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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XX contains Nos. 21-30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 19th September, 1958.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Legal Aid to the Poor

*1396. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Governments have sent their schemes for legal aid to the poor;

(b) whether a copy of such schemes will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is considering the question of giving legal aid to the poor; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have sent last year the rules made by them in this behalf, known as the Kerala Legal Aid (to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to the Poor) Rules, 1957. The Government of Bombay have informed early this year that they are already administering some schemes in respect of legal aid and that they propose to introduce further schemes this year.

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Copies of the Kerala rules and the Bombay schemes mentioned above will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The grant of legal aid to the poor is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government is, however, taking interest in the subject with a view to assisting the State Governments in the formulation of the Schemes for the States.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Central Government propose to give any contribution to the funds created by the various States in this respect?

Shri A. K. Sen: It will depend upon what schemes are framed by the States and what schemes are ultimately agreed upon. Hon. Members will remember that in the last Conference of Law Ministers, this subject was broached and the State Governments agreed to formulate their own schemes. Until now, excepting from two Governments, we have received no schemes from the State Governments. We expect that in the next Law Ministers' Conference this subject will again be discussed. Therefore, until schemes have been formulated and finalised there is no question of the Central Government undertaking any particular financial responsibility.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether the Government will issue instructions to the State Governments at least to help the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in relation to untouchability?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Central Government has no authority to issue instructions; it can only advise.

Shri Goray: Has the Central Government any scheme of their own which can serve as a blueprint to the State Governments?

Shri A. K. Sen: It has been found more desirable to formulate schemes in consultation with and on the initiation of the State Governments rather than the Central Government imposing schemes on the State Governments.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the State Governments are not enthusiastic about giving this free legal assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and, if so, whether the Central Government will include this in their Centrally-sponsored schemes?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not see any reason which has prompted the hon. Member to conclude that the State Governments are not energetic.

Shri N. E. Munisamy: May I know the nature of the scheme thought of by the Central Government—whether it includes civil as well as criminal cases?

Shri A. K. Sen: Legal aid includes legal aid for both civil and criminal cases unless there is a specific restriction.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know in what direction the Central Government are contemplating to co-ordinate the activities of the State Governments in this regard?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I ask for the question to be repeated, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any steps are being taken by the Central Government.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: What do they propose to do in this matter?

Shri A. K. Sen: Everything that is possible is being done.

Shri Narayanankutty Memon: May I know whether in pursuance of the

Rules forwarded by the Kerala Government, the Central Government has sanctioned any aid for implementing the scheme?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think the Kerala Government has yet approached the Central Government for any aid.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Law Commission have been asked to consider this question and evolve a suitable scheme, so that the various States may follow up the scheme?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am not quite sure if this point was specifically referred to them, but it is my impression that it is within the competence of the Law Commission to report upon it.

Shri Achar: May I know whether there is any scheme for the Centrally Administered Areas for giving legal aid to the poor?

Mr. Speaker: For the Union Territories.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Well, there is some scheme, but the benefit of it goes to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Aircrash at Safdarjung Airport

*1398. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Supakar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered as a result of the aircrash of Vampire jet fighter at Safdarjung Airport on the 8th May, 1958;

(b) whether the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the causes of the accident has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether any compensation has been paid to the family of the deceased and to the Delhi Flying Club?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad): (a) (i) Loss of lives—

Two Service officers and four civilians.

(ii) Loss of Service property—

Rs. 5,16,540-00.

(iii) Loss of civilian property—

The loss has not yet been assessed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The accident was due to the aircraft catching fire in the air as a result of some technical failure.

(d) A technical investigation was carried out in conjunction with M/S De Havilland Limited, the manufacturers of the aircraft, to determine what the actual technical failure was that caused the fire. The investigation has revealed that there was no evidence to suggest that the fire was caused by an electrical defect or that the engine had failed. It has not been possible to determine the exact cause of the aircraft catching fire in the air because the aircraft was completely destroyed in the crash.

(e) A sum of Rs. 600 has been paid from the IAF Benevolent Association to the next of kin of each of the Service officers killed in the accident. The claims to dependents' pension from the parents of the deceased officers are under investigation.

An ex-gratia payment of Rs. 200 has been made to each of the families of three of the civilians killed as a result of the accident.

Shri Ram Krishan: From the statement I find that the accident was due to some technical failure. May I know who was responsible for this technical failure?

Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad: The responsibility has not yet been fixed on any one.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know this happened in May—how much longer the Ministry of Defence will take to work out the compensation that has been claimed by the Delhi Flying Club?

Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad: It is under examination. We will try and expedite it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the inordinate delay in compensating this premier Flying Club, may I know whether the Ministry of Defence would consider at least paying a part of it as provisional compensation, pending finalisation of the figure?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The Delhi Flying Club has preferred a claim for Rs. 5,66,000 and odd and about Rs. 50,000 under another head. All this is being looked into by an informal committee. Unless the whole thing is examined and the claim found to be correct and liability is established it will be difficult to make any payment. At the moment we have lent two Tiger Moth aircraft to them to recommence their activities. We have lent those aircraft. The question of money payment is under examination.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: May I know what steps Government have taken either to condemn or to remove from populated areas these Vampires and other war-time and pre-war aircraft?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This is a very broad question. As a matter of fact, in this case the finding of the Court was that there was some technical failure. A Technical Committee was appointed, but the Committee could not establish anything, because the whole aircraft was a total loss, and there was total loss of life also. So in the circumstances it is very difficult to go into that broad question merely on the basis of this single incident.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know when this aircraft was last examined?

Shri Raghuramalah: I could not give the exact period of time, but I find from the report that it was found to be fully serviceable for the flight and everything was in order when it took off.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Are we to understand, from the reply given to Shri Patnaik, that unless there is another air crash it will not be possible to consider this question?

Shri Raghuramalah: It is very difficult to draw that inference from what I said. I do not know how the hon. Member draws that inference.

Mr. Speaker: A single instance is not enough—that is what the Minister said. The hon. Member need not draw that inference from what he said.

Shri Goray: May I know whether Government will consider the question of shifting that particular aerodrome from that locality which is very thickly populated?

Shri Raghuramalah: Government are always aware of all these possibilities. But there are various other considerations. As I said, it will be very difficult, on account of this single incident, to go into all these broad questions, strategy etc.

Shri Jaipal Singh: As President of the Delhi Flying Club, I am personally grateful for the assistance that has been given. But I would like to know why greater assistance has not been given, so that the Flying Club will be enabled to continue on its original footing in regard to the number of flying hours. The number of aircraft given to us will not enable us to maintain our pristine standard.

Shri Raghuramalah: The pattern of assistance will naturally depend upon the necessity which is found to be there. But if further assistance is required they can write to us and we will examine it.

English Institute

***1399. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1487 on the 7th April, 1958 and state the further progress made with regard to the setting up of an autonomous institute to improve the teaching of English in the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The Central Institute of English (Hyderabad) Society has since been got registered and it is expected that the institute will start functioning from October, 1958.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why this institute is called autonomous? What are the implications of the word 'autonomous' when applied to this non-industrial institute?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It is registered under the public societies Act, and there is a non-official chairman who will look after this; there is a governing board consisting of twelve members, which will look after the general administration of the institution. The funds will be given by the Ford Foundation, the British Council and the Government of India.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether a similar autonomous institute will be established to improve the teaching of other national languages in this country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am proposing to set up or rather not set up but reorganise another institution for teaching of Hindi. There is already an institution in Agra which is being reorganised more or less on the same line as the English Institute.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government have asked the different universities to probe into and report on the causes of large-scale failure in English and if so, what those causes are?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: That question does not actually arise from this question.

Shri Anwar Harvani: May I know where this institute is going to be located?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: At Hyderabad.

Shri Dasappa: May I know what exactly are the financial terms or the aids from the Ford Foundation and UK, and how much will be our contribution?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: The project is to be financed by the Government of India and the Ford Foundation at an estimated cost of Rs. 41 lakhs approximately for the first five years out of which the Government of India's share would be Rs. 7.1 lakhs approximately. I also stated earlier that the British Council will give financial assistance, but the British Council will actually give us the staff.

श्री गोविन्द दास : यह जो संस्था बनाई जा रही है, उस की इस देश में क्या आवश्यकता मानी गई है ? और अगर इस तरह की संस्था, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा, हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में भी बनाई जा रही है, तो क्या इस बात का भी विचार किया जा रहा है कि हिन्दी के विषय में इस प्रकार की संस्था ऐसे प्रदेशों में बनाई जाये जहाँ की मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती : जी हाँ, हिन्दी की संस्था का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, जान बूझ कर उस को हिन्दी क्षेत्र में रखा गया है, ताकि जो भी ग्रहिन्दी भाषा है वे उस क्षेत्र में आयें, वहाँ की हिन्दी भाषा से ठीक प्रकार से परिचित हो सकें। इस संस्था की आवश्यकता इस लिये समझी गयी कि युनिवर्सिटीज में और स्कूलों में भी अंग्रेजी का स्थान क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के रही है, और यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश के लोग अंग्रेजी ठीक तरह से सीखें। उस के विदेशी भाषा होने के कारण, उस की अलग अलग तरह की समस्याएँ हैं। इस संस्था का काम होगा कि वह शिक्षण पद्धति या ट्रेनिंग का काम भी करे और अंग्रेजी भाषा के सिखाने के बारे में

रिसर्च करे, टेस्ट पुक तैयार करे और इस तरह के अनेक काम करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की देश के लिये आवश्यकता है।

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether this institute will have its branches in the various States?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: No, there is no intention of opening branches at the present moment.

Shri Kodiyar: May I know whether this institute has drawn up any programme of work, and if so, the main features of the same?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: The objects of the institute have been envisaged as follows:—

- (i) to train high school teachers of English, training college lecturers and inspectors from the various States of the Union in the use of modern techniques for teaching foreign languages;
- (ii) to conduct research into the special problems of Indian students of English and to adopt syllabuses based on structural analysis to fill the needs of speakers of Indian languages;
- (iii) to conduct research into the writing of suitable text-books and the preparation of visual aids;
- (iv) to advise State Governments on the syllabuses for examinations, training college curriculum and allied topics;
- (v) to publish such journals or papers as would further the objects of the institution; and
- (vi) to train English teachers in other countries of South Asia, which may not have made similar provision for imparting modern methods of teaching foreign languages.

These are the broad objectives

सेठ मोहिन्द्र दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि इस संस्था की तो कई शाखायें दूसरे स्थानों में खोलने का विचार नहीं है, लेकिन जहां तक हिन्दी संस्था का सम्बन्ध है, क्या सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि उस संस्था की स्थापना जल्दी से जल्दी की जाये और उस की शाखायें ऐसे क्षेत्रों में खोली जायें जिन क्षेत्रों के लोगों को मानुषास हिन्दी नहीं है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां तक हिन्दी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं ने निवेदन किया कि आगरा में एक संस्था चल रही है, उसी संस्था को पुनर्गठित किया जा रहा है, और बहुत कुछ जिन तरीकों पर इंग्लिश इन्स्टिट्यूट की स्थापना की जा रही है, उन्हीं तरकों पर इस संस्था को भी बनाया जा रहा है और प्रत्येक राज्य में इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है लेकिन स्वतन्त्र रूप से एक अन्धः दृष्टि का लिज हर एक अहिन्दी भाषी राज्य में है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are vital differences between what an American understands by English and what an Englishman understands by English. This institute is going to be run by the Ford Foundation and the British Council. How are they going to reconcile these differences? Will not this institute become a tug of war between American English and Her Majesty's English?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Every care will be taken to see that we have the type of English which we need for our country.

Himalay Coal and Mineral Industries, West Bengal

*1400. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himalay Coal and Mineral Industries, West Bengal sell dust coal dearer than other collieries; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to take any suitable steps to fix a reasonable price?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes. This is because this colliery is situated in the Darjeeling area and the price in this case was fixed on an individual basis, as in numerous collieries in Assam and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) An investigation is in hand in respect of this company, with a view to determining the current cost of production of coal. The existing price will be reviewed in the light of the results of the cost investigation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस की जांच पड़ताल में कितना समय लगायेंगी और जब तक जांच पड़ताल होगी, तब तक क्या इस की कोई निश्चित दर तय कर देगी कि उस पर उन्हें बेचा जाय ?

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है और पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है कि जांच पड़ताल जल्दी से जल्दी हो। जहां तक दाम का संबंध है, जांच पड़ताल होने के बाद ही उसे तय किया जायेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ऐसा सोचती है कि इस के अभाव बिहार में या मध्य प्रदेश में जहां जहां इस तरह के कोयला बंचने वाले हैं, सब के लिये मिनिमम कीमत तय कर दे ?

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : जहां तक मिनिमम प्राइस का तात्पर्य है, बिहार और बंगाल के हिस्सों में जहां दाम दूसरी तरह से, यानी इन्डिबिजुअल बेसिस पर नहीं होते हैं, वहां घेड़ के मुताबिक होते हैं। लेकिन बंगाल बिहार में कुछ ऐसे हिस्से भी हैं जहां दाम इन्डिबिजुअल बेसिस पर होते हैं और मध्य प्रदेश और आसाम में भी ऐसी ही बात होती है।

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether the price referred to in this question is the price at the pit-head or it includes the transport cost also?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): That is the price at the pit-head.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Parliamentary Secretary said that some committee is investigating especially into this Himalay coal. May I know whether that does not come within the purview of the Coal Price Revision Committee?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is not the other committee but the cost accounts officer.

दिल्ली प्रशासन की राज भाषा

*१४०२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रकर :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ६ मई, १९५८ के अनागतिक प्रश्न संख्या ३६९१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन की राज भाषा के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रदेश हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन का एक शिष्ट मंडल इस बीच उन्हें मिला था :

(ख) उस शिष्ट मंडल ने क्या क्या मांगें पेश की थीं : और

(ग) उन मांगों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) शिष्ट मंडल में ये मांगें पेश की थीं कि :

(प्र) दिल्ली प्रशासन की सरकारी भाषा हिन्दी घोषित की जाये और इस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये ठोस कदम उठाये जायें;

(घा) राजधानी में जो अन्य भाषायें बोली जाती हैं, जिन में उर्दू भी शामिल है, उनको उचित संरक्षण दिया जाये

(इ) जब तक अंग्रेजी भारतीय गण-राज्य की सरकारी भाषा है दिल्ली प्रशासन में भी उसको योग्य स्थान दिया जाये; तथा

(ई) दिल्ली प्रशासन की राज भाषा के रूप में अपनाई जाने वाली हिन्दी की शुद्धावलि यथाम्भव बंसी होनी चाहिये जैसी दिल्ली में आम बोली तथा समझी जाती है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली प्रशासन के राजकीय कार्यों के लिये हिन्दी को अपनाने के विषय में जो निश्चय किया है वह गृह-मंत्रालय के चीफ कमिश्नर को भेजे गये ३० जुलाई, १९५८ के पत्र में दिया गया है; इस पत्र को एक प्रतिनिधि सभा की मेज पर रख दी गई है । [बैठिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या १]

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May we have the answer in English also?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Govind Ballabh Pant: (a) Yes.

(b) The demands submitted by the delegation were that—

(i) Hindi may be recognised as the official language of Delhi. Concrete steps may be taken for the effective implementation of this policy;

(ii) adequate protection should be given to all other languages, including Urdu, spoken in Delhi;

(iii) as long as English continues to be the official language of the Union it should be given a similar place in the Delhi Administration; and

(iv) content of the Hindi language proposed to be adopted as the official language of the Delhi

Administration should be as near as possible, in its vocabulary, to language commonly spoken and understood in Delhi.

(c) The decision of the Central Government on the adoption of Hindi for the official purposes of the Delhi Administration is contained in the Home Ministry's letter dated 30th July, 1958 to the Chief Commissioner, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House.

श्री भक्त बर्मान : जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है दिल्ली की तत्कालीन प्रेसम्बली ने लगभग दो वर्ष से अधिक हुआ इस सम्बन्ध में एक समिति बनाई थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दो वर्ष से अधिक का समय निर्णय करने में ले लिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या चीफ कमिश्नर महोदय को यह आदेश दिये गये हैं कि वे तत्काल इन पर कार्य करें और यदि हां, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने कोई कदम भी इस दिशा में बढ़ाया है ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : चीफ कमिश्नर को जो चिट्ठी लिखी गई है और जिसका कि मैं ने इसमें जिक्र किया उसमें चीफ कमिश्नर को यह हिदायत की गई है और इस लंग्वेज कमेटी की सिफारिशों की बुनियाद पर उनको यह चिट्ठी लिखी गई है।

श्री भक्त बर्मान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसे कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने हिन्दी को अपनी राजकाज की भाषा घोषित किया है, क्या गवर्नमेंट का यह इरादा है कि वह नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के सीधे आधीन है, उसके भी प्रशासन की भाषा को हिन्दी बनाने तथा उस पर प्रमल करने के लिये कोई हिदायत देने का विचार करती है ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : जो गवर्नमेंट का निश्चय दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये है,

वह नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के सामने भी रखा जायेगा और मैं समझता हूं कि वह उस पर गौर करेगी।

श्री भक्त बर्मान : माननीय मंत्री ने जो यह कहा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की राज भाषा के रूप में अपनाई जाने वाली हिन्दी की शब्दावली वैसी ही होनी चाहिये जैसी कि दिल्ली में आम बोली तथा समझी जाती है और उसी की शब्दावली को काम में लाया जायेगा, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस तरह की कोई एक शब्दावली बनाने के लिये कोई कमेटी बनाई गई है या सरकार का कोई एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाने का इरादा है ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : चीफ कमिश्नर को हिदायत की गई है कि वह एक कमेटी बनाये जो यह देखे कि हिन्दी को किस तरीके पर आगे काम में लाने का ढंग कायम हो सकता है।

श्री भक्त बर्मान : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि प्राजकल जो व्यक्ति दिल्ली प्रशासन को हिन्दी में पत्र लिखते हैं उनको उनके उत्तर हिन्दी में प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : हिन्दी में किये गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर भी उनको हिंदी में प्राप्त होने चाहिये और अगर वे नहीं प्राप्त होते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो उससे कहा गया था, उसका खयाल नहीं रखा।

श्री भक्त बर्मान : यह जो राजकीय आज्ञा चीफ कमिश्नर को दी गई है उसके अन्तिम पैराग्राफ में यह हिदायत भी दी गई है कि हिन्दी व उर्दू के सिवाय और भी जो यहां की अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषायें हैं उनको भी पनपने के हेतु प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और उनके लिये भी वही व्यवस्था की जाये जो कि हिन्दी और उर्दू के लिये की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई

कास कदम उठाया जा रहा है और क्या शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई खास व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में तो यह है कि लोग जिस भाषा में शिक्षा पाना चाहें उनको उसमें शिक्षा दी जाये बशर्त कि उनकी संख्या काफी हो, यह बात तो पहले से निश्चित है और उसके मुताबिक अपने कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। अब अगर इसमें कोई कमी रही हो तो उसकी इतिला चीफ कमिशनर को दे दी जायेगी।

लेठ गोबिन्द दास : प्रभी माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि दिल्ली के प्रशासन में भाषा का क्या रूप हो, इस पर यह निर्णय किया गया है कि दिल्ली में जैसी भाषा बोली जाती है उसके सदृश वह भाषा रखी जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा के रूप का निर्णय करने के लिये क्या कोई विशेषज्ञों की समिति बनाने का विचार है क्योंकि भाषा के रूप का राग बहुत दिनों से खड़ा हुआ है और यदि हम सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेषज्ञों की समिति दिल्ली में बनाई जाये और उसमें एक सर्वसम्मति निर्णय हो जाये तो उस से दूसरे स्थानों को भी सहायता मिल सकती है।

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : जो बड़ा सवाल है वह तो आप जानते हैं कि लैंग्वेज कमिटी के करने का है। जहां तक दिल्ली का सवाल है उसका मतलब यह है कि जो चालू प्रलफाज हैं उनको छोड़ कर के ऐसे लफजों को साने की कोशिश न की जाये जिन्हें लोग कम समझते हैं।

Aid to Orissa

*1464. { **Shri Sanganna:**
Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2020 asked on the 6th May, 1958 in respect of the

request of the Orissa Government for financial assistance for drought relief and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been arrived at in respect of the pending items; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the Table of the House indicating the position. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 2].

Shri Sanganna: Under serial No. 2 of the statement, it has been mentioned that the Government of Orissa has withdrawn the request. May I know the reason for it?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Originally they had made a request. But the Planning Commission has informed us that at the time of the discussion of the annual plan, the State Government officials had dropped this proposal altogether. I think they have written a fresh letter to the Planning Commission and the Commission is studying that.

Shri Sanganna: Against items Nos. 4—6, it has been stated that no request has been made by the State Government. May I know whether it is due to matching grant difficulty that the request has not been made by the State Government?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The position is all clearly stated in the statement. No request for financial assistance has been received.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether that is due to the inability of the State Government to contribute 50 per cent.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In the statement itself, it is mentioned that no request has been received, but if they make any request in this regard some amount will be reimbursed by the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the State

Government has not taken up this matter for want of funds to contribute to its share of 50 per cent. even though the Centre has assured it of the other 50 per cent.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It may be so, because under the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the State Governments are asked to keep a certain sum for these purposes. The Government of India can only meet 50 per cent. of the expenses.

Shri Panigrahi: The Deputy Minister declared on the 6th May, 1958 that the State Government has asked for help under items like sale of food-grains at subsidised rates, subsidised sale of seeds, construction of rural roads for providing employment in drought affected areas. In her statement today, the Deputy Minister says that the State Government has not made any such request. May I know how these two statements stand?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I said that they have not asked for any specific amount of help. In the earlier statement also, I said they had asked for a certain amount of assistance and the Government of India replied to them that 50 per cent assistance could be had from the Centre. But they also have to meet a certain portion under the obligations recommended by the Finance Commission. Now, the position has not changed so far. That is why I made the statement.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether in the State plan for 1958-59, the State Government has asked for some further allocations from the Centre so that these items can be adjusted—I am referring to item Nos. 4, 5 and 6?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will be clear in their questions. The answers should also be likewise. Is it suggested that the State Government is unable to provide the other 50 per cent. also, and that it wants cent per cent. assistance from the Centre? What is the question?

Shri Panigrahi: My question is whether for the State plan for 1958-59 the State Government has asked for further allocations from the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: What is meant by 'further allocations'—50 per cent?

Shri Panigrahi: Yes.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would request the hon. Member to read the statement in which it is specifically mentioned that no request for Central assistance has been received from the State Government so far.

Mr. Speaker: Even for the original 50 per cent?

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Orissa has joined the National Insurance Scheme against natural calamities; and, is it from that particular fund the Government of India has agreed to pay them 50 per cent. provided they are prepared to bear 50 per cent. of the expenditure?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There are different items. There are certain items under which the Central Government gives grants to improve their ways and means position. There are certain other items like drinking water etc., for which the Health Ministry has given them certain funds for meeting their expenditure under these heads. There are separate heads with separate conditions and all these items have been covered in the statement.

Shri Sanganna: May I know how many schemes received from the Government of Orissa so far are still pending with the Government of India?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not have the detailed information of each and every scheme.

Shri Panigrahi: The Sivaraman Committee which toured the affected areas in Orissa has also recommended

six major heads and a grant of Rs. 62.56 lakhs. May I know whether that amount has been allocated for these purposes also?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Under what head?

Shri Panigrahi: Under the heads minor irrigation schemes, pumping sets, renovation of tanks, national highways etc.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I referred to what has been received from and what has been given to the Orissa Government. If the hon. Member wants details of every committee's recommendations, he must put a separate question.

Earl Bertrand Russell

*1405. **Shri Shivananjappa** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have invited Earl Bertrand Russell, the well known British Philosopher, to visit India to give a course of lectures;

(b) if so, whether the invitation has been accepted; and

(c) when the visit will take place?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The matter is under consideration.

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

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether there is any proposal?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have said that the proposal is under consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Earl Russell is a mathematician, philosopher and a political thinker, may I know what is the nature of the subjects on which he is asked to deliver or may be asked to deliver lectures here?

Shri Humayun Kabir: If, in view of his age, the programme at all materialises, we expect that he will speak on all subjects concerning all aspects of humanities.

L.I.C. Employees

*1408. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Committee has been formed under the Life Insurance Corporation to categorise the employees;

(b) if so, whether Zonal Committees have also been formed; and

(c) the composition of the Committees?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The All India Committee for Ex-Branch Secretaries and Ex-supervisory officers consists of Sarvashri V. L. Mehta, D. S. Bakhle, I.C.S. (Retired), and A. Rajagopalan. The Zonal Committees consist of the Zonal Manager, Deputy Zonal Manager and the Divisional Manager of the Division concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the services of some of the field officers and supervisory staff including the President and Secretary of the National Federation of Supervisory employees were terminated as a result of this categorisation; and if so, whether they have been reinstated since?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Committee recommended certain things and they are under examination by the Corporation. Negotiations are going on with the Corporation and the Employees Federation and they have not been completed. As such, the Corporation has not taken any final decision on the recommendations.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that on the 9th September, the representatives of the National Federation had a bipartite conference with the L.I.C. authorities, and, if so, what was the result of this conference?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As I have said already, the Federation is negotiating at present and the results will only be known after some time.

Shri Khadilkar: May I know, while categorising is taking place now, whether the basis laid down by the Lall Committee is followed or some new basis is evolved?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Does the hon. Member mean the categorisation of the field officers?

Shri Khadilkar: Categorisation even of the executive posts is taking place now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All I said is that the committee has examined almost all the zones except one that has to be examined still and they have recommended certain things. They are under the examination of the Corporation and the final decision can be taken only some time after they have taken a decision.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this categorisation scheme contains a clause to the effect that the services of any field worker may be dispensed with without assigning any cause after giving a notice of 3 months?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is not a fact.

Shri Hem Barua: Here I have before me a letter from the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Shri B. K. Kaul, and he puts it like this:

"The services of any field officer may, with the prior approval of the Chairman of the Corporation, be terminated without assigning any reason, after giving the field officer three months' notice thereof in writing."

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It cannot be a general one. I understand that certain rules and regulations are laid down for the field officers to do a certain amount of work. If they do not do that certain amount of work or if they do not even reach 50 per cent. of that target, under certain conditions their services can be terminated after three months' notice. That is all I have stated. It does not contradict.

Shri Hem Barua: This letter is under the name of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, No. 531/Ins.-1/57.....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I said that certain principles have been laid down.

Mr. Speaker: It is inability to do work or indifference to do work.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know why is it that the whole issue is tried to be camouflaged by a statement that nothing like that was issued?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered, Sir, I asked the hon. Minister whether the services of some field officers including some responsible officers of the Federation were terminated as a result of the categorisation. I wanted to know their number and whether their cases have been reconsidered and, if not, why not.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have got the figures of field officers. Out of the 5222, the services of 112 were terminated so far. But, as I stated, the matter is under negotiation with the Corporation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a matter of dispute that is being discussed in the bipartite conference. I want to know whether this particular matter will be discussed. This is a matter on which hunger strike and other strikes are taking place. This concerns the insurance industry as such.

Mr. Speaker: If out of 5,000 people one is sent out, should there be a hunger strike?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are about 100 office-bearers of the Federation, Sir. *(Interruptions.)* And they had an assurance from the Prime Minister.....

Mr. Speaker: There seems to be some confusion between both the hon. Members. What is it that Shri Banerjee wants?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether their cases have been reconsidered or reviewed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member knows that negotiations are being conducted with the Employees Federation and the Corporation. Unless and until the whole results are known, it is not possible for me to give a definite reply that the services of such and such persons have been terminated and such and such persons have again been brought in. How can I answer such a question?

State Bank of India

*1409. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has advanced any loans to the hire purchase companies for financing the purchase of commercial motor vehicles;

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance has drawn the attention of the State Bank of India to the advisability of financing the automobile industry; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a): Yes.

(b) Certain recommendations made in the Report of the Tariff Commission on the Automobile Industry (1956) relating to the provision of credit

facilities to transport operators were brought to the notice of the State Bank of India through the Reserve Bank for their consideration.

(c) The State Bank of India Act was amended in 1957 by the insertion of clause (ff) in section 33(i) which permits the bank to grant advances to undertakings engaged in the financing of hire purchase transactions.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number of parties or companies that have been advanced loans so far by the State Bank of India?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Because the State Bank of India has restricted the financing of hire purchase business for the present to limited companies, two companies have got some loans.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the total amount of the loans advanced to each party?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They have to fulfil certain conditions. In accordance with those conditions, the State Bank have sanctioned loans aggregating to Rs. 35 lakhs.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether, in view of the fact that the loan charges that have been charged from the operators of commercial motor vehicles are 25 to 30 per cent., Government propose to take any step in this regard?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: So far as the State Bank of India is concerned, one of the terms of the loans is that they cannot charge interest beyond a certain standard.

Shri Heda: Sir, it is not clear. The hon. Deputy Minister has said that the loans are granted to the parties and that interest would not be charged beyond a certain rate. What is the rate of interest and is there any machinery to find out whether they are charging more interest?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The rate is likely to be about 8-10 per cent.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: I am calling the next question.

Hon. Members shift their places and it becomes difficult for me to locate them. There are 500 Members.

Shri Jadhav: I have changed my place, because there was something I wanted to talk to my colleague here.

Mr. Speaker: I am not finding fault. I could not locate him because he has removed his cap also!

Let him ask the question.

Conversion of Indian Currency into Sterling

*1411. { **Shri Jadhav:**
Shri Khimji:
Shri M. M. Gandhi:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an arrangement with some banking institutions in Aden and other Middle East Countries for conversion of Indian rupees into sterling;

(b) if so, whether this is an informal understanding or it is provided under some statute;

(c) how much Indian currency was converted in this manner in the last three years (year-wise); and

(d) whether this amount is recorded in the balance of payments statements of the Reserve Bank of India, and, if so, under what head?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No formal arrangements have been made with any banking institutions abroad for undertaking the work of conversion of Indian rupees into pound sterling. However, in the case of Aden and Persian Gulf areas where Indian currency circulates as current tender,

banks import currency from India to meet their requirements and likewise return to India notes which are surplus to their requirements. These excess rupees are permitted to be converted into sterling for the purpose of financing imports into these areas.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose these figures.

(d) The relevant figures constitute an item of imports and are included in the statistics of Balance of Payments published by the Reserve Bank of India.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that this large flow is on account of the free conversion of Indian currency into sterling in the Persian Gulf countries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Firstly, there is no free conversion. To the extent that this conversion takes place as part of the trade, there is no depreciation of sterling but to the extent it takes place as a result of illegal imports or as a result of smuggling, it is applicable.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister has said that it would not be in the national interest to disclose the actual amounts. It appears that the amount must be substantial. Are we in a position to state as to how such a large quantity of Indian currency finds its way into the Persian Gulf when there is restriction on the amount of Indian currency that can be taken out?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are two parts to this problem. Each traveller is allowed Rs. 270 and so he means that large amounts accumulate as a result of a large number of persons going. But I can assure him that this is not a large amount. As I have said, in these areas, rupee is a current tender and it is freely circulating and for normal banking operations the normal requirements of Indian currency are imported as part of the normal banking.

Shri Nath Pai: This is not what I meant. The Government is aware that

a large quantity of gold is smuggled into India and then the return in the form of Indian currency is taken.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true; a part of this amount includes the illegal proceeds.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Is it also because of the fact that the Indian rupee is considered a legal tender in the Persian Gulf area that it is being taken there?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I have said, it is not legal tender as such. It is a current tender freely circulating.

Shri Heda: In view of the popularity of the Indian currency in the Middle-east and also because the transactions are going on in Indian currency, may I know whether the Government are thinking of opening branches of the State Bank at Aden and other places so that the whole business may be done by our banks?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a suggestion for action which is much beyond this question.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Deputy Minister has said just now that the Indian rupee is the current tender there. May I know whether those countries have asked the Government of India to send this money from here or all the money that is there is smuggled currency out of India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is both. We know what is sent out officially through the normal banking channels but we can only estimate what is smuggled out.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is true that for every crore worth of smuggled gold, about Rs. 10 crores enter the other countries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This arithmetic is peculiar to the hon. Member.

Shri Nath Pal: In view of the fact that the depletion of our foreign currency because of the transactions of this nature is of a very large nature, is the Government contemplating taking some effective steps? What are their nature?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We can only say that we are seized of this problem.

National Discipline Scheme

*1412. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scope of National Discipline Scheme has been expanded and its activities are to be spread over a broader area; and

(b) what is the nature of the revised scheme?

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

(b) During the Second Plan period it is proposed to expand the Scheme as under:

Year	No. of children expected to be trained under the Scheme all over India	No of institutions all over India	Estimated expenditure
1958-59	1,56,000	235	Rs. 12 lakhs
1959-60	1,80,000	250	Rs. 20 lakhs
1960-61	2,40,000	300	Rs. 26 lakhs

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know how this scheme has been drawn up—whether in consultation with the State Governments or on account of their demands?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Originally, the scheme was handled by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. It is only very recently that the Ministry of Education has taken over the scheme. We have consulted the State Governments. Some of the State Governments have come forward to make their own contributions: for instance, the Government of Punjab has allotted Rs. 2 lakhs for 1958-59 and the Government of Bombay has allotted Rs. 5 lakhs. As more funds are available, it is our intention to extend the scope of the scheme but if the State Governments themselves are keen and if they are willing to make some contribution, the scheme would be expanded very quickly in these years.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the basis on which the present areas and institutions have been selected? Is it that there is more indiscipline in these areas?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This scheme was originally meant for the children of the refugees who were mostly scattered in these areas. The scheme was started originally in Delhi and extended to these areas. So, the development has taken place in those areas: West Bengal, Delhi, Punjab and so on. It is our intention to extend the scope of the scheme gradually. The advisers is in consultation with the State Governments and wherever he finds a favourable response, he starts the scheme there.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी तक इस योजना के अनुसार जो काम हुआ है और जो लोग निकले हैं, उन में क्या कोई विशेष परिवर्तन हुआ है और क्या उनका कोई विशेष उपयोग कहीं देखने को मिला है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती : जी हां, यहां प्रायः प्रदर्शन होते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि

इस हाउस के मेंबरों को उन्हें देखनेका अवसर मिला होगा और प्रायः यह पाया जाता है कि जिन बच्चों को यह ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, वे तत्पर होते हैं, उन में संयम होता है और उनका दृष्टिकोण अच्छा होता है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं जिसका उत्तर मुझे नहीं मिला कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट या कोई व्योरा सरकार के पास है कि जिस से यह मालूम हो कि इसका कोई स्पष्ट फल निकला है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती : स्पष्ट फल तो लोगों के चरित्र से ही सिद्ध हो सकता है, और इतनी जल्दी इसका असर नहीं मालूम होता है । आखिरकार जब यह लोग जीवन में जायेंगे और उसमें जिस तरह से काम करेंगे, उसी से उसका फल मालूम हो सकता है । लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि बच्चों को अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, उनके स्वास्थ्य की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय तो उनका शरीर अच्छा बनेगा, उनके मनका अच्छा विकास होगा और अच्छा चरित्र निर्माण होगा ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the success of the scheme among the refugee children, may I know whether it has been extended to non-refugee children; if so, in how many areas?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: That is the whole proposal. As I said, gradually it is proposed to extend the scope. In 1958-59 we expect to train 1,58,000 children and by the end of 1960-61 we expect that 2,40,000 children will be trained. It is our intention to cover other children also, children other than refugees.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know how many such schemes, if any, for non-refugees have been started so far?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I do not have the break-up with me, if the hon.

Member would give me separate notice I will be able to furnish that information.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: As this scheme is now being accepted by the Education Ministry, may I know whether there is any proposal to compare it with the other national organisations like the Bharat Scouts, N.C.C., A.C.C., sports organisations and various other youth movements now in existence among the students as well as non-students, and examine all these schemes together to see how far they can be introduced and how far each can be utilised?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The general approach which the Ministry makes with regard to all these schemes is that we want to make a multi-lateral scheme. There are various organisations like the Bharat Scouts, N.C.C., A.C.C., and the National Discipline Scheme, all of which aim at building up the character of the youth of the country. We do not want to have a single organisation, but it will be our constant effort to bring about co-ordination among all these various organisations so that there is no duplication of work, and that effort is being made in the Ministry.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि यह योजना काफी लोकप्रिय हो रही है और बहुत से राज्यों से इस सम्बन्ध में मांगें आ रही हैं। तो क्या गवर्नमेंट यह कदम उठाना चाहती है कि जो व्यायाम की शिक्षा भ्रष्टाचार, फिजिकल कल्चर की शिक्षा, विभिन्न विद्यालयों में पहले से चल रही है, उन के अध्यापकों के द्वारा लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाय ताकि रुपया भी ज्यादा खर्च न हो और उस को एक साथ सब जगह चलाया जा सके ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीवाली : जैसे जैसे राज्यों में आवश्यकता मालूम होगी, इन सारे प्रश्नों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that wherever the scheme

has been given a little trial it has received the highest approbation from all, including the Prime Minister of China and the Prime Minister of India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, Sir; that is so. The scheme has received the general approval, and it is for that reason that Government have been trying to develop the whole programme.

Amenities to L.I.C. Employees

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1414. { **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Yadav:
Shri Jagadish Awasthi:
Shri Jadhav:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Life Insurance Corporation in regard to providing amenities to its employees;

(b) if so, the details of amenities to which the Corporation's employees will be entitled; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in reaching a final decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Free Insurance Scheme has already been introduced by the Corporation and is estimated to cost equal to about one month's wages of the staff annually. Besides, an amount has also been set aside for expenditure on schemes of general benefit to the employees such as medical benefit etc. The details of the amenities to be provided to the staff are being considered by the Corporation in consultation with the employees.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह धोरिया : श्रीमान्, इस का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाये, धोरिजिनल प्रश्न हिन्दी में बा ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : नहीं, इस में जो सवाल है उस में कहीं इस का जिक्र नहीं है कि हिन्दी में प्रश्न था । इसलिये जवाब अंग्रेजी में ही दिया जा रहा है । अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय चाहें तो मैं हिन्दी में जवाब दे सकती हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी में भी बतला दीजिये ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अपने मन से इस का तर्जुमा करना पड़ेगा ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ । यहां पर यह प्रश्न उठता है कि जिस प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया जाता है उस के सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई आपत्ति होती है तो उस का जवाब फौरन ही अंग्रेजी में दे दिया जाता है । आप यह जानते हैं कि हमारे सदन में कई सदस्य ऐसे भी हैं जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते । अगर वह कोई प्रश्न हिन्दी में जानना चाहें और उसका उत्तर हिन्दी में न दिया जाये, तो यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है । इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: I can only tell the hon. Member what is actually happening with regard to the questions that are received from hon. Members. It is open to any hon. Member to put a question in Hindi. Those questions which are received in Hindi are answered in Hindi. An English translation of the reply to such questions is also kept ready, which will be read for the benefit of those hon. Members who do not know Hindi. If the suggestion of the hon. Member is that even in those cases where the original question is not sent in Hindi—in those cases, normally, answers are given in English only—the answers to such questions may

also be given in Hindi, I shall consider that. I am seriously thinking of printing the questions in English on one side and, side by side, in Hindi on the other side. It only involves some expenditure. If hon. Members are willing to vote that expenditure, I am only too willing.

Shri Ranga: Not only expenditure, Sir, it creates unnecessary controversy. We are already having enough trouble over this.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members: We want to put our supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: I thought the whole thing was over.

Shri Goray: Sir, before I put my supplementary question, I want to point out one thing. My name and the name of Shri Jadhav have been clubbed here, whereas the questions that we had asked were completely different. I would like to know whether the office has the liberty to change the questions so much that we do not even recognise them?

Mr. Speaker: What happens is, a number of hon. Members table questions. Many of the parts of those questions are alike or, at any rate, some of them will be overlapping. If there are some individual sub-clauses in any question which are very important they are also added on, so that the whole question may be put down in the name of all those persons who tabled separate questions. The amended question consisting of all these component parts is sent round for the approval of all hon. Members. That is the practice. If by chance any particular portion has been omitted, hon. Members can bring it to my notice and I will add it on.

Shri Goray: May I know what recommendations of the Lall Committee Report have been accepted by the Government and implemented so far?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The whole thing, as I have answered, imbibes the spirit of the Lall Committee Report also. About the particular amenities that they are going to enjoy under the scheme, I have already covered it in my reply.

Shri Jadhav: May I know what is the total number of class I officers in the L.I.C., and how many of them have been recruited after 5th September, 1956?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: How does it arise out of this?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise. This is about amenities.

Shri Goray: That was included in the original question.

Mr. Speaker: It is unfortunate. I will ask the office to look into it in a more detailed manner. When it is sent round to hon. Members, they must also indicate if anything is left out.

Shrimati Beenu Chakravarty: Sir, normally such questions are sent round for our approval, and if we want to add anything we can always do so.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must be a little more careful.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Sometimes a question is received from more than one hon. Member, and sometimes some parts of questions overlap. There may also be certain portions which have been covered by earlier answers to questions, and those Members are not entitled to have their questions admitted. There may be still some parts that ought to be answered, and because there is another Member's question which has been received earlier or which has already been admitted on account of some other priority, this particular hon. Member's name is also put down there only for that portion which has not been answered and which is not covered by an earlier question. Therefore, the second hon. Member finds that his question, or a

part of it—maybe a substantial part—is missing from the question that has been allowed. Therefore, the difficulty arises.

Mr. Speaker: They have no quarrel if any portion is added but only when it is subtracted. Therefore, I will advise the Secretariat to include all those other ones also so that it may be comprehensive.

I might inform the hon. Members that we do not want the questions to be too long which they are sometimes. Therefore, wherever a particular point is omitted and escapes the notice of the Secretariat and the Members, the Members may bring it up later on.

Shri Goray: May I point out that so far as the L.I.C. is concerned, there are two questions?

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I point out that Question No. 1421 is in relation to 18 lakhs of Central Government employees and may I, therefore, request you kindly to allow the Minister to answer it?

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But we took much time on the Hindi-English controversy.

Mr. Speaker: There are certain things which are unavoidable. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Institutes of Business Management and Printing

*1397. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheme for setting up of specialised Central institutions and Institutes of Business Management and of Printing have been finalised; and

(b) if so, where these institutes would be located?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Of the three specialised institutions included in the Second Five Year Plan of Technical Education, the Administrative Staff College has been established at Hyderabad and the All India Management Association has been formed with headquarters at New Delhi. A Scheme is being formulated for the establishment of a Central Institute of Printing Technology.

Bringing of Bicycles from Abroad

*1401. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of bicycles of foreign make are being brought over from Singapore to India as personal effects; and

(b) whether Government contemplates to take any action in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir. One bicycle per passenger is passed free of customs duty under the Baggage Rules as part of the *bona fide* baggage of the passenger. The total number of cycles brought thus by passengers from Singapore is not very large; in the first seven months of this year only about 5800 cycles were imported as baggage or, in other words, only a small proportion of the passengers arriving in this country brought cycles with them.

(b) As the number of cycles imported is quite small compared to the total indigenous production, which in 1957 was of the order of 8 lakhs cycles, and there is no evidence of any marked abuse of the existing concession, no special action in the matter is called for at present. It may be added, however, that instructions to the Customs Authorities at the ports already exist, according to which the concession of duty-free clearance of cycles is denied to those passengers who are

suspected to have imported the cycles not as part of their *bona fide* baggage for their own use but for sale.

Issue of advertisements to Radio Ceylon's Commercial Service

*1403. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government organisations have been issuing advertisements over the Radio Ceylon's Commercial Service; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have framed any rules in regard to giving of such advertisements?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The policy in regard to such advertisements is that the Reserve Bank releases exchange for broadcast for export promotion purposes only, the guiding factor being whether advertising would promote the export of goods to the area broadly covered by the countries of reception of the radio broadcast in question.

There have been only four instances in which certain Government organisations have issued advertisements over the Radio Ceylon's Commercial Service.

Script for Tribal Languages

*1407. **Shri R. C. Majhi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any script has so far been evolved to encourage Tribal languages; and

(b) if so, for which tribal languages has it been evolved?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to evolve any special script for tribal languages. The script of the regional Devnagiri or the Roman script is used for the tribal languages.

संस्कृत पत्रिका

*१४१०. श्री क० जे० नालचीस : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साहित्य अकादमी संस्कृत में एक पत्रिका निकाल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस प्रस्थापना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इससे कितने भागों को लाभ होगा ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुनायून् कबिर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह छमाही पत्रिका होगी और इसका सम्पादन मद्रास यूनिवर्सिटी के डाक्टर श्री० राघवन करेंगे ।

(ग) यह भारत और विदेश में संस्कृत पढ़ने और लिखने वालों के लाभ के लिये है । हालांकि इनकी संख्या बिल्कुल सही नहीं बताई जा सकती है फिर भी काफी तादाद में होंगे ।

Production of Valves in Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd.

*1413. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd., have asked for release of foreign exchange for obtaining equipment for production of Valves;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the private sector has offered to manufacture such Valves without any release of foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on the request of Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd.?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two private companies have shown interest in the manufacture of valves. But their proposals also involve the import of foreign equipment; and they also will require foreign exchange either to pay for the equipment on deferred payment terms or for the payment of interest or dividends if the equipment is to be paid for by a loan or allowing participation in the share capital. There are likely to be royalty payments as well.

(c) The project is to be considered by the Licensing Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; if BEL is granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the required foreign exchange for import of equipment is proposed to be released.

Pataskar Report

*1415. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received all the proposals from State Governments for incorporation in the proposed Bill for the demarcation of boundary between Madras and Andhra;

(b) if so, whether the proposed Bill has been sent to the States for consideration by the State Assemblies; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be sent?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) The proposals from the two State Governments have been received very recently, and are under examination.

(b) and (c). The Bill after it has been drafted will be referred to the legislatures of the States concerned for expressing their views. It is hoped that the Bill will be passed in the Budget Session of Parliament.

Improvement of Modern Indian Languages

*1416. **Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has so far been spent for the improvement of modern Indian languages; and

(b) the amount spent for the purchase of books of each such language?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Central Government have spent Rs. 20,17,739 from 1st April 1956 for this purpose.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय

*१४१७. **श्री प्रकाशचरित शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले आठ वर्षों में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय से कितने पाकिस्तानी छात्र स्नातक हुए; और

(ख) इस विश्वविद्यालय में इस समय पाकिस्तान तथा अन्य देशों के कितने-कितने विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती) :

(क) एक ।

(ख) २ पाकिस्तान के और ४४ अन्य देशों के ।

Training in Home Defence

*1418. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the steps taken so far to train the civilians in Home Defence for emergencies?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Specific steps as such have not been taken to train civilians in Home Defence, but

arrangements have been made for relief organisations in emergencies and to provide trained instructors and personnel for these organisations.

Geological Survey of Kerala

*1419. { **Shri Warier:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:

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

(a) whether there is any survey project in the State of Kerala now being worked under the auspices of the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) what is the liaison between the survey teams and the State Geological Department?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. The investigation of the lignite in the Varkalli beds, Varkala, Quilon and Trivandrum districts, Kerala State, has been completed and the following items of investigation are being carried out:—

(i) Investigation of the presence of sulphur in the Kuttanad area, and collection of samples.

(ii) Continuation of the systematic mapping in the Malabar district.

(iii) Continuation of the investigation of the Nariamangalam dam-site, Kottayam district.

(b) Officers of the Geological Survey of India contact the local authorities while taking up work in the State and reports on investigations carried out by them are regularly forwarded to the State Government.

दुनियावी शिक्षा

*१४२०. **श्री श्रीनारसिंह दास :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय दुनियावी शिक्षा संस्था द्वारा की गई नवोपस्था के परीक्षा प्रकाशित किये जा चुके हैं;

(क) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा-गटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) इन गवेषणाओं के परिणामों को किस हद तक काम में लाया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० बीमाली):

(क) जी हां, कुछ परिणाम प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं।

(ख) इसकी प्रतियां लोक-सभा के पुस्तकालय में पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) संस्थाओं, अध्यापक, अनुसंधान-कर्ता तथा बुनियादी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सभी अन्य लोग इन अनुसंधानों के परिणामों का उचित उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

Report of the Central Pay Commission

- *1421. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Damani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Sadhu Ram:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received final report from the Central Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

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

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

Oil and Gas at Jawalamukhi

*1422. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether final estimates of Oil or Gas in Jawalamukhi have been prepared; and

(b) if not, the time that will be taken to prepare the final estimate of this area?

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

(b) Two to three years.

Shell Lime Deposits in Kerala

- *1423. { Shri Warrior:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether the Geological Survey of India has any Scheme to investigate the "Shell Lime Deposits" in the Vemband Lake and other back waters in Kerala State?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir. The systematic examination of the shell Limestones in back waters and the reported occurrence of limestone below laterite around Quilon in Kerala State is under the consideration of the Geological Survey of India.

Pilot Plant

- *1424. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1492 on the 7th April, 1958 and state at what stage is the scheme for setting up of a pilot plant to conduct experiment with iron ore of those regions in the country where no metallurgical coal is available?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Equipment and machinery for

setting up a Low-Shaft Furnace Pilot Plant for smelting iron with non-coking coals are being set up at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.

Rural Institutes

*1425. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give University status to some of the Rural Institutes;

(b) if so, names of such institutes; and

(c) the steps taken for their up-gradation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

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

Enforcement of Supreme Courts Decrees and Orders

*1426. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the necessity and desirability of introducing any measure for consideration of Parliament regarding the enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court as envisaged in article 142 of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). It has not been considered necessary to introduce any legislation in Parliament in this behalf. The Supreme Court (Decrees and Orders) Enforcement Order, 1954, made by the President under article 142 of the Constitution has been found from experience gained so far, sufficient to meet the purpose in view.

Tours of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bombay State

2377. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions on which the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Bombay State during 1957-58; and

(b) the places which he visited in the State?

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

(b) (1) Aurangabad.

(2) Ahmedabad.

(3) Baroda.

(4) Bulsar, Surat District.

(5) Nasik-Trimbak.

(6) Bombay.

(7) Bhinar.

(8) Bansda and village Umar-kul; Bansda Taluka.

(9) Dharampur, Serimal, Manivahial Sukhaia and Pardi; Dharampur Taluka.

(10) Sabarmati Ashram.

(11) Chharanagar in Ahmedabad.

(12) Kalibel-Dangs District.

(13) Sevagram, WARDHA Yot-val.

(14) Santrampur in Panchmahal District.

(15) Garbada in Dohad Taluka of Panchmahal District.

(16) Pawagarh in Hoesol Taluka.

(17) Bordi near Gholvad in Thana District.

Smuggled articles seized in Bombay

2378. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the value of smuggled articles including gold and jewels seized in Bombay during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Rs. 2,19,63,118 during 1957-58 and Rs. 20,55,270 during 1958-59 (upto 31st August, 1958).

Unemployment Relief to Bombay

2379. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance so far given to Bombay in the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 by way of loans and grants for schemes for relief of unemployment; and

(b) the schemes and measures so far suggested by the Government of Bombay to increase its employment potential?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Central assistance to State Governments for development schemes help them to relieve unemployment to some extent. One scheme has been sanctioned so far specifically for

unemployment relief in Bombay State. This is "Expansion of power facilities to increase employment opportunities", for which loans amounting to Rs. 89 lakhs and Rs. 22.5 lakhs were sanctioned during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 3.]

N.C.C. in Andhra Pradesh

2380. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the National Cadet Corps in the Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number of divisions functioning there?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The total strength of the N.C.C. in the Andhra Pradesh as on 1st September, 1958 was 449 Officers and 15,797 Cadets. The break-up according to various Divisions and Wings is given below:—

	Officers	Cadets
<i>Senior Division:</i>		
Army Wing	183	7,058
Naval Wing	10	360
Air Wing	8	300
<i>Junior Division</i>		
Army Wing	105	3,465
Naval Wing	30	990
Air Wing	23	759
<i>Girls Division</i>		
Senior Wing	29	960
Junior Wing	61	1,905
TOTAL	449	15,797

Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

2351. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial allocations made for construction of colonies and hutments for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Orissa during 1956-57 and 1957-58 have been given to non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes;

(b) if so, how many such cases are there in Orissa State (district-wise); and

(c) the steps being taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). The report received from Orissa Government indicates that no grant under this scheme was given to non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes except in the Districts of Hulbani and Keonjhar. Further information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received from the State Government.

पेट्रोल पम्पों का लूटा जाना

२३८२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में एक ऐसा गिरोह है जो पेट्रोल पम्प लूटता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो १९५८ में अब तक ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस गिरोह के कुछ व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (वंदित श्री० ब० पन्त) :

(क) से (ग). ऐसी तीन घटनाओं का पता लगा है। इस सम्बन्ध में चार प्राधमियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनके मामले अदालत के विचाराधीन हैं।

Remission of Sales Tax on Export of Goods

2353. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have addressed the State Governments a communication on the question of remission of sales-tax in respect of certain items with a view to increase the exports of the said item; and,

(b) if so, the reactions of State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is still being examined by certain State Governments.

Educational Development Programme in Andhra Pradesh

2354. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount allocated so far during the Second Five Year Plan period to Andhra Pradesh for the educational development programme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): Against the total provision of Rs. 12.64 crores made for State Educational Development Programmes (including Technical Education schemes) of Andhra Pradesh, during the Second Plan the following amounts were allocated by the Planning Commission, from year to year, and included in the State Budget:

1956-57	..	Rs. 0.99 crores
1957-58	..	Rs. 1.95 crores
1958-59	..	Rs. 1.62 crores

For the 1958-59 Plan, the Planning Commission have recently approved two schemes with a provision of Rs. 0.41 crores in addition to the budget outlay of Rs. 1.62 crores.

The actual expenditure incurred during 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 0.42 crores. The revised estimates indicate an expenditure of Rs. 1.52 crores during 1957-58.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये आई० ए० ए०

पदाधिकारी

२३८५. श्रीमती निनीमाता : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा पदाली में एक अतिरिक्त पदाधिकारी इस बीच नियुक्त किया गया है जैसा कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की वर्ष, १९५७-५८ की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ २ में बताया गया है; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों के उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार न मिलने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के कितने रिक्त स्थान खाली पड़े हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (बी बतार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चुंकि विशेष भर्ती योजना के मातहत नियुक्तियां आल इंडिया बेसिस पर की गई थीं, इसलिये अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये स्थान भ्रमण भ्रमण राज्यों के हिसाब से नहीं बल्कि कुल नियुक्तियों के हिसाब से ही रिजर्व रखे गये थे । अतः मध्य प्रदेश में किसी रिजर्व स्थान के खाली पड़े रहने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

Oil drilling in Kotah (Rajasthan)

2386. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any prospects of finding oil in Kotah Division of Rajasthan State;

(b) if so, the names of such places; and

(c) whether drilling has started?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Development Schemes in Laccadive Islands

2387. Shri Nallakoya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been allotted for 1958-59 for schemes under the Second Five Year Plan for Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands; and

(b) the amount spent out of that so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 4.]

Direct Tax System

2388. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 565 on the 4th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the officers of the Central Board of Revenue who were sent to different countries for studying direct tax systems have submitted any reports to Government, and

(b) if so, the important observations and suggestions made by them for adoption?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) The three officers of the Central Board of Revenue were sent individually to U.S.A., Sweden and Japan in July-August 1956 to study the tax systems and administration thereof in those countries. The team was not expected to make any recommendations as such for consideration or acceptance of Government. However, the first-hand knowledge and information obtained by them in those countries were, and are being utilised in the implementation of the integrated tax structure that has been recently introduced in India.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans for Construction of Hostels

2389. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan paid upto date to various categories of institutions for construction of hostels since the inception of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of loan applications received during the year 1957-58;

(c) how many out of these applicants were granted loan and how many applications are still under consideration; and

(d) whether this loan scheme will be continued during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 66,87,448.

(b) 222.

(c) 32 applicants were granted loans during 1957-58 and 50 applications are still under consideration.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Union Territories Administration

2390. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to reorganise the administrative set up of Secretariats of the Union Territories has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Batar): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to Question No. 1169 in the Lok Sabha on September 11, 1958, broad proposals for the reorganisation of the

Delhi Administration have been formulated, and they are being worked out in detail. Similar steps will shortly be taken in hand in respect of the other Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

Pakistan Nationals

2391. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who crossed into Kashmir State from Pakistan-occupied part of the State during 1958 (upto 31st August, 1958);

(b) how many of them were arrested; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to minimise chances of such illegal entries of Pakistan nationals?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to disclose this information at present.

(c) The Jammu and Kashmir Government have strengthened their security measures.

School Buildings and Teachers in Delhi

2392. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in respect of shortage of Government School buildings and the trained teachers in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken during 1958-59 so far to improve the situation in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). (1) Government school buildings.

At present there are 140 Government schools and out of these 53 are being run in Government buildings, 24 partly in Government buildings

and partly in tents, 19 in rented buildings, 16 partly in rented buildings and partly in tents and 28 purely in tents.

Twenty school buildings which are at present under construction will be ready by December, 1958. In addition, construction of another 28 buildings is proposed to be taken up during the year.

(2) Trained Teachers.

There is a great dearth of trained teachers in the following categories:

1. Domestic Science Teachers.
2. Lady Physical Training Instructors.
3. Lady Science and Mathematics Teachers.
4. Hygiene and Physiology Teachers.

Efforts are being made to recruit qualified teachers through the Employment Exchange as well as by giving wide publicity.

Use of Microphone in Delhi

2393. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that using of microphone is prohibited at New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that permission for using microphone was not granted for all the Rabindra Jayanti meetings held at New Delhi in May, 1958;

(c) if so, the reason for such refusal; and

(d) the number of applications received for permission of using microphone at New Delhi in the month of May, 1958 and the number of those for Rabindra Jayanti meetings?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri Datar**): (a) Yes, the use of sound amplifiers in public

places is prohibited, under the Town Nuisances Act, 1889 of Madras, as extended to Delhi.

(b) No. The position is further explained under (d) below.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to the information that is available, about 120 applications for the use of mikes are reported to have been received by the local authorities during May, 1958, out of which only one related to a Rabindra Jayanti meeting in Lodi Colony area, and permission for the use of mike at that meeting was given on 10th May, 1958.

सामान्य निर्वाचन

२३९४. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने गत सामान्य निर्वाचनों के दौरान निर्वाचन कार्य के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी दरियां, भेज, लालटें तथा इसी प्रकार की अन्य चीजें खरीदी थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) उन्हें ठीक तरह से रखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

बिबि उपमंत्री (श्री आर० एम० हजारनवीस) : (क) प्रश्न में जिस प्रकार की चीजों का उल्लेख किया गया है वे केरल और मद्रास राज्य और दिल्ली तथा मनीपुर संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों के सिवाय शेष सब राज्यों में गत साधारण निर्वाचनों के दौरान में इस्तेमाल के लिये तत्सम्बन्धी सरकारों द्वारा खरीदी गई थीं। केरल और मद्रास राज्यों में तथा दिल्ली और मनीपुर संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों में ऐसी चीजें उधार या किराये पर प्राप्त की गई थीं।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों द्वारा किये गये खर्च का कुल योग लगभग ५,५४,००० रुपया है।

(ग) इनमें बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें जो जल्दी खराब होने वाली थीं, धाम नीलाम या दूसरे ढंग से बेच दी गई हैं, टिकाऊ किस्म की चीजें भविष्य में इस्तेमाल के लिये संभाल कर रख दी गई हैं।

National Discipline Scheme

2395. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of the institutions where the National Discipline Scheme has been introduced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 5.]

Economy in Government Offices

*2396. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action to increase the strength of special organisation unit; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) and (b). Yes, Government have considered the matter. The paucity of suitable personnel trained in work-study techniques is, however, a limiting factor. To overcome this, arrangements have been made for training selected officials from various Ministries which will also incidentally enable decentralisation of work to the extent practicable.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board

2397. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2568 on the 18th April, 1958 and state:

(a) the amount of grants proposed to be given to Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board during 1958-59 (State-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has asked for increase in its grant; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Attention is invited in this connection to the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 18th April, 1958 in reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 2568.

(b) and (c). The estimates for 1958-59 in respect of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the Punjab show an increase in expenditure as compared with the estimates for the year 1957-58. The Central Government have been meeting fifty per cent. of the total expenditure on these Boards. A grant of Rs. 56,112 has already been paid to the State Government against the expenditure estimated by them for 1958-59. The balance will be paid on receipt of a statement, duly certified, of the actual expenditure incurred on the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in that State during 1956-57 and its adjustment against the grants actually paid to the State Government during that year.

Pakistani Smugglers

2398. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of Pakistani smugglers killed in last six months on West Pakistan Border?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Eight Pakistani smugglers were killed during six months ending 31st July, 1958 on the West Pakistan Border.

Financial aid to States for Natural Calamities

2399. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Dr. Samant Sinhar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States to which financial assistance was given by the Centre during 1958 so far for

undertaking relief measures in connection with natural calamities (category-wise) and the amount given to each State;

(b) the amounts given to them in the form of loan and grant separately; and

(c) the amount of aid given to them in kind?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):
(a) and (b):

State	Category	Loans	Grants
(Rs. in lakhs)			
Bihar	Flood and drought relief	250.00	70.30
Uttar Pradesh	Flood relief	70.00	21.74
West Bengal	Flood, drought & cyclone relief.	300.00	120.50

(c) The Ministry of Finance do not give any aid in kind.

Art Purchase Committee

2400. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Art Purchase Committee during 1958 so far; and

(b) the details and price of the items purchased?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 1,85,280.23.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 6.]

Payment to M.E.S. Contractors

2401. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether payments to M.E.S. contractors are made by the M.E.S. authorities before the completion of a job;

(b) if so, whether any such cases have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir; only running payments to the extent of 90 per cent of the value of work executed and 75 per cent of the value of the materials delivered by the contractors are made to them during the execution of the work; the balance of the amount due to the contractors is paid on completion of the job, after the final bills are checked.

(b) and (c). Yes; a complaint was made against M.E.S. authorities at Kanpur. The matter was investigated but the complaint was found to be baseless. A further complaint has been received in this connection and is under investigation.

Ordnance Corps

**2402. { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Goray:
Shri Jadhav:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons recruited to the Army Ordnance Corps during the Second World War who have not been confirmed so far; and

(b) when they are expected to be confirmed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 5791.

(b) Confirmations are made on available vacancies as and when they arise. Vacancies are dependent on several circumstances and it is regretted, therefore, that it is not possible to say when they will be confirmed.

R.S.S. and N.C.C.

2403. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS) are debarred from joining the National Cadet Corps;

(b) if not whether Government has received any complaint of this nature; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Consistent with the provisions contained in Rules 5(g), 6(f) and 16(g) of the NCC Rules read with para 1 of the Schedule III thereof, members of any communal or political organisation or an organisation believing in violence or communal disharmony are not eligible for enrolment in the NCC in the Senior Division, Junior Division or as Officers. Corresponding provisions in the nature of a restricting enrolment in the Girls Division of the NCC are contained in Rules 4(d) and 13(e) of the NCC Rules. Members of the R.S.S. which is political organisation would accordingly be debarred from the NCC.

A complaint was made that a certain student had been refused enrolment on the ground that he was a member of the R.S.S. when in fact he was not a member. After investigation it has been decided that the student may be enrolled in the NCC.

Taj Mahal

2404. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether repairs to the Taj Mahal have been completed;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the repairs during 1958 so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rs. 56,819 from 1st January 1958 to 31st August, 1958.

Social Welfare Centres in Marathwada

2405. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Social Welfare Centres started in the Marathwada region of Bombay in 1958-59 so far;

(b) the items of work taken up in these centres during the same period; and

(c) the amount of money spent on each item?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Khasi Lands

2406. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a copy of the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Khasi Hills District Tribal Union regarding "Sustained encroachment" by the State Government of Assam upon lands of Khasi has been sent to the Central Government; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(b) It was referred to the State Government. Their reply is awaited.

Anjingo Fort in Kerala

2407. **Shri Kamaran:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Anjingo Fort in Kerala State is threatened by sea erosion; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to protect the Fort?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Price

2408. **Shri B. Das Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the average cost of production of steel in India as compared with the cost of production in Japan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The average retention price of steel per ton allowed to the Main Producers of Steel in India is Rs. 405 at present. The cost of production in Japan is not available.

Advances to State Governments

2409. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 191 on the 18th August, 1958, and state the amount paid to each State for State Plans and Centrally sponsored schemes from May, 1958 so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): The amount released to each State for State Plan and Centrally sponsored schemes from May, 1958 so far, is given below:

Name of the State	(Rs. in crores) Amount released so far
Andhra Pradesh	8.51
Assam	3.61
Bihar	8.21

Name of the State	(Rs. in crores) Amount released so far
Bombay	13.99
Kerala	3.84
Madhya Pradesh	9.24
Madras	8.35
Mysore	6.13
Orissa	5.36
Punjab	8.00
Rajasthan	4.66
Uttar Pradesh	12.77
West Bengal	8.61
Jammu and Kashmir	2.04
	103.32

बिक्रिस्ता और जन-स्वास्थ्य योजनायें

२४१०. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा १९५६-५७ में बिक्रिस्ता और जन-स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जो २ लाख ७१ हजार रुपये की वनराशि मंजूर की गयी थी (देखिये अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के आयुक्त की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट), वह मध्य प्रदेश में किस प्रकार खर्च की गयी है; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले को कितनी वनराशि दी गयी है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आत्मा) :
(क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कमिश्नर द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़े उस स्वीकृत रकम के आधार पर दिये गये हैं जो सभा-मटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी हुई है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुसूचित संख्या ७]। १९५६-५७ की प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट और १९५७-५८ के वार्षिक प्लान से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि राज्य सरकार इन कान्टों में से कोई रकम खर्च नहीं कर सकी। इस बारे में राज्य

सरकार के जवाब की घनी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ब) भारत सरकार जिला-वार ग्रान्ट नहीं देती है।

Dictionaries in Foreign Languages

2411. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of experts for preparing and publishing dictionaries in languages of foreign countries has been set-up;

(b) if so, names of the members of the committee;

(c) names of the foreign languages for which dictionaries have been prepared so far; and

(d) names of the foreign languages in which dictionaries will be prepared during this year?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Russian-Hindi dictionary has been published by Sahitya Akademi.

(d) The preparation of a Tibetan Hindi Dictionary and a Chinese-Hindi Dictionary has been approved in principle by the Sahitya Akademi. They will not however be completed during the year.

Finance and Accounts Officers Conference

2412. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) whether a Conference of Finance and Accounts Officers of Industrial and Commercial Projects in the public sector took place on the 23rd, 24th and 25th August, 1958 in Delhi;

(b) the agenda for the same;

(c) the decisions taken at the said Conference; and

(d) measures proposed to be taken for carrying out the decisions?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes.

(b) The agenda for the Conference is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 8.]

(c) A copy of the minutes of the Conference will be placed in the Parliament Library as soon as they are ready.

(d) Copies of the minutes of the Conference will, when finalised, be circulated to the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. Action for the implementation of the recommendations made by the Conference will be taken by the administrative Ministries/Departments to the extent considered necessary and feasible, in consultation with the Boards of Management of the Undertakings concerned.

I.N.S. "Talwar"

2413. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether I.N.S. "Talwar" has been launched?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghubar Lal): Yes, on the 18th July, 1958.

Ukhilina Find, in Meerut District

2414. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether historic antiquities were found at Ukhilina in Meerut District; and

(b) details of these?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The antiquities revealed two main culture viz. the Harappa and the Painted Grey ware cultures the latter being tentatively regarded by

the archaeologists in India as associated with the early Aryans. Among the objects of the Harappa Culture found at the site are typical pottery-painted and plain terracotta cakes of an uncertain use and faience beads and bangles. In addition there are fragments of terracotta, animal figurines, ornaments, games men, cart wheels, potter's dabbers, and styli and arrow heads made from bones although it is not exactly clear at this stage to which particular culture these latter objects belong.

भारत का राज्य बैंक

२४१५. { श्री भक्त दशानः
श्री मुरारका :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १६ फरवरी, १९५८ से किन-किन स्थानों पर किन-किन तिथियों को भारत के राज्य बैंक की शाखाएँ खोली गयी हैं;

(ख) भविष्य में किन-किन स्थानों पर इसकी शाखाएँ खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) यह कार्य सीधे करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

राजस्व तथा वित्त मंत्री (डॉक्टर बी० गोपाल रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं जिनमें मांगी गयी सूचना दी गयी है। [रेडिङ्ग परिसिद्ध ६, अनुसूच्य संख्या ९]

(ग) भारत का राज्य बैंक अभी हर महीने लगभग नौ शाखाएँ खोलता है और इसे काफी संतोषजनक समझा जाता है। शाखाओं को जल्दी खोलने के लिये भारत का राज्य बैंक, राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से, उपयुक्त स्थान और दूसरी सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने के लिये भी कार्यवाई कर रहा है।

Himachal Pradesh Employees

2416. { श्री नागि रेड्डी:
श्री भक्त दशानः
श्री ज. सेन मण्डल:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab scales of pay in respect of field staff have been applied in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the application of these scales has been extended to the employees of the Territorial Council also; and

(c) if not, reason therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes, except in a few isolated cases.

(b) and (c). Territorial Councils have been given the power, under section 32 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956, to make regulations for the conditions of service of the staff required and appointed by the Councils for the proper and efficient execution of their duties. In so far, however, as that portion of the Council's staff which has been transferred to the Council from the Administration is concerned, the protection of the scales of pay to which they were entitled under the Administration is assured to them on their transfer to the Council by the provision contained in the Act and the Rules framed thereunder to the effect that "the conditions of service applicable to a person immediately before his appointment to a post under a Territorial Council shall not be varied to his disadvantage except with the previous approval of the Central Government".

Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council

2417. { श्री नागि रेड्डी:
श्री भक्त दशानः
श्री ज. सेन मण्डल:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what public works have been transferred to Territorial Council of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) what technical staff has been transferred to Territorial Council for the execution of the above works?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A list of public works transferred by the Himachal Administration to the Territorial Council is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 10.]

(b) One Executive Engineer, two sub-divisional Officers and 13 Overseers have been transferred to the Territorial Council. The question of making available more staff to the Territorial Council is under consideration.

Foreign Exchange

2418. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from tourist traffic during 1957-58; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange allowed to Indian nationals for visits abroad during 1957-58 with separate figures for expenses incurred on official delegations?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) The amount of foreign exchange earned from tourist traffic during 1957 is estimated at Rs. 16 crores. Receipts for the first quarter of 1958 are provisionally estimated at Rs. 3.4 crores.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange released to Indian nationals for travel abroad for all approved purposes during 1957 was Rs. 6.8 crores and payments for the first quarter of 1958 amounted to Rs. 1.4 crores. Figures for official travel during 1957 and first quarter of 1958 are Rs. 0.3 crore and Rs. 0.05 crore respectively. These figures are inclusive of the total amount released on official delegations; the classified data maintained in the Reserve Bank for balance of payments purposes does not indicate expenditure on official delegation separately.

Stenographers' Examinations

2419. { Shri Warier:
Shri Kodiyar:
Shri Thakur Das Malhotra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons passed the Union Public Service Commission's Examination for Stenographers in 1957;

(b) how many of them have been absorbed up-to-date;

(c) when the remaining persons are going to be absorbed;

(d) how many unqualified stenographers are continuing in the posts of stenographers;

(e) when the result of the Stenographers' Examination held in June, 1958, is going to be declared; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to hold Stenographers' Examination some time in April, 1959?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 701.

(b) 443. In addition, there are 75 candidates who have been offered appointments but have not yet joined.

(c) The present list will be utilised for making appointments until the results of the next examination are available.

(d) 66.

(e) The result is likely to be declared in October, 1958.

(f) The matter is under consideration.

Tripura Administration

2420. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of administrative cadres recruited by Tripura Administration during the last three years from outside Tripura;

(b) the total amount of additional allowances the Tripura Administration has to pay to those officers, each year; and

(c) the steps taken to replace them by officers of local cadres?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The reference presumably is to officers whose services have been obtained from other Governments on deputation, during the last three years, and the amounts paid to them in the shape of deputation allowance. The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when it is ready.

(c) As already stated in the answer to Question No. 1690 on September 8, 1958, the services of such officers from other States are obtained on deputation from time to time only when the posts in question cannot be filled by persons belonging to the local services. The question of constituting separate cadres for the Union territories and of devising other means so as to avoid the necessity of taking officers on loan from outside sources is receiving attention.

Defence Science Organisation

2421. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength and the actual strength of the technical and scientific staff of the Defence Science Organisation; and

(b) whether any research in electronics and computation in guided missile study is being carried on in the above organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The sanctioned strength of gazetted and non-gazetted scientific and technical personnel is 146 and 123 respectively. As against this only 61 gazetted and 101 non-gazetted personnel are in position at present.

(b) Some preliminary study in this field is being conducted at present. It is more in the nature of training in science techniques than research.

Staff in the Ministry of Education

2422. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assistants and clerks in the Ministry of Education; and

(b) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):

(a) Assistants	125
Clerks	469

(Upper Division Clerks & Lower Division Clerks).

(b) Scheduled Castes	42
Scheduled Tribes	2

Staff in the Ministry of Finance

2423. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assistants and clerks in the Ministry of Finance; and

(b) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) As on 1st September, 1958, the position was as follows:

Assistants	527
Clerks	952

(b) Scheduled Castes Assistants	20
Scheduled Tribes Assistants	Nil
Scheduled Castes Clerks	112
Scheduled Tribes Clerks	17

Central Secretariat Services

2424. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reviews due last year for promotion from Grade III to Grade II of the Central Secretariat Service were not made; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The reviews were made.

(b) Does not arise.

Premature Retirement

2425. { Shri H. N. Sonule:
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases of employees in each Ministry governed by F.R. 56(b) (i) whose services were terminated during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 on their attaining the age of 55 years?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The required information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Memorial to Kalidas

2426. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to erect a suitable memorial to poet Kalidas at Ujjain has been drawn up; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Government of India has no such scheme but the Kalidas Samaroha Samiti in Madhya Pradesh has a proposal for constructing a Kalidasa Bhawan with a stage and to

establish a Research Centre on the poet and the Sanskrit Drama.

(b) The details of the scheme have not been worked out yet.

Capital Issue Control

2427. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations and suggestions from the organised industrial organisations have been received in regard to relaxation on the Capital Issue Control; and

(b) the reactions of Government with regard to them?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions are under consideration.

Engineer Trainees for Steel Plants

2428. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engineers under training for the three Steel Plants are being given training by Tata Iron and Steel Company;

(b) if so, how many trainees have taken training so far; and

(c) how many are still there?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Only the engineer trainees for Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Projects undergo a short orientation training course of about 2 to 3 months at the Tata Iron and Steel Works before they proceed abroad for further training. The engineer trainees for Bhilai Steel Project receive their preliminary training at the project site before their departure to U.S.S.R.

(b) 384.

(c) 10.

Tripura Jute Merchants Association

2429. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made so far to Government by the Tripura Jute Merchants Association regarding the road tax and cess for carrying jute which is charged by the Government of Assam; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter was taken up with the Government of Assam, first by the local Administration and later by the Government of India. It was also recently discussed at the last meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council which has recommended that the entire subject should appropriately be considered on an all-India basis by the Central Government, and it is proposed to examine the case accordingly.

Reforms in Delhi Jail

2430. **Shri Arjun Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of keeping long term convicts in fetters has been abolished in Delhi Jail;

(b) if not, when it is proposed to be done;

(c) the nature of reforms affecting the prisoners in Delhi Jail which have been effected during the last two years; and

(d) those which are likely to be introduced in the coming year?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No; fetters are used for first three months after admission of a long term convict to the prison, in accordance with the Punjab Jail Manual.

(b) The matter is being examined.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 11].

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Political Sufferers in Delhi State

2431. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Political sufferers in Delhi State, during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far, for aid; and

(b) how many of them have been granted aid and how many rejected?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Year	Total No. of applications received.	Number granted aid.	Number rejected.	Number pending.
1957-58	533	81	449	3
1958-59 upto 31-8-58	317	46	84	187
TOTAL	850	127	533	190

Directorate of Education, Tripura

2432. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what are the purchases made by the Directorate of Education, Tripura

from outside West Bengal and Tripura during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) what are the reasons for purchases being made from outside West Bengal and Tripura?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) Scientific Apparatus,

Educational and Scientific Equipment and Films were purchased during the year 1957-58.

No purchases have as yet been made from outside Tripura and West Bengal during 1958-59.

(b) To purchase stores in the most economical manner as required under the Rules governing the purchase of stores for the public service.

M.B.B. College, Agartala

2433. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently attempts were made to set fire to M.B.B. College, Agartala, Tripura; and

(b) whether enquiries were held to find out the miscreants and with what results?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Three minor incidents of fire occurred in the College which are under investigation by the police.

Mines in Orissa

2434. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what are the maximum operating capacities of iron ore, manganese and chromite mines in Orissa; and

(b) whether the iron, chromite and manganese mines in Orissa are producing ores according to their respective operating capacities?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The maximum operating capacity of a mine depends on a very large number of factors, viz., geological, geo-

graphical and topographical conditions, availability of labour, machinery, power, water, market demands, seasonal conditions, etc. All these are extremely variable. It is therefore not possible to say what the maximum operating capacity of a particular mine is. In view of the above, there is also no means of deciding whether a particular mine is producing ores according to its maximum operating capacity or not.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates

2435. { Shri K. C. Jena:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) number of applications received this year from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class students (separately) of Orissa for sanction of fresh scholarships and renewal of the same for post-matric studies;

(b) whether all the applications received from them have been disposed of and scholarships sanctioned; and

(c) at what time at the latest the first instalment of the scholarships is expected to be remitted to their respective institutions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shirmali): (a) The following number of applications (both Fresh and Renewal) have been received for the Government of India Inland Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes candidates of Orissa State, pursuing post-Matric studies, for the year 1958-59:—

Name of the Community	Number of applications received		
	Fresh	Renewal	Total
Scheduled Castes	112	41	153
Scheduled Tribes	108	56	164
Other Backward Classes	1,018	373	1,391
TOTAL	1,238	470	1,708

(b) No, Sir. Scholarships are being sanctioned in cases where the information asked for in the application forms is found to be given in full. The last date for the receipt of applications was September 1, 1958.

(c) Ad hoc amounts for a period of four months were remitted to the Heads of educational institutions in July, 1958, for payment to the eligible students. Every effort is being made to pay the remaining amounts of scholarships as early as possible.

Colonies for Scheduled Castes

2436. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money given to the different States for the construction of colonies for Scheduled Castes during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) the amount spent by each State during these years; and

(c) the amount which lapsed during 1956-57 and 1957-58, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). A statement showing the amounts sanctioned to different States for colonies or housing programme for Scheduled Castes, the amount spent by each State and the amounts lapsed during 1956-57 and 1957-58 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 12]. The progress reports from Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1957-58 are awaited.

As for 1958-59, under the revised procedure, the grant-in-aid is paid monthly in the form of Ways and Means Advances by the Ministry of Finance to be adjusted finally on the basis of actual expenditure. The amount spent during 1958-59 will be known only after the close of the year.

12.02 hrs.

DEATH OF DR. BHAGWAN DAS

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I was deeply grieved to read the sad news of the demise of Dr. Bhagwan Das that was published in the papers this morning. Dr. Bhagwan Das occupied a conspicuous place for more than 50 years in our social, cultural, educational and public life. The void that he has left will be hard to fill. He represented a generation which has almost passed now and of which hardly any representatives are now in our midst to guide us.

Dr. Bhagwan Das's reputation went beyond the shores of our own country. He was a sage and saint; he was clean and pure in mind and in spirit; neat and tidy in his dress and his ways of life; methodical in everything that he did. He was an eminent scholar, philosopher, theologian, and he dedicated himself to the service of the country and found greatest pleasure in developing the cultural traits which were the characteristic feature of our life in the ancient days.

His knowledge of Sanskrit literature, religion, psychology, philosophy, sociology, etc., was almost unrivalled. But he was not a mere literateur; he was a man of action. He went to prison at the country's call at fairly advanced age. He was the founder of many educational institutions and was associated with the Kashi Vidyapith and the Banaras Hindu University, from the very inception. He gave the best to his country, to his people. He had a cosmopolitan outlook, and though deeply religious, he believed in the essential unity of all religions. He was a harbinger of peace and unity during all the stages of his life.

I find it difficult to say more about him. He was a man who will ever live in the annals of our country. He was widely respected and revered for

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

his manifold qualities. I would request you, Sir, to convey the sympathies and condolences of this House to his distinguished son, Shri Sri Prakasa, and other members of his family.

लेख गौरीचंद दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा डा० भगवान दास जी से बचपन से सम्बन्ध रहा है। उनमें ज्ञान और कर्म का एक अद्भुत मिश्रण था। जहां तक उनकी ज्ञान शक्ति का सम्बन्ध है उन्होंने एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त की परन्तु वे केवल उन ज्ञानी मनुष्यों में ही नहीं थे जो कि केवल ज्ञान के सागर में गोते लगाया करते हैं और जब कर्म का कोई अवसर आता है तो उस समय उस ज्ञान के अनुरूप कर्म नहीं करते।

डा० भगवा : दास जी का जहां ज्ञान क्षेत्र में उच्चतम स्थान था, वहां साथ ही जब कोई भी ऐसा अवसर आया जब उन्हें कर्म करने की आवश्यकता थी, तो वे उस क्षेत्र में भी पीछे नहीं रहे। अभी जैसा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री ने कहा कि भारत की स्वतंत्रता के युद्धों में उन्होंने सक्रिय भाग लिया। वे उन लोगों में नहीं थे जो कि ऐसे अवसरों पर इस प्रकार के भ्रान्दो-सनों से दूर रह कर केवल अपनी लेखनी चलाया करते हैं। एक और जहां वह क्लिप्त थे, वो दूसरी ओर वे कर्मठ व्यक्ति भी थे।

जहां तक उनके साहित्य का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने जो कुछ लिखा है वह एक स्थायी वस्तु है। उनका लेखन ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि आज वे कुछ लिख दें और कल वो कुछ उन्होंने लिखा था वह विस्मृत हो जाता। वे भारतीय संस्कृति के एक महान् पोषक थे।

अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री ने यह कहा कि उनका सब धर्मों पर समान विश्वास था। उसका कारण था। हमारे भारतीय मनीषियों ने, तत्व वेत्ताओं ने, दार्शनिकों और संतों ने एक बात का पता लगा लिया था जिसके कि

आगे आज भी विश्व के बड़े से बड़े वैज्ञानिक चिन्तक नहीं जा पाये हैं और वह यह कि यह समस्त सृष्टि यथार्थ में एक ही तत्व है। ऋग्वेद का एक सूत्र है "सर्वं सत्त्विदं ब्रह्म", अर्थात् यह समस्त विश्व, यह समस्त सृष्टि एक ही तत्व है। हमारे डा० भगवान दास जी को यह ज्ञान प्राप्त था और इसलिए उनकी वह समदृष्टि हो गई थी कि जिस समदृष्टि में भलग भलग धर्म मानने वाले समुदाय और व्यक्ति भी एक दृष्टि से देखे जा सकते हैं। मुझे उनमें अनेक व्यक्तिगत अनुभव हैं। हमारे कुटुम्ब का उनसे सम्बन्ध तो था ही, लेकिन मेरा उनसे व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्ध था, जैसा मैंने अभी निवेदन किया, और उस सम्बन्ध में जो मैंने उनमें सर्वोपरि बात देखी वह उनकी निष्पृहता थी। वे हमारी केन्द्रीय धारासभा के सदस्य थे। जिन टिकटों के लिए, जिन स्थानों के लिये हम आज इतनी दीर्घवृत्त देखते हैं, मैंने देखा कि जब उन्होंने इस बात को जाना कि वह स्थान उनके लिए उपयुक्त नहीं रहा, तो उस समय हमारे दल के नेता श्री भूलाभाई देसाई से उन्होंने बार बार कहा कि उन्हें इस कार्य से छुटकारा दे दिया जाये और उन्होंने उस समय की केन्द्रीय व्यवस्थापिका सभा से इस्तीफा दे दिया।

उन्हें भारतरत्न की उपाधि से विभूषित कर एक सर्वथा उचित कार्य हमारी भारतीय सरकार ने किया। मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि यथार्थ में यह उपाधि उनके लिए विभूषण नहीं थी परन्तु इस उपाधि का स्थान बड़ा है कि यह उपाधि उनके सद्गुण व्यक्ति को दी गयी।

गृह मंत्री जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि आज देश ने एक महान् व्यक्ति खोया है। उस परम्परा का आविर्भाव कोई व्यक्ति नहीं रहा कि बिना परम्परा के अवमान-दास जी थे। मुझे उनका विधोष अपने पिता के विधोष के सुख जान पड़ता है, और

यै उस प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करता हूँ जो गृहमंत्री जी ने घाप के सामने रखा है। हम लोगों की समवेदना को घाप श्री प्रकाश जी तथा उनके कुटुम्ब के पास भेजने की कृपा करें।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of our group, I add my voice to that of the hon. Home Minister and of my hon. friend, Seth Govind Das, in expressing our homage to the memory of Dr. Bhagwan Das. The tenure of man in this planet is limited and we cannot claim that Dr. Bhagwan Das did not live up to a ripe old age. He died full of years and honours and he was a rare man of the sort whose void, I fear, will be impossible to fill. He was learned in ancient lore and he was at the same time sensitive to modern problems and discussed them with perspicacity.

In the true Indian fashion, he tried to take all knowledge as his province: he never lived in the ivory tower of scholarship. He took part in the free-dom struggle of our country and he was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly. He was a scholar of stupendous dimensions. I remember, if I am permitted to make a personal reference, that when some years ago, I wrote a book, he wrote to me a few words of good cheer and blessings, which I cannot forget. He was a kind of man whom we cherish and that is why it is very proper that on behalf of everybody in this House, a message of homage to his memory shall be sent.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We associate ourselves with the sentiments that the hon. Home Minister has expressed on behalf of all of us and not only on behalf of Government. It has been said that a beautiful young man is an accident of nature, but a beautiful old man is a work of art; and, the late Dr. Bhagwan Das belonged to the latter category. It was not given to my generation to come into close contact with him, as there

are some who have had the privilege to benefit by his great personality and guidance.

As Jaiprakash Narain recently said, it is not enough to have a good Parliament and good administrators. We need men like Ramana Maharshi and Dr. Bhagwan Das to guide our country in a very important and vital aspect of our life—the cultural and spiritual life of this country. His scholarship told us something of the height of the Himalayas and the purity of his life reflected the purity of the Ganges, on whose banks he lived and died. His void, as Professor Mukerjee rightly pointed out, cannot be filled. For the younger generations, he will always remain a shining example of dedication to the cause of our country and the combination of scholarship which is not divorced from action, but scholarship which is wedded to action.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): On behalf of the Independent Parliamentary Group, I associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed by the hon. Home Minister and other speakers. Dr. Bhagwan Das combined in himself all that was best in our ancient and recent past. But he also brought to it a spirit of modernity and an understanding of the spirit of the times.

I remember when two decades ago, some of us came into contact with him, we were tremendously impressed with the gift he had of translating to our own day the wisdom that has come down to us through the ages of our civilisation. In his son, Shri Sri Prakasa, he has left to us a legacy of all those fine qualities of heart, mind and integrity which were so well embodied in him.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): May I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Home Minister on the passing of Dr. Bhagwan Das. I had no occasion to know him, but on our side, we know him because he

[Shri Khadilkar]

wielded great influence in theosophical circles. In his later days, entirely all his philosophical enquiry was directed towards one purpose. From what I could see from some of the writings that appeared in the philosophical literature, he was trying to evolve a certain amount of unity, as pointed out by the hon. Home Minister, unity behind all religions. Nowadays, we find that such scholarship and such dedication to learning is disappearing. It is right and proper that this House pays its homage to a man of great learning and equally a man of noble living as Dr. Bhagwan Das.

श्री बलराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृहमंत्री महोदय ने तथा अन्य बक्ताओं ने पूज्य डा० भगवानदास जी के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा है मैं शत प्रति शत उसमें अपने को सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से सम्मिलित करता हूँ।

श्री भगवान दास जी जिस पीढ़ी के थे वह पीढ़ी हमारे देश से अब उठती बसी जा रही है। वह उस पीढ़ी से सम्बन्ध रखते थे जिससे राष्ट्रपिता का सम्बन्ध था। राष्ट्रपिता ने जिस तरह से राष्ट्र को एक तरह से बनाया, उसी तरह दूसरे तरीके से भगवान दास जी ने भी अपने साहित्य द्वारा और अपने धार्मिक विचारों द्वारा मुल्क को बनाने की कोशिश की। हम जैसे युवकों को उनके ग्रन्थ ही पढ़ने का अवसर मिल सका है। लेकिन इतना हम जानते हैं कि डा० भगवानदास जी ने जो राष्ट्र को देन दी है वह चिरस्मरणीय रहेगी। उन जैसे व्यक्तियों का मुल्क में इस वक्त पाना असम्भव नहीं तो कठिन जरूर होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि अध्यक्ष महोदय ये विचार उनके कुटुम्ब और विशेषकर उनके सुपुत्र श्री श्रीप्रकाश जी को पहुंचा दें।

पंडित राज नारायण शर्मा (शिवपुरी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का यह दिन भारतवर्ष

के लिए अत्यन्त दुःखद दिन है, इसलिए कि आज इस देश से एक महान् ज्योतिष उठ गया।

यों तो हमारी संस्कृति के अनुसार संसार में जन्म लेना और मरना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। परन्तु दुःख इसलिए होता है कि आज सारा संसार अन्धकार की घोर आरहा है और संसार को इस समय प्रकाश दिखाने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है, और हम यह प्रार्थना करते हैं कि यह प्रकाश केवल भारतवर्ष से ही मिल सकता है, और ऐसे समय में डा० भगवान दास सरीखी महान् ज्योति का बुझ जाना देश के लिए बहुत खेद की बात है।

संसार में जितने महापुरुष हुए हैं उन्होंने अपने नाम को सार्थक किया है और यह बात हम डा० भगवान दास जी के जीवन में प्रत्यक्ष देखते हैं। उनका नाम भगवान दास था, अस्तु वह संसार में मनुष्य का दास बनना पसन्द नहीं करते थे, बल्कि भगवान का ही दास बनना पसन्द करते थे, और जो भगवान का दास है वह मनुष्य का अहित कभी कर नहीं सकता है, इसलिए कि कण कण में सर्वत्र एक ही भगवान व्याप्त है, और जब प्राणिमात्र में भगवान व्याप्त है तो मनुष्य ही क्या कोई भी प्राणी उसके द्वारा पीड़ित और दुःखित नहीं हो सकता। यही हिन्दू संस्कृति है और इस हिन्दू संस्कृति के ये महान् पंडित हैं। उन्होंने साहित्य के क्षेत्र में, संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में, समाज सेवा के क्षेत्र में और देश सेवा के क्षेत्र में अन्तिकारी कार्य किया और "यतोऽम्युदय निःश्रेयस सिद्धिः सर्वमः" यह जो हमारे धर्म का सार है, अर्थात् परलोक में और इहलोक में दोनों में ही हमारा जीवन सार्थक हो, यहां भी हमारा अम्युदय हो और परलोक में भी हमें निःश्रेयस की प्राप्ति हो, इस को डा० भगवान दास जी ने प्रवचन करके दिखा दिया। उन्होंने अपनी इहलौकिक सीला

श्री महानता के साथ बितायी थीर अपने जीवन को उन्होंने पूर्ण रूप से सफल करके दिखाया। और यह महान् पुण्य की बात है कि उनके म्रत समय में उनका सारा परिवार उनके पास ही था। काशी जैसी पवित्र नगरी में जन्म लेकर उन्होंने काशी को भी सार्थक कर दिया जो प्रायमी काशी में जाकर बसता है उसका जन्म सार्थक हो जाता है, लेकिन डा० भगवान दास जी ने इस कलिकाल में अपनी महानता से काशी के नाम को भी सार्थक कर दिया। मुझे इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में एक धाँपेजी की पोयम याद आती है :

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime;
And departing leave behind us,
Foot prints on the sands of time.

हमें रोने के लिए फुरसत नहीं है। यह देश रोककर जीवित नहीं रह सकता। रोने के बजाय हमको चाहिए कि आज हम इस भारतीय लोकसभा में यह प्रतिज्ञा करें कि हम डा० भगवान दास जी की दिवंगत आत्मा को शान्ति देने के लिए और उनके नाम को उज्ज्वल करने के लिए जो कुछ उन्होंने अपनी पुस्तकों में लिखा है उसको अपने जीवन में साकार करके दिखायेंगे। इसी प्रकार हम दिवंगत आत्मा को सच्ची श्रद्धांजलि दे सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उनको अपनी श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करता हूँ और यह मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भगवान उनके संतप्त परिवार को इस दुःख को सहन करने का साहस प्रदान करें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० भगवान दास जी काशी के संत थे। उनको श्री और सरस्वती दोनों का प्राणीर्षि प्राप्त था। वे सुधारवादी थे। सच्चे हिन्दू थे। उनको इस बात का गर्व था वे हिन्दू हैं। वह चाहते थे कि भारतवर्ष

हिन्दू धर्म के मौलिक सिद्धान्त को समझे, मानव धर्म सार, उनका संस्कृत का ग्रन्थ है। उसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा है। जन्म से मनुष्य मनुष्य में भेद नहीं है। यह उनके जीवन का सबसे बड़ा सिद्धान्त था।

हरिजन आन्दोलन में उन्होंने बड़ा भाग लिया था। 'इसके लिए उन पर बहुत भ्रष्टाचार हुआ। उन पर लाठियाँ भी पड़ीं। डेले भी पड़े। लेकिन काशी में रहते हुए भी उन्होंने कहा। मनुष्य मनुष्य में भेद नहीं है इसलिए हरिजन एवं सर्व धर्म भेद नहीं हो सकता। यह उनके जीवन का सबसे बड़ा आदर्श था।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ उनके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि समर्पित करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I fully associate myself with all the sentiments that have been expressed. I had the privilege of being a member of the Central Legislature in the days of Dr. Bhagwan Das. He was more a saint than a politician, and he commended universal respect. Whatever he said was heard with very rapt attention. It looks as if it is only yesterday that both father and son were members of the Central Legislature at the same time. I never came across a more dutiful son and a more loving father than them. He was a stately person with a flowing beard, white and neatly dressed, with soft and pleasing manners and a smile for everyone. He reminded us of some of the ancient rishis of our country, whom we have not had the good fortune to see. He lived to a good ripe age and left behind him an outstanding example of embodying in himself all that our ancient culture stands for. His one contribution, as he has been rightly pointed out, is that though he was born in a very orthodox place, at the same time, he tried to popularise the liberal catholic spirit of India, of Hinduism. He did not make any difference between man

[Mr. Speaker]

and man. Men are not born in any particular caste and it is through their actions that they contribute their mite to the growth of society. I am sure that his soul has an abiding place in heaven. We believe that souls exist permanently. I am sure that he will be with us, though not physically, guiding the destinies of this country and inspiring us for long long number of years. As a mark of tribute to the memory of the departed soul, I request hon. Members to kindly stand up for a minute.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12-28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MANIPUR AND TRIPURA HINDU MARRIAGE REGISTRATION RULES

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the

Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Rules:—

- (i) Manipur Hindu Marriage Registration Rules, 1957 published in Manipur Gazette Notification No. 1/J/37/52—58 dated the 9th July, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-931/58.]
- (ii) Tripura Hindu Marriage Registration Rules, 1957, published in Tripura Gazette Notification No. F.3(145)-LR/55 dated the 5th October, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-932/58.]

STATEMENTS SHOWING 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 action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions of Second Lok Sabha shown against each:

(i) Supplementary Statement No. VIII	Fourth Session, 1958. [See appendix VI, annexure No. 13].
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. X	Third Session, 1957. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 14].
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. XV	Second Session, 1957. [See Appendix VI annexure No. 15].
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVI	First Session, 1957. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 16].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 790, dated the 13th September, 1958, making

certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

- (ii) G.S.R. No. 791, dated the 13th September, 1958, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-937/58.]

12.36½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th September, 1958, agreed without any amendment to the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1958".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha, that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th September, 1958, agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Bill, 1958, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1958."

12.57 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR FOLLOWING WEEK

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the next week will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any items of business carried over from today's Order Paper;

(2) Consideration and passing of:

(i) The International Finance Corporation (Status, Im-

munities and Privileges) Bill, 1958;

(ii) The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1958.

(iii) The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1958;

(3) Consideration of motions for modification of the UPSC (Consultation), Regulations, 1958, laid on the Table on 11th September, 1958;

(4) Consideration and passing of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee;

(5) Discussion under rule 193 to be raised by Shri Feroze Gandhi and Pandit D. N. Tiwary regarding deterioration in the punctuality of passenger trains on Thursday, September 25, 1958, at 4 P.M.; and

(8) Discussion under rule 193 to be raised by Pandit D. N. Tiwary regarding insecurity of and danger to life and property on railways on Saturday, the 27th September, 1958.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the Textile Enquiry Committee Report? During the Question Hour we were told that there will be a discussion on this. This is an important matter. There is a crisis. We would request you to find some time to discuss that report.

Shri Mahanty (Dhankanal): The Prevention of Disqualification Bill is a highly controversial Bill. I would submit to you either to postpone it to the next session or to allow us in this House sufficient time to discuss that Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If we postpone that Bill, then the House will have to adjourn early.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): There are many "No-Day-Yet-Named Motions" which have been admitted. They can be taken up. Some time should be found for them.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): A "No-Day-Yet-Named Motion" regarding the Annual Report on the working of the administration of the Companies Report was held over last session. I hope that will be taken up during this session at least.

Shri Mohammad Inam (Chitaldrug): I request that the discussion on my motion on railway accidents may also be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting this afternoon and there we will discuss this. All hon. Members who want to make special representations regarding their motions are all invited to attend the meeting. I need not invite them separately. They can come to my chamber at 4 o'clock. We shall try to find as much time as possible.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Will there be no discussion on Kerala as you promised?

Mr. Speaker: I am bringing it up on Monday. I will include it on the agenda so that hon. Members may know it. There is a notice of a motion given by Dr. Menon. Since it contains serious allegations I had asked him to submit documents in support of the allegations that he has made. I have been taking time to go through them.

His motion reads:

"The serious situation that has arisen as a result of the persistent violation in Kerala State of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the failure of the Government of Kerala State to function in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution be taken into consideration."

Since this motion contains very serious allegations, I had asked him to furnish documents in support of his case. He has submitted volumes of documents—some judgments, some

notifications, some newspaper reports, various affidavits and so on. I will include this item in the agenda just for the purpose of finding out from him as to whether there is sufficient material or what the general opinion is. I have to make up my mind as to whether to allow a discussion on it or not. At this stage, I am not actually allowing a discussion. I am only allowing him to bring up this matter. I will only give him an opportunity on that day to present his case. Thereafter I will consider as to what exactly has to be done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the House or in your Chamber?

Mr. Speaker: I am bringing it up here for the purpose of finding out whether I should fix a day for discussion or not. It is only a preliminary stage.

12.31 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1959, *vice* Shrimati Renuka Ray and Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal resigned."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, two members from

among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1959, vice Shrimati Renuka Ray and Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal resigned."

The motion was adopted.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri Ranga (Terfah): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1959, vice Shri T. N. Singh resigned from Lok Sabha."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on 30th April, 1959, vice Shri T. N. Singh resigned from Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.33 hrs.

**REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
 (AMENDMENT) BILL**

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

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

12.34 hrs.

**MOTION RE. APPRAISAL AND
 PROSPECTS OF SECOND FIVE
 YEAR PLAN—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the motion regarding Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five-Year Plan, which was moved on the 17th September, 1958 and the substitute motions Nos. 1 to 16, 18 and 19 moved thereto yesterday. Out of ten hours allotted to this motion, four hours now remain, excluding the time taken after 5 P.M. yesterday.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha may continue his speech.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): I submit that the time may be extended. Very few hon. Members from this side have taken part. As a matter of fact, only four as against 16 hon. Members from the other side have spoken yesterday.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): As a matter of fact, the hon. Minister took one hour and 37 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: What does Shri Imam want? Half an hour?

Shri Mohammed Imam: Time may be extended.

Shri Khadiikar (Ahmednagar): Two hours more because it is an important problem.

Mr. Speaker: Two hours? How long does the hon. Minister propose to take for the reply?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): 45 minutes or so.

Mr. Speaker: What does the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs say?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): About what, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: About the extension of time for discussion on this.

We shall hear the hon. Minister's reply the next day. So far as today is concerned, let us spend the whole of today.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): How can we? There is Private Members' business.

Mr. Speaker: So, we may extend it by half an hour and put off the private Members' business.

Shri Khadilkar: On Monday.

Mr. Speaker: We can spend an hour more and sit till six o'clock today. The hon. Minister may reply the next day.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): There is a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): May I suggest that if, when we meet in the Business Advisory Committee today, we decide that the other Bill may not be taken up, then there will be time enough for extension in other direction.

Shri Mahanty: We will sit on Monday—full day.

Mr. Speaker: Any way, let us carry on today; we shall see on Monday.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Aurangabad—Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was submitting yesterday that

the Planning Commission has not been scrutinising the projects in detail and thoroughly with the result that revisions have taken place and the estimates of the projects too have gone up. The reasons advanced by the Planning Commission are that there have been certain difficulties, both internal and external. I would not go into the details of those difficulties because they have already been covered by hon. Members, who have preceded me, in greater detail, but my charge remains that the Planning Commission has not been wide awake in this respect and that we could have conserved some of our resources if they had been alert, watchful and vigilant.

I will mention one example and that is with respect to a very big drain on our foreign exchange resources on account of gold smuggling. Even this morning a question was tabled in this House and the hon. Minister of Finance did not disclose the figures of notes that we are importing on conversion from the Bank of England and thus losing foreign exchange thereon. I think the House knows that there is a wide disparity in gold prices prevailing in the Persian Gulf regions and in India. In the Persian Gulf we can get gold for Rs. 62.50, whereas in India it is selling at Rs. 105 per tola. The result is that it has become a very profitable business for the gold smugglers. They go to those regions, buy gold at a lower price, bring it to India and sell it at a higher price. This matter has been raised in the House several times by way of questions and I was told that the Government have commissioned the services of a few motor launches to watch the coasts to prevent smuggling. Nevertheless, smuggling is going ahead. The House will be interested to know the large amount of foreign exchange that we are losing on this score. In 1955-56 we imported Rs. 10.2 crores worth of notes. In 1956-57 we imported Rs. 22.9 crores worth of notes. The figures for the rest of the year have not been given to us. But, my information is

that in 1957-58, the figure is as high as Rs. 45 crores and during the first half of the current year, the figure has already reached Rs. 20 crores. My calculation is that in this respect, in the Plan period itself, we will be losing foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 160 crores to Rs. 180 crores without getting any benefit out of it for the country.

We have been exercised so much about foreign exchange. We have had to exclude quite a number of projects from the Plan because our foreign exchange resources became scarce. Even though the situation has eased on that front by the promise of foreign exchange, we cannot but feel sorry that we have had to exclude ten Central projects and 64 State projects from the Plan. Why did it happen? The Planning Commission has not said a word about it. They have not told the House what measures have been taken to prevent this heavy drain of foreign exchange resources. If they had been watchful and alert, they would have been able to stop it. The commissioning of a few motor launches alone would not do. I say this because notwithstanding these measures, as I had placed figures before the House, the import of note currency is increasing. This shows that gold smuggling is on the increase. I would ask the Planning Minister why he has not thought it fit to take the House into confidence. For the life of me, I could not understand the reason why the Deputy Minister of Finance would not disclose the figures. The other day, the Prime Minister laid on the Table of the House a statement showing the foreign exchange position. It did disclose figures for 1955-56 and 1956-57. But during the last two years, I do not understand what situation has been created, what situation has developed that it is considered not in the interests of the State to disclose these figures, much less have they taken the House into confidence about the measures they are going to take. I would beg of the Minister of Planning to kindly give sufficient thought to this problem

and take sufficient measures to stop gold smuggling.

I have a few suggestions which I may put forward for consideration. There is a suggestion that we might notify a date or fix a date whereafter the notes circulating in the Persian Gulf regions, where, it is well known to the House, our rupee currency is in great circulation, would not be repatriated by us. I do not subscribe to that view, because the circulation of these notes in those areas gives a certain prestige and it has also got a material value. We are expanding our industrial production. We will need some export markets. We do not expect to export our manufactured goods to western countries. Perhaps, the region falling between Pakistan and the Mediterranean, would be the proper places where we can export our goods. If our currency circulates in those areas, it will help development of the trade. I would not advise the Government to consider this measure seriously.

My own suggestion is that the Government should have two kinds of notes, one for internal circulation and the other for foreign purposes. We understood from the Deputy Minister of Finance that some rupee currency is required by the Government for their own purposes also. That will not stand in the way of printing two kinds of notes, one for internal purposes and the other for external purposes. We may call them convertible currency notes and non-convertible currency notes. Those for internal circulation will bear a different colour altogether and they will be considered non-convertible and they will not be smuggled out. If they are smuggled, the Bank of England will not be under any obligation to convert them into sterling. To that extent, it will prevent unauthorised persons going out of the country with our currency. We can have another kind of note which will be called convertible currency notes or currency notes intended for

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foreign purposes. That note can only be given to the holders of genuine passports, not otherwise. That would, to a great extent, in my opinion, prevent gold smuggling, because, in that case, unauthorised persons cannot take these notes out of the country and buy gold there at a lower price and come back to our country and sell the gold at a higher price and make a profit thereby, because these notes will have no value in the foreign market. The convertible notes will not be available to them easily. This is the main suggestion that I am putting forward to the Planning Minister for his serious consideration. I would certainly like to ask the Minister this—We are exercised so much about it—When we have to show the utmost care in conserving our foreign exchange resources, why should he not have taken any step in this direction? Merely saying that the Government are seized of this problem—how long are they going to remain seized of the problem and how long are they going to take to decide what measures are to be taken—does not help the country at all. The result would be, again, the Planning Commission will come forward with proposals involving further revision of the Plan. Therefore I am supporting my view that the Planning Commission has not been wide awake in this respect. It is their duty and obligation to take this House into confidence. We have taken so many steps, import restrictions, with the result that we do not import even materials necessary for the maintenance of our existing economy. We do not import the minimum requirements in order to keep our industrial production going and we have a slow rate of production. Ultimately we realise that these things have not happened.

Another point is that we have got to take the utmost care in regard to the Plan—In the middle of the Plan, we come back saying that even the internal resources are not coming up. Our expenditure on non-planned items has gone up. I cannot understand the

reasons behind this. The Planning Commission has the Prime Minister as the Chairman and there are two or three important Ministers in it. The decisions of the Planning Commission carry great value. Whatever policy is laid down by the Planning Commission, it should be implemented in the true spirit. The States are lagging behind. I can understand that they are not able to raise sufficient resources. But, I cannot understand why they should spend money over projects not included in the Plan. This situation is not intelligible to me at least. Therefore, my submission to the Planning Minister is, he should once again go back to the Planning Commission and try to tighten up the whole administration and see that the Planning Commission's responsibilities extend to seeing that the projects and policy laid down by the Planning Commission are properly implemented. With the prestige of the Prime Minister at its back, I do not think it will be difficult for it to do.

Then I come to the home front. A number of points have been taken up by other hon. Members, I am not going to touch them, but I will certainly invite the Planning Minister's attention to the question of agriculture. Here also I say they did not act with the same foresight. They laid emphasis on industry first. Thereafter when they found that agricultural production had gone down, they woke up to their failure in this respect and said higher priority must be given to agricultural production, and they started saying that 2.5 per cent. increase is not enough to support an investment of this kind. Then, all sorts of measures have been taken since. I do not blame them now that they are not aware of the situation. They are fully aware of the situation, and they are laying emphasis on it as much as is necessary. I do not agree with other friends who say that they are not.

But I would beg of the Planning Minister to take into consideration the

Indian farmer in this who is the pivot of all the agricultural operations. We have got to take his character, moods, temperament and attitudes into consideration. While inaugurating the International Agricultural Economists' Conference, the Prime Minister said: "The Indian farmer is a conservative man, and believes in his own methods and customs, and is difficult to change. He is not easily able to adapt himself to new techniques". We have got to take that into consideration and lay emphasis on that.

The other day, in answer to a question, we were told that we have produced 6.3 million acres of irrigation potential but it has not been fully utilised; only 4 million has been used. Why? One of the reasons suggested by the Deputy Irrigation Minister was the inertia of the farmer to adapt himself to the changing situation or to new techniques, and to a suggestion in supplementary by Shri Tyagi it was suggested that it is also because of the betterment levy. If you are laying emphasis on agricultural production, why should you not think of granting some sort of concession to the farmers so that they may augment agricultural production? Give him some incentive. You are providing so many concessions to industry like tax, holidays, concession in excise duties, development rebate etc. Why should you not start by giving farmers concession in the matter of supply of water for irrigation and electricity.....

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): And even fertilisers.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: I will not go that far—so that they may start using the irrigational facilities that you are providing them. You are not going to lose much. I have seen your figures. I do not suppose you are going to lose more than Rs. 20 crores at the most, and if you are going to take stringent measures, as indicated in your memorandum, in respect of agricultural income-tax, sales tax etc., that alone will give you that much money.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: will take two minutes to complete.

Mr. Speaker: Each one of the hon. Members wants to take some more time.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: will finish just now.

I was telling you that you must give them some sort of development rebate—you have got the analogy in the industrial sector—and you will be more than compensated in this respect by increased production, and later on by increased use of the facilities provided by you. Therefore, I beg of you to consider this aspect, and if you want to raise internal resources, you can go in for stream-lining agricultural income-tax as well. Not much emphasis is given to that.

Then I would like to take note of the atmosphere of uncertainty which is hanging over the head of the Indian farmer. You have announced your intention of introducing land reforms, imposition of ceilings. I do not know how long you are going to take to do that. As far as I have been able to understand, in the existing situation, with the administrative apparatus that you have in your hands, I do not suppose you will be able to do it within the Second Plan period at least. With all our noble intentions, we will not be able to do that because in many of the States you have not got the necessary data and the statistics. Therefore, let us go over the question once again. Let us not have a doctrinaire approach or a faddist approach, if I may be permitted to say so. Let us go into the question once again calmly and quietly and see if we are in a position to do that or not. If you are not in a position to do that, announce a moratorium on your intention, say, for ten years, so that the Indian peasant may be encouraged to put in his best in the land for augmenting food production. If you

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want his co-operation, do that, and for God's sake, even if the Indian farmer is not going to utilise your irrigation facilities provided by you, do not insist, he will be liable to pay betterment levy or tax or rates. That is something which I cannot understand because you know that in the country we use water provided by the canal or the tubewell only when there is no rainfall. If there is normal rainfall, many people do not use this water, and yet you are making them liable to pay tax, instead of giving concessions, even if they do not use the facilities provided. What will it do? It will create a certain amount of resistance which will unnecessarily antagonise him. Do you expect the co-operation of the people, willing co-operation, with this sort of methods? Therefore, I beg of you to consider this. Try to focus your mind on the rural areas, and see the condition of agriculturist, what is his mode of thinking, what is the practice that he has been following, and whether the kind of measures that you are proposing are in consonance with these conditions or not. Then alone you can expect your Plan to succeed and to succeed cent per cent, and you will not have the necessity to come again to the House with revised proposals and the grievance that resources are not coming up.

My last point is with respect to consolidation of holdings. I have been reading your memorandum, and I have seen the speech by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari where he has said that consolidation of holdings is not an isolated programme but an integrated part of the scheme of economic development; and then he has said that consolidation should not be restricted merely to redistribution of plots, it should be used for the complete planning of an entire area. This is what you have said, but is it being done? Last year also I raised this question.

You have mentioned Punjab as your model. I went to one of the Punjab

villages where consolidation has been done. Yes, but for whose benefit? For the benefit of the large landholders, leaving out of account altogether the small landholders. Their land continues to be scattered all over the villages. The result of this consolidation is....

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): This is absolutely wrong.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: It is a fact, because I myself visited a village, and it has been mentioned in one of the reports which we submitted to the Estimates Committee. Many persons came and told me personally. I believe my own testimony, I will not believe yours.

Shri M. C. Jain: I have experience of it.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: You may have got experience. I have my own experience. Many persons came and told me that their lands have been left out of account.

These small landholders should be brought into one compact area. That sort of thing has not been done. The concept of consolidation of holdings so far is that the lands belonging to one landlord, dispersed all over the area, should be brought together in one place; it has not been extended to mean that small landholders scattered all over the villages should be brought into one compact area. I want Shri M. C. Jain to correct me on this point, because we studied this point when we went to see a community project area, and I have submitted a note to the Estimates Committee on this point. Last year also I raised it and I raise it now again. If you want to plan for the whole village, you have to take this into account and bring them into one compact block so that you can provide the necessary facilities.

Shri Somani (Dausa): We have heard quite a few illuminating

speeches yesterday from some of the distinguished speakers who took part in the debate which is taking place at a time when already two years of the Second Plan have passed and we have entered on the third year.

Mr. Speaker: I will call Shri Jaipal Singh next.

Shri Naushir Bhamacha: May I get a chance to speak?

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Yesterday the Chair had announced that some others were to get priority today.

Mr. Speaker: Names were announced, is it?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I will find out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When was it announced?

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Pollachi): Nobody has spoken from Madras.

Mr. Speaker: I will try to give opportunity to all.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Yesterday, before the last speaker began, there were two others, and I was one of them, and the Chair had promised, announced that I would get the chance.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever the Chair has announced I will continue.

13 hrs.

Shri Somani: I agree with the hon. Minister for Planning that any plan for a period of five years has got to be flexible inasmuch as it is not possible for any planners to assess the impact of the unforeseen factors, both internal and international, that may arise during the period of the Plan. After all we have to learn by experience and the method of trial and error. Therefore, the difficulties that have arisen in the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan have led

to this rephrasing and readjustment of several projects. On the whole, Sir, we have nothing to be disappointed about the achievements of our country. In this connection I would like to quote what the two man study team of the World Bank had to say. The team in a report of its assessment of the state of affairs in India says that India has an "impressive record". To have held together a multi-lingual Federal State with a population of nearly four hundred million, to have raised output at a sustained rate of two to three per cent a year and perhaps more with a little price inflation, to have built up almost from scratch the foundations of a modern industry and to have done all this by democratic methods is an achievement for which there is no parallel in history."

That is something of which the House and the country as a whole may be proud of. All the same at a time when we are engaged in discussions on the reappraisal of the prospects of the Five Year Plan, we have to take notice of the situation as it lies before us.

First I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Planning Minister to certain glaring deficiencies that have come up in formulating the estimates for the several projects which we have taken in hand. We may take the question of foreign exchange first. The original assessment made in the Second Five Year Plan was that there would be a deficit of Rs. 1,100 crores. We are now told that the estimated deficit in our foreign exchange of Rs. 1,100 crores has gone to well over Rs. 1,700 crores. We find that our estimates for the steel projects went up from Rs. 350 crores as originally provided in the Second Plan to something like Rs. 500 crores and perhaps the actual amount may be even more than what the revised estimates tell us.

The Planning Minister told us the other day that if the whole industrial scheme of the public sector projects

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were to be executed today the original estimate of Rs. 617 crores would go up to Rs. 815 crores. There may be some unforeseen factors which may lead to certain variations in the estimates of the various projects, but we have got to ensure that if our plan of economic development is to go on smoothly then our estimates for the various projects will have to be based on a more correct and scientific basis. Because once there is such a big variation in the estimates of these huge projects, it has its repercussions on the entire Plan as a whole and I think the hon. Planning Minister owes it to the House to explain the reasons why such glaring deficiencies in the estimates of the various projects took place and why it was not possible at that stage to have assessed more correctly the various heads under which such wide variations have been found.

It is gratifying to learn that so far as the deficit in our foreign exchange resources are concerned, due to the efforts that our officers have made and due to the visit of our Finance Minister, most of our immediate needs have been met and it looks now that the prospects of the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan so far as foreign exchange requirements are concerned are quite hopeful. In this connection I would like to make a brief reference to what my hon. friend Prof. Mukerjee had to say yesterday. He was very much indignant about the policy of Government in regard to securing assistance from foreign democratic countries and from the World Bank and from the increased investments from foreign industrialists. He talked as if the Plan was threatened with collapse. I would like to submit that our Plan is well on its way to a successful implementation so far as the core is concerned, but if the Government of India were to follow the policy advocated by Prof. Mukerjee, I have no doubt that our entire economy would collapse and the whole plan would certainly come to a collapse.

Briefly, what Mr. Mukerjee advocated was that the private sector should be deprived of the valuable contribution they are making to our national economy and that the public sector should expand. In this connection I would like to stress what he said. The public sector should expand without securing any assistance from any of the democratic countries or from the World Bank or from any investment by foreign industrialists. In other words, it is quite easy to imagine the serious implications of the policy that he advocated. If we are to deny ourselves the assistance which is forthcoming from so many friendly countries or the World Bank and from the increased investment by quite a number of foreign investors, we can very well visualise the conditions which might prevail in our country. I do not want to labour the point, but I regret that a man of Prof. Mukerjee's calibre should have made such irresponsible statements which may lead to disastrous consequences for all progress of our economic development.

It is all very well to talk from a political point of view, but if we are to face the realities of the situation, there is no doubt that we have to continue to depend upon assistance from our friends abroad to an extent that such assistance can be received without any strings. I do not see anything wrong in any friendly advice given by democratic nations and the World Bank. After all we may or may not agree with the approach or the advice given by the experts of the World Bank, but there is no reason why we should not welcome any criticism of our economic policies from those of our friends who are genuinely interested in the economic development of our country.

Coming to the question of our internal resources, reference has already been made by more than one Mem-

ber in regard to how the additional resources raised by such heavy taxation have not been utilised in the planned development of the country. In the original Plan the Centre was expected to raise something like Rs. 225 crores during the entire Five Year Plan period. As the hon. the Planning Minister pointed out the Centre's efforts have resulted in additional resources by fresh taxation measures to the extent of something like Rs. 720 crores and yet Rs. 500 crores have gone into either additional expenditure on Defence or in expenditure of a non-developmental character and in certain projects outside the plan. This is really a very serious state of affairs about which the Planning Minister should have told us much more than what he has said.

He indicated yesterday about the scope of substantial economy in certain directions—20 to 25 per cent. in construction programme. Is it enough to give an indication? I quite remember that at the time last year when heavy taxation was imposed there was a demand from all hon. Members of the House that Government must explore each and every possible avenue to bring about the utmost economy in all directions so that these amounts that were being raised by such heavy taxation measures would not be utilised in anything except purely productive measures. But we are faced with a picture here today in which we find that all the additional resources of Rs. 500 crores have been utilised in channels other than what is called as the core of the Plan. Even today, there is no clear indication as to how the additional requirements of Rs. 240 crores or Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 350 crores, to which the latest reference has been made by the Planning Minister, are going to be met. We have been told that efforts will have to be made to realise part of these resources by additional taxation measure. I do not think there is any scope whatsoever both in the direct

as well as in the indirect fields of taxation to get any substantial revenue from additional sources of taxation.

After all, when you resort to excessive taxation, you may have certain funds for certain projects of the Plan, but, on the other hand, you inflict injury on the production and employment in certain other fields, and thereby there is hardly any net gain to the national economy. I may, in this connection, give the case of the textile industry. It is all right that by imposing a very heavy excise duty in September, 1956, Government were able to raise certain additional resources. But what has happened is that the textile industry has been crippled in such a manner that it will take quite a few years before it is able to recover its normal working. There has been a serious increase in unemployment, and the capacity of the industry to compete in the international markets has been seriously undermined. We are losing our export markets. The pace of modernisation and renovation of the industry has been slowed down or greatly reduced. So, it means that if the resources for the Plan have to be utilized in a manner which will bring injury to one industry then you certainly do not secure a net gain to the national economy; one side of the economy is damaged though on the other side you are able to secure some additional funds for the other projects.

It is, therefore, in this context of the economic situation as it exists today, that the Planning Commission will be advised to seriously explore the raising of additional resources either by borrowings or by substantial economies which are possible in so many ways, about which an indication has already been given by the Planning Minister himself.

It should also be possible to realise the targets of investment, employment and national income, even if there is some slight shortfall in the public sector projects. In this connection, I may give the instance of the First

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Five Year Plan. It is well known that so far as the Public sector projects were concerned, there was a shortfall of something like 17 per cent in the total targets that were laid down, but even then we were able to realise the targets for national income and additional investment simply because the private sector was able to overfulfil the targets assigned to it. Similarly it is possible that even in the Second Five Year Plan, if there is some shortfall in the projects of the public sector, if suitable opportunities are given in certain directions, the private sector should be able to compensate for that shortfall and bring about that increase in production which will enable us to develop our exports and enrich our economy in so many directions.

Reference has been made in the Planning Commission's appraisal that the private sector may be able to achieve 70 to 75 per cent of the targets that have been laid down. But, on the whole, so far as the major industries are concerned, I do not think there is any serious danger of the targets not being reached, except perhaps, to a slight extent, in paper or in chemicals.

So far as cement is concerned, the position at present is such that the supply is getting more and more comfortable, and it is becoming difficult for the various factories to market their products. It is, therefore, necessary that the Planning Commission should revise the original target of 15 million tons, in the Second Plan, for the cement industry. That target has got to be revised to a more realistic figure, and the targets laid down for cement have got to be readjusted in certain other industries where there are deficiencies.

What I mean to say is that by a readjustment of the programme in the private sector, it is possible even in the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan to increase investments

in a manner which will enable the targets of the Second Plan, so far as the national income and production and employment are concerned, being achieved.

Now, I would like to say a few words about agriculture also. So much has been said recently in this House, in the other House and also outside in the country that I would not like to repeat what others have already said and what the preceding speaker had said about the manner in which the irrigation facilities have not been utilised. I quite agree with him that there is no reason why the Planning Commission should not come forward for giving proper incentives to the cultivators on the lines on which the various industries are getting this development rebate and other incentives. Indeed, if necessary, the cultivators should be allowed to utilise this water even free of charge. It does not matter if for an initial period of two or three years, the cultivators are attracted to realise the benefit even from the free use of that water, for, once they realise that benefit, it will be quite easy for the State Governments concerned to have their betterment levies. But in the context of the present situation, it is simply unthinkable how such valuable irrigation facilities have remained unutilised simply because of a policy of levying certain charges which are not being accepted by the cultivators.

Over and above that, I would like to say a few words about the supply of fertilisers. I think our supplies are woefully inadequate, looking to the needs of our country. I was going through certain figures, and it appears that the yield in other countries as a result of the supply of these fertilisers is three to four times the yield per acre in our own country. With almost the same density of population as in India, U.K. and Italy consumed 37.6 lbs and 26.3 lbs of fertiliser respectively per acre as against

0.7 lbs per acre in India. It is possible with a proper supply of fertilisers to increase our yield per acre tremendously.

I do not understand the policy of the Planning Commission in giving such a low priority for the establishment of additional fertiliser factories. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Planning Minister to the great potentialities of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan. A technical and commercial survey has been made thoroughly into the various aspects of the location of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan, and it has been established that the cost of production of fertilisers in any factory that may be located in Rajasthan will be the lowest compared even to that in the factory at Sindri. But, still, that project has been hanging in the balance. Even from the point of view of giving some preferential treatment to the backward areas, Rajasthan's case is very strong. Still, in spite of repeated representations to the Planning Commission and to the various other Ministries, that project is not coming up. After all, when we are using our valuable foreign exchange reserves on the import of foodgrains—we imported about Rs. 258 crores worth of foodgrains during the two years of the Second Five Year Plan—it should not be a very difficult task for Government to establish a fertiliser factory which will cost comparatively much less; perhaps, with an outlay of Rs. 20 crores, it should be possible to establish a modern fertiliser factory, and the resources, both internal and foreign, for the establishment of one or two additional fertiliser factories can be easily arranged.

I, therefore, appeal to the Planning Commission that this aspect of the matter, namely, supply of fertilisers, should receive the topmost priority, and immediate steps should be taken to establish one or two more fertiliser factories so that in the course of the next two or three years, the supply of fertilisers will be such as will

enable our agricultural production to go up substantially, which will solve most of our problems.

I would now like to say a few words about productivity. The hon. Minister has said that so far as productivity is concerned, there is nothing lacking on the part of the workers, but still efforts should be made to improve and increase the productivity in the industrial sector.

My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta said that the textile industry was the most inefficient industry and that in spite of the protection that it had enjoyed, the industry had not been able to move forward, so far as its competitive capacity was concerned. I would not like to enter into any controversy, but it is well known how the repeated efforts of the industry to introduce better and rationalised methods of manufacture have not been received with any favour or response from the responsible labour leaders; and here, I think, the Minister of Planning who also holds the labour portfolio could do a lot to impress upon our labour friends the advisability of introducing rationalised and modern methods in the industry because that alone could bring about better standards and better wages and better amenities for labour on the one hand, and on the other, help the industry to be able to compete more in the international market.

Now a new feature has arisen so far as exports of textiles are concerned. China has emerged so strongly in the export markets that even a highly industrialised country like Japan is feeling the difficulty in competing with textile exports against China. So you can very well realise the risk that the industry is facing in maintaining its exports of textiles unless proper remedial measures are taken to bring about that reduction in the cost of manufacture which alone will enable it to hold its own in the international market.

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13:21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

There are ways in which the industry without causing any substantial retrenchment or dislocation in the employment of labour could manage to introduce rationalised methods of working, and I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will see the gravity of the situation and will assist in the taking of such measures which will enable the industry to compete in the foreign markets.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to lend my support to amendment No. 2 in list No. 2, to which I am a signatory, which has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri M. R. Masani. I hope you will be sympathetic to me in permitting me to approach this problem in an unorthodox and unconventional manner.

I would have liked, first of all, that this House had been supplied with a reappraisal of the Planning Commission itself. Instead of the reappraised Plan I would have liked the House to be given full information about the planners. Who are they? What is their capacity? Are they in the right place? Should they be there? I think it is high time we gave serious thought to that and decided for ourselves whether the Planning Commission as it is today should not be scrapped and remodelled. I do not want that the Planning Commission should be full of men who are courtiers of Government, as it were. I would like to see there men, who are brave and independent thinkers, who will be fearless in their recommendations. I say this because I find there is dyarchy as it were. You find people who try to defend the planners who themselves are not here. But they have to, as they are also part of Government. That, to my mind, is an ambiguous position. I think we should avoid it.

Now, my hon. friend, Shri Somani, has spoken. I had expected from him a commercial approach to the whole

question of planning, but that he has not done. Would any board of directors have lasted a day longer if they had provided a balance sheet of a kind that the Planning Commission has? Bad planning, bad estimating, things going wrong, and then eventually coming to us, all the time in a very apologetic fashion saying: "Well things have gone wrong. We are sorry. We do not want to put the brake on! We must go ahead regardless of what can be achieved or not. But here it is. Tighten your belts". I ask: is that planning? According to my conception, planning should include not only economic aspects but everything. For example, I would like to see the Planning Commission boldly telling us and recommending to us here in Parliament that perhaps the Constitution needs to be radically amended; perhaps the conflicts that have been created by a federal system of Government in this country may be putting a brake to our better planning, perhaps under a unitary system of Government we will be able to show better results.

Pandit Thakar Das Bhargava (Hissar): Quite right.

Shri Jaipal Singh: We should not restrict ourselves merely to economic planning. I am more interested in the ennobling of man. Whenever I read these planning reports, I feel they are trying to impress me by their astronomical statistics by the amount of money they put aside for this and that. But as I go about the country—and I have travelled a lot, particularly in the jungle fastnesses—I find that these astronomical figures are being dissipated, wasted, in extravagance. Battalions of so-called social welfare workers and private agencies, even governmental agencies, more money spent in jeeps, petrol and the like than the benefit reaching the poor Adibasis in the enormous fastnesses of the jungles. Go to the Jharkhand area and you will see things for yourself. Have the Planning Commission got any jungle policy? Or do they run

away from it saying that it is a State subject? Our jungles can be the best executors of a certain type of planning.

We are building enormous dams. We have already very nearly completed the DVC project. There is the Hirakud project and so many other projects. But what is happening? Why are we having drought in Palamau, Singhbhum and other places? Because of an improvident Government in this particular case the Government of Bihar. In the name of revenue, they are denuding the forests and here the Planning Commission says 'grow more food'. How are you going to grow more food when there is no natural rainfall?

You have your hydro-electric projects, but what is happening in the DVC? When they wanted to build the Maithon Dam, the Leader of the House asked me: 'Go round the Santhal villages and tell the Santhals that they are going to benefit by this, they are going to get better lands and water for irrigation, they will be transplanted to better villages, and better houses will be built for them' Has anything of the kind been done? In 1950, water was beginning to be impounded in the Maithon Dam. 8 years later, I find that there are more than 300 villages, mostly Santhal, in their unsettled condition. Because they are Adibasis, nobody cares. They have not yet been resettled. Year after year, I am assured that everything is going to be done.

Sir, why I raise this is this. Planning must be concerted. We have seen over the food position that there has been a set-back in this federal set-up, in facing this particular problem. Now, politicians have been very much in the picture not only here but in other Assemblies also. And when I am thinking of this food problem, I am reminded of what Swift said, and I think it will be worthwhile if you permit me to quote it. He said:

"Whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass

grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind and be of more service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together".

I say for the last portion "the whole race of Planning Commissioners put together"

This paper planning is not going to carry us far. We have to be realistic. Food is the most important planning that we should do. But what are we doing? Take the case of my own area. In my area, the Government of Bihar are trying to consolidate holdings, regardless of what the people think. My contention is that in any planning, in anything, that we undertake, we must carry the people with us. Take Prohibition. Are the people behind you? Or is it just a certain number of people who are obsessed by certain ideas, with which I thoroughly disagree, trying to force something against the wishes of the people? I know consolidation of holdings is a good thing. But you must educate the people, make them understand that it is for their betterment.

Now, take the case of the betterment levy recommended by the Planning Commission. They say: Raise more revenue by betterment fees. That is going to scare away most of the people who are alongside the canals. I suggest: give them water free for several years. Then, when you see that they are making good, I think you are entitled to dividends, to charge betterment fees. But if from the very beginning, you are going to scare away the people, I am afraid you are not going to get the co-operation of the people. This is actually happening.

We know about the Durgapur Barrage. Most of the farmers there are Santhals. They do not want water. They say: 'For centuries, we have got on without it. Never mind. We are not going to pay betterment fees'. I

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am not trying to defend that kind of attitude. But what I maintain is that I think we should so plan that first we have the people behind us. Then alone we shall be achieving success.

I have said that the Planning Commission has no jungle policy. It has precious little of what I might call land policy. What is its educational policy? Under social service, we are told that so many crores are being given. To take a specific instance, there is the case of scholarships, awards for higher education at the University level to the backward classes. Are you getting the benefit from those scholarships or are you just multiplying the number of educated unemployed. What are you doing? Year after year I ask the Special Commissioner to give us figures in this House about the follow-up of Adivasis, Harijans and other Backward Classes, as to what has happened to them after they left the University. The Planning Commission, I maintain, has no educational policy because it is clear it wants to leave things to the States. Today we are heading towards industrialisation and therefore education shall have to be geared to the requirements of industrialisation. Has it happened? Has it happened in the D.V.C.; has it happened in Hirakud? Where has it happened? They tell us that there are 8 Technological Institutes somewhere in places miles away from the industrial centres. Is that planning, Mr. Deputy-Speaker?

The things that I have to say sometimes may sound harsh. I would expect the Planning Commission to come forward and point out to the country saying that after so many years there are many States where the judiciary is not yet divorced from the executive. In other words, when it comes to executive work in the field, in the district areas, what is happening? It is the same man, the magistrate who is going to execute your planning. He has got

so many things to do and nothing gets on.

I would like to go on now, if I may, to the question of our steel projects. Take Rourkela. I have been there several times, even recently. We heard of Rourkela long ago. We knew that about 52 villages would have to be evacuated. The plant is coming up. From day to day we have been reading of communal and other troubles. Now, is that the atmosphere in which we want the steel plant to be constructed? What is happening is that people have just been removed from the villages and they have not been given alternative land. There is the case of one particular village. The village site is here and their paddy fields are 20 miles away. That is the type of planning.

We are going to have a heavy machinery plant in my constituency of Ranchi at Hattia. I am very happy that the heavy machinery plant is going to be there. But, what kind of planning are we doing? For the railway that has to be constructed, permanent way is being laid; but the alignment has not been notified and people have not been told that they will be given compensation. Contractors have been let loose to go rough shod over the areas where the permanent way has to be made. The planners only tell us that there is going to be a heavy machinery plant at Hattia. But what is going to happen to the people who are going to be displaced? It is not known yet. That kind of planning, I am afraid, is not good enough.

We have been told in this reappraisal that we are going to have very nearly 10,000 engineers. I am more interested in people of a lower grade. I would like to see in the industrial belt of Jharkhand, for instance, it can be in other places also, but if Jharkhand is to be the industrial heart of this country, education should have a

technical bias so that the humblest is in a position to take advantage of the shape of things to come. That is not happening today. Rourkela is an instance. Do you believe that the people of Orissa are going to benefit? No; the whole world will be there, but not the Oriyas. That is why you are getting all these communal troubles.

What is happening in Jamshedpur? It happened not long ago. One State Minister had the impertinence to say that in Jamshedpur he felt that he was in a foreign city. That was a disgraceful statement. India is one. But India being one does not mean that I should have no role of honour for myself and everybody is to be served at my expense. That is a position I am not prepared to accept. So, in our planning we ought to be human also. We assert that expanding ourselves in this linguistic pattern is madness. Why can't the Planning Commission come forward and say, 'We have big things to achieve; drop this'. Have they the courage to do that? No. They would lose their jobs. One very eminent member, Shri K. C. Neogy, in fact, had the courage to disagree. He is out. Is that what we want? We want people who are fearless. It is for Parliament to decide. After all, Parliament should be in possession of truth and not this courtier information that we get.

I would have liked, for example, the Planning Commission to have told Parliament that one way of raising internal resources would be to scrap prohibition, which has failed. We are wasting crores and crores in trying to enforce prohibition. If the money that could have been there with us could have been utilised, temperance education we would have been better off; instead of trying to make everybody a sinner. Even honest men have to break the law. You are compelled to do that. Not only in the matter of prohibition but in so many other things also, good men have to become dishonest in order to survive.

I submit we have very seriously to think of the man behind the plough because until we can solve our food problem I really do not know how you can ever get rid of the ignominy of importing food. There is no shame in importing food. In fact, I am proud that there are people in this world, whether on this side of the curtain or on the other side of the curtain, who come forward with assistance. I am not one who is afflicted by the source of supply. My friends on this side are very proud if things come from the other side of the curtain but they are ashamed if they come from the trans-Atlantic area. Help, if we must have it, we must take it from wherever it comes so long as it is well meant. If it is genuine assistance I am not ashamed of taking help from anybody. We have been importing food for the last 30 years. It is not only ever since independence. What was the position when we were importing food from Burma? We were importing rice. We have not been self-sufficient in the matter of food for decades and decades and it looks, according to this system, that we will continue to mortgage our food future for many decades more.

So, I would like to lay emphasis on food as the priority in our core of planning. Therefore, we have to scrap the urban planning to a certain extent. Ours is a rural economy. In agricultural economy it is the villages that must come to the forefront. And, to do that, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I submit to you, in the Planning Commission you will have to have some rustics who know where the shoe pinches. By rustics I do not mean ignorant people. I do not mean that. There is plenty of good material; robust common sense people who can tell you how you can produce food instead of people who are divorced from realities of village life.

Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the reappraisal memorandum far from being a reappraisal

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is really a confession of the basic estimates and the fundamental assumptions going frightfully wrong. Sir, I am not one of those who feel that a crisis has arisen. I think it is a question of survival of the plan and fight for such survival. It is rather a pity that even at this belated stage this House is not being informed as to how we are going to get out of the mess which is of the making of the Planning Commission. I do not know what the planners think their duty should be. I do not understand why the Planning Commission has not thought that the commitments would bunch up and would get into this perilous mess. The outstanding impression left on one's mind after going through the reappraisal memorandum is that the giant problems are being tackled by pigmy and unscientific efforts.

We must accept certain basic facts of our economy. Food production in the country is the biggest single factor in queering the pitch of our economy. Yet, what do we find? It is the same things that we heard a year ago. These facts are being reiterated without any reorientation of outlook. The same story is being nauseatingly repeated that the irrigation potential is lying idle. I think the Planning Commission ought to resign, if after spending crores and crores of rupees on irrigation projects and creating an irrigation potential, we find that nearly sixty per cent of the effort lies unutilised. Did not the Planning Commission and those of the Government in charge of these projects see that this would be the fate? Were they not prepared beforehand for that? If the Planning Commission and the Government did not foresee these simple basic facts in our economy I wonder what else they can plan!

The inflationary pressure had started when there was a rise of 14 per cent in the price level between April 1956 and August 1957. That clearly indicated that inflationary pressures

had set in. In fact, inflationary pressures started and made themselves manifest at the end of the First Plan. But what do we find? We have done nothing about it except adding another Rs. 150 crores to the size of the Plan!

There is a limit to our deficit financing but it does not seem to be the concern of the Planning Commission whether the limit is Rs. 900 or goes high to Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 crores; they seem to be unconcerned about it. The balance of payments position continues to be heavily adverse. Starting our Second Plan with foreign reserves of Rs. 750 crores in 1954, we have come down to well below Rs. 200 crores; yet the drain continues unabated. Let us appreciate exactly what our problem is so far as the internal resources are concerned. In the three years of the Plan, we are expected to spend about Rs. 2,400 crores. The balance of over Rs. 2,300 crores has to be found. But, as has already been pointed out, the tax effort that has been made has been on such a big scale that not only the original estimates of Rs. 450 crores of additional taxation has been realised but also the gap of Rs. 400 crores has been covered. I do not know whether there is any co-ordination between planning and expenditure. But we find that the more we tax, the greater are our deficits. The tax effort in 1957-58 was the biggest but that was also the year of biggest deficit. Where does this money go? It seems there is no co-ordination between planning and expenditure. So, now the basic problem is that we have to find Rs. 2,344 crores to be spent in the last two years. Where is the money to come from? In the reappraisal we find a hundred things but no answer to this basic question. According to the Planning Commission this sum of Rs. 2,344 crores has to be found for expenditure during the next two years but they do not tell us where this will come from. The external resources gap also would be of the order of Rs. 560 crores

and I am inclined to think that before the Second Plan comes to an end it will be over Rs. 600 crores. We are also not told as to how this gap is going to be filled. It will be recalled that the hon. Finance Minister has gone on a mission to earn external assistance. I have seen newspapers saying that the mission has been a success. May I tell this House that we must not lull ourselves into false sense of security? The mission of the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, is a failure. Let us face facts. He has got a promise of £ 40 million—about Rs. 52 crores—from U.K. Another about Rs. 53 crores comes from U.S. in addition to the promise of PL 480 assistance to the extent of 200 million dollars in the shape of foodgrains. We are not calculating the assistance in the shape of foodgrains. That will be handy if—God forbid—we have a lean year but if we have a bumper harvest, the assistance of 200 million dollars will not be so great a help. Taking all these into consideration, I say we may only rely on about Rs. 150 crores as against the bunch of commitments which will be to the extent of Rs. 350 crores. Let us face this stark reality. The mission of the hon. Finance Minister has been a failure. It is the duty of the planners and the Government to tell the House clearly how we are going to make up this gap for this amount would be required in the near future—March 1959. There is no reply to that. This is the type of appraisal that we have been given.

The Government has taken the usual measures such as credit squeeze which is useful but limited in its efficacy. There should be economy in administration itself. There is no effort whatsoever to check the rise in the cost of the projects about which so much has been said. The worst offenders are the three steel projects—the apple of the eye of the nation, the apple that may cost more than the eye itself.

We have got some import restrictions but the limits have been reached—197(A) LSD—5

ed. Our export efforts are so puny that we cannot even make up for the fall—let alone export promotion. Our exports have declined by over Rs. 50 crores. With all our export promotion, we cannot even make this up.

I am inclined to think that a radical change requires to be made. It is not merely the question of fulfilling the targets. Forget all about it. It is a question of the survival of the Plan. I think a third reappraisal is urgently called for. If I were there, I would ask a panel of M.Ps. to examine the various projects. I would ask the projects to be divided into three categories: those which are inescapable, highly necessary and very desirable. I will immediately scrap the two latter categories. It is not merely a question whether we shall fulfil 75 per cent of the physical targets. It is a question of the survival of the Plan itself and unless we take stringent measures, I am afraid it will be useless. By way of stringent measures I would suggest even social services should be curtailed for two years. Not that I want them to be curtailed but there is no alternative and so they have to be curtailed to save the economy from collapse. If orders have not been formally placed for aircraft and stores, cancel them. Today the greatest danger to the nation is not a possible invasion from Pakistan or external aggression. The greatest danger which the nation is facing is the collapse of the Plan and that has got to be saved. The pity of it is that we still do not understand it. We have become bankrupt but we are not conscious of that fact. This is what the Planning Commission has done to our economy. I believe the greatest service that the Planning Commission and the Planning Minister can do to the nation is to resign and make way for somebody who will see to it that a new orientation takes place.

The complete outlook has to be changed. The Planning Commission is moving in a rut. It has acquired a one-track mind. It moves about

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round and round in maddening circles. That is not the way that a Plan can work. I should like to make this fervent appeal. Let the planners tell us first how exactly we shall meet our exchange commitments. We know that commitments have been made to such an extent that they are irrevocable; and they have to be met.

Sir, I was astounded the other day to read the speech of the hon. Prime Minister where he has said that we shall fulfil our Plan; "why should we be afraid". He said: "If we fail, we fail". That is what he said. It is not that "if we fail, we fail"; it is that the nation collapses, the economy of the nation collapses. What will this Government do? At best it will resign. But, what will happen to the nation? That seems to be nobody's business.

Today, Sir, the struggle is not merely to find the internal resources or the external resources. You can have a few more crores by way of taxation. The question is one of saving the Plan. The Government must answer what they are going to do about it. If they can't do that, then, I would say, in the interest of the nation the planners must resign.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after listening to the debate since yesterday, one thing which appears to me to be very clear is that most of the speakers have been drawing the attention of the hon. Minister for Planning that something should be done immediately for raising the food production.

In the First Plan and also in most of the Second Plan emphasis was duly laid on conserving and also making available our water resources for the development of food. I am conscious, Sir, that the first priority should have been given to this for the production of foodstuffs. Again, I have also been told that there is an element in the Planning Commission which has been rather opposed to the production of

chemical fertilisers. I do not want to give any credence to this, because I believe that that would be a very negation of scientific development of this country.

In the matter of production of fertilisers enough importance has not been given. Even though in the Second Plan provision has been made for the production of five lakh tons of nitrogen, it looks as though, with these foreign exchange difficulties, this production of five lakh tons of nitrogen may not come about. There is emphasis, of course, on the organic and also green manures, but there is less emphasis on chemical fertilisers.

I would like to suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister that a decentralised production of fertilisers should be immediately considered. In the recent report that was submitted by the Development Council for Chemicals, a detailed report of the requirements of fertilisers is given, and a very searching and also illuminating thing has been brought out. If we import foodstuffs, one ton of foodgrains costs Rs. 500 and if we import one ton of nitrogen it costs Rs. 1500. If we produce one ton of nitrogen the capital cost would be Rs. 2000. Therefore, if we import eight lakh tons of foodgrains it will cost us Rs. 40 crores by way of foreign exchange, whereas if we import one lakh tons of nitrogen, which would produce eight lakh tons of foodstuffs, it would cost us Rs. 15 crores. If we put up a factory producing one lakh tons of nitrogen it would cost us Rs. 20 crores. I think this is sufficient proof for the Planning Commission to go ahead with the development of fertiliser production in the country.

I would like to suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister that this fertiliser production should be decentralised. It has been found in Europe, and lately in China, that a 10,000 tons annual capacity nitrogen plant is an economical plant. If we could put up 50 plants of that nature,

we could produce five lakh tons of nitrogen—that is $2\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of ammonium sulphate. Even with this production I feel that we will not be able to reach our requirements of chemical fertiliser.

In this connection I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point. Madras has been using the largest amount of chemical fertiliser per acre so much so, if you look at the production figures you will notice that Madras has produced the largest yield per acre in the whole of India. Therefore, I am convinced that with the application of chemical fertiliser we can raise our production, not by 2 per cent or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as we have done, but we can increase our production to almost 100 per cent.

Madras has used almost all its water resources. Every ounce of water has been used for irrigation and also for development of power purposes. Now we are mostly dependent for our water requirements on our neighbouring States. Most of the water, even though the catchment area is in Madras State, is flowing through Kerala unutilised. I would like to suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister that something must be done with regard to this in the Third Five Year Plan. Of course, negotiations have to be started even now with the Kerala Government, if this water is to be utilised for irrigation purposes. There is also the Andhra Government. If this Kerala water is utilised, we can immediately bring into cultivation a million acres of land which would produce, at the present average rate, half a million tons of foodgrains per year. This will make Madras almost a self-sufficient State in food; not only self-sufficient, but I am sure it will also enable Madras State to export some food-stuffs.

The other question that was raised in the House, and to which the attention of the hon. Minister was drawn, was the question of foreign exchange. The depletion of our foreign exchange has

been very rapid. I wonder whether the Planning Commission can absolve itself of the responsibility of the depletion. I for one would think that there has been a lack of co-ordination between the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Finance Ministry and also the Reserve Bank. Sir, if any account had been kept and if any annual assessment had been made on the depletion of our foreign exchange resources, I am sure this would have been averted. I would now suggest to the hon. Minister for Planning to have in his own wing at least an accounting section from where he can get from year to year an idea as to how much foreign resources have been used up and would be used up every year, so that we will not come to the predicament that we have come to.

Another thing is, estimates were submitted to the Planning Commission and after the project has been started it has been found on an appraisal that it is going to cost us much more than what it was originally proposed to be. It is not that it would cost 100 per cent more, but in some cases the plans have been revised so as to cost more than 500 per cent. When estimates are revised to 100 per cent and even 500 per cent more, I beg to submit that they cease to be estimates, they become mere surmises. I think something must be done in this respect. Today engineering science has advanced to such an extent that such estimates should not exist at all. I would submit to the hon. Minister that the Planning Commission should be expanded so as to include a section of competent engineers where all the schemes that are submitted to the approval of the Planning Commission could be scrutinized before they are approved, so that such contingencies of upward revisions may be avoided.

14 hrs.

Another thing that I would like to emphasise is the economic utilisation

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of raw materials and the imbalance in the setting up of industries in different regions of the country. The South has been for many years agitated that most of the large-scale industries have been centred in the North, and this agitation is still going on. This should be seriously looked into. We have been told that we do not possess coal and so there is no possibility of setting up a large scale industry in the South for the production of steel. Now, new methods have been evolved whereby smaller units could be set up. I am referring here to the sponge iron that has been produced in Sweden and which has been used for the production of steel. Today the production of sponge iron in Sweden is to the tune of 100,000 tons. This sponge iron has been used for the production of high-grade steels, for ball-bearing steels and so on. They found out that a plant of about 20,000 tons would be an economical unit. I commend this for the consideration of the hon. Minister and request that plants of a similar nature may be set up in the South so that the agitation that the South has been neglected will not be there.

Also, if the Planning Commission could have in its wing a research section which could go into the utilisation of material, find out whether the raw materials that we are using are not being wasted and whether the raw materials are being properly utilised, I think considerable saving of money could be effected. I would like to point out here just one instance. Bagasse is a valuable raw material for the production of pulp, and this raw material could be utilized for the production of newsprint and also mostly for high quality paper. Today we are producing pulp from a scarce material like bamboo and also hard wood and using them for the manufacture of paper. But, if you could use this Bagasse pulp for the manufacture of paper and use the other pulp which is very valuable for the manufacture of staple fibre, we can save a lot of foreign exchange. Today we are importing long staple cotton to the tune

of Rs. 50 crores for our own consumption in the country, because the pattern of consumption in the country regarding textiles has changed. Staple Fibre can to a certain extent replace long staple cotton. Now, I know the demand for long staple cotton has been rising considerably; and an attempt should be made to produce in the country long staple cotton that could be used for our own requirements and thus eliminate this Rs. 50 crores foreign exchange that is now being spent on it.

With these words, I close.

श्री रामन् (नरसापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हम एप्रैआइजल एंड प्रोस्पेक्ट्स आफ सेंकेड फाइव ईयर प्लान की बात करते हैं और मैंने प्लानिंग कमिशन द्वारा प्रकाशित इस सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट को भी देखा और मैंने पाया कि ग्रामों में कुछ घटा बढ़ी की गई है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है कि योजनाओं की प्लानिंग के बारे में बुनियादि तौर से जो कम-जोरियां हैं उनको दूर करने के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कोई सुझाव नहीं है।

हमारा कोई भी प्लान और कोई भी योजना उस वक्त तक कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि तमाम जनता का सक्रिय सहयोग हमें न मिले। अगर हम पूरी ताकत के साथ राष्ट्र निर्माण सम्बन्धी जरूरी योजनाओं को कामयाब बनाने के लिए जुट जायें तो जरूरत पड़ने पर हम अपने टार्गेट्स में कुछ कमी भी कर सकते हैं और अपनी सहूलियत के अनुसार उनको बढ़ा भी सकते हैं। हमें यह देखना होगा कि आया जो रिसोर्स हमारे देश में सुलभ हैं उनका हम कहाँ तक इस्तेमाल करते हैं और इन योजनाओं पर हम फारेन एक्सचेंज का हफ्ता कितना सावधानी के साथ खर्च करते हैं। मैं प्लानिंग कमिशन के मेम्बरों और भारत सरकार का

ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और जैसा कि अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि आज योजना सम्बन्धी कामों और उनसे सम्बन्धित प्रशासन पर बहुत अधिक रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, काफी रुपये की बर्बादी हो रही है। इसके अलावा कारेन एक्सचेंज को हमने ऐसे ढंग से खर्च किया जिससे कि हमारा उत्पादन ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में इंडस्ट्रीज पर हमने काफी रुपया खर्च किया लेकिन जो उसका वांछित परिणाम निकलता चाहिए था वह नहीं निकला और जिससे कि यह जाहिर हो जाता है कि हमने सही ढंग से रुपया खर्च नहीं किया और हमने बहुत काफी तादाद में रुपया बर्बाद किया। हम अगर सावधानी बतेंते और सचेत रहते तो इस अत्यधिक खर्च में हम कमी कर सकते थे। मुझे अफमोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी सरकार द्वारा सावधानी के साथ रुपया खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है और काफी रुपया बर्बाद जाता है और मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि वह अब भी चेते और इस भयंकर बर्बादी को जो कि आजकल चल रही है, रोकें।

जो रुपया हमने अपने देश की फौज को मजबूत करने के लिए हथियार आदि सामग्री विदेशों से मांगने पर खर्च किया है वह हमने ठीक ढंग से खर्च किया है, ऐसा नहीं कह सकते हैं। हमने विदेशों से पुराने हथियारों को ही खरीदा है और उसमें भी मैं समझता हूँ कि २५० करोड़ रुपये की बर्बादी ही हुई है।

फौज का खर्च और अन्न का इम्पोर्ट इन दोनों पर कुछ मिला कर लगभग ५०० करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो जाते हैं सेंकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान के दौरान में फुड इम्पोर्ट्स के लिए हमने २४० करोड़ रुपया अलग रक्खा है। देश में कुछ भागों में जो खाद्य संकट आया और लोगों को परेशानी और दिक्कत उठानी पड़ी और देश के लोगों की पुकार

सरकार के कानों तक पहुंची और वह भी चेत उठी है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने देश की खाद्य समस्या की ओर विशेष रूप से अपनी सरकार और प्रशासन का ध्यान खींचा है और वे खाद्य समस्या कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है इसको समझ गये हैं। यह खेद का विषय है कि सरकार को जितना ध्यान इस खाद्य समस्या और देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर देना चाहिए था, उतना उसने इस से पहले कभी नहीं दिया। अब सरकार उसकी गम्भीरता को भली प्रकार समझ गई प्रतीत होती है और देश की खाद्य समस्या को सफलता पूर्वक हल करने की दिशा में उसका ध्यान इस समय लगा हुआ सा दिखाई देता है। यह सब तो ठीक है लेकिन मेरे खयाल में बुनियादी तौर पर जो कमजोरियाँ हैं उनको हटाए बिना हम अपनी योजनाओं को पूरा करने में प्रगति नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें अपने देश में जो रिसोर्सेज हैं उनका ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग करने की कोशिश करनी होगी और हमको केवल इस बात पर कि पूर्व से हमें कितना क्रेडिट मिलेगा और पश्चिम के देशों से कितना मिलेगा और उस उधार के रुपये के मुताबिक अपनी योजनाओं में घटी बढ़ी करना, बहुत खतरनाक बात है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम विदेशों की ओर ही सहायता के लिए मुंह ताकते न रहें और हम अपने पैरों पर स्वयं खड़े होना सीखें। इस देश में उसके लिए अनुकूल वातावरण पैदा करें ताकि जनता के तमाम वर्गों का हमें इन कामों में पूरा पूरा सहयोग मिल सके। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि अगर विदेशों से अमरीका अथवा विलायत से हमें १०० करोड़ रुपया उधार मिल गया तो हम अपने प्लांस को बढ़ो लें, आज यही देखने में आ रहा है और अगर विदेशी सहायता में कुछ कमी हो गई तो आज हमारा प्लान भी घटा दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से विदेशी सहायता के ऊपर एकदम निर्भर करना हमारी योजना के लिए और हमारे

[श्री रामम्]

वेष के लिए कल्याणकारी नहीं है। हमको यह चीज तरक्की की धोर ले जाने वाली नहीं है। अब हमको यह बतलाया जाता है कि कपड़ा हमारे वहाँ काफी सरप्लस जमा पड़ा है। उसके दो, तीन महीने पहले हमको बतलाया गया कि सुगर ज्यादा हो गई है। एक दिन एक बात निकलती है तो दूसरे दिन दूसरी बात होती है। मुझ को यह पालिसी अच्छी नहीं मालूम होती है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा सरकार को अपनी प्लानिंग को कामयाब बनाने के लिए जनता का पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग पाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए जो कि आज उसे नहीं मिल पा रहा है और जिसके कि कारण हमारी प्लानिंग कामयाब नहीं हो पा रही है। अगर हमें इन कामों में जनता का पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग प्राप्त हो सका तो फिर हमें अपने भाँकड़ों में तबदीली करने और अपने प्लांस के बारे में चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और उस हालत में आज की तरह हमें अपने टार्गेट्स में कमी करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी बल्कि उनको बढ़ाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। सरकार और प्लानिंग कमिशन को इस बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि किस तरह से जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा सकता है और हमारे प्लान्स में जो बुनियादी कमजोरियाँ हैं उनको किस तरीके से दूर किया जा सकता है। मेरी यह शिकायत है कि इस ओर उनका ध्यान नहीं गया है।

हमारे योजना मंत्री श्री नन्दा ने एको-नामिक रैष्यू में एक लेख लिखा है जिसमें एक विशेष बात यह है कि लैंड रिफार्म्स के सम्बन्ध में हम बहुत सफल नहीं हो सके हैं, इसे वे किसी हद तक स्वीकार करते हैं। उन्होंने उसमें यह बतलाया है कि कई राज्य सरकारें अपने वहाँ पर लैंड रिफार्म्स करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर कुछ किया भी है तो केवल नाम मात्र को किया है और जिसका कि नतीजा यह हुआ है कि किसानों को जमीन नहीं मिली,

टेनेंट्स को भी अपनी जमीन से निकाल दिया है और टेनेंट्स भी संतुष्ट नहीं हुए, ऐसा हमारे प्लानिंग के बचीर नन्दा जी मानते हैं। यह खुशी की बात है कि वह असलियत को समझते हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि उसके लिए वे क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं जिससे कि किसानों का उन्हें पूर्ण सहयोग मिल सके और देश में अब का उत्पादन बढ़ सके...

श्री त्वाणी (देहरादून) : ठीक बात है।

श्री रामम् : देश में अब का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार को जो लैंड रिफार्म्स करने चाहिये वे उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और उसके बारे में कोई मुझाव नहीं है। किसानों की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये फर्टिलाइजर्स की जो आवश्यकता है उसको हल करने की दिशा में कोई मुझाव प्रयत्न सक्रिय कदम नहीं है। एक सदस्य का कहना है कि आज किसानों को देश में अब की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये इन्सुलिव नहीं है। यह सुन कर मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है। आज हकीकत यह है कि हमारे देश का किसान जमीन के लिये और पानी के लिये तड़पता है लेकिन पानी उसको वक्त पर नहीं मिलता है।

तुगभद्रा और कुनार प्रोजेक्ट्स जिन पर कि २०, २५ करोड़ रुपये लगा है, वहाँ की क्या हालत है? नाला जो कि बनाया जाना चाहिये था नहीं बनाया और यह २०, २५ करोड़ रुपये से डैम मात्र बना रहा है। अब यह योजना का दोष है कि बिना नाला बनाये डैम को बना करके यह २०, २५ करोड़ रुपये वहाँ पर बर्बाद किये। अगर किसानों के क्षेत्रों के पास तक नाला होगा तो वे डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरीय अपने आप लोड लेंगे। आजकल एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोडक्ट्स की महंगाई के दिनों किसान अपना प्रोडक्शन

बढ़ाना चाहता है। यह योजना तो बिना योजना की योजना मालूम पड़ती है क्योंकि आपने बांध बना दिया है पर नाला नहीं बनाया है। इसको तो प्लानलेस प्लान ही कहना पड़ेगा। इसमें रुपया तो खर्च हो गया है लेकिन पानी इस्तीमाल में नहीं आ रहा है।

इतना ही नहीं है। आप इंडस्ट्रियल फ्रंट को भी देखिये। मैन्चोर के बारे में हमारे राम किशन जी ने कहा है। एग््रीकल्चर के लिये फर्टिलाइजर का कितना महत्व है। लेकिन हम १९५६ में रूरकेला में एक प्लांट एलाट करते हैं और एक प्लांट नेईवेली में एलाट करते हैं। नेईवेली में अभी तक लिगनाइट नहीं निकला है। लेकिन वहां के लिये हमने प्लांट एलाट किया है। अगर कोल गूडम में सेंक्शन कर देते तो अब तक प्रोडक्शन होने लगता, लेकिन वैसा नहीं किया। रूरकेला में अभी तक गैस भी नहीं है, पर वहां के लिये एलाट कर दिया है। कौन सा काम पहले करना चाहिये इस बारे में भी मालूम होता है योजना कमीशन ने अच्छी तरह में विचार नहीं किया है।

अगर कोई आदमी बीमार होता है तो उसको पहले थोड़ा थोड़ा, आसानी से हबम होने वाला और पुष्टि कारक खाना दिया जाता है और बाद में धीरे धीरे बढ़ाया जाता है। तभी उसको लाभ हो सकता है। लेकिन हमने बढ़ा बढ़ी रकमें एलाट कर रखी हैं पर जिसमें जल्दी फायदा ही इस तरह से हम पैसा खर्च करना नहीं जानते। योजना में इस प्रकार की बुनियादी कमजोरियां हैं जिनकी वजह से अभी तक लोगों को, किसानों को, मजदूरों को यकीन नहीं दिलाया जा सका है। हम चीज को बदलना होगा तभी योजना सफल हो सकेगी।

राम किशन जी ने बताया कि बगास से वेपर बनाना चाहिये। बोचन की क्षुगर

फैक्टरीज में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बगास पड़ा रहता है वहीं एक न्यूज प्रिंट फैक्टरी खोलने की योजना भी है? अगर पांच या साढ़े पांच करोड़ रुपये लगा कर न्यूज प्रिंट फैक्टरी बनाली जाये तो एक ही साल में उससे ३० हजार टन न्यूज प्रिंट निकल सकता है जिससे ढाई करोड़ के फारेन एक्सचेंज की बचत हो सकती है। इतने लाभ दायक फैक्टरी को कोर आफ दी प्लान में नहीं रखा गया। यह तो बड़ी भारी गलती है।

जब योजना को रिव्यू करते हैं और कोर का चुनाव किया जाता है तो इस सदन के किसी सेक्शन के प्रतिनिधियों से राय नहीं ली जाती। अपने आप बनाकर रख लेते हैं। इससे नुकसान होता है। इस तरह से आप किसानों को यकीन नहीं दिला सकते।

अब हमारे राष्ट्रपति जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये एक मूवमेंट करना चाहते हैं। जब तक योजना की बुनियादी कमजोरियों को दूर नहीं किया जाता, तब तक चाहे राष्ट्रपति जी बोलें या प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलें, हम किसानों को यकीन नहीं दिला सकते। इसके बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिये।

जो फर्टिलाइजर मिलता है वह सीलिंग रेट पर नहीं मिलता। वह चोर बाजार में चला जाता है और इससे किसानों को बहुत दिक्कत हो रही है। इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

समय बहुत कम है। मैं एक बात और आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। वह है लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में। कल सदन में इस बारे में कुछ चर्चा भी हुई थी। मसानी साहब ने कहा कि जब आप इंडस्ट्रीज में सीलिंग नहीं रखते तो जमीन के लिये ही सीलिंग क्यों होनी चाहिये। इस बारे में जो भारत को चलाने वाला दल है, यानी कांग्रेस दल, उसमें भी परस्पर बिरोधी भावना है। प्लानिंग कमीशन हमको

[श्री रामम्]

बताता है कि अगर लैंड रिफार्म होगा तो उससे लोगों को फायदा होगा, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और लोगों की परचेजिंग कैपैसिटी बढ़ेगी। लेकिन कांग्रेस दल में एक बहुत बड़ा ताकतवर सेंशन है जो कि इसको नहीं होने देना चाहता। यह कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। इस बारे में सेंट्रल कैबिनेट के मंत्रिगण तक के भिन्न भिन्न अभिप्राय हैं। आज हालत यह है कि जो बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण पार्टी है उसमें इस सवाल पर अगर ५० आदमी पक्ष में हैं तो ५० विपक्ष में हैं। इस हालत में योजना को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। जो बुनियादी काम है उसको आगे बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते, उसको रोक दिया जाता है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे प्लानिंग सचिव दुबले पतले आदमी हैं। वह इस योजना को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस योजना को पीछे खींचने वाले ताकतवर मालूम पड़ते हैं और ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उन लोगों की ताकत रोज रोज बढ़ती जाती है।

हम देखते हैं कि रूरल बाइस के नाम पर अक्सर निकलते हैं। आन्ध्र में पंजाब के रिटायर्ड एग्रीकल्चर के अफसर इस लैंड रिफार्म को रोक देना चाहते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस दल के अन्दर और इस सदन में बड़े बड़े नेता इस लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में भिन्न भिन्न मत रखते हैं। इस अवस्था में यह योजना कैसे सफल हो सकती है। यह हालत उस पार्टी में है जो कि देश का शासन चला रही है।

हम थोड़ी देर के लिये यह मान लेते हैं कि यह योजना अच्छी है। इसमें बहुत सोच विचार कर टारगेट बनाये गये हैं। लेकिन उन पर अमल कौन करेगा? इसके लिये एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनेजिज्म क्या है? जो हमारा मिनेजिज्म है वह इस योजना को सफल करने के लिये काफी ताकत नहीं रखता।

न उस मिनेजिज्म का इरादा है कि इसको सफल बनाये। पुराने जमाने में जब गोरे लोग हमारे देश पर हुकूमत करते थे, जब निजाम, बड़ौदा और दूसरे बड़े बड़े राजे और नबाब इस देश में थे और यहां फ्यूडल व्यवस्था चलती थी तो उस समय उस व्यवस्था को कायम रखने के लिये, लुटेरों को साम पहुंचाने के लिये जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मिनेजिज्म था उसको बैसा का बैसा ही कायम रखा गया है, उसी ब्यूरोक्रेसी के द्वारा हम योजना को सफल कराना चाहते हैं। इसी के साथ कांग्रेस पार्टी में अगर ५० आदमी एक राय रखते हैं तो दूसरे ५० उनके विरुद्ध राय रखते हैं यह हाल है। आज हालत यह है कि इस योजना के रथ को अगर कुछ बैल आगे को खींचते हैं तो दूसरे मजबूत बैल उसको पीछे को खींचते हैं। ऐसी हालत में यह रथ कहां जायेगा। मुझे यह अवस्था देख कर बड़ा अफसोस होता है। इस बारे में कुछ सोचा जाना चाहिये। हमें अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मिनेजिज्म को सुधारना चाहिये, कांग्रेस में एक राय रखना चाहिये और डिस्प्लिन रखना चाहिये। इसके बिना यह काम नहीं हो सकता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपको अन्त करना चाहिये।

श्री रामम् : मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में योजना मंत्रालय को सोचना चाहिये और इस ओर कुछ कदम उठाने चाहिये। इसके बिना कोई अच्छा नतीजा नहीं निकल सकता।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा कि कांग्रेस में फूट है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जहां जान होती है, काम करने की शक्ति होती है, वहां पर फूट और नफाई का होना कोई आश्चर्य

की बात नहीं है। संस्कृत में कहा गया है—
स्पर्धया वर्धते विद्या। जहां जीवन नहीं होता
है, वहां काम करने की शक्ति भी नहीं होती
है। एक मुर्दा—एक डेड बाडी—कोई काम
नहीं कर सकता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House
would like to sit half an hour longer,
we could push the non-official busi-
ness by half an hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is a
Half-an-Hour discussion at 5-30 p.m.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, we shall
begin the non-official business at 3
O'clock and continue up to 5-30 and
then shall have Half-an-Hour discus-
sion up to 6 O'clock. In the case of
certain hon. Members I can read from
their faces that they are very much
disappointed at not getting time.
But I am equally nervous and feel-
ing concerned that within the time,
however much we might extend it, all
the hon. Members cannot be accom-
modated. We will try to accommo-
date as many Members as possible.
Certainly, there are a large number of
Members who have given substitute
motions and still they have not yet
been called. We will sit up to
6 O'clock.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): A
time-limit of seven minutes may be
fixed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House
agrees, I shall have no objection to
allow even ten minutes, let alone
seven minutes.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: That will do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon.
Members agree to ten minutes, then
they can say so.

Shri Mahanty: No one from our
side has spoken so far. So, ten
minutes will not be sufficient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is the
leader of his group. In his case, an
exception will be made.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, When plans
for the development of the country
are planned out, they must take into
consideration the various aspects of
the future—growing popula-
tion, calamities and nature's
vagaries, increasing prices in
international trade, shortage of food
production in under-developed coun-
tries, socio-economic revolution which
has upset the economic security of the
country, the result of indiscriminate
issuing of import licences which
created problems of foreign exchange,
the capacity—and this is important—
of raising internal resources, all these
points should have been taken into
consideration. But I am sorry that
the Planning Commission did not give
necessary thought and foresight to
this problem. This lack of foresight
and broad vision of the future on the
part of the Planning Commission is
indeed very unfortunate and dis-
appointing. We seem to be having
a breathless race for industrialisation
and advancement. Now the time has
come to cry a halt; survey the sur-
roundings and situations before
coming to a dead stop. If we do not
stop, we may fall down on uneven
ground or slip in the abyss or come
to the dead end. I am not saying
that we should retrace our steps. I
am only saying that there should be
a re-assessment of the existing re-
sources. There should be concen-
trated and consolidated plans on
specific programmes and projects
which have made advance or pro-
gress. There is a sloka in Gita run-
ning thus:

व्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिरेकेह कुम्भनन्दन ।
बहुशाखा ह्यनन्ताश्रय बुद्धयोः व्यवसायिनाम् ॥

Even our Gita tells us that there
should be concentrated effort, there
should be no branching out of our
efforts or resources or energies. So,
there should be no new commitment
involving fresh loans. We are, of
course, very grateful to the foreign
countries for the aid without which

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

we would have been in great trouble, but the prestige of India is at stake by getting deeper and deeper into debts. India's position in the world market must be honoured. The rejoicings on the brighter aspects of fresh foreign loans is not at all desirable because the bigger the foreign aid the longer the restrictions on foreign exchange would be.

I am glad that many of my hon. colleagues have agreed to give priority to food and agriculture. To achieve the necessary food production in our country, comprehensive schemes for increased production should be there. There should be direct State responsibility for procurement and distribution. Co-ordination of all Government departments to prevent duplicating efforts should be there as well as to avoid delay and confusion. There should be curtailment of departmental expansion for there is a tendency to expand the departments. There should be encouragement also for efficiency and concentrated effort. If there are lesser number of officers with greater responsibility and better encouragement, I am sure the lethargy and this pathetic atmosphere in the administration will vanish.

Community Development and NES blocks should be centres of increased food production and self-sufficiency in foodgrains; but other programmes can go slow, when the entire country is laid out with such CD blocks, we will have sufficient food production throughout the country.

I am glad the hon. Minister has stated that the people should be provided with something better. I am completely in agreement with him, but the drastic cuts in the social services is a complete contradiction to this statement. The fundamental principle for raising the standards of the people and building up of the nation itself is the people's contentment and co-operation. The psycho-

logical approach is necessary for gaining the co-operation and support of the people. The very object of the Five-Year Plan will be defeated if we fail in this.

The Plan seeks to benefit the people and if the people are not benefited immediately and if we do not gain the confidence of the people, none of the items in the Plan will be a success. Naturally, it is the birthright of every man to have the necessities of life, such as food, education, health, housing and social welfare. It is regrettable that the vital necessities of education, health and social welfare, specially welfare of the backward classes, should have been reduced. The original allocation of Rs. 945 crores in itself falls short of the actual requirements. The economic depression, of course, put a restraining hand on this original allocation of Rs. 945 crores to be retained.

I am not suggesting that there should be any new taxation on the already overtaxed nation and starving country, which will only create frustration, lack of confidence and security among the people. I am not even seeking for fresh avenues for internal resources. I am only seeking a simple adjustment of the existing resources from the various heads of development. If economic restrictions demand certain reductions in social services, the reduction in the item 'Housing' in Table VI may be retained. Taking into consideration the winding up of rehabilitation in West Pakistan and the hon. Minister's statement on reduction of staff and officers in this region, Rs. 20 crores may be deducted from item 5. For adjusting the reduction in the social services head of development I have the following suggestions. Let a reduction be made from 'Irrigation and power' of Rs. 20 crores, from 'Industries and mines' of Rs. 14 crores and from 'transport and communications' of Rs. 35 crores. The publicity of the Five-Year Plan may be drastically

cut because the Five-Year Plan could not keep up the original programme and wrong assurances and painting of rosy pictures of the prosperity of the country should not be falsely exaggerated. The head 'Miscellaneous' can be curtailed by Rs. 10 crores. So, the total comes to Rs. 99 crores. This Rs. 99 crores should be utilised for eliminating the reduction in social services and raising the allocation of Rs. 810 crores to the original Rs. 945 crores.

Social welfare should be a separate head of development and should not be grouped along with other items. It has drastically been cut from Rs. 29 crores to Rs. 9 crores. This cut should be restored entirely because social welfare is an all-absorbing subject.

I hope that the hon. Minister will kindly accept these suggestions.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard with great interest the speeches made by various hon. Members and also the lengthy speech made by the hon. Minister. After hearing the speeches and after going through the Report of the Planning Commission, we are convinced that the Second Five-Year Plan is getting into increased difficulties. Even during the operation of the Plan, during the first year we noticed that the Plan has got into immense difficulties. There has been a strain on the resources, both external and internal. There has been a steady decline in the position of foreign exchange. There has been a sharp increase in the prices and I am afraid that the Planning Commission based the Plan more on speculation than on actual calculations.

It is not as if these difficulties were sudden and unexpected. They manifested themselves even during the operation of the First Five-Year Plan. There were shortfalls in the operation of the First Five-Year Plan and the States specially had to struggle considerably to implement the Plan that

was allotted to them. In spite of this, the Planning Commission embarked on an ambitious Plan of Rs. 4,800 crores. What is more, they entertained a very robust optimism at the commencement of the Plan. They expected to find all these funds from various resources.

A plan, whatever may be its nature and its size, must fulfil certain obligations. It must be certain, because it is through a Plan that we will be holding out promises to the country's taxpayers that we are going to fulfil this Plan to their satisfaction. It must be backed up by necessary funds; it must be backed up by necessary resources. Otherwise we will be building a mighty edifice on very loose foundations and it will require herculean efforts to sustain that edifice.

Here, the Planning Commission framed a Plan on the basis of Rs. 4,800 crores. They hoped to get this money through four major resources. All this money should come, according to them, through additional taxation, through borrowing, through external assistance and through deficit financing. Contributions from Railways and other things are of minor importance. When this Plan was announced, many doubted the wisdom of the Planning Commission. Many said that it would be impossible to gather so much of resources. Many also expressed their doubt that the Plan would end in failure. In spite of this, both the Planning Commission and the Government were very confident. It was proclaimed not only by the Planning Commission, but by the Prime Minister and others that there would be no question of pruning the Plan. They said that they would push through the Plan. They said that they would stick to the target of Rs. 4,800 crores. They said that they will see that all the schemes included in the Plan are implemented. But, within two years, we find that the Government, the Planning Commission and the people are confronted with various difficulties.

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

What I want to know is this. Did the Planning Commission take into account all the factors before they framed this Plan? It is true they provided and they anticipated that they would get Rs. 800 crores through additional taxation. They expected that they would provide Rs. 1,200 crores through borrowing. They expected Rs. 800 crores through external assistance and they provided Rs. 1,200 crores through deficit financing. I am afraid, the Planning Commission did not consider the consequences of having made these provisions. In every plan there are three parties. Here also, three parties are concerned, who are intimately connected and who are all responsible for the implementation of the Plan. The three parties are, first, the Planning Commission. It is expected of them that they prepare a realistic plan, a workable plan. Government is the agency that has to implement the plan, the third party is the people and they are expected to co-operate. Let me briefly explain how far the various parties have discharged their duties.

The Planning Commission has to see that they are able to deliver the goods and they have to see when they are framing the Plan that they do not create unnecessary complications. I am afraid they rather built their plan on speculation. They did not take the actual facts into consideration. They have expected domestic resources to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. But, we find that the resources have fallen short. I am not going into the details because I have no time. They said that there must be additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 450 crores. They did not take into consideration the effect it would have on the people. They bargained for public loans to the extent of Rs. 1,200 crores. They did not consider what effect it would have on public economy. They expected to get Rs. 1,200 crores through deficit financing. They did not take into account the effect it would have on

the prices and the inflation it would create. What is more, they did not take into consideration the capacity of the States to implement this Plan. Out of Rs. 4,800 crores, the States' share comes to Rs. 2,200 crores. Did they really believe at the time of the framing of the Plan that the States would fulfil the target that has been fixed for them, knowing full well the condition of the States? Many States are deficient. They have been struggling for their day-to-day existence and day-to-day expenditure. In fact, the Finance Commission has clearly pointed out—I will read out what it has said—

“Our scrutiny of the States' forecasts disclosed that not only were the contributions from existing revenues, which were assumed for financing the plan, not available, but also that, in some States, the committed expenditure would absorb part of the resources which they were expected to raise for the plan through additional taxation.”

The Finance Commission has clearly pointed out that the States are not in a position to undertake any extra burden. The Mysore Government, I know, at the beginning of the Plan, submitted a memo to the Legislative Assembly and I presume it has been sent to the Centre also and they have pointed out that for the whole Five Year Plan, the only surplus available would be to the extent of Rs. 1 crore. They failed to take into consideration the financial condition of the States.

What is more, they never thought of the position of foreign exchange. As financial experts and economic experts, it was their duty to have anticipated at that time what the impact will be on foreign exchange and how much of foreign exchange would be needed. They never did any of these things. The result is, we are in trouble. It looks as if the Planning Commission

has set up a trap and asked the Government and the people to 'walk into it. I demand better responsibility. They must take all factors into consideration and prepare a plan. When we announced the plan, we have practically given a solemn undertaking to the people, an assurance to the people that we are going to fulfil every part of the plan. When we have failed to do so, it means that the Planning Commission has not fulfilled the responsibility which was entrusted to them. I agree with Shri Naushir Bharucha who just now spoke that if this is the way plans are prepared, I must also say, if this is the way plans are prepared without scrutiny, without any basis, I do not find any justification for the existence and continuation of the Planning Commission. I know, the Planning Commission must be composed of experts, must be composed of people who are well experienced. On the other hand, sometimes I find the Planning Commission is a paradise for favourites or is a place, an institution, where political jobs are offered.

I come to the Government. They levy taxes in the name of the Plan. In both the two previous years, they have levied taxes. In 1956-57, they levied taxes to yield a revenue of Rs. 81 crores. During the previous year, they levied taxes to yield a revenue of Rs. 101 crores. The Planning Commission has stated that, the States and the Centre put together, the total yield from extra revenue comes to Rs. 900 crores. How much of it is available for the implementation of the Plan? Very little. Most of it is taken away for non-planned expenditure, for day-to-day administration, for increasing staff. What is more, I must say, the Government, have been utilising all the resources that are gathered in the name of the Plan for other purposes which were not expected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may now conclude.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Another point I have to deal with. I hope I will get another opportunity.

Regarding the people, I must say, their part has been magnificent. They have paid all taxes. In fact, it was contemplated in the Plan that additional taxation would be to the tune of Rs. 450 crores. Now, I find that they have paid more than Rs. 900 crores. And they have co-operated willingly.

Now I come to allocations, distribution of the work. Though it was said that the Plan would not be pruned, it has been pruned. Now, the Government have adopted another policy. They have divided the Plan into various categories: core projects, non-core projects, near the core projects and no-core-yet-named projects; and this has given them an occasion, I think, to select important plans as they please. I went through all the core plans. I find from a scrutiny how some areas, especially the southern region, has been neglected, absolutely neglected. Of all the money that is being spent, I would like to ask you how much has been spent in the South, how much is spent on the three gigantic iron and steel factories, how much on the gigantic irrigation works like Hirakud, Chambal, Bhakra-Nangal etc. I even find from the core that has been prepared that almost all those factories come under certain regions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Only two or three minutes more. This is very important. I am representing the South.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He got 15 minutes.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am representing the South. Nobody else has spoken.

I have gone through it. For Kerala hardly about Rs. 50 lakhs has been

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

allotted. Mysore was formerly allotted Rs. 4½ crores for its iron and steel works, the first iron and steel works undertaken in India. It was allotted and now they want to take it away. About Rs. 100 lakhs had been allotted for the Mallaprabha and other irrigation projects in that arid area which was a desert.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 400 lakhs.

Shri Mohammed Imam: And now it has been taken away. There are major rivers like the Mallaprabha, Gataprabha, Krishna, Cauveri etc., but nobody bestows any attention on them. The Sharavathi hydro-electric project is the grandest and best in the whole of India.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Going to be.

Shri Mohammed Imam: No, even now. It escaped their attention. They did not want to include it. The Rihand hydro-electric project in U.P. was never thought of, contemplated, even its estimates were not prepared, and all of a sudden we find it has been included in the core of the Plan. I am not sorry it has been included, but there must be a judicious proportion. I find many fertiliser factories are going to be started near Rourkela, Durgapur etc. We have got one up-to-date factory in Mysore. Nobody bestows attention on it. If you make a judicious analysis of all these things, you find that the South—Andhra, Kerala and Madras put together—hardly gets 10 per cent.

An Hon. Member: And Maharashtra.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Maharashtra also. We are also part of India, but we come from the South. Is it because we are living far away from Delhi that this stepmotherly treatment is given to the South? In fact, I demand better justice from the Planning Commission.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): The previous Finance Minister came from the South. How can there be stepmotherly treatment?

Shri Mohammed Imam: But the previous Finance Minister only levied taxes. He conceived too much and brought forth nothing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now at least he has said what he wanted to.

Shri Mohammed Imam: At least in the North you have got facilities, big rivers, big lakes, other things. What about the South? Is it our misfortune that we are living a thousand miles away? I do not think the Planning Commission has ever visited it. I know the Mysore Government representatives have been coming here every fortnight and asking for better treatment. They say "No". We all pay revenue, we all pay taxes. You gather it, but there must be a judicious and equitable distribution of the funds that are available. It is only that which will keep us contented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am also being denied the opportunity for judicious distribution of time.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Only one more point. Am I getting another chance when I move my amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least now he should finish. I do not know about any other opportunity.

Shri Mohammed Imam: All the schemes can be undertaken by judicious adjustment of funds, by giving up such projects or schemes that are of an ideological nature, that are of a sentimental nature, or schemes that are of such a nature that are intended to fulfil party affiliations and interests.

I am not against agricultural development. It must be done. But I want to say something about the C.D. and N.E.S. blocks. Yesterday I read in the papers that the Minister of Community Development wants to spend

Rs. 200 crores. I am interested in rural development, but many of us are aware how much of these funds are misused.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not take that up now.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I have got official information that to spend Rs. 50,000 they spend Rs. 1,50,000 on staff. I think a little reorientation is necessary.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, let one thing be recorded. Our Finance Ministers from the beginning have all along been from the South,—Shri Shanmukham Chetty from the South, Dr. Matthai from the South, Shri Deshmukh from Maharashtra, and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari from the South. How can there be any step-motherly treatment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not that controversy be taken up just now.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने बड़ी खुशी के साथ वह तकरीर सुनी है जो हमारे श्री नन्दा साहब ने इस हाउस में दी थी। मैं उनकी फ़ैकनेस, उनकी रीयलिज्म और साथ ही साथ उनकी सिलेरेटी की बहुत तारीफ़ करता हूँ। ऐसी ही मैं उनसे उम्मीद भी रखता था। जहाँ मुझे उनकी तकरीर सुन कर खुशी हुई वहाँ साथ ही मुझे बड़ा दुःख भी हुआ।

श्री बलराम सिंह : उनकी तकदीर पर ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : उनकी तकरीर सुन कर दुःख भी हुआ, यह मैं कह रहा हूँ। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि रीयलिस्टिक तौर पर उन्होंने यह महसूस किया है जिसे इस हाउस के बहुत से मेम्बर भी महसूस करते हैं कि इतना कर्जा लेकर अपने प्लान के लिये

हमारी सरकार ने देश को दबा दिया है, प्लानिंग कमिशन ने दबा दिया है। आने वाली नसलें जिन के वास्ते यह पांच साला प्लान बना है इस प्लानिंग कमिशन को क्या कहेंगी यह मैं नहीं जानता। जो मैंने सुना है और जो कुछ मैंने किताबों में पढ़ा है, उसके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि कई बसों तक हमको एक घरब रुपया सालाना देना पड़ेगा और यह देख कर और सुन कर मेरा कलेजा मुंह को धाता है। मुझे डर है कि इतना बड़ा कर्जा दे कर और इस स्कीम को बना कर तथा कार्यान्वित करके, मैं नहीं जानता, किस कदम अक्रलमन्दी में काम लिया गया है।

श्री सू० च० जैन : पार्लियामेंट ने इसे मंजूर किया है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं इसको जानता हूँ और मैं भी पार्लियामेंट का एक मेम्बर होने की हैसियत से यहाँ तकरीर कर रहा हूँ। यू मस्ट नो विस। पार्लियामेंट ने इतना फोरन कर्जा लेना कभी मंजूर नहीं किया

15 hrs.

मैं अजें करना चाहता हूँ कि इतना बड़ा कर्जा लेने की जो बात है वह नन्दा साहब ने भी महसूस की है और कहा है कि आगे हमको अनरीजनबल प्रोपोजेशन से कर्जा नहीं लेना चाहिये। मुझे खुशी है कि उन्हें यह अहसास तो हुआ है। मुझे आशा है कि उस तरह का कर्ज और मजिद नहीं लिया जायेगा और देखा जायेगा कि देश के अन्दर इस तरह का एटमसफीयर न बने कि देश यह महसूस करने लग जाये कि ऐसी स्कीमें जिन के बारे में पता नहीं कि कब नतीजा निकलेगा, कर्ज पर कर्ज लिया जा रहा है और देश दबता चला जा रहा है और देश में इसके खिलाफ बेचनी फैलती चली जा रही है।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास]

अब मैं एक छोटी सी बात लैंड रिफॉर्मर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उधर से बोलने वाले कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने लैंड रिफॉर्मर्स के बारे में कहा है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि लैंड रिफॉर्मर्स जैसे कि हमारे प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कही हैं वे उसी तरह से यों की यों मंजूर कर दी जायें तो यह देश के लिये बड़ी नुक्सानदेह चीज होगी। मैं पंजाब का रहने वाला हूँ। पंजाब के अन्दर रूरल एरिया के वास्ते यह कहना कि ३०० रुपये से अधिक कोई गांव वाला न पावे और इससे अधिक किसी की धामदानी न हो और न ही कोई ३० एकड़ जमीन से ज्यादा कास्त कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ इससे ज्यादा सख्त और ज्यादा अनरीयल और कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है। पांच धादमियों के एक कुनवे के लिये जिसमें एक बाप हो, एक मां हो और तीन बड़े बेटे हों यह कहना कि उनकी ३०० रुपये से ज्यादा धामदानी न हो जिसका मतलब यह है एक धादमी की धामदानी दो रुपये रोज से ज्यादा न हो किस तरह से इसे ठीक समझा जा सकता है। पंजाब के अन्दर छोटे से छोटा मजदूर भी दो रुपये रोज पाता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue on Monday.

15:01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th September, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th September, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I have tabled an amendment to this motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was looking towards the Member, but he did not get up. So, what could I do?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Unless you place the motion before the House, how could I move my amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I looked at the Member, he ought to have got up.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: After he had moved the motion, I was standing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I looked at the hon. Member to find out whether he was prepared to move it, but he did not get up.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I had given notice of it yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow, we can see that afterwards, because the hon. Member's Bill is not perhaps being taken up today.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: But the motion is being adopted today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House can modify it at any time it likes. Now that the motion has been adopted, the hon. Member can take that opportunity next time when this Bill would be coming up. Since his Bill is not coming up today, it would not materially affect him. That is what I am submitting. I am not barring him out. So, he should not feel disappointed at that.

15-02 hrs.

STERILISATION OF THE UNFIT BILL

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी (बिल्हौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सदन के सम्मुख कुछ प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को प्रवांछनीय शारीरिक एवं मानसिक अवस्था वाली संतान उत्पन्न करने से रोकने वाले विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाये

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Since it is a very highly technical Bill, it is better that the hon. Member moves it in English.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall read it in English.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent creation of human beings of undesirable physical and mental conditions by certain types of people."

The motion was adopted.

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी : मैं विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The title of the Bill may be read out again. I have not caught it properly.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The hon. Member will not catch it.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): It is there on the Order Paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I had known that the hon. Member did not know the title, then I would have read it out again, but when I know that he knows it already and then wants me to read it out, I need not read it out.

15:05 hrs.

CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Jhulan Sinha on the 5th September, 1958, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924, be taken into consideration."

Out of 2 hours allotted for discussion of this Bill, 19 minutes were taken up on the 5th September, 1958, and 1 hour and 41 minutes are now available.

Shri Jhulan Sinha may now continue his speech.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): The other day, while I was moving for consideration of this amending Bill, I was trying to lay before the House the salient features of the amendment that I have proposed. The main principle of the Bill is that it is intended to democratise the organisational set-up of the cantonments. Secondly, as a corollary to this democratisation, it intends to effect certain other amendments which I had enumerated the other day. While I was putting forward my proposals, I had pointed out the underlying principles of the amending Bill. In that connection, I remember to have quoted from the Forty-Sixth Report of the Estimates Committee bearing directly on the point. Today, I would not take up the time of the House by re-reading the whole thing, but I would begin today by quoting another passage from a General of the British Regime who delivered a speech in the Central Assembly while introducing some amendments to the Cantonment Bill of 1924. That passage is very relevant and bears directly on the point that I have intended to impress upon this House today.

[Shri Jhulan Sinha]

General Lord Rawlinson, while moving amendments to the Bill of 1924 had said:

"Cantonments in their origin were military camps; they were created primarily for the accommodation and for the service generally of troops in peace-time and when they were first established, the needs of the troops constituted the sole consideration by which the system of governing Cantonments had to be and was determined. . . . But in the course of time changes have occurred in cantonments which it is necessary to recognise, and, to some extent, to provide for. The population of cantonments have increased and diversified and there are now many large areas of cantonments in India containing a considerable number of civil inhabitants whose presence in cantonments has no specific connection with the troops or with the military administration. It is only natural and in accordance with the spirit of the times that in cantonments, such as I have described, the civilian population come to desire, and desire very keenly, that the government of cantonments should acquire a more progressive and popular character. Institutions which are suited to the purely military government of purely military areas naturally do not commend themselves to men who have seen representative institutions introduced in the general government of the country."

This is the quotation from a General during the British regime, who had recognised the necessity of associating popular elements to an increasing degree with the administration of the cantonments in this country, more or less for the same reasons as I had urged the other day before the House. I said the other day that it was quite contrary to the spirit of the times and to the general set-up of the ad-

ministration in which we were living that these cantonments should continue to exist in the manner in which they did during the British regime. I had also pointed out how this organisational set-up of the cantonments was a legacy of the British distrust of the civil population in respect of the troops in this country. And I had very humbly submitted that this kind of distrust did not and should not exist in this country now. When the country has at the helm of affairs of the Defence Ministry a civilian elected directly by the people, there is no reason why the interests of these troops should not be the chief concern of the civil population lying round about that area.

I said the other day that this was inconsistent not only with the spirit of the times but with the democratic set-up in which we were living. I shall point out today that it is altogether unnecessary to have this distrust any longer. In the Cantonments Act, provision has adequately been made for safeguarding the security and health of the troops stationed in the cantonments, particularly under sections 52 and 54 of the Act. If the cantonment boards or their administration fail to administer adequately for the sake of the health or security of the troops stationed in the cantonments, the Officers-commanding there have got full powers under the Act itself to suspend or abrogate the resolutions passed by the boards or to hold them in abeyance until they are satisfied that the resolutions or the administration of the boards is in the interest of the troops stationed there.

With this power remaining in the very body of the Act itself, it seems unnecessary that the civil population should not be placed in charge of the civil administration, as is done in other local or municipal areas where local self-government exists. There was a time when the Britishers were

initiating us to municipal administration and local self-government institutions, for giving us training in local self-government, training in running democratic institutions. Now those times are gone. We are in full control of this country and we are running the country in the most democratic way. There may certainly be some mistakes here and there, which will disappear in course of time.

With this background existing in the country, it is unnecessary to have any distrust in the civil population or its *bona fide* or its capacity to administer to the needs of the troops. The House will agree that the interests of the troops in this country are as dear to the civil population there as they are to the military authorities under whom they are placed now. I still hold, and hold very strongly, that in this country there is hardly any political party or any individual who wants to see the troops put to inconvenience in any way or want to detract from the efficiency, strength and well keeping of the troops in India. So the organisational set-up of these cantonment boards should be placed on a perfectly democratic footing.

I hope the House remembers what I pointed out the other day, that is, how the constitution is framed in such a way that there is a permanent official majority on the boards. In the case of committees, where non-officials exist, they are now called Civil Area Committees; formerly, under the British regime, they were known as Bazaar Committees. These Civil Areas Committees are only appendages to the cantonment boards. Their powers are only recommendatory and the cantonment boards with permanent official majorities may or may not accept those recommendations. So these Civil Area Committee members play only second fiddle; they have practically no voice in the administration of these boards.

What pinches me all the more is that the Government here are not

very much amenable to the reasoned suggestions of the very committees that they have appointed in this respect. The other day I quoted from the recommendations of the Committee which they had appointed in 1949 which suggested complete democratisation of these boards or the exclusion of the civil area completely from the purview of the cantonment boards and placing those areas under the civil administration, leaving the military area under the administration of military officials. That recommendation has been lying with them all these years unattended to.

I shall refer to the recommendation of another Committee convened by the Defence Ministry itself and try to show how their recommendation has also been lying in abeyance—I am not able to trace the reference immediately here. Anyway, that recommendation was also not acted upon. I think it was in 1954.

In 1954, they reconvened the conference of the elected representatives of the cantonments in this country. That conference passed a resolution giving 50 per cent. to begin with, to the non-officials, keeping 50 per cent. for the officials. That recommendation was made in respect of a number of cantonment boards. So far as I remember, it was only for half a dozen boards. It was made in 1954. Government agreed that they would try to work it. But I do not know what exactly is the position, but this much I know, that the trial was begun in 1954. We are now in the year 1958, nearing its end, and we do not exactly know whether that experiment has proved as success or not. Anyway, this is for the Government to look into.

What I feel is that this is a path which has been advocated by various sections of the House itself, from all sides. Personally, I do not belong to a cantonment area. I am not feeling the pinch of it except only theoretically as a Member of this House having general interest in the

[Shri Jhulan Sinha]

country at large. I have told the House that now the question of these cantonments is not a small one. The number has grown to 59 cantonments in this country, comprising a civil population of more than 5 lakhs. I feel that the Government's hesitancy in completely democratising the organisational set-up of these boards is the worst legacy that we have got from the British administration. Though other legacies are sometimes appreciable in certain other aspects of administration, this is the most pinching inasmuch as it is based on a complete distrust of the *bona fides* and capacity of the civil population to administer to the needs of the troops stationed in these cantonments.

With these words, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House. I hope it will be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924, be taken into consideration".

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य भूलन सिंह जी ने जो विधेयक यहां पर रखा है, मैं उसके लिये उन्हें बधाई देता हूं। उन्होंने इस विधेयक को यहां प्रस्तुत करके इस सदन को अवसर प्रदान किया है कि वह छावनियों के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकें। जहां से इस विधेयक का सिद्धान्ततः समर्थन करता हूं वहां मुझे श्री सिंह जी यह कहने के लिये क्षमा करेंगे कि उन्होंने जो विधेयक यहां रखा है, उसमें उन्होंने मूल अधिनियम में, मूल एक्ट में जो धारायें हैं, उनमें से केवल तीन धाराओं का ही उल्लेख किया है और वह चाहते हैं कि १३ और ६० जो धारायें हैं उनमें ही कुछ संशोधन कर दिये जायें तथा धारा १४ को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। यह बिल्कुल नाकाफी

है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो अधिनियम है वह सन् १९२४ में बना था और उसमें समय समय पर संशोधन भी होते रहे हैं और मुझे माननीय रखा उपमंत्री क्षमा करेंगे जब मैं यह कहूं कि इसमें से कोई भी धारा ऐसी नहीं मालूम पड़ती कि जिस का संशोधन आवश्यक न हो। मैं समझता हूं कि धामूल-चूल, जड़ से लेकर चोटी तक, उसमें परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिये जो केवल तीन धाराओं में संशोधन करने की मांग की गई है उससे मुझे संतोष नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बिल रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करते हुये भी यह महसूस करता हूं कि मुझे उससे संतोष नहीं होता है।

एक प्रकार से यह अधिनियम तो सन् १९२४ का बना हुआ है यानी ३४ वर्ष इसको बने हो गये हैं, लेकिन इसके पीछे जो मनोवृत्ति काम कर रही है वह बाबा आदम के जमाने की मालूम पड़ती है। कुछ ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारे रखा मंत्रालय के अधिकारी लोग अपने ही भारतीय नागरिकों पर पूरा विश्वास नहीं करते हैं।

छावनियों के शासन प्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में, वहां पर जो अधिनियम लागू है, उसके सम्बन्ध में जब कभी भी कोई प्रश्न उठाया जाता है तो यही तर्क पेश कर दिया जाता है कि शासन की ओर से ये छावनियां हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओं के लिये स्थापित की गई थीं तथा उनको ही वहां प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये। वहां जो नागरिक आये, वे बाद में वहां पर बसे हैं और यह एक तरह का अहसान उन पर किया गया है कि उनको वहां बसाने दिया गया। इस वास्ते देश के दूसरे नागरिकों को जो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं स्वायत्त शासन के यानी लोकल सैल्फ गवर्नमेंट के वे उनको वहां नहीं मिलने चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि यह तर्क कुछ

वर्ष पहले तो उचित माना जा सकता था, लेकिन आज देश की बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों में, लोकतंत्र के जमाने में, यह ग्रहण योग्य नहीं हो सकता है। आज सशस्त्र सैनिकों और साधारण नागरिकों में क्या अन्तर है? एक प्रकार से नागरिक निःशस्त्र सैनिक हैं और हमारे जो सशस्त्र सैनिक हैं वे एक प्रकार से सशस्त्र नागरिक हैं। इतना ही उनके बीच में अन्तर है। एक दूसरे के काम की पूर्ति करना, एक दूसरे की सहायता करना यह हमारा कर्तव्य है। इसलिये जिस अविश्वास की भावना के ऊपर इस कानून को बनाया गया है या उस पर प्रमल किया जा रहा है, इसकी जड़ को ही हटाना पड़ेगा।

कुछ वर्ष पहले यहां जब हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने इस अधिनियम में कुछ संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव रखा था, आज से कोई चार वर्ष पहले, तो उस समय यह आश्वासन दिया था कि कुछ दिनों के बाद एक बहुत ही बड़ा संशोधन विधेयक, एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल वह लाने वाले हैं। कई प्रश्न इस सदन में समय-समय पर होते रहे हैं और हमें हमेशा यह जवाब मिलता रहा है कि उस पर विचार हो रहा है। पिछले दिनों इसी सदन की जो प्राक्कलन समिति है, जो एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी है, उसने इस प्रश्न पर काफी बारीकी के साथ विचार किया था और मार्च, १९५७ में अपनी रिपोर्ट इस सदन में पेश की थी, और गवर्नमेंट के सामने भी पेश की थी। उस महत्वपूर्ण समिति की रिपोर्ट पर अभी तक मंत्रालय ने कोई निर्णय नहीं किया, यह बहुत खेदजनक बात मालूम पड़ती है।

गवर्नमेंट की अपनी कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं, इसे मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। मैं यह भी स्वीकार करता हूँ कि छावनियों के अन्दर, वहाँ जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं उनके रहते हुए हम बिल्कुल पूरे तौर से उन नियमों का

पालन नहीं कर सकते हैं जो कि अन्य नागरिक क्षेत्रों में या नगरपालिकाओं में या म्यूनिसिपैलिटियों में पालन करने के लिये बनते हैं, और कुछ थोड़ा सा अन्तर हमें अवश्य करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन उनके बीच में इतना अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये कि रक्षा मंत्रालय को इस बात के लिये दोषी करार दिया जाये कि भारत में दो तरह के नागरिक हैं, एक नागरिक तो वे हैं जो साधारण नागरिक हैं और दूसरे नागरिक वे हैं जो छावनियों के अन्दर, सौभाग्य से या दुर्भाग्य से, रह रहे हैं और उसमें शासन-तंत्र के दुहरे पाटों में पिस रहे हैं।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जब माननीय मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने के लिये खड़े होंगे तो शायद वह बतलायेंगे कि पहले जो बाजार कमेटियाँ थीं उनकी जगह पिछली बार जब एमेंडिंग बिल आया था तो नागरिक क्षेत्र बनाने का सुझाव दिया गया था। उस समय उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सिविल एरिया कमेटीज जो हैं उनको एक तरह से लोकल प्रीटोनीमी या अधिकार दिये जायेंगे और वे जो निर्णय करेंगी, उसको कंटोनमेंट बोर्ड में रख करके एक प्रकार से स्वीकार कर लिया जाया करेगा। लेकिन मेरा अपना व्यावहारिक अनुभव है, और शायद यह मंत्री जी को भी मालूम होगा, कि जगह जगह से शिकायतें आई हैं, कि ये कमेटियाँ बहुत काम नहीं कर रही हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो विषय नागरिक क्षेत्र के हैं, वे ही विषय पूरे छावनी बोर्ड के हैं। मैंने देखा कि शुरू-शुरू में एक वर्ष तक नागरिक समितियों की बैठकें हुईं, लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि उन्हीं विषयों पर वहाँ दुबारा बहस होती है तो उन्हीं के सदस्यों ने यह स्वीकार किया कि उन मामलों को प्रलग कमेटियों में न रख कर कंटोनमेंट बोर्ड में ही रखा जाये। तो एक तरह से ये समितियाँ अनावश्यक रिटर्न्डेंट हो गईं, क्योंकि एक बार नागरिक क्षेत्र समितियों में उन पर विचार हो कर और फिर पूरे छावनी बोर्ड के सामने

[श्री भक्त वर्धन]

उनको रखा जाता है ; इससे एक तरह से समय ही बरबाद होता है । इस प्रकार वह समितियाँ एक प्रकार से डिफेक्ट हो गई हैं, मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है ।

फिर माननीय मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस समय जो एक परपेचुअल आफिशल मंजोरिटी बस रही है, उसको हटा करके छावनी बोर्डों में इस बात का परीक्षण करके सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों की संख्या को बराबर कर दिया जायेगा । मुझे पता नहीं कि सब जगह यह आदेश दिया जा चुका है या नहीं और उस पर प्रमल हो रहा है या नहीं, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि आया उस आश्वासन की पूर्ति हो गई है या नहीं ।

आज छावनियों का अधिनियम जिस तरह से लागू किया जा रहा है वह भी एक ऐसा मामला है कि छावनी बोर्ड जितने भी प्रस्ताव करता है, जितने भी बजट भेजता है, उनमें इतनी देर हो जाती है कि उनको स्वीकृत करने में, कि जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है । इस अधिनियम की बनावट ऐसी है कि जिसके कारण महीनों लग जाते हैं । मैं उदाहरण दूँ । हर कंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के भीतर, जो वहाँ के जेनरल आफिसर कमान्डिंग हूँ, वे प्रधान भी हैं, वे पदेन अध्यक्ष भी हैं । जो भी प्रस्ताव या सुझाव किसी कंटोनमेंट बोर्ड से जाता है, वह जाकर कमान्ड में रुक जाता है । कमान्ड में एक डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर साहब को नियुक्त किया गया है, वे एक प्रकार से जे० प्रो० सी० इन चीफ के दाहिने हाथ की तरह से काम करते हैं । जे० प्रो० सी० इन चीफ को कहाँ फुर्सत है ? उनको फीजी मामलों से ही फुर्सत नहीं है क्योंकि उनके सामने बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं । उदाहरण के लिये, जो ईस्टर्न कमाण्ड है उसी के सामने नामा हिंसा का सवाल है, और जो वेस्टर्न कमाण्ड है उसके सामने सारे जम्मू-कश्मीर और

फटियर का सवाल है । इस प्रकार आफिसर कमान्डिंग के पास फुर्सत नहीं कि वह कंटोनमेंट बोर्डों के सुझावों पर विचार कर सकें । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो भी डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर नियुक्त किये गये हैं, मुझे आप जमा करेंगे, अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि वे तामाशाह की तरह काम करते हैं और जितने प्रपोजेक्स नीचे से जाते हैं अक्सर उनको कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डाल दिया जाता है । कोई भी उनके सुझावों, उनको ऊपर नहीं जाने दिया जाता । मैं एक उदाहरण दूँ । मेरे इलाक़े में लेन्सडौन का कंटोनमेंट बोर्ड है । वहाँ से कई सुझाव भेजे गये । यहाँ पूछता हूँ डाइरेक्टोरेट में या मिनिस्ट्री में, ताँ कहा जाता है कि वहाँ से आये ही नहीं, रास्ते में होंगे । उनकी गाड़ी बीच में ही अटक जाती है ; पता नहीं कहाँ वे रुक जाते हैं । कोई जरूरी बजट बन कर आता है या कोई प्रपोजल आता है विकास या सुधार के सम्बन्ध में तो उसके सम्बन्ध में भी तमाम अड़चने आ जाती हैं ।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में खास तौर पर यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस ऐक्ट में पूरा संशोधन किया जाय । उसके लिये हमारे मंत्री महोदय वचनबद्ध हैं । मैं उनसे अपील करूँगा कि वे अपने वचन को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें । इसे ज्यादा नहीं टाला जा सकता । इस तरह के कई उदाहरण छावनी बोर्डों के बारे में हैं । अभी कुछ दिनों पहले मैंने और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रश्न किये थे तो कहा गया था, इस सदन के अन्दर कि हम छावनियों को आदर्श बनाना चाहते हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हम छावनियों में अपना सीधा शासन इसलिये रख रहे हैं कि वे नगरपालिकाओं के लिये, नागरिक-क्षेत्रों के लिये एक मॉडल (आदर्श) का काम करें । यह बड़ी सुन्दर बात है, लेकिन क्या आज वे आदर्शस्वरूप हैं ? आपके सामने भी उदाहरण दूँ । 'आप उत्तर प्रदेश

की ही सीजिये। वहां हर एक म्यूनिसिपल एरिया में, नोटिफाइड एरिया में, टाउन एरिया में, प्राइमरी कक्षाओं तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा जारी की जा चुकी है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की छाया छावनी बोर्डों के ऊपर होते हुये भी उनमें अभी तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा जारी नहीं की गई। इसका क्या कारण है? तथ्य यह है कि यह जो ऐक्ट है, वह रास्ते में एकावट डाल रहा है और कांस्टीट्यूशन, संविधान की भी कुछ धाराएँ ऐसी हैं जिनसे ग्रहण पड़ती है। इसलिये माननीय श्री झूलन सिंह से पूरी तरह सहमति रखते हुये भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पैबन्द लगा कर काम नहीं चलेगा। एक धारा में संशोधन कीजिये, दो धाराओं में संशोधन कीजिये, कुछ धाराओं में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव रखा मंत्रालय की ओर से रखा गया था, और कुछ में किया भी जा चुका है, लेकिन इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा। जैसा मैंने शुरू में निवेदन किया था, इसकी बुनियाद ही नये सिरे से रखनी होगी। ग्रहणावादी होते हुये मुझे यह शब्द नहीं कहने चाहियें, लेकिन फिर भी कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस पुराने मकान को उखाड़ कर नये सिरे से दूसरा महल आप कायम करेंगे तब जाकर, जिस तरह से आप छावनी बोर्डों का शासन चल रहा है, जिस तरह से वहां पर व्यवस्था चल रही है, उसमें सुधार किया जा सकता है।

मैं अधिक समय न ले कर माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि छावनी बोर्डों के सम्बन्ध में जो अधिनियम बनाया गया है उसमें संशोधन करने के बारे में उन्हें सीधे करनी चाहिये। आखिर कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो ग्रहण है, उनके बारे में वे हर्ष समझाने की कृपा करें। मैंने बताया कि चार साल पहले उन्होंने वचन दिया था, उन्होंने कहा था कि वे एक परीक्षण कर रहे हैं सिविल एरिया कमेटीयों में; उन्हें देखना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वास दिलाना चाहता

हूँ कि वह परीक्षण बिल्कुल निरर्थक होगा, और बेकार हो चुका है; उससे छावनी बोर्डों की जनता को कोई सन्तोष होने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये उनको इस स्थिति पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये। प्राक्कलन समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट रखी उन पर उनका ध्यान गया, सारे सदन और गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाया गया, लेकिन आज डेढ़ वर्ष के बाद भी वह नहीं बदला जा सका, और अभी तक वह विधेयक नहीं आ सका। अतः मैं खास तौर पर यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बीच की मंजिनें हैं, जो नया विधेयक बनाया जाय, उसमें इस बीच की मंजिनों को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। उसमें जो देरी करने वाली धाराएँ हैं, डाइलेटरी तरीके हैं, उनको हटाना चाहिये। मैंने पहले भी सुझाया था सुझाव दिया था और आज भी दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि एक कमेटी ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिसे आप एडवाइजरी कमेटी कह सकते हैं, केन्द्र के मंत्रालय को सलाह देने के लिये उसे होना चाहिये, जिसके अन्दर छावनी बोर्डों के प्रतिनिधि हों, एक्ट के अन्दर यह चीज हानी चाहिये। उस में संसद के भी प्रतिनिधि हों, और हमारे छावनी बोर्डों की क्या आवश्यकताएँ हैं, इस पर वे समय-समय पर सुझाव दे सकें।

मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय का अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि छावनी बोर्डों को पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में विकास के लिये काफी रुपया दिया गया है। मैं इसे स्वीकार करता हूँ। लेकिन रुपया देने के साथ में, उनकी विकास योजनाओं का स्वीकार करने के साथ में, उनकी जनता को कुछ अधिकार भी मिलने चाहियें, और उन्हें कुछ विश्वास भी दिलाया जाना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे यहां केवल शाब्दिक आश्वासन ही न दें, बल्कि दृढ़ निश्चय से घोषणा करें कि अगर भले अधिवेशन में नहीं, क्योंकि उस अधिवेशन में वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते, अधिव्य में देर से देर, मैं इतना ही श्रम

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

देने के लिये तैयार हूँ, तो अगले बजट अधिक-
 बेशन में वे जरूर यह विधेयक ले जाएंगे।
 आज वे इसका आश्वासन दें। मैं श्री झुलन
 सिंह जी को, वे जो छोटा सा कानून लाये हैं,
 उसके लिये बधाई देता हूँ, और धन्यवाद देता
 हूँ। कैंटोनमेंट की जनता उनकी आभारी है
 कि उन्होंने इस प्रश्न पर सदैव का ध्यान
 आकर्षित किया, और गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान
 भी इस तरफ आकर्षित किया। लेकिन
 फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल
 नाकाफी है, वे अपर्याप्त हैं, और इससे पूरी
 समस्या सुलझने वाली नहीं है, क्योंकि केवल
 तीन धाराओं के संशोधन से कुछ नहीं होगा।
 हमें सारे विधेयक पर ही विचार करना
 होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का
 समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr.
 Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with
 the views expressed by my friend,
 Shri Bhakt Darshan. The Cantonment
 Act was passed in 1924. It was modified
 in March 1957. I do not know
 whether it was modified after that.
 In 1952 there was some little modification.
 Shri Jhulan Sinha who has
 moved this Bill has hit a very vital
 point. The elected members of the
 Cantonment Board are actually suffering
 in the hands of those officials
 who are nominated. It is not that
 they are against each other. But in
 cantonments the officer commanding,
 the almighty military officer in command
 can do whatever he likes. In
 1955, Shri Raja Ram Shastri who was
 here previously as a Member from
 Kanpur brought a peculiar representation
 in this House. The elected
 members of the cantonment board
 protested against the decision of the
 officer commanding—the Chairman of
 the board—jointly. That joint protest
 was turned down by the officer commanding
 as a case of mutiny. These

papers were placed before this House
 and it was requested that the officer
 commanding should be suitably advised
 to accommodate the elected
 members of the cantonment board.

What is the composition of the committee?
 Firstly, it is the officer commanding
 of the station or if the Governor
 General in Council so directs
 in respect of any cantonment, such
 other military officer as may be nominated
 in his place by the officer
 commanding, a magistrate of the first
 class nominated by the district magistrate,
 health officer, executive engineer
 and four military officers nominated
 by name by the officer commanding
 the station by order in writing. If
 it is a class I cantonment, the number
 of elected representatives will be
 seven.

Recently, I had an experience of
 what happens when the number of
 elected representatives is less. The
 cantonment board authorities in Kan-
 pur wanted to increase the conservancy
 taxes but they wanted to do it
 without the consent of the elected
 representatives. This was not brought
 on the agenda; there was no specific
 agenda about this. There was a last
 item: any other point with the permission
 of the chair. Such a vital
 question was brought by the officer
 commanding under that heading. It
 was brought by the backdoor and the
 elected representatives were forced
 to accept that decision. They threatened
 to resign and ultimately these
 things were brought to the notice of
 the Centre, I believe. The conservancy
 taxes exists in Kanpur but that particular
 increase was not effected. It
 was agreed that it should be properly
 discussed. In a country which has a
 democratic set-up, how can we possibly
 think of the elected representatives
 being less in any elected body?

I do realise that the Defence Minister
 or the officials of the Defence
 Ministry including the director want
 to do some good even to the employees

of the cantonment board. They are personally against this Act, I had discussions with them. They feel that this Act of 1924 does not give them any option to do any good. They feel this Act should be changed.

It is very encouraging that Shri Jbulan Sinha brought this amendment. I fully agree with Shri Bhakt Darshan that the entire Act should be amended. What are these cantonments and who created them? Do we still require them? It is a matter for our democratic Government to decide. These cantonments were created by the Britishers who never wanted the army people to mix up with the citizens. That is why they were created in Kanpur, Ambala and other places. I am connected with the cantonment board myself and I happened to visit all these places. I know how the cantonment population feels about this particular Act. I have no bitterness against them—the official representatives in these boards. I feel that cantonment boards should be done away with. I was told in reply to a question I put that they are necessary to keep our army aloof. I do not say that the armies should not be kept aloof. But what is the use of including all the bazar areas as cantonment areas. They do not get the benefit of either the cantonment board or the municipal authority. They suffer because they are not included in the corporation or municipality. It is high time that this particular request is met. Those areas which are not dominated by the army people, where our armed services or our defence personnel do not stay, should be taken out of the purview of the cantonments and given over to the municipality or corporation. The hon. Minister should consider this in all seriousness: whether another Bill should be brought forward amending each clause of this Act. It has become out-dated and smells bad. This was drafted by the Britishers who wanted to rule our country like this.

When we are discussing this Act, we cannot possibly forget those who

run them. What about those poor employees? They have a peculiar difficulty. They are neither defence personnel nor local board employees. This question was raised before the Pay Commission which is to decide the fate of nearly 18 lakhs of Central Government employees. On behalf of the Defence Employees Federation, it was represented before the Pay Commission that the service conditions of the cantonment board employees should also be reviewed and revised or at least should be considered. But the Pay Commission expressed its inability on the ground that they do not strictly come under the Defence Ministry. The executive officer of a class I cantonment board is for all purposes a representative of the Defence Ministry.

15-40 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

Sir, for administrative purposes, for disciplinary matters, even a sweeper in a Cantonment Board is governed by Army Acts, by Army orders and Army instructions. When we want to raise certain things in the Cantonment Board meetings, because the officials are in a majority those things are simply turned down. When we go to the Director he has no powers. Sir, I have no grievance against the Director or even the Deputy Director. Whenever I have gone to them with some grievances of the Cantonment Board employees, they have always given me a patient hearing and tried to solve my difficulties; but with all their limitations they are unable to do anything.

It should be made very clear whether the Central Government Pay Commission should also decide the fate of Cantonment Board employees or, as demanded by them, whether a National Tribunal should be appointed in Ambala, Jullundur and other places. The Cantonment Board employees have demanded the appointment of a National Tribunal because

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

their demands concerning their salaries and service conditions are not being looked into by the Central Pay Commission which has been appointed at the instance of the Prime Minister of this country.

It is most unfortunate, Sir, that the Cantonment Board employees do not know where they are. If there is some failing on their part they are dealt with under the Army instructions, rules and regulations concerning disciplinary action; but when it is a question of raising their salaries or dearness allowance and improving their service conditions, they are told that they are not under the Defence Ministry and they cannot possibly get any amount from the Centre for the betterment of their service conditions. It is a peculiar position. They are in thousands. That is why I want all matters connected with Cantonments, Cantonment Boards, and Cantonment Act should be taken together along with the conditions of the employees working under the Cantonment Boards, who actually run the Cantonment Boards, and considered very fairly and seriously so that these defects may be removed.

Another submission is, their salaries and allowances, depend on the income of the Cantonment Board. Whenever we ask for any increase we are told that the particular Cantonment Board is not making profits and the resources of the Cantonment Board is limited. When we ask for the figures, even from the Parliament, the figures that we get are very encouraging. But what happens to their resources, to their money? There is corruption going on in the Cantonment Boards unabated, unchecked. Somebody should check it. I know the roads which are constructed by them. If some ordinary poor man has taken a bit of land, it is treated as an encroachment and the inspector asks him to remove it. But the peon goes there and says: "It will no more be an encroachment

if you pay something". This is the kind of corruption going on. Without imputing any motive to anybody, Sir, I only want to say that it affects the people in general and, in particular, those who are staying in these cantonment localities. Therefore, this kind of corruption should be checked.

In the Cantonment Board people are getting very low salaries, and corruption can only be checked if their conditions are improved. An ordinary class IV employee of the Defence Ministry gets Rs. 36 as basic pay, Rs. 36 as dearness allowance, Rs. 7 as house rent allowance and Rs. 3 as city allowance. In all he gets about Rs. 85 to Rs. 90. That is the minimum pay of a Central Government employee or a Defence Department employee in an Ordnance factory. But what does an employee of the Cantonment Board get? He gets a pay of Rs. 26 and a dearness allowance of Rs. 30—Rs. 26 payable when able, and nothing can be said when he will get his dearness allowance.

They are also said to be under the Defence Ministry. When it is a question of pay and allowances, they are neither under the Defence Ministry nor under the Cantonment Boards. The Executive Officer gets his salary all right—a salary of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. He is a class I officer under the Defence Ministry for all purposes. Only the poor employee is neither a Central Government employee nor an employee of the Defence Ministry when it is a question of salaries, whereas in the matter of disciplinary action all the rules framed by the Defence Ministry and the Central Government are applicable to him.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to consider the fast deterioration in the living conditions of these Cantonment Board employees. My submission is that at least a new Bill should be brought amending the entire old Bill clause by clause,

because that is a creation of the Britishers who wanted to segregate and bifurcate the civilian population from Army people. Today we have got our own brothers in the Army; there are no foreigners. They fight for the nation, and we also fight for the nation. Both of us are fighting for the nation. After all, the civilian population of the country is the second line of defence. We cannot possibly differentiate in the way that the Britishers used to do.

With these words, Sir, I would again request the hon. Minister to consider: (i) whether any Bill is absolutely necessary, whether it is over-due; (ii) whether the service conditions of the Cantonment Board employees should be changed; and, (iii) whether the Pay Commission should be instructed to go through their service conditions or a National Tribunal as demanded by the Cantonment Board employees should be granted to them. Sir, I support the Bill of Shri Jhulan Sinha, but, at the same time, I request the hon. Minister to bring forward a good piece of legislation scrapping the old, hated, bureaucratic Bill of 1924 which was imposed on us by the British rulers.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am in agreement and in sympathy with the spirit of this Bill, but I am afraid that the arguments that have been advanced in favour of the Bill have been rather astonishing. One of the hon. Members said that cantonments should be done away with.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know who said that, but one of the hon. Members said that cantonments should be done away with. I would very respectfully submit that in India we want more cantonments, we want a larger number of cantonments.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Why?

Shri D. C. Sharma: One of the greatest problems that is facing our Armed Forces is that they do not have enough of accommodation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Accommodation does not mean cantonment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If you build cantonments, I am sure there will be a larger accommodation for Armed Forces of all grades and of all types, and one of the great grievances of our Armed Forces will be given a go-by?

Sir, I agree that these cantonments might have been built by the British or somebody else. But the British built so many things, and we have not demolished them. Therefore, the argument that since they built the cantonments we should demolish them, I think, is not an argument which appears to me to be very sound.

Therefore, the very first point that I want to make is that our Armed Forces do not have enough of accommodation. There are many stations which are called family stations. There are other stations which are not family stations. In cantonments they have family stations. Once there was a question put on the floor of the House about Jullundur Cantonment, as to how many officers are living in rented buildings and how many in the Cantonment. Therefore, the great need of our country today is to have more cantonments where we can find accommodation for the officers and their families to be housed there.

Well, I know that once we took up this question....

श्री भक्त बक्षन : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिना कैंटोनमेंट के फौजी लोग नहीं रह सकते। 'यहाँ पालियामेंट हाउस के चारों तरफ फौजी लोग रहते हैं। तो क्या यहाँ पर कैंटोनमेंट है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I can tell the hon. Member that he is trying to be very subtle about the definition of the word "cantonment". I do not want to go into definitions which were given by the Central Committee on Cantonments. I think a cantonment is a place where the armed forces can be accommodated and where the families of the members of the armed forces can find accommodation. I think we have in India very few family stations. So many of our armed forces are in N.E.F.A.; so many of our personnel serve in Jammu and Kashmir. I do not know whether the hon. Members are in touch with them. Of course some of my hon. friends are in touch with them, and with the cantonment board employees. I am glad of it. I am also in touch with them. I am also in touch with the soldiers who are serving in those areas. One of the things they want is this. They want more accommodation to be made available for them and the easiest way of getting accommodation is to have these cantonments. Therefore, I should say that free India should build more cantonments, of course not in the sense in which the British built them, so that plenty of accommodation is available to our people and the family members of the armed forces who serve elsewhere.

The second point is this. We have sung a song about democracy and I also sing a song about democracy. We are all democrats. We want to be democrats, and we want to be full-fledged democrats. It has been said that in cantonments there are two types of citizens. But here in Delhi Union territory, New Delhi is not included in the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Even in this capital city of Delhi, we have two types of citizens, because the persons living in New Delhi are not allowed to vote so far as the municipal elections are concerned. I think this distinction between one type of citizens and another type of citizens is absolutely

fallacious and, I should say, erroneous. But I would also say that the argument based on this factor does not hold good anywhere. We all are citizens and citizens of one type only and are citizens of a democratic country. To say that in cantonments we have two types of citizens, I think, is not the point which one could advance for pleading that the cantonments should be reformed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the hon. Member supporting or opposing the Bill?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will come to his point also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Member is not my guru.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would ask my hon. friend to hold his soul in patience. I am coming to the point.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Is the hon. Member supporting or opposing the measure?

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting that it is not a question of two types of citizenship. It is not the question that we are doing the same thing over and over again. We knew we deliberate in the Committee; we do the same thing in the House here, and we pass a Bill which then goes to the Rajya Sabha. So, one may say there is duplication of work. But that is no argument. There is no argument when one says that since a thing has been

discussed at one place, it should not be discussed at the other place. If one says it, I think there is no need of having two chambers of Parliament. So, that is not the point. I wish to say only that fallacious arguments have been given for a very good cause. That is my point. They should not have argued on the basis of that aspect.

I submit that the Cantonments Act should be changed. There is no doubt about it. Why should it be changed? Because it was first passed in 1924, and then there has been some tinkering here and there, but it has not changed the main structure of the Bill. So many years have passed and so many new things have happened in India. Also, so many new things have happened in free India. So, in the light of those happenings, the Act should be changed. But to base one's opinion on these things is not right.

So far as clause 2 of the Bill is concerned, I would say that it is very good, and I support it whole-heartedly. There may be 11 members elected, and, as sub-clause 2 says, there may be "such number of members elected under this Act as to make the ratio of elected to non-elected members at 2 to 1". I would even go further and say that this ratio should still be reduced. I would also say that so far as sub-clause (3) is concerned, the amendment, making "one" to "three" may be made so as to be proportionate to the population and having regard to geographical, economic and other factors. There should be no strict adherence to these things.

But when I come to section 14 of the principal Act and when I think of what Shri Jhulan Sinha has said, namely, that it should be done away with, I do not feel very happy. After all, there is an emergency everywhere; we have emergencies in some States of India. We have emergencies in so far as the municipal committees are concerned. We have emergencies so far as Cantonment Boards are concerned. We must have some provision

to meet those emergencies. For instance, I know there was an emergency in Punjab some years ago and we had President's rule. Therefore, provision had to be provided for that in the Constitution. So, they could provide for President's rule. I know also of similar instances in municipalities. I do not want to mention names. There was a municipality. It was not doing very good work.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Where?

Shri D. C. Sharma: In every part of India, there are such municipalities. He need not ask for names. There was a municipality. It was not doing good work. It was superseded. There was a provision for doing so. So, this provision which relates to an emergency and which relates to an emergency of a kind that all of us feel the force of, should not be done away with. It is a wholesome provision, and this provision is called into action only when something abnormal or something out of the way or something which is not in conformity with the spirit of the times occurs. Therefore I would say that I do not support clause 3 of the Bill.

I now come to clause 4. Of course, my hon. friend Shri Bhakt Darshan has been talking about the delays which some functionary at the headquarters of the Defence Ministry is responsible for. But I think this delay is not peculiar to the cantonments alone. This delay is peculiar to the whole of India. We are living in an atmosphere of delay. All the time we are talking about cutting the red tape. Always we are thinking of cutting the red tape. Only some days back, the report of the Organisations and Methods Division was placed on the Table of the House. I think some of the hon. Members at least must have gone through it. What has this Organisations and Methods Division tried to do? It has tried to cut the red tape. For instance, they say there are 77 hurdles for some papers to pass through or 44 hurdles for some papers to pass

[Shri D. C. Sharma] through, and they want to reduce the number of hurdles. So, I think that that aspect has nothing to do with this Bill. I would request the hon. Deputy Minister that he should try to see to it that these delays are, however, cut on as much as possible.

I would also request the hon. Deputy Minister that so far as the employees of the cantonment boards are concerned, of which my hon. friend over there happens to be a great protagonist, their grievances ought to be looked into and something should be done about them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: By whom?

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I would not say that the officers-commanding are of the description which was given by him. Some of the officers-commanding are as good as anybody else or are such persons as will fit into any democratic scheme of things. Therefore, to talk against all the officers-commanding in the same breath will not be the right thing.

Clause 4 of the Bill seeks to amendment section 60 of the principal Act, which says:

"The Board may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, impose in any cantonment any tax which, under any enactment for the time being in force, may be imposed in any municipality in the State wherein such cantonment is situated."

16 hrs.

This is a wholesome safeguard. I do not know why Mr. Jhulan Sinha wants to do away with this safeguard. This safeguard is a check upon the power of the officer-commanding and this check will only work to the advantage of the people. If democracy is a question of checks and counter-checks, here is one of the fundamental principles of democracy.

Therefore, I do not support clauses 3 and 4 of this Bill, but I support clause 2. I will say to the hon. Minister that so far as things go, this Cantonments Act is now a relic of the old history and I think it should be changed and modified. But it should not be modified in the way my hon. friends Shri Jhulan Sinha, Shri Bhakt Darshan and Shri Banerjee want it. Their views also might be taken note of, but this should be modified in such a way that cantonments do not lose their civic efficiency, sanitational efficiency and their other good points. It should be modified in such a way that cantonments become places where the families of the members of the Armed Forces can live happily when they go out on active service.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): Mr. Chairman, I heartily welcome the Bill and congratulate my hon. friend for bringing it before the House. The object of the Bill is to focus the attention of the Government on some of the anomalies existing in the Cantonments Act, 1924. I agree with my hon. friend Shri Bhakt Darshan, when he says that the whole Act of 1924 bristles with anomalies and has to be amended. Whatever amendments are sought to be introduced by the Bill are very proper and are urgently called for, having regard to the times that we are living in.

The 1924 Act is an anachronism at the present moment. The Government also seems to be of the opinion that some sort of a democratic set-up should be introduced in the working of the cantonments. I think it was last year that a notification was circulated, by which large portions of lands in the bungalows were sought to be sold as building sites in the cantonments. If that thing still exists, the result will be that in the bungalows in the cantonments, large areas of land will have to be sold to the

public. And, if a larger number of people are introduced into the cantonments, there does not seem to be any reason for the Government not to accept the principle of the Bill that has been introduced by my hon. friend.

There are so many anomalies and difficulties prevailing in the cantonments for the civilians living there. I do not say that so far as the troops are concerned, they should in any way be inconvenienced or their health and welfare should not be looked after as it is being looked after today. On the contrary, I would say that their comforts and conveniences should be increased. Their health should be taken special care of and the officers commanding in the cantonments will not be excluded from them. What is intended is that the non-officials should be in a majority. The Act itself provides that in case any resolution is passed by the majority which is injurious or which does not sufficiently safeguard the health and security of the troops, that can certainly be cancelled. The same kind of thing prevails in the local bodies—municipalities and district boards, namely, whenever any resolution is passed which is not conducive to the good of the people, the Government reserve the power to cancel that resolution.

The 1924 Act has been said to municipalise the cantonments. If that thing was done in 1924, there does not seem to be any justification now for opposing this Bill on any ground whatsoever. I do not think Government will have any objection to this Bill. The only objection that Government could have was the safeguarding of the interests and the welfare of the troops. That is being safeguarded and it is also being considered that lands in the cantonments should be sold to other people and more civilians should be introduced. In these circumstances there does not seem to be any justification for opposing this Bill on the part of the Government.

I hope the hon. Deputy Minister will accept this Bill, so that whatever benefits are to be conferred on the people may be conferred straightaway, rather than asking them to wait for a longer time, so that the Government may be able to introduce some other more comprehensive Bill. The other comprehensive Bill could be in respect of matters that are left out. There is no reason why they should postpone whatever is being done now. With these words, I welcome the Bill and support it.

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj):
There is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Deputy Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Mr. Chairman, there is a saying in my part of the country, namely, Punjab, that it is easy to wake up a man who is asleep, but it is very difficult to wake up a man who pretends to sleep. Friends over here have said a lot about democracy; they have also said a lot about the hated English and the way English is introduced. If that proposition is accepted,—I find that my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee is not here—if that is accepted, I possibly will have to begin by asking you to delete his whole speech, because that was in English and Englishmen introduced it. I possibly then would start by asking you that the whole of Rashtrapathi Bhavan, even Parliament House and the rest, be wiped out, because that would be following the same pattern. But I know he was not very serious when he suggested that and, therefore, I shall leave him to his own imaginations and come to the points that have been raised by the mover of this Bill.

As you know, he has suggested three amendments. The first one deals with putting in more members in the

[Sardar Majithia]

cantonment boards. To begin with, I must again repeat what my hon. friend, Shri Bhakt Dharshan, has been accusing me of so often viz. that these cantonment boards sprung up because the military went into those stations. The civil population is also there. It sounds to me strange democracy where you permit some people who are residents there to exercise their full democratic rights whereas you debar others. I particularly want to bring to the notice of this House that so far our troops have been kept away from the turmoil of the normal civil life. If we were to give them all those rights and they take part in the activities of running the cantonment and all that directly by franchise, I am afraid, it means that we will have to divert their attention from the task that is primarily to be before them, viz. the defence of the country first and foremost.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I submit that nobody has suggested that. We only wanted that the membership should be enhanced and bazars should be kept out of their control.

Sardar Majithia: I am just giving an argument. If a member has not said that, somebody else might have inferred it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not in this House, might be outside.

Sardar Majithia: I would suggest—and I hope the House will accept it—that we have to keep our civil services as well as people in the defence services away from these activities, and the only way we can safeguard their interests is by resorting to nomination.

That takes me to the second point, viz. what their representation should be. As the House knows, we have Class I, Class II-A, II-B, II-C and III

cantonments and they have got different membership. Class I has got 8 nominated members and 7 elected members, that is, a majority of one over the elected members. Similarly, class II-A has got 7 nominated and 6 elected; II-B has got six and five; II-C has got five and four and class III has 2 nominated and one elected. The House, possibly because very few people come from the cantonments, has not fully appreciated the recent orders that we sent about a year ago. According to that order, in all the cantonments except in class III,—I speak subject to correction—we have left out one nominated official member. The result of this has been that there is absolutely parity between elected members and nominated members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a convention? Because, a convention may or may not be respected. There is no law. You can just nominate.

Sardar Majithia: If he will bear with me a little bit, I will proceed further. That was one of the recommendations of that gathering over which Shri Tyagi presided. It was stated by Shri Jhulan Sinha that there should be parity in the cantonments. That has been implemented.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: In all of them?

Sardar Majithia: That is what I am saying.

श्री जलान दर्शन : क्या सभी छावनियों में
वैरिटी लागू हो गई है ?

Sardar Majithia: That is exactly what I am saying. We have not nominated one member, thus bringing parity here. As a matter of fact, I will go a step further while on this point and say that there were three main recommendations by this committee. One was the introduction of parity,

which has already been implemented. The second one was the revision of land policy, which has also been implemented with slight modifications due to exigencies of service. The third one was the delegation of powers of the cantonment board to the civil area committee. That too has been implemented. I do not see how my hon. friend says that the Government has been sleeping over these recommendations and nothing has been done.

Shri Moolchand Dube: On a point of clarification. What is the land policy?

Sardar Majithia: If I go into the land policy, it will take very much more than the allotted time. Already I am being rushed.

Mr. Chairman: He says that it has been implemented.

Sardar Majithia: As I said, with slight modifications it has been implemented. Therefore, it hardly arises. Now much is being made out of the civil area committee. As I already mentioned, the work relating to civil areas is entirely in the hands of the civil area committee, of course, subject to the overall control by the cantonment board.

Then, much has been made of this majority in the cantonment boards. I should like to give a few figures to this House in this connection. In 1957 in all the cantonments in India there were 864 meetings and out of these meetings there were 364 meetings where the non-officials, that is, elected men, were in a majority. In 123 meetings there was parity. Out of the remaining 377, 239 belong to Class III cantonments where there is only one elected member. Therefore, if you leave them out, there will be only 138 meetings where there was a majority of the nominated members, and that too because certain civilian members did not attend. Therefore,

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I would say that their working is fully democratised. Apart from that, my hon. friend forgets that the Defence Department, which is running these cantonments, is presided over by a person who is elected by the people and who is a member of the House. He is under the direct control of the people who elect these members. Therefore, there is direct control. I do not see what more democracy you can think of, if this is not democracy. I should like to know what other type of democracy my friends have in mind.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are having a symposium.

Sardar Majithia: That is your outlook.

In view of what I have explained above, I respectfully submit that these civil area committees are definitely no appendage to the boards but they are doing useful work. In view of all that I have said, I hope that the House will agree with me that the amendment of this particular section which Shri Jhulan Sinha wants to make, i.e., section 13, is not really necessary.

जी भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस बात की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि सिविल एरिया कमेटीज की बैठकें नहीं होती हैं और वे बिल्कुल घना-वश्यक हैं—रिडंडेंट हैं ?

Sardar Majithia: If I go into all these side talks....

Mr. Chairman: It has to be remembered that the hon. Minister has to finish soon.

Sardar Majithia: I have got quite a lot of points to answer. The Chair has already cut down my time and I have to be rather brief. I was trying to accommodate this House by being as brief as I possibly can.

[Sardar Majithia]

The second point with which this Bill deals is the abolition of section 14 completely. I must respectfully submit that the hon. Member has not really understood the purpose of this section. If he goes into this section he will see that this is particularly applicable, as my learned friend, Shri Sharma, has pointed out, to new cantonments and cantonments in the operational areas. They are not normal conditions and in those conditions you have to have certain ad hoc arrangements. In spite of all this, this supersession is normally only for a year and that too by a notification by the Central Government, which again, as I have said previously, is under the direct control of this House. Therefore this supersession in this particular case is not applicable.

So far as mal-administration is concerned, that comes under section 54 of this Act and I am very happy to say on the floor of this House that there has not been a single case of supersession of a cantonment board whereas I could quote a few examples of supersession of municipalities and district boards. But you must have the overall power in case of an emergency or an operation, for instance, or a new cantonment board. The Central Government must have the power to work this body. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to retain this section as it is, without any change. Therefore, I would again say that this too hardly requires amendment or abolition.

Coming to the point raised regarding the amendment of section 60, i.e., the power of taxation, I would respectfully submit that this is not a new position. As a matter of fact, certain States have adopted this. For instance, the Municipal Acts of Bombay, U.P. and Punjab have already provided that the power of taxation be limited by a certain maximum and a minimum. If you want to go above and below that, you have

to get the sanction of the State Government. We have got exactly that, i.e., that new taxes can only be levied provided the Central Government agrees which means this House, because the Ministry is directly under its control. Therefore, as I said, the power of taxation cannot be left to the local bodies entirely. You have to impose a certain restriction.

Apart from this, there is another point. That brings me to the next point about excision which has been raised. So far as excision is concerned, I distinctly remember that the Committee recommended excision in 6 cantonments. Excision in Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Banaras, Delhi and Jhansi has already been acted upon. The Committee further recommended excisions in respect of twelve cantonments but it could not take place because in certain cases the excision was opposed by the cantonment board and in other cases the general public opinion which was opposed to it.

Here, I would like to refer to certain elections to cantonment boards in which particular parties took up this particular point for election, i.e., whether the area has to be excised or not. Some said that it should be excised and others said that it should not be excised. As the House knows, the people who won the elections belong to that group which subscribed to the view that no excisions should take place. On the face of this, I do not know whether it will be democratic on the part of this Ministry to go against the wishes of the people residing in those cantonments in spite of their definite verdict. I do not know whether that is the type of democracy that my hon. friends want. I certainly do not subscribe to that view.

Apart from this, there are certain points raised by my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee. One point raised by Shri Banerjee was about the employees of

the cantonment boards. I should like to announce here that the policy of the Ministry has been and continues to be that we normally equate the service conditions of a particular cantonment employees with that of the adjoining municipality or district board. It is not on an all-India basis and that is what my hon. friend wants me to do. What I normally do is that I equate them with the employees of the adjoining municipality or district board which, I think, is reasonable. It is on that basis that we have the pay structure. The Pay Commission to which he refers will go into this....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is that the All-India Defence Employees' Federation met in the month of August and it was definitely said that they were not going into it.

Sardar Majithia: The hon. Member has not heard me. May I finish? I was saying that the Pay Commission will go into the pay structure of the local municipalities and local district boards. Whatever their recommendations are in that respect, this Ministry will certainly look into them and try to apply them on the same basis.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are they referring to the Pay Commission?

Sardar Majithia: Where does the question of referring come in? When I say that they are considering means their counterparts in the civil side are considering. When they give their recommendation, we will look into them and apply them to our employees. It is automatic. It is not direct, but indirect.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This was pointedly raised by us and they said that they will not consider it. Pay Commission is here next door in Rashtrapati Bhavan. Can't he write to them?

Sardar Majithia: I must blame the same English language, because either I have not been able to express myself or he has not been able to understand me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Local bodies are not going to the Pay Commission.

Sardar Majithia: Whatever applies to local bodies will apply to them. If their conditions are better, ours also will be better. He can take it from me. He need not have any doubt about that. Regarding the points raised by Shri Bhakt Darshan, I have already referred to.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Have you rejected the demand for the appointment of a National Tribunal?

Mr. Chairman: Let him finish in his own way. Then, the hon. Member may ask his question.

Sardar Majithia: This Bill does not refer to that. I am helping him by saying many things which I should not have said, because he raised them.

Shri Bhakt Darshan wanted me to give an assurance again on the point of bringing a comprehensive Bill. I would again refer, as he referred, to what I said quite some years ago. I would refer him to the exact words. I am speaking after so many years. I think what I said then was, that, in the light of the experience gained, I will bring forward a comprehensive Bill. You cannot gain experience in 1, 2, 3 or 4 years. It will take some time.

An Hon. Member: How many years?

Sardar Majithia: It will be coming. I cannot give a definite promise. But, I stick to that assurance. We definitely have gained more experience than last year or previous to that. It will come. You need not have any worry about it, in view of what I have said.

I am very thankful to the House for bearing with me. I would request the hon. Mover to withdraw his Bill because whatever he intends to do, we are already acting upon it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिया था उसके साथ यह शर्त जुड़ी हुई थी और सन् १९५४ में मूल एक्ट में जो उन्होंने सुधार किया था उस समय कहा था कि उनको देखने के बाद वह प्रागे कार्रवाई करेंगे। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि जब यह प्रश्न सदन में रखा गया कि हमें अनिवार्य निःशुल्क शिक्षा करनी चाहिये तो स्वयं मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से कहा गया कि हम अपने एक्ट में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि वह बिना शर्त भी वचनबद्ध हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इस पर जरा और प्रकाश डालें।

Sardar Majithia: I cannot add anything more to what I said then. My speech is there in the debate. The hon. Member can certainly look into it. As I said, that is exactly what I said and I stick to it.

श्री झूलन सिंह : सभापति महोदय, यह मेरे लिये अभद्रता की बात होगी कि मेरे मित्र श्री भक्त दर्शन जी ने मेरे विधेयक का समर्थन किया है, उनको उसके लिये मैं धन्यवाद अर्पेजी भाषा में दूँ। मैं उन्होंने जो मेरे बिल का समर्थन किया है, उसके लिये उनका धन्यवाद देता हूँ और साथ ही साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उसके लिये उनका आभारी हूँ।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैंने इस बिल को तैयार किया था तब मेरा मंशा भी इसमें आमूलबूल परिवर्तन करने का था। लेकिन हर एक की अपनी सीमा होती है, अपना तरीका होता है और जो तरीका मैंने अपनाया है वह अपने १०-१५ वर्षों के अनुभव के आधार पर जो मैंने बारा सभा में प्राप्त किया है अपनया है। मैंने चाहा है कि कम करके बोला जाय और कम करके छी-

संशोधन पेश किये जायें। साथ ही साथ जो आधारभूत बात है, जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है उसमें अगर परिवर्तन हो जाता है तो सब कुछ ठीक हो सकता है। जो प्रॉरिजनल सेट अप है, जो आफिशल मैजोरिटी है, उसको न रद्द करके अगर निर्वाचित सदस्यों का बहुमत हो जाये, तो मेरा स्थान है कि यह सारा परिवर्तन आप से आप हो जायेगा। एक साथ सब संधें वाली यह बात होगी। जो हो, यह खेदजनक है और यह कहते हुये मुझे तकलीफ होती है, मुझे अफसोस होता है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो तसबीर हमारे सामने रखी है, वह हम लोगों की बुद्धि में साफ नहीं हो पाई है। मेरी धारणा अब भी उनका भाषण सुनने के बाद यही है कि इस विभाग के अफसरों का गैर-सरकारी लोगों की योग्यता पर तथा उनकी नेकनीयती पर पूरा विश्वास नहीं है। कारण जो भी हो, चाहे अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चला आ रहा उनके दिमागों पर उसका असर हो या देश के मंचालन के आधार पर उन्होंने जो अनुभव प्राप्त किया हो, वह हो, मेरी यह भावना बनी हुई है कि उनका गैर-सरकारी लोगों में विश्वास नहीं है। मेरा मंशा इस बिल का पेश करने का यह था कि इस सदन का ध्यान मैं इस प्रॉरिजिण्ट क्लॉक कि छावनियों में रहने वाले लोगों का किन तकलीफों का अनुभव करना पड़ रहा है तथा उनको उन तकलीफों से बचाने के लिये क्या किया जाना चाहिये।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनका मंशा भी वही है जो मेरा है और अपने वह अनुभव के आधार पर प्रागे भी परिवर्तन करना चाहेंगे। मैं उनकी नेकनीयती पर विश्वास न करूँ यह मेरे लिये और सास तीर पर इन बेंचों पर बैठने वालों के लिये अच्छी बात नहीं होगी, उचित बात नहीं होगी। मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि इन सुधारों को करने के लिये सब पन्द्रह वर्ष के तजुबों की आवश्यकता है। जैसा कि मंत्री

जी का बिचार है उससे तो हो सकता है कि सुधार लाने में एक पीढ़ी या दो पीढ़ियों तक इतिहास करना पड़े और तब जा कर वह अनुभव प्राप्त कर सके और तब ही इन सुधारों की भाषा की जा सकती है। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मैं उनकी इस राय से सहमत नहीं हूँ। मेरा स्थान है कि १०-११ साल का जो अनुभव हम लोगों को हुआ है, उसको देखते हुये, अब समय आ गया है कि आप परिवर्तन करें।

श्री, जो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि मेरे संशोधन विधेयक की भावना के आधार पर वह काम कर रहे हैं और जो अनुभव उनको आगे प्राप्त होगा, उसी की रोशनी में वह आगे परिवर्तन करेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में जो उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है, उसको स्वीकार करने हुये, मैं इस सदन में अनुमति चाहता हूँ कि वह मुझे इस विधेयक को वापस लेने की इजाजत प्रदान करें।

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16 37 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Contributions by companies to political party funds, to influence policies conducive to the interests of the contributors, has, of late, assumed very serious proportions. Apart from corrupting the even flow of administration, it has polluted the very springs of our political life, namely, general elections. In the words of Mr. Justice Tendolkar, of the Bombay High Court, this is "quite capable of being used for corrupting public life". Mr. Justice Mukerji of the Calcutta

High Court, in another matter, held that this "may grow apace and may ultimately overwhelm and throttle democracy in this country". Two very weighty judicial pronouncements of the Bombay High Court and the Calcutta High Court had drawn the attention of Parliament to the immediate need of enacting legislation to stop this menace.

Only last year, the hon. Minister, in reply to a question given notice of by my hon. friend, Shri Naushir Bharucha, said on 24th May, 1957:

"The whole question would have to be gone into some time. It would then be necessary to consider not only big money interests that contributed to political parties but also other interests which were compelled to contribute to the funds of political parties as a result of certain agitation carried by political parties on their behalf."

Since then a long time has passed. Now, we find the hon. Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in a debate on a matter of a similar nature, replied in a manner which is little short of shocking. I could least imagine that the hon. Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was capable of giving such a reply. For the benefit of the House, I would better quote what the hon. Minister had said. I believe in that reply he had not reflected the Government's policy so far as this particular matter was concerned. The hon. Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in the course of his reply, said in the Rajya Sabha on 12th September:

"The Congress Party has set up the highest number of candidates. Perhaps we may have left two or three seats uncontested because we honoured certain gentlemen of other parties and did not want to contest them. But the Congress did set up about four thousand candidates and, barring a few who had enough resources with them,

[Shri Mahanty]

they had to find money for the other candidates. So, the party has to find the funds.....

Mark these words—

So, the party has to find the funds, and if it has to find the funds it has to collect money."

So, after this assurance was given on the floor of the House only last year that the Government would come to Parliament with the necessary amendment to section 293 of the Company Law,—this is the answer of the hon. Minister that the Congress sets up the largest number of candidates in the election and therefore it has to find money and therefore it has.....

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): That assurance will be honoured. The hon. Minister in the same speech reiterated that assurance—if the hon'ble member reads the full speech he will find it—that we would come forward with an amendment in the next session.

Shri Mahanty: I am thankful to the hon. Deputy Minister for his correction, but I quoted it for what it was worth; whatever his assurance may be.....

Shri Satish Chandra: Quoting out of context.

Shri Mahanty: ...that assurance cannot extinguish this candid confession that the Congress Party is in need of funds, and therefore it has to raise funds.

Shrimati Ila Palchowdhuri (Nabadwip): All parties are in need of funds.

Shri Mahanty: True, but two wrongs do not make one right. So, apart from that.... (Interruption).

You can count more Rajas that side. You can take a census of the Highnesses sitting that side.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Even Ranis are sitting there.

Shri Mahanty: So, apart from this imputation of motives which I am sorry to find I am not speaking in a spirit of making a broadside, just for its own sake.

You know, Sir, in this country there is a fascination for chits from foreigners. The foreigners come to this country. They give you a good chit for your community projects, and you print it on art paper and go on distributing it all over India. You never tarry, you never stop to assess the reactions of the people who live in this country.

You will remember that the services of Mr. H. Appleby, an administrative expert on behalf of the Ford Foundation, were requisitioned by the Government of India to make an assessment of the administration in this country. In his second report, he has made a statement at page 44. I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to that statement, and he can judge from the statement itself as to what has been the effect of this contribution on not only the political life of this country, but also on the good name of Parliament itself. Mr. Appleby has said:

"Parliament here seems strangely inclined to make too ready concessions to some of the self-interested demands of small but influential business interests and to enforce corresponding changes in Government's decisions."

This is a statement not made by me or any Member sitting on this side of the House who is interested in making broadsides at the Government. This is a statement made by Mr. H. Appleby, an administrative expert whose services the Government of India had to requisition, for giving advice on the tone of the administration in this country. I would like to know from

the hon. Minister whether this blot is going to be mitigated.

I do not mind if a slur is cast against his party or the Government. That is their business to look after. But a slur is cast against Parliament, and what does that gentleman say? He says that these moneyed interests, self-interested groups, exert their pull on the Members of Parliament. Why? The obvious implication is that the Members who being politically and financially obliged to those interests naturally have to pay to their tune. That has constrained me to bring this simple measure before the House to amend section 293 of the Indian Companies Act. I believe I am not hoping against hope. Even the Government will find nothing wrong with this Bill, and in the light of the judicial pronouncements of the Bombay and the Calcutta High Court and other pronouncements and assurances and promises which have flowed since then, I hope Government will at least accept my Bill and try to fix a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 which was originally proposed in the Companies Bill before it was referred to the Joint Committee and subsequently enacted by Parliament.

What is the genesis of section 293 of the Indian Companies Act? In section 86 of the old Act of 1913 there was no provision for companies making contributions to political party funds. Neither was there any ceiling, nor floor. If the companies so felt, were so inclined, they could make contributions, but then several consequences flowed. There were the shareholders. The voice of the shareholders would run supreme under certain circumstances, but there was no ceiling fixed, no quantum was determined, for contributions to political party funds.

For the first time in the Company Law Bill when it was originally framed, a ceiling was fixed, of Rs. 5,000, which the directors could contribute to political party funds without referring the matter to the shareholders at

large. When the Bill was referred to the Joint Committee—that was of course on the eve of the general elections, and I have just now pointed out the hon. Minister was badly in need of funds—the Committee in its wisdom raised the ceiling to Rs. 10,000. When it came to this House—possibly the election was very imminent—and the ceiling was raised to Rs. 25,000 or five per cent whichever is higher. Now, the Congress Party had set up 4,000 candidates according to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and most of them were in need of funds; therefore, naturally the preference was always for the ceiling which was higher, not for Rs. 25,000.

What is its effect? It is true I expected a better reply from the hon. Minister. He should not have imputed motives. He should not have pointed out: well, you too are in need of funds. Certainly I am in need of funds as well as the hon. Minister is, but when I raise my funds I do not pervert the even flow of the administration.

I shall read out a relevant extract from the application of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., which came up before the Calcutta High Court. You will kindly bear me out, Sir, that our people and peasantry have to pay interest at the rate of 6½ per cent for taccavi loans. But this Indian Iron and Steel Co., has been granted a loan of Rs. 10 crores without interest. Similarly, Tatas have got another instalment of Rs. 10 crores loan without any interest from the steel equalisation pool, which is, after all, consumers' money.

Remember this was on the eve of the last general elections, and this was the plea of the Companies. The main reasons which were put forth by the Indian Iron and Steel Company for altering the Memorandum of Association are in paragraph 61. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly listen to it.

Shri Satish Chandra: I have got it with me.

Shri Mahanty: This is very healthy and moralising.

In paragraph 61 of the application it was stated:

"The prosperity of the company's business is very much dependant upon the industrial policy of the Central Government of the day."

Then they go on to say:

"In order to enable the company to carry on its business more efficiently, it is necessary that the company should be enabled to contribute to the funds of political parties which will advance policies conducive to the interests of industries in general, and of the company in particular."

So, here is a candid confession: we will contribute to the party in power which alone can advance our interests. I would like to know how long this country and its administration will remain pledged to the vested money-bags. Is it not time that we redeemed the country from that pledge?

We know what goes on. We know how the Scindias, how the Indian Steamship Co., how Tatas, and how certain favoured business houses are ruling India today—not your Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Cabinet.

I can appreciate contributions out of conviction. But to convert convictions and consents by money is to pervert both democracy and administration. That is the reason why I have ventured to move this Bill for consideration by this House.

There are other overriding reasons also why Government should consider seriously the question of amending section 293 of the Companies Act. In the first place, in the zeal for political favouritism by the bait of money, the

company, who will be the highest bidder may secure the most unfair advantage over its rival trader companies. We have seen such things happening. I would ask from the hon. Minister who is in charge of Commerce and Industry to explain to me the rationale as to why the Tatas and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. have been granted loans of Rs. 10 crores each without any interest, and why the Indian tax-payers have under-written or have guaranteed the loans that these two companies have received from the World Bank without any demur. If this is not an instance of the highest bidder contributing to political parties' funds enjoying the biggest chunk of advantage from the administration, what more instances can I offer?

Then, it will mark the advent of the entry of the voice of the big business in politics. I have corroborated that from the statement of Mr. Appleby wherein he has pointed out how the decision in the Indian Parliament is influenced or is dictated by small but powerful vested interests. Individual citizens, although in name equal, will be greatly handicapped in their voice, because the length of their contribution cannot ever hope to equal the length of the contribution of the big companies. The man who plays the piper will also call the tune. And what did our good friend the Tatas do? The Tatas, of late, have developed a particular fascination for the Government of my State for obvious reasons. There was the ferro-manganese plant, which we were told would go up in the public sector. But our good friend the Tatas have got it. In Joda, they have set it up in record time. Therefore, on the eve of the general elections last time, only one company—the Tatas have so many concerns—contributed Rs. 10 lakhs.

Mr. Chairman: May I say that it relates to the State Government, and, therefore, he may have it raised in the State Assembly?

Shri Mahanty: It does not relate to the State Government, but it relates to the party in power, there. Moreover, this ferro-manganese plant relates to the portfolio of my hon. friend Shri Satish Chandra. That was just an instance that I was quoting. I have no intention to go into it. I have got the figures as to how much the Tatas have contributed, and how much the Indian Iron and Steel Co. have contributed. I did not wish to give those figures, because that was not my intention.

An Hon. Member: How much did they give?

Shri Mahanty: The Tatas have contributed to the Congress—that is, only the Tata Iron and Steel Co., because the Tatas have got so many other concerns—our good friend the Tatas who did not find money to pay the wages of their labourers, and for whom the mighty army of the Government of India had to be requisitioned to control the situation, have contributed only Rs. 10.30 lakhs; the ISCO friends have contributed to the West Bengal Congress Committee only Rs. 2.50 lakhs. I can give all those figures, but that is not my intention. I do not wish to take up the time of the House by citing the various instances. According to me, this is legalised bribery.

An Hon. Member: And corruption.

Shri Mahanty: Here, the hon. Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said, 'Well, we have got four thousand candidates to finance'. For them, of course, the funds have had to be raised. And when these four thousand gentlemen returned to the various legislatures and to Parliament, of course, they had to sing to the tune.

I would never attribute any motive to my hon. friend, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I have greatest regard for his integrity and sincerity, but he is a victim of circumstances. He is a victim of the party; and for the party he

has not only raised funds but he also candidly confesses it. Certainly he deserves all my compliments for having candidly confessed it, which most of the Congress leaders would hesitate even to admit. So I was saying that unless we stopped this legalised bribery, our political life was going to be corrupted and we would continue to get such certificates from Mr. Appleby as I pointed out a little earlier.

The hon. Minister has stated in the other House that it is not the business of the courts to determine or to examine or to assess what amounts should be contributed by the companies to political party funds, because that will involve the judiciary in political controversy. But I do not know if he has carefully gone through the Indian Companies Act, section 17(2) of which empowers the courts to screen and examine all the implications when the Article of Association is altered. Now, it can be said, as the hon. Minister has said, that we want, in the name of democracy that the shareholders must be wide awake. If the boards of directors misappropriate or mispend money, it is for the shareholders to drive them out. It is very good in theory. We are also shareholders here in a joint stock company. Our board of directors is also there. Every morning they and we, shareholders, come here and talk. A marathon debate on Planning has been going on. Unless the board of directors voluntarily liquidate themselves, we cannot drive them out. Similar is the fate of the shareholders in companies. So if the principle of democracy is to be extended, let it first be extended here on the floor of the House instead of projecting it in the meetings of the shareholders of these public limited companies.

So apart from that peroration on democracy, the fact has to be considered that the wisdom of the shareholders can neither be supreme nor impeccable. It is therefore in its wisdom, Parliament has decided that it will be

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for the courts to decide whether the memorandum can be altered or not.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 25 minutes.

Shri Mahanty: I require only 10-15 minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: This will go to the next session.

Shri Satish Chandra: It was Parliament which introduced this provision in its present form. It was not proposed by the Government in the draft of the Bill.

Shri Mahanty: I was a Member of Parliament then also and I know what happened. In Parliament we have the rule of majority and we know what the majority is. Mr. Appleby will describe it; I would not venture to describe it, because I do not wish to offend my hon. friend. Mr. Appleby, whom the Government of India had brought from beyond the seven seas, has described it in a better manner.

Then much was said about charity. Are you going to dry up the source of charity? Perorations were made on charity. But nobody cares to remember what Harold Laski said about charity. I am reminded of what he said about charity—"Charity is the ransom that fear pays to injustice". We know our charitable friends elsewhere too, who make this charity of 5 per cent, because, as Shri C. D. Deshmukh said, the reason is not pure charity. Shri Deshmukh had stated:

17 hrs.

"There is another provision of law which has some bearing on this, I think, and that is section 15D of the Indian Income-tax Act. You will remember that under that section, we have put a limit now to what may be exempted in the way of donations to charities

either by individuals or by companies. In the case of companies it is 5 per cent of income which is approximately the net profit or Rs. 1 lakh maximum. There is that limit of Rs. 1 lakh. You may put 100 per cent of profits. I doubt whether there will be any company which will be prepared to give any donation if the advantage of income-tax is not noticeable."

Therefore, these contributions to party funds are being made for two ostensible reasons. One is to get exemption from taxation, because the quantum of super-tax and other taxes will go up if these amounts are added to the net income, if they are not given away in charity.

Then, the second reason and the most pernicious one is to influence policies. It was left for the Courts, under section 17 of the Indian Companies Act to determine whether the memoranda of association could be altered to permit the Board of Directors to make contributions in a substantial measure.

Bribery may not be the correct legal description because it cannot be described as bribery under the Corrupt Practices Act or the Penal Code. But, its effect is nothing but that. But if we look to the definition of bribery under the Corrupt Practices Act or the Indian Penal Code we will find that bribery is not much different from this kind of contribution. To introduce changes of policy by payment of money is bribery. Those who want to make a distinction without any difference may do so. But, so far as the people are concerned, so far as the administration is concerned, so far as we are concerned, this is nothing short of bribery.

I do not see why Government should take any objection to this. The original Companies Bill was so drafted that

the ceiling was Rs. 5,000/-. The Joint Committee in their wisdom raised it to Rs. 10,000/-. Now, it is being said that the House itself decided that it should be raised to Rs. 25,000/-. I believe there was averseness on that side of the House and there was an averseness on this side of the House too. Then, why not bring back that Rs. 25,000/- to the *status quo*, the Rs. 5,000/-? I do not want to put a complete ban on donations because political parties have to depend on donations. But they should not be to such an extent as to make any party or group of individuals who have been returned on a certain party ticket obliged to implement a certain line of policy contrary to popular interests.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): And enact the Gifts Tax, the Wealth Tax and the Expenditure Tax.

Shri Mahanty: I could not hear. I would like to have the benefit of the hon. Member's wisdom.

Shri Dasappa: As a result enact the Wealth Tax, the Expenditure Tax and the Gift Tax.

Shri Mahanty: I was talking of income-tax alone, Sir.

Now, I do not wish to take much time of the House. I will come to another aspect of this question. The hon. Minister has stated that other countries like America and England are considering that contributions to political party funds does not matter much. But there is legislation in the United States. There is the Anti-Lobbying Act in America.

"It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organised by authority of any law of Congress, to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any political office or for any

corporation whatever, or any labour organisation to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election....".

Again it says:

"Every corporation or a labour organisation which makes any contribution or expenditure in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation, or officer of any labour organisation who consents to any contribution or expenditure by the corporation or labour organisation, as the case may be, in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not more than one year, or both."

How can the hon. Minister say that in other countries, they are contributing with immunity?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I never said that. I think the hon. Member is mistaken. I never quoted America. In fact I have said that I have not got the information about the USA. But I have said that in UK, West Australia and South Australia, there is no bar and no ban imposed on contributions to political parties by the companies.

Shri Mahanty: I have given him information about the United States of America now and I hope he will take courage in both hands and do the needful. That will make good for his not knowing the provisions in USA.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mahanty: I will be finishing in two or three minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He may pass on the information to hon. Members who will speak later on.

Shri Mahanty: I am in your hands, There are very weighty reasons apart from the weighty judicial pronouncements which have been made and apart from the assurance given on the floor of the House from time to time and they are very valid and sound reasons as to why the Government should fix a minimum amount in section 293 of the Indian Companies Act in the light of what I have indicated in my Bill. I hope and pray once again that this Bill will meet with approval from all sides of the House and two wrongs will not be deemed to make one right.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, before I discuss the points which my hon. friend has raised, I want to point out to him what section 293 (e) says. It reads:

"....contribute, after the commencement of this Act to charitable and other institutions not directly relating to the business of the company...."

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons of his Bill my hon. friend's only objection seems to be that there cannot be any donation exceeding Rs. 5,000 to any political party. But the amendment which he has formulated covers everything, namely, even if any public company wants to make a donation to a hospital, say, Rs. 5,001, then it shall have to go to a court. I do not know whether that was the intention of my hon. friend, but that seems to be the result of the amendment,—by this a public company will be debarred from making any contribution either to an educational institution or to a hospital or for any charitable purpose if the

amount of donation exceeds Rs. 5000. In this connection, Sir, I would like to mention that in the place from where I am coming, Jalpaiguri, there are about 50 institutions of this kind throughout the district which have been the result of or substantially helped by this kind of contribution from public companies. We have been doing it for years and years, from before 1947.

Sir, I am not going to further discuss that point, as my hon. friend's objection mainly seems to be that they may make a contribution but they must limit the contribution to an amount of Rs. 5000 if they want to make that contribution to a political party. Now, there seems to be an apologetic tone about it.

Shri Mahanty: No apology.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: People who want to justify these contributions in this limited manner to political parties seems to be a little bit apologetic.

Shri Mahanty: May I just interrupt the hon. Member? If he proposes an amendment to do away with even that Rs. 5000 I will only welcome it.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: I did not say that.

Shri Mahanty: I welcome your proposal.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Sir, what I was submitting is this. If it is actually a question of moral principle, if it is a question of impropriety, even this Rs. 5000 ought not to be paid. My hon. friend asks me to come out with an amendment. That is not the question. My hon. friend's amendment is a little bit apologetic. When my hon. friend says that they can contribute Rs. 5000 to a political party, he does not care for the principle, he only cares for the amount.

The real question is whether actually there is any impropriety, whether there is anything immoral if a public

company makes a contribution to a political party,—that is the main question—and we shall have to face it squarely. An individual is entitled to make any contribution to a political party. A firm can do it. Sometimes a firm has got much bigger resources than a public company. If that firm makes a donation of Rs. 5 lakhs, my hon. friend cannot say anything. A private company can do it. Section 293 will not touch a private company unless it is a subsidiary company. Some private companies are much bigger than many joint-stock public companies. If they make a contribution my hon. friend's amendment cannot touch them; even Section 293 cannot touch them, unless that private company is a subsidiary company.

Therefore, my point is only this. Is there really any impropriety on the part of a public company if it were to make a contribution? If an individual can do it, if a firm can do it, a private company can do it, why cannot a public company? Why should a public company if empowered by its Memorandum be debarred?

What is really a public company? The word 'public' is there, but, as a matter of fact, it is not public in that sense. After all, it is merely a group of shareholders. Some people, whose number is more than 50, sit together and start a company. They lay down a code of conduct and course of action. They make the Memorandum and Articles of Association. If these shareholders do not want to give a single pie for a deaf and dumb institution or an educational institution, they can certainly frame their Memorandum and Articles of Association in that way. Then it will not be possible for them to make any contribution. But if a group of shareholders think that when they make some profit, they shall share some of that profit with others; they may make some contribution out of it; some money will be paid for charity or for educational institutions. If they want to do that, who stops that?

Shri Mahanty: Public opinion.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Public opinion cannot stop it, because it is the money of the shareholders. It is not the money of the public. The word "public" is a misnomer here. For example, 51 people start a public company. They make a profit of Rs. 50 lakhs. If they want to spend a portion of that money in charity, after distributing the dividends to the shareholders, if they as they are also voters, want to spend some money and make a contribution to a political party, why cannot they do it?

Shri Mahanty: They will be booties; not dividends.

An Hon. Member: If they belong to the Government service?

Mr. Chairman: Less interruptions please.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: If my hon. friends want to interrupt, they may, but I shall not stop. I thank them for the interruption.

What I was going to say was, is there anything immoral in it. Suppose, for example, I have got a conviction as an individual. I may have a conviction and my own feelings about a political party. Suppose I think that a particular political party with a pattern of conduct and ideology and other things and beliefs in them, is best suited for the interests of the country. As an individual, I can certainly make any contribution to this party. A firm can certainly make that contribution. A private company can certainly make a contribution. As far as those shareholders are concerned—(Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: He is not giving way. Let there be no interruptions. There are 10 minutes left. Let him have his say.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Suppose a body of shareholders functioning through that company, through the board of directors, have allowed that company to make such contributions within the limits of the company law—actually made that company in such a way that

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

money can be spent for charitable purposes or for other purposes, by their memorandum of a association, and thus if they want to help a particular political party—to return a particular party to power whom they think to be the best, there is absolutely nothing wrong there. There need not be any apology for it.

I would submit this. An industry spends money for propaganda for furthering its own interest. Now, there are two political parties, A and B. The industry thinks that if party B comes into power there, will be difficulty for the industry—for even its existence. It may not approve of that party's ideology. So, that industry wants to return and a political party, say, political party A, whose ideology appeals to it. So, why should not that industry for its own interest make a contribution to that political party? It is done openly. Some people get money secretly and clandestinely. But if a public company donates some money, it does it openly. Therefore, there need not be any apology for it. If, actually, the tea companies spend crores of rupees for propaganda in Europe and America by making contribution which is called tea cess, if these companies think that the policy of a particular political party actually protects and suits the growth of its private enterprise and if, on the other hand, there is another party which is absolutely dead against the private sector, then, if that tea company makes a donation to that political party which will protect the private enterprise, why cannot it not do it? Why the Tatas should not do it? Every group or body has got a fundamental right to behave in a particular way; in a particular manner, to make a donation. It is my fundamental right and it is the fundamental right of the public company to make a contribution. So, there need not be any hush hush about it; there need not be any misgiving about it; there need not be any apology about it. No favour of any kind is or can be purchased thereby. It is a slander.

My hon. friend has referred to the arguments of Chief Justice Chagla and Justice Mukherjee. We have got the greatest respect for our high court judges, but I can say at once that what Chief Justice Chagla said in that judgment is not a judicial decision. It is not even an obiter dictum, because, actually, he was not deciding any principle of law there. It is simply his observation. His observation is entitled to respect, of course, just as the observation of Justice Mukherjee. But I would submit that other people may have honest differences of opinion. I believe difference of opinion is mainly caused by the difference in approach. So far as our democracy is concerned, we have followed this pattern from western countries. Wherever there is democracy, there must be election. Elections are said to be the essence of democracy. If elections are to be held, there must be funds. Why should there be an apology for it?

My hon. friend referred to the hon. Minister as if in mentioning this thing he was making a confession. It was not confession; it was a straightforward statement—I submit he was not ashamed of it. I would submit that if actually we are to have elections, if we are accepting the pattern from the west, then I would submit that other things prevailing there, also must come. There must be party funds, because there may be many persons who may be intellectually and in other respects, very desirable persons to be returned to Parliament—they would otherwise be assets to the Parliament, but they might not have money enough to stand for election. Everybody knows that this election business is now very costly. Even in the election rules, it is recognised, there is a ceiling fixed and that varies from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 35,000. So, the Congress may secure funds for such people. They have to secure funds from all those people who believe in their ideology, who actually respect them, who believe not only in their ideology, but also in their behaviour. If actually those people, rich and poor

voluntarily make contributions, there is nothing wrong there. Why should there be anything wrong there?

In respect of the observations of these Judges, I submit that there is difference of opinion difference of view point. There was another Judge who also had to deal with this matter. I believe he was Justice Tendulkar. He did not find anything immoral in it. There are political philosophers in U.K.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Justice Tendulkar also had something to say about it.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Yes, but he definitely said that there was nothing immoral or wrong about it.

Shri Mahanty: That is beyond their scope.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: If the obiter dictum here was beyond their scope, that also applies to the observation of Chief Justice Chagla. (Interruption). I was only going to say that there are other Judges who hold a different opinion. If you look at the Memorandum of Association of some companies in Australia, and in U.K., there is a definite provision in their Memorandum and Articles of Association that they shall be entitled to make donations to political parties and to other persons they like and they do it. Our joint stock companies are formed after the pattern of the joint stock companies of England and Australia. If actually they did not find anything reprehensible there, why should we think it is reprehensible here?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What about the socialist pattern of society?

Mr. Chairman: Less of interruptions, please.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Democracy is there in England. Our pattern of democracy is almost the same as theirs.

Shri Mahanty: There is constitutional monarchy in England.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: I am very much enlightened. We have borrowed this parliamentary form from other countries. We have borrowed the pattern of elections from other countries. It is inevitable that, if this party Government is to function, there must be elections and since elections are costly, unless you want only rich people to come to Parliament, there must be party funds. As I was going to submit, contribution by public companies in other western countries is not condemned. I am not aware that anybody in England or Australia has condemned such contributions in their country. In the United States of America, in some cases this contribution to party funds and other organisations under certain circumstances in a different background has been made punishable. But I would submit that in our country the trade unions by statute are allowed to collect money by subscription. That is allowed. If there is no immorality there, if there is no objection there, why should there be any objection here?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That cannot be given to political parties.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Is the hon. Member not entitled to his opinion? Why should he always be interrupted?

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Trade union has every right to do that. As a matter of fact, most of the politics comes from that quarter.

I was submitting that the position seems to be absolutely clear. If my hon. friend has got no objection to get subscription to the extent of Rs. 5,000 there cannot be any objection to get subscription of bigger amount. So, on principle, there is no reason why this Act should be modified, or this amendment should be accepted, because, after all, a joint stock company as a public company is a legal person

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

and you are encroaching upon its fundamental right to make contributions.

My hon. friend has referred to section 17. I think there is some misconception there. If the memorandum of association is to be altered, there must be a general meeting and it must be passed by a certain majority. Then it has to be placed before the High Court. As a matter of fact, if in the Memorandum of Association, there are certain objectives, you cannot alter them in a manner which will be in conflict with those objectives. Section 17 requires confirmation by court. I am reading a portion from an authority.

"All that the High Court has to satisfy is whether the alteration is fair and equitable as between members and the company. It is not concerned with the wisdom or desirability of the proposed alteration, which is a question for the directors and members."

Shri Mahanty: That was an annotation and not the law.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: That is a quotation from an authority.

Shri Mahanty: Annotation cannot be law.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Here I am not convincing a judge of a court. My friend is not a Judge.

17.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I was going to submit that section 17 has nothing to do with it. As a matter of fact, the High Court has got no power whatsoever in that direction. The Companies Act deals with public companies. As a matter of fact, these companies, as I was submitting, have also got certain rights, which cannot

be encroached upon by any observation of any High Court judge. They have got their fundamental right to make a contribution if they consider that for the safety of the industry, for the progress of the industry, they have to make a contribution to a particular party which broadly fits in with their policy and progress of industry and of the country.

श्री० रणबंर सिंह (राहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में हमें सोच समझ कर ही कोई राय बनानी चाहिये। हमें फैसला करना है कि देश के अन्दर हम किस ढंग का ढाँचा चाहते हैं। इस सभा ने फैसला किया है कि यह सभा समाजवादी ढाँचा चाहती है। आपको अब दूसरा फैसला करना है कि आया आप उस तरह से देश को बनाना चाहते हैं जिस तरह से कि चीन में और रूस में बनाया गया है या आप इस देश को डिमाक्रेटिक ढंग से आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हम फिर अगले दिन फैसला करेंगे।

17-30. hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17-30½ hrs.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME*

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I raise this half-an-hour discussion on the points arising out of answers given to Starred Question No. 26 on the 11th

*Half-an-hour discussion.

August, 1958. This was in regard to the social security scheme. This is of vital importance because it concerns 24 lakhs of workers working in the factories, other than Government owned, six lakhs of workers digging the wealth from the bowels of the earth and 15 lakh workers engaged in the plantation industry. Therefore, this is a matter of vital importance and that is why I raise this discussion.

By social security scheme we want a guarantee and adequate means of subsistence to every worker who has lost his earning power for reasons outside his control, in particular through illness, industrial accident....

17-31½ hrs.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): There is no quorum, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am having the bell rung.

17-34 hrs.

There is no quorum even now.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Even Opposition Members are not present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under Direction No. 19 of the Directions issued by the Speaker—

“When half-an-hour discussion under sub-rule (1) of rule 55 is interrupted for want of quorum or when there is no time for the Minister to give a full reply to the debate, he may, with the permission of the Speaker, lay a statement on the Table of the House.”

That will have to be done in this case. A statement may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Abid Ali: I will do so.

17.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 22nd September. 1958.

(Friday, 19th September, 1958)

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1404	Aid to Orissa	7421-25
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1408	L.I.C. employees	7426-29
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2397	Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board	7463-64
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OBITUARY REFERENCE 7486-95

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant), Seth Govind Das, Sarvashri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee, Nath Pai, M. R. Masani, R. K. Khadilkar, Braj Raj Singh and Raghunath Singh, Pandit Braj Narayan "Brajesh", and the Speaker made references to the passing away of Dr. Bhagwan Das, who was a Member of former Central Legislative Assembly.

Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 7495-96

The following papers were laid on the Table—

(1) A copy of each of the following Rules, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 :—

(i) Manipur Hindu Marriage Registration Rules, 1957 published in Manipur Gazette Notification No. I/J/3752-58 dated the 9th July 1958

(ii) Tripura Hindu Marriage Registration Rules, 1957 published in Tripura Gazette Notification No. F. 3 (145)-LR/55 dated the 5th October, 1957.

(a) A copy of each of the following statements showing action taken by the Government on various

Subject
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COLUMNS

assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions of Second Lok Sabha, shown against each :—

- (i) Supplementary statement No. VIII, Fourth Session, 1958
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. X, Third Session, 1957
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. XV, Second Session, 1957
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVI, First Session, 1957
- (3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) G. S. R. No. 790 dated the 13th September, 1958 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954
 - (ii) G. S. R. No. 791 dated the 13th September, 1958 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

7497

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha—

- (i) That at its sitting held on the 17th September, 1958, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958, passed by Lok Sabha on the 27th August, 1958
- (ii) That at its sitting held on the 18th September, 1958 Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Bill, 1958 passed by Lok Sabha on the 28th August, 1958

Subject
ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

COLUMNS

7500-01

Sarvashri B. G. Mehta and N. G. Ranga moved for the election of members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be Members/a member of the following Committees respectively.

- (i) Committee on Estimates
- (ii) Committee on Public Accounts

The motions were adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED 7501-02

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1958

MOTION UNDER DISCUSSION 7502-63

Further discussion on the Motion re : Appraisal and Prospects of Second Five Year Plan and substitute motions thereto continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 7563-64

Twenty-seventh Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—INTRODUCED 7565

The Sterilisation of the Unfit Bill, 1958 by Shri Jagdish Awasthi

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL WITHDRAWN 7566-7605

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (Amendment of Sections 13 and 60 and omission of section 14) by Shri Jhulan Sinha was concluded. The Bill was withdrawn by leave of the Lok Sabha

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 7605-28

Shri Mahanty moved that the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (Amendment of section 293) be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded

Subject	COLUMNS
REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED	7628

Thirteenth Report was presented

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION	7628—30
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Shri T. B. Vithal Rao raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answers given on the 11th August, 1958 to Starred Question No. 26 regarding Social Security Scheme. As there was no quorum the Deputy Speaker directed that in reply to the Debate the Deputy Minister of Labour should lay a state-

Subject	COLUMNS
HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION—contd.	

ment on the Table and adjourned the House for want of quorum at 5-34 P.M.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1958—

Further discussion on the Motion *re* : Appraisal and Prospects of Second Five Year Plan and substitute motions thereto; consideration and passing of International Finance Corporation (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Bill, and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill.