are to control the destiny of thousands of these employees. That sort of thing also should stop. So, what I would like to know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there are so many varieties of English like English English, American English...

Shri Tangamani: Because that is Tommy English. People who speak Tommy English.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): They talk tommy rot.

Shri Tangamani: ... are brought here and they are to be the bosses in such big companies controlling the destinies of thousands of workers and treating even the trade unions with scant respect. So, the industrial relations also tend to break because of such elements etc. So, I would like to know what positive and concrete steps are being taken in the case of these plantations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any other hon. Member who desires to ask a question? None. Then the hon. Minister.

Shri Tangamani: Then I would have taken some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is only one more minute. At least half the time should be left for the hon. Minister's reply.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I am grateful to my hon. friend

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There were so many names for supporting the motion that I thought that one or two

hon. Members would like to ask a question.

Shri Tangamani: If you would have given me two more minutes, there is some more material which I would have placed before the hon. Minister.

IV.14 hrs.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, last time I had the occasion to place before the House the progressive results of Indianisation of personnel in foreign controlled firms. As the House is aware, it is a common practice since 1952 to issue a Press Note on the 31st December, every year reviewing the entire position of foreign personnel in India in different concerns. As the hon. Member, Shri Tangamani, rightly pointed out, during the answer to that question I had said that in the informal agreement between the Associated Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the Indian Tea Association, which took place in 1955, the broad categories of foreign employees in plantations—I am touching the plantations first because that is what my hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, is more interested in—was drawn up. Four categories were drawn up, (a), (b), (c) and (d). I will not repeat the same here to take the time of the House. I can say that from the figures of progressive Indianisation, it is not the picture which Shri Tangamani placed before the House. Instead of the agreed 25 per cent, the overall percentage in foreign plantations is 23.6, by the end of 1958. Therefore, it is a matter more of satisfaction rather than any legitimate grievance either on the part of the Government or in the execution of the policy.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Can he give us also the figures for particular categories?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far as all the details are concerned, details for every category are not with me. I can say, in the firm which I was just going to mention, which my hon. friend mentioned, Pierce Leslie & Co.,—the managing agency firm; I am

not taking the different gardens which are managed by them—Indianisation is, 16 Indians and 19 non-Indians. That is, the percentage of Indians in that company is 45.7 and 54.3 per cent. is non-Indian. This does not mean.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The interrupter wanted....

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will bring all those points.

Therefore, the point is, wherever an opportunity arises, we try to see that whenever a foreigner has to leave or his time is over, the post is generally given to an Indian of competence. Neither tommy English, knowledge of Englishmen or foreigners, or his otherwise capability in literature or anything is taken into account, but his managerial capacity, his capacity for the job for which he is being invited, is broadly being scrutinised to the extent that the Government of a country can do. I can say, in most of the cases, wherever personally our attention has been drawn, we have taken objection sometimes to very many foreign youngsters coming up here, aged 25 or 30, claiming competence to run or replace an experienced man of 55. We have taken objection many times and foreign firms have been persuaded to withdraw such nominees and replace them either by Indians or by more competent foreigners, as the case may be. That is as far as plantations are concerned. I will come to other industries, other than plantation, because, there, the figures, as Shri Tangamani himself, admitted are much better. In 1947, when India became free, there were hardly 504 Indians. Today, the figure has been raised to 6704 Indians. There, the percentage of Indians is 54 and non-Indians is 45.7. There, the figures are much more satisfactory than plantations. The reason why in plantations, the figures are not as much as other companies is that the plan-

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tations are a matter of little more detailed technique and those who have been more accustomed to that type of managerial duty which is required in far off corners of the country are not readily available. They are not situated in townships or where other facilities are available or where there is a particular type of agriculture or marketing crop activity in which the man has taken proper training.

During the current year, when the agreement is now again going to be reviewed in 1959, we are going to have further talks with the Associated Chamber of Commerce, and the Indian Tea Association, to frame out a programme of progressive Indianisation in the next 3 to 5 years. I have no doubt that when we discuss this with representatives of foreign firms and the Associated Chamber of Commerce, we will draw their attention to the fact that, just as we have broken up the posts into different categories, Rs. 1000 to 1500, Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000 and Rs. 3000 and above,—as we have drawn in the past—not only the average is a matter of satisfaction, but in each pay group, we should see that the percentage would proportionately increase.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): What is the present percentage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have not got the details of that, because, we, generally, just now, take up replacement man by man and the percentage is taken, as a whole, of Indianisation. Because, it is very difficult to work out the pay groups very exactly. Pay of individuals varies. It is not necessary that one pay group is replaced by the same equivalent pay group. Sometimes a man with Rs. 500 less or Rs. 1000 more is employed in his place. Therefore, equivalent posting has not been possible. Nor is it practicable. What I can assure the House is this. We have divided just now the groups between Rs. 1000

and Rs. 1000 and above. In future, we are going to work in this direction for pay groups up to Rs. 2000 and pay groups above Rs. 2000. The result that we have achieved in the last seven years is complete Indianisation in posts in the pay group from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000. In the bulk of the posts in this pay group, there is practically no foreigner. We shall try to see in future that posts in pay groups below Rs. 2000 are preponderantly manned by Indians. And for the future programme of Indianisation, the pay groups will be raised further.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In this process of Indianisation, what steps are Government taking in regard to equating the service conditions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I was exactly coming to that. Government are not merely satisfied with percentages in an overall manner; we are also going into each group as far as possible and also company-wise in the big companies, because the average may be very good in one company while it might be not be good in another company, or while it may be progressing well in one company, there might actually be a regression in another company and more foreigners might be there and less Indians. So, the attention of Government is also focused on this point; not only should the average be brought up, but in the different pay groups also, there should be a proportionate rise, and also in important companies, company-wise, Indianisation should be progressing.

I now come to the question of service conditions. So far as we can, we have been trying to find out the position from the tea plantations as well as the foreign companies whether there is any discrimination, and whenever complaints have been brought to our notice, we do look into the matter. In fact, I am happy to say that during the last eighteen months we have not received any complaints in respect of discrimination as between one employee and

another. It was in 1956-57 that a few complaints were received. I can assure the House that if any hon. Member or any person working in these companies, either the plantation companies or other foreign-controlled companies, brings to our notice that there is any discrimination or that there is not equal pay for equal work, or in the respect of house allowances or various other allowances there is any discrimination, then we shall certainly look into the matter and take remedial measures. Here, I would only sound a word of caution. As far as leave allowance for going home is concerned, naturally, the Indians cannot have that facility to go to foreign countries like Britain or Germany or Switzerland or other places.

Shri Tangamani: Even for travel inside this country, the European officers get air passage, air conditioned accommodation and so on, whereas the Indian officers are not getting the same thing.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as travel inside the country is concerned, they will naturally be governed by what privileges they get, whether they are entitled to first class or air-conditioned accommodation or any other allowances. These must be the same whether they be Indians or foreigners. But when it comes to leave allowance for going home, then, there is bound to be some difference. In fact, recently when I visited Canada, I found that many of our Indian gentlemen in Canada were being given that type of treatment; whenever they had to come to India on three months' or six months' leave, they get leave with pay and certain passage allowances. That is not discriminatory treatment by any means. Those who are in India and who are serving in India cannot claim that privilege to go to a foreign country which only a foreigner can claim. Barring that allowance, I can assure that if any discriminatory treatment is brought to our notice in respect of any other type of allowance, such as house allowances, or travelling allowances

or various other facilities, as between an Indian and a foreigner, we shall try to take the remedial measures.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I hope the man who brings this to the notice of the Minister will not lose his job.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not at all. He need not bring it to our notice; hon. Members here can bring it to our notice, and in fact, we do not want even the names of the workers; if we merely come to know that if there are any managers or other technical men or other types of personnel who are suffering from any disability in a foreign controlled concern, we shall certainly look into the matter and take the remedial measures.

Here, I would like to take this opportunity of informing the House, lest any other impression be created, that, as far as Government are concerned, in the light of the facts and the details known to them, we are satisfied that the progressive Indianisation in foreign firms is being done by a method almost considered unique in this country, that is, by persuasion and by voluntary agreement between the foreign-controlled firms and the Government of India and the people of this country. Therefore, I must express my sense of gratitude to these various foreign-controlled firms for having borne in mind the national sentiments and risen to the occasion to fulfil our targets which have been reached already. I hope that during the next year, we shall be able to negotiate and achieve a more progressive Indianisation for the higher jobs, category-wise and in the pay groups Rs. 1000-2000 and Rs. 2000 and above.

As regards plantations, even in the concerns which Shri Tangamani has referred to....

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether Government have ascertained from the Associated Chambers of Commerce whether there exist separate pay-scales for Indians and non-Indians in various branches and in

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various offices controlled by non-Indians?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the jobs are not equivalent, none of us can give an assurance, but, as I have already mentioned, if for the same type of job, or responsibility that is of a similar or allied nature, the foreigner gets a higher pay or allowance and the Indian less, we are certainly ready to take remedial measures. If merely somebody complains that he is not being treated well, that will not be enough ground.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the hon. Member has banks in mind

Shri Manubhai Shah: We will seek the co-operation of every hon. Member in this House and others outside the House who can bring to our notice, whether it is in the case of

banks or insurance companies or plantations or chemical plants or other factories, cases of discrimination in pay or allowances for the same type of responsibility, and we will certainly try to remedy the situation.

As I have mentioned earlier, in the current year we are going to have meetings with the representatives of the different foreign controlled companies and the Associated Chamber of Commerce, and we hope to work out a long-term programme for progressive Indianisation and I have no doubt that, looking to the past performance, the future programme also will be satisfactory

17-27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 27th April, 1956/Vaisakha 7, 1881 (Saka).

[Friday, April 24, 1959/Vaisakha 4, 1881 (Saka)]

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3527.	Andaman Islands . . .	13267
3528.	Kidnapping of a student in Delhi . . .	13267
3530.	Concessions to ex-servicemen in Manipur . . .	13267-68
3531.	Utilisation of coal . . .	13268
3532.	I.A.S. and I.P.S. . . .	13268-69
3533.	Equation of posts in Madhya Pradesh . . .	13269

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

13270-71

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 433 dated the 9th April, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956.

(2) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha :—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. 11 Seventh Session, 1959.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VI Sixth Session, 1959.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

- under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 :—
- (f) G. S. R. No. 179 dated the 14th February, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952.
- (g) G. S. R. No. 192 dated the 14th February, 1959.
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—
- (i) G. S. R. No. 413 dated the 11th April, 1959.
- (ii) G. S. R. No. 414 dated the 11th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Fixed Rates) Rules, 1958.
- (iii) G. S. R. No. 416 dated the 11th April, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Draw back (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958.
- (5) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 460 dated the 21st April, 1959 under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
- (6) A copy of Notifications No. S. O. 747 dated the 11th April, 1959 under sub-section (3) of Section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, making certain further amendments to the Estate Duty Rules, 1953.

**REPORT OF PUBLIC
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
PRESENTED**

Sixteenth Report was presented.

13271-72

BILLS INTRODUCED

COLUMNS

13273

- (1) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Bill, 1959.

- (a) The Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959.

BILL PASSED . . . 13274-25

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) moved that the Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

DISCUSSION re
REPORT OF COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES. . . . 13283-13330

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva) raised a discussion on the Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. . . . 13331-32

Forty-third Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN . . . 13332-70

Further discussion on the Resolution re. export of monkeys moved by Shri Mohan Swarup was resumed. Shri Assar moved an amendment to the Resolution which was negatived. Shri Mohan Swarup replied to debate. The Resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION. . . . 13371-98

Shri Frank Anthony moved the Resolution re: Inclusion of English in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

HALF-AN HOUR DIS-
CUSSION. . . . 13398—13412

Shri Tangamani raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 11th March, 1959 to Starred Question No. 1102 regarding Indianisation of Foreign Firms in India.

Shri Manubhai Shah replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
APRIL 27, 1959 VAISA-
KHA 7, 1881 (SAKA)

Resolution re: Ra
commendations of the Rail
way Convention Committee,
and consideration of the
motion to refer the State
Bank of India (Subsidiary
Banks) Bill to Joint Com-
mittee.