

Friday, August 23, 1957

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

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(9th August to 24th August, 1957)



SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. V contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 23rd August, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Jwalamukhi Oil

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*1085. { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 90 on the 16th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether a report on the progress of drilling for oil in Jwalamukhi has been received; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Daily Reports are obtained regarding the progress of the drilling operation at Jwalamukhi. At present the depth reached is about 2841 ft. It is proposed to go down to 10,500 ft., if necessary. It is too early to come to any conclusion.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस कार्य में देरी है ? देरी कब तक परिणाम निकलने की आशा की जा रही है ?

श्री के० डॉ० म वं.ह : तेल निकलने के निश्चित परिणाम की कोई बात तो हम अभी कह ही नहीं सकते । एंगा भा हां सकता है कि ड्रिलिंग १०५०० फीट तक ही जाये और तेल न निकले । अभी तो खोज पड़ताल की जा रही है और यह देखा जा रहा है कि

नीचे की चट्टानों की हालत क्या है । अगर वहां तेल न निकला तो दूसरी जगह ड्रिलिंग किया जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नरेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि जहां यह ड्रिलिंग किया जा रहा है उसके समीप ही ज्वालामुखी देवी का पुराना मंदिर है, और लोगों में यह आशंका है कि कही ज्वालामुखी देवी की ज्वाला की लपटे समाप्त न हो जायें ? क्या इसके लिये कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : हमारे पास तो अभी एमे डरने की कोई वजह नहीं है ।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the allotment made in the Second Five Year Plan for drilling operations has been cut down? If so, to what extent, and whether it will affect these drilling operations?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have not cut down expenses in the programme of drilling operations because of any financial difficulty. But on a revision of the programme, our estimates of work have shown us that perhaps there may be some delay in the first drillings, and unless the first ones are completed, the third may not be taken up. So we have taken everything into consideration and recommended that we might have to reduce our expenditure because of not taking up further drilling programme this year.

Shri Basappa: To what extent has it been revised?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No definite idea can just now been given. We

have to wait till the result of the first drilling, and also perhaps of the second drilling, is obtained

श्री भवत दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे उस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया कि इसमें किनना समय लगने की आशा की जा रही है ?

श्री के० दे० मालविय : इस समय जो वहां ड्रिलिंग हो रहा है उसकी रफ्तार धीमी है क्योंकि हमें बहुत सत्त्व चट्टानों का मुकाबला करना पड़ रहा है । आम तौर पर ४० या ५० फीट ड्रिलिंग ऐसी जगह पर हो जाया करता है लेकिन यहा चट्टाने बहुत सत्त्व है इसलिये रफ्तार बहुत कम है । परन्तु हमका नीचे मुलायम तह पिछली ही है तो जल्दी काम हो जायेगा वरना पाच छ महीने लग सकत है ।

Shri Ranga: May we have the assurance that the hon. Minister feels confident that all the money that they would need for drilling operations would be sanctioned by the Planning Commission?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, So far as oil exploration is concerned, we are finding no difficulty from the Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry

Multipurpose Courses

*1087 Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state

(a) the names of the States where centres of Guide and Counselling for Multipurpose Courses have been started,

(b) whether Government is fully or partly financing such Centres, and

(c) the number of States where Multipurpose Schools are functioning without Guide and Counselling Centres?

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

only, however, information from West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh is still awaited

(b) Subject to their inclusion in the approved educational development plan of a State the centres are assisted by Government of India at the rate of 50 per cent of the total cost

(c) 10, except West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh which have yet to reply

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is it a fact that the courses introduced in the multi-purpose schools do not help students who are not academically-minded, all of whom will certainly not go for University education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I have not been able to follow the question. Is the hon. Member referring to the Central Educational Guidance Bureau?

Shri M. R. Krishna: Yes

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: That is a pilot scheme which the Ministry has set up recently. It has started field surveys and is working in a selected number of educational institutions

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is it a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked for some assistance for setting up such a centre in Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Ranga: And what is the response?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I do not have any information about individual States. But there will be no difficulty as far as assistance is concerned because we are ourselves keen to start these centres

Dr. K. B. Menon: May I know whether Government will expedite implementation of this pilot scheme in those States where educated unemployment is more acute?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This is slightly different. The main purpose of these centres is to give educational and vocational guidance to students. The problem of unemployment is a wider

problem related to various economic factors in society

Shri Hem Barua: Has Government so far attained its target of converting 178 schools into multi-purpose schools with 277 diversified courses?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, there has been no change. We are sticking to the plan target.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there is any bar on students who undergo education here entering a college?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, the question of ban does not arise. This is a question which relates to the centres which give educational guidance and counselling to students. The students come to the centres for seeking advice and guidance as to what type of course they should take either a University course or other types of trades and vocations. The question of ban does not arise.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is it a fact that since the Andhra Government insists that more period should be devoted to technical education in multi-purpose schools whereas the Central Government wants that more time should be devoted to academic studies, the grant asked by the Andhra Government has not been considered for sanction?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I submit that this question has no relationship with the original question.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the Rajasthan Government is working on this scheme? If so, how many centres are there in Rajasthan?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already given the information in answer to the main question.

British Officers in Army

*1088 **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the number of British Officers at present serving in the Indian Army,

(b) whether they have been retained as being specialists working as advisers, and

(c) the number of British Officers whose services in the Army have been dispensed with since 1947 for the sake of Indianisation of India's Armed Forces?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No British Officer is at present serving in the Indian Army

(b) Does not arise

(c) Complete information is not available with regard to British officers who were serving with the Indian Army during the period 15th August 1947 to 31st December 1947. After 1st January 1948 the services of 425 British officers have been terminated to achieve complete Indianisation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether during the current year there is any proposal for Indianisation of any posts in any department?

Mr Speaker: What is 'Indianisation'? He says that there is no Britisher in the Army today.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I am asking about departments, in the Army

Mr Speaker: The question relates to the Army

Shri Yajnik: Are there any British officers in the ordnance factories or other factories or institutions that are run by the Defence Ministry?

Sardar Majithia: I require notice. The original question pertains to the Army

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know if any complaint has been received by the Ministry about retaining officers not in the Army but in other departments of the Defence Ministry? If so what action has been taken?

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister has just now said that he requires notice. This question is only with respect to the Army, not even about ordnance factories. For that he may put a separate question.

Shri Supakar: Is ordnance outside the Army?

Mr Speaker: If the question is put for clarification that is all right. But my point is can we put a central question and then roam about?

Shri Supakar. I wanted to know whether Ordnance was within the Defence or outside it

Sardar Majithia: Ordnance is a separate service

Mr Speaker. These details are not known to hon. Members. Evidently, the hon. Minister knows more about these things than Members. Therefore, the hon. Minister will kindly appreciate the spirit of the question and answer. It is open to the hon. Minister to say and I may also agree with him that it is straying away from the question. But here the object of the question is how many people are being retained, even after 10 years of independence. That is the subject-matter of the question. There is no good entrenching oneself by saying this is a different branch.

Sardar Majithia: So far as that question is concerned, I can make a categorical statement that it has been the endeavour of the Defence Ministry to substitute the British officers wherever we find that we can get Indians who are suitable to fill up those posts.

लड़ोग छावा।

*१०८६ श्री भवत दश्नन क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बनान की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लड़ोग छावनी को स्वतन्त्र रूप से बनाये रखने अथवा उसे मसूरी नगरपालिका के क्षेत्र में मिला देने का प्रश्न काफी दिनों से विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो अन्तिम निर्णय करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जाने की आशा है, और

(घ) वहाँ की साली इमारतों की देखभाल व रक्ष-रक्षाव पर इस समय कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त हैं और उस पर कितना सर्वे किया जा रहा है?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमन्त्री (सरकार मन्त्रीठिया) :

(क) जी, हा।

(ख) इस देरी का खास कारण सरकार की यह चिन्ता है कि इस इलाके में सैनिक इमारतें जो अधिक सर्वा में हैं उनको सरकार के ज्यादा से ज्यादा कायदे के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाय या उन का दूसरे तरीको से निवारा कर दिया जाय।

(ग) इस के डिनोटिफिकेशन के बारे में अन्तिम फैसला तभी किया जायगा जब इन इमारतों के इस्तेमाल या निवारा करने का प्रश्न हल हो जायगा।

(घ) इन इमारतों की देखभाल और रक्ष-रक्षाव पर नियुक्त कर्मचारीगण की सर्वा २८ है और इस पर २७५० रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं।

An Hon. Member. In English also.

Sardar Majithia. (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The delay has been caused primarily on account of Government's anxiety to utilise or otherwise dispose of a large number of military buildings in the area to the best advantage of the Government.

(c) Final decision regarding denotification will be taken as soon as the question of utilisation or disposal of the properties is settled.

(d) The number of staff employed is 28 and Rs 2,750 are being spent on the upkeep and maintenance of the buildings.

श्री भवत दश्नन क्या गवर्नरमट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि चूंकि यह मामला बहुत दिनों से रुका पड़ा है, इसलिये इस छावनी में न तो मकानों की मरम्मत की जा रही है और न सड़कों की हालत अन्धी

है और क्या इस लिये इस सम्बन्ध में तेजी साने की रूपा की जायगी ?

सरदार मजीथिया : यह बात ठीक है कि यहाँ पर थोड़ी सा स्टाफ़ रखा गया है, जो कि सिर्फ़ देख-भाल के लिये है। इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि या तो यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट या हिन्द सरकार की कोई दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री इस को जल्द से जल्द ले ले। अगर इन दोनों में से कोई भी लेने के लिये तंयार न होगा, तो जल्दी से जल्दी इस का निवारा करने की कोशिश की जायगी।

श्री भवन दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के व्यायाम में यह बात ग्राई है कि इस मामले को इसलिये रोका जा रहा है कि इससे बहुत से मिलिटरी अधिकारियों को मसूरी और लद्दोर घूमने का मौका मिल जाता है और इसलिये वे इस को नहीं मुनज्जा रहे हैं ?

संदार भन्नीथिया : जी, नहीं, यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

Defence Production

*1091 **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to prepare a plan for stepping up defence production in the country; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, a Defence Production Planning Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Deputy Defence Minister.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are.—

- (i) to study the whole field of defence production, repair, maintenance and research activities, and
- (ii) to prepare a considered plan, initially covering a period of

3 or 4 years and thereafter for successive similar or shorter or longer periods, which will enable the defence organisation, sustained by indigenous resources, skills and industry—defence or otherwise—to attain as near self-sufficiency as possible

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In the Defence Ministry there was already a Defence Production Board and that was doing the work of production programme for the Defence Ministry. May I know what was the necessity for the appointment of this committee and whether that committee is going to be superseded by this committee or whether both of them will exist simultaneously?

Sardar Majithia: They are two different Boards, one is the Planning Board and the other is the Production Board. This will plan for production whereas the other will look after production itself.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether this committee will also have its jurisdiction over the Hindustan Electronics as well as the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., and how far will this jurisdiction go?

Sardar Majithia: These two companies are limited companies and, therefore, they will not come under this

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that nearly 90 per cent of the Navy requirements come from outside mostly U.K., what specific schemes has this Ministry under contemplation to step up production of Navy implements, tools etc?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, so far as this Planning Board is concerned they have been given the task of submitting a report and I believe they are going to do it within about 2 months' time to tell us how best to co-ordinate the production capacity in this country in the civil and the production capacity in the Defence Ordnance factories. This work will cease so far as the Board is concerned with the report.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the work of the German aeronautical experts working under Dr. Krut Tank engaged for designing modern aircrafts in this country is within the jurisdiction of this committee?

Sardar Majithia: So far as Dr Tank is concerned, he has been given a definite assignment and he is carrying on that assignment and, so far as I remember, he has to produce two aircraft within three years which have to pass the specifications laid down by the Ministry of Defence.

Shri S M Banerjee: May I know whether a representative of the All India Defence Purchase Division is also being associated with the Committee?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir

Shri Achar: May I know who are the members of this Committee?

Sardar Majithia: The members of this committee are The Deputy Defence Minister, the three Chiefs of Staff, the Additional Secretary, the Scientific Adviser and the Financer Adviser.

Shri Kasliwal: I am told that some civilian goods are also produced. May I know whether this committee will give any thought to this question?

Sardar Majithia: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: It is whether any civilian goods also which are being produced now will be considered by this committee.

Sardar Majithia: They will look after it and report.

"After-care" Programmes

*1092. **Pandit D N Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned to various States under "After-care" and "Moral Hygiene" programmes during 1956-57,

(b) the number of schemes sanctioned in each State during the same period, and

(c) whether there is any Governmental check over these institutions?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 78]

(c) Yes

Pandit D N. Tiwary: May I know the nature of the after-care schemes?

Shrimati Alva: The nature of the scheme is that those who have received adequate correctional treatment, whether they be juveniles or adults, after leaving those homes where they have received such treatment will go into the after-care homes for rehabilitation.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Five or six States have been given grants as is seen from the statement. What about the other States? Is there no scheme of after-care there?

Shrimati Alva: There is a system of after-care in every State but we have received details from these States and amounts have been sanctioned by the Centre.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May we have the names of the States whose schemes are under consideration?

Shrimati Alva: The States that have sent us schemes are Assam, Andhra, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. The other States have not sent their schemes to us.

Dr Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware that there are several States in which there are not adequate or even elementary facilities for the care programme and under these circumstances, there could be no after-care programmes obviously? What plan has the Government under consideration to rectify this situation?

so that the care institutions can be established in sufficient numbers before after-care programme is taken up?

Shrimati Alva: As far as the care programmes go, they are left to the State Governments. But under the Second Plan, it is mainly the social welfare board that has drawn up the scheme. Two committees were appointed—Moral Hygiene Committee and the After-care Committee. They have laid down that there should be eighty State homes and 324 district shelters in the country during the Second Plan. As far as care homes go, they are left to the States and their schemes will come in.

तुलसीधाट, बाराणसी

*१०६३, श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवर्वणा मंत्री यह बताए की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाराणसी का तुलसीधाट और अन्य स्थान जहां तुलसी-दास जी ने रामायण आदि लिखे और जहां वे रहते थे और दिवंगत हुये थे, अत्यन्त शोकनीय दशा में है और किसी भी समय गंगा नदी के गम्भीर में जा सकते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों की रक्षा के निमित्त सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवर्वणा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमान्) : (क) तथा (ख). बाराणसी का तुलसी धाट और मकान, जहां तुलसीदास जी रहे बताये जाते हैं, संध-पुरातत्व विभाग के अन्तर्गत नहीं है। तुलसी धाट का लगभग तीन बोर्ड भाग इस समय वर्षा के कारण जलमग्न है और इसी कारण इस समय उसका पूरा निरीक्षण सम्भव नहीं है। परन्तु धाट का ऊपरी भाग तथा वह मकान जिसमें तुलसीदास जी रहे बताये जाते हैं, अच्छी हालत में हैं।

Some hon. Members: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may read its English answer also.

Dr. K L Shrimati: (a) and (b). The Tulsī Ghat and the house in Varanasi where Tulsidas is said to have lived are not under the Union Department of Archaeology. About 3/4th of the Tulsī Ghat is now under water due to rains and that while it is therefore not possible to examine it fully, but the upper portion of the Ghat and the house in which Tulsidas is said to have lived are in good condition.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप उसको एक ऐतिहासिक महत्व की बीज मानते हैं या नहीं और यदि मानते हैं तो आपकी तरफ से उसकी मरम्मत के बास्ते क्या स्टेप लिये जा रहे हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमान् : जी हाँ, मैं इसको ऐतिहासिक महत्व का स्थान समझता हूँ और वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। पहले उसकी आर्कोलोजिकल हिपार्टमेंट ने जाच की थी। उनका ख्याल था कि यह प्रार्कोलोजी की दृष्टि से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। लेकिन मैंने फिर आदेश दिया है कि इसकी जांच की जाये और मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, और इसकी जाच होनी चाहिये।

श्री भक्त दशन : क्या गवर्नरमेंट के व्यापार में यह बात आई है कि काफी समय से काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का व्यापार इस ओर आकर्षित किया है लेकिन पुरातत्व विभाग ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमान् : उसका मुझे पता नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि एक बार जांच हुई थी और उस

बक्त इसको आकेंगोलोजी की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण नहीं समझा गया था । मैंने दुबारा आकेंगोलोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट को आदेश दिया है कि वह जा कर इस स्थान की जांच करे और चूंकि यह ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, इसलिये इसको प्रोटेक्टिव मानुमेंट बनाने की कोशिश करे ।

National Defence Academy Examination Centres

*1094. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Defence Academy examination proposed to be held in December, 1957 by the UPSC will have no Centre in Kerala; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties on account of financial circumstances to the students from Kerala who have to go to Madras for the examination?

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

(b) The UPSC will take into consideration these as well as other relevant factors

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the notification issued regarding the examination specified the centres which are all outside Kerala?

Shri Datar: As at present, there are a number of centres. There is not one in Kerala. The question would be considered by the UPSC, it is within its jurisdiction. Probably the question that has to be taken into account would be the number of candidates available for that centre.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could we know from the last year's figures for this examination as to how many students wanted to sit for this examination from the State of Kerala and could we also know what are the minimum requirements of a State to get a centre for this examination in that State?

Shri Datar: These figures are not with me but the UPSC will consider all these questions.

श्री भवा दत्त: क्या गवर्नमेंट या कमीशन ने कभी इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है कि इस तरह की जो अखिल भारतीय परीक्षायें होती हैं वे प्रत्येक राज्य की राजधानियों में कम-तो-कन प्रवाश्य की जाये ताकि उस प्रान्त के लोगों को सुविधा हो?

श्री दातार: यह शक्य नहीं होगा।

Rupee Traveller's Cheques

*1095 Shri Kasliwal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India proposes to issue Rupee travellers' cheques, and

(b) if so, from what date?

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

(b) It is expected that these cheques will be issued by the end of this year.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether it is proposed to put these rupee travellers' cheques on the same basis as the American Express Travellers' cheques or the Thomas Cook's cheques?

Shri B R. Bhagat: It will be on the same basis. They are very well established concerns and their cheques are encashable in all countries. We are making a beginning in this effort and we are making this beginning on a moderate basis.

Shri C D Pande: In view of the fact that our rupee is now slightly less than at par in principal countries of the world compared to German Mark and American Dollar official conversion rates, will there be no difficulty to encash these cheques in foreign centres?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not accept the insinuation.

Shri C D Pande: It is a fact. It has gone down by about fifteen per cent.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as the official rate of exchange is concerned, it remains the same as long as either the Mark is revalued or the rupee is devalued. As either revaluation or devaluation is not under consideration, this question does not arise.

Mr Speaker: He only wants to point out the difficulty and know whether this difficulty is real or not. Shri Alva.

Shri Joachim Alva. Thomas Cooke closed down and it caused a lot of hardship to the travelling public. Was it not open to the Government all these six months to see that travellers' cheques were issued by the State Bank? Why have they waited for six months? They could have even asked for the assistance of the Federal Bank of America and the Bank of England to see that our cheques were cashable in foreign currencies. I do not know why there has been this delay.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Primarily that question is much beyond the point.

Mr Speaker. The simple question is this delay.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We were making enquiries. (Interruptions)

Mr Speaker Order order. The hon. Minister states that steps are being taken and before he concludes he should not be interrupted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I was going to say that we have made all enquiries as, before we issue cheques, we want to see and ascertain that the programme goes on well.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that these rupee cheques will go to other countries for the convenience of the traveller, may I know whether the Governments of these countries have been asked and their approval was taken before the Government actually implements this scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It is all very hypothetical. Why should we ask the Government of any country whether it

will approve of this or not? It is for tourists to use them or not as they find it convenient when they are in India.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know, whether, in view of the fact, that rupee has got a very stable value as a currency, what effect will it have in the international market if rupee cheques are not acceptable in the international markets? Has the Government considered this?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I hope the House will forgive me if I say that the hon. Members do no good to themselves or to this country by underlining a statement which is not true. The rupee is not unstable, it is stable. So far as rates are concerned, there may be what you call free-market or black market rate. What is the object of anybody asking me if the rupee is unstable and if the rupee is unstable what will happen?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I did not say unstable. (Interruptions)

Mr Speaker: The hon. Member that according to her, the rupee was stable. I was about to say that Shri Pande has said that it was unstable. Between them they cut each other. What he wanted to say was this. These questions do not help. The hon. Members may kindly see that there is no good lowering our own prestige by our own mouth. Every attempt is being made to see that these travellers' cheques issued in rupee currencies are cashable for all concerned. Now, probing into the matter and making it impossible for him to carry on negotiations is not in the best interest. We will go to the next question.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point is this. Is there any justification for the hon. Minister to give a homily to an hon. Member who puts a question in all good faith?

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister has as much interest in pushing through this scheme as others. He finds difficulties and, therefore, he is trying to

push it through Some hon Members were impatient as to why there ought to be six months, why not tomorrow He is trying to explain that these statements on the floor of this House do not help to get the scheme implemented as quickly as possible I do not feel that there is any homily

Shri Ranga: If you would be good enough to look into the answer that he has given, you will find that it is a homily.

Mr Speaker: Hon Members are not in need of any homily; they want only replies

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the Government will take steps to encourage the travellers from India to use these travellers' cheques on the State Bank of India?

Shri T T Krishnamachari: The only method by which we can encourage them to do it is to make it available at all places It is better to have cheques than cash or Bank drafts though the cheques will be more costly than bank drafts, the advantages are that cheques can be cashed at any place; there are a number of places where you can cash cheques, whereas in the case of bank drafts one has to go to the particular bank and wait there for a long time These are factors which will, probably, ultimately make these cheques popular We will certainly do whatever is necessary to make it popular

Iron and Manganese Ore in Bombay

*1096 **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient quantity of Iron and Manganese is available in Ratnagiri District of Bombay State,

(b) whether Government have undertaken a survey of this area, and

(c) whether there are any mines working in that area at present?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya): (a) Some of

the deposits of iron ore and manganese in this district are sufficiently large to be capable of commercial exploitation.

(b) The Geological Survey of India carried out a survey of the iron ore and manganese ore deposits in this district during the field season 1949-50 and 1951-52 In addition, it did some detailed investigation of the manganese ore deposits in the field season 1956-57, which investigations will be continued in the next field season The geological Survey of India propose to carry out a similar detailed investigation into the iron ore deposits also during the next field season

(c) There are two iron ore and three manganese ore mines working in that area at present

Shri Assar: May I know whether the Government are aware that nearly 400 applications are pending for a long time in the office of the Collector, Ratnagiri, seeking permission to start mining and, if so, what are the reasons for the delay?

Shri K D Malaviya: Applications for mining leases are made to State Governments, because they own these properties I am sorry to state that State Governments sometimes take longer time than what we think they should Therefore, I will refer these question of delay to the State Government, so far as the hon Member's report is concerned

Shri Assar: May I know what policy is to be followed by the Government in granting licences, whether local people would be given first preference?

Shri K D Malaviya: According to our Constitution we cannot give any preference so far as granting of mining lease is concerned We cannot give any preference to any local or other people Everybody is allowed to apply for mining leases, and there are certain rules which guide us in granting such licences

Shri Jadhav: May I know when the investigation is likely to be completed?

Shri K D Malaviya: Investigations are a continuous process. Some detailed investigations have already taken place. As I said in my answer, the results so far indicate that there are sufficient quantities for commercial exploitation.

Shri Yajnik May I know if the Government at the Centre divests itself of responsibility in the grant of mining licences simply because at the preliminary stage the State Government has to deal with it? The Centre should see and should take all measures to see that the consideration of this matter at the preliminary stage is expedited under instructions from the Centre, so that they do not divest themselves of the responsibility in the matter and bring it on the State Governments.

Shri K D Malaviya Government have been taking, and are taking all possible steps to see that the process of expedition is realised, and the State Governments do not take more time. But there are some inevitable delays as a result of making enquiries and not getting answers from the parties themselves. Therefore, Government cannot do more than what they are doing. I assure the House that we are looking into the matter and are trying to do our best.

Shri P C Bose: May I know whether the iron and manganese ores produced in this area are exported out of India, or are they used to meet local needs?

Shri K D Malaviya: I have no information about it at present.

Gold in Keonjhar District

*1097. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 107 on the 17th July, 1957 and state

(a) the date of the discovery of gold in Keonjhar District, and

(b) the reasons, why the investigation has not made any progress?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) The occurrence of gold in Keonjhar District has been known for a long time but no information is available regarding the specific date or period when the occurrence was discovered.

(b) The investigation is not considered important enough to be given priority over other investigations of urgent nature included in the Second Five Year Plan of the Bureau.

Shri Supakar: May I know if the Government carried on any investigation in this area?

Shri M. M. Das: Yes, Sir, the Indian Bureau of Mines carried on preliminary investigations in the year 1953-54.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is Government aware that we have just only four gold mines in Mysore and two in other parts of India and as such we are hard up for more mines for extracting gold, and the total amount of gold extracted annually is just 200,000 ounces? I want to know why the Government are not straining every nerve to find out more mines and exploit them?

Mr Speaker: Even where there is no gold?

Shri Alva: He admitted that it is there.

Mr Speaker: Hon. Members are only giving suggestions as to what the Government are to do, and are not eliciting information.

Shri Supakar: May I know if the Government is becoming more spiritual-minded so as not to push through this investigation?

Mr Speaker: The hon. Member knows whether they are spiritual or not spiritual. We will go to the next question—1099. **Shri J. R. Mehta**

Mica

*1099 **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the marked disparities in

the matter of grant of export permits, dealers licences, and levy of royalty etc. in respect of mica in the various mica producing States of India;

(b) whether the Government have examined the harmful effects of these disparities on the production of mica and the development of mica industry, particularly in those States where the rules are comparatively more stringent; and

(c) whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps to improve the situation?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c) There can be no disparity with regard to royalty, because this is a Central levy, prescribed for the entire country under the Mineral Concession Rules. There can be and presumably are variations in the rules enacted by State Governments regulating the grant of Dealer's Licenses and Export Permits having regard to local conditions and circumstances. But the Union Government is not aware that these variations in local regulations have, in any way, prejudiced the development of the mica industry in the country.

Shrimati Tarkeshwarl Sinha: Since this export of mica is being conducted by the State Trading Corporation, may I know whether Government have formulated any system by which permits are issued to private producers whose mica is not taken by the State Trading Corporation—as the Government knows Rs 50 lakhs worth of mica is lying unused in Bihar?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Depression in mica trade is caused by lowering of the demand from outside, which is the basic factor. As to the activities of the State Trading Corporation, I am afraid I am not able to give any information just now because it is outside the scope of my Ministry.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is there any truth in the allegation that almost all the licences in Gudur have been cancelled, so much so, mica worth

thousands of rupees is lying there and the mines have been closed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Presumably it is not. If the hon. Member refers this question specifically to me, I will make enquiries from the State Government; I have no information just now.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam: Will the Government take steps in the matter of standardisation and have a certain checking up of mica to be exported so that we can have a good name in the foreign markets?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is the Mica Advisory Committee which deals with all these questions. That committee advises the Government from time to time. We also discuss this question of standardisation, and to a certain extent standardisation has been achieved. But there are still difficulties which mainly arise, as I said, due to lessening of the demand

Salem Iron Ore

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*1101. { **Shri S. V. Ramaswami:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 366 on the 25th July, 1957 regarding Salem Iron Ore and state.

(a) when the samples were sent for test,

(b) since how long the experiment has been going on;

(c) the result of the experiment carried on so far, and

(d) when it will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) February, 1957.

(b) to (d) Since March, 1957, preliminary experiments are under way and the results will be known only after their completion, which may take about six months.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: I understand that the minerals were sent for examination in 1953. It has taken four years. Is that correct?

Shri M. M. Das: No, Sir Twenty tons of the Salem Iron Ore, comprising of fine varieties,—four tons each—for undertaking the investigation on its utilisation, was received in the National Metallurgical Laboratory in February, 1957

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether during 1948-49, Mr N K N Ayyangar surveyed 450 square miles in the Hosur, Rasipuram and Namakkal taluks in the Salem district and, if so, whether those samples have been experimented upon?

Shri M. M. Das: I am sorry I want notice of the question

Shri Dasappa: May I know how long it will take for them to just make an analysis of this ore?

Shri M. M. Das: There are several varieties of analysis to be done. One of them is the utilisation of the ore in the low shaft furnace. We have not constructed that, and then this particular type of examination will be done in our Metallurgical Laboratory. So far as the other investigations are concerned, it is hoped that they will be completed by the end of this year, or within six months from this date.

Shri Dasappa: Are there not private concerns like Tatas and so on where this analysis is going on continuously?

Shri M. M. Das: No, Sir. This analysis is taken up by the National Metallurgical Laboratory of the Government of India, through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, in Jamshedpur.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the Government's consideration of the question of the location of the steel plant in Salem is being dependent on the results of this iron ore, will Government take adequate steps and expedite the progress of the analysis as early as possible?

Shri M. M. Das: The hon Member may kindly realise that this analysis of the ore is very important and upon this analysis and the result thereof

depends the whole scheme of construction of an iron and steel factory. Now, there are very important analysis and investigations to be made with regard to these ores which will take time.

Mr. Speaker: By oversight, I did not call question No 1098. It was not printed legibly in my copy. Shri Sanganna may put it now—I see that Shri Sanganna is absent.

Storage of Grains

*1102. **Shri Subodh Hasda:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned any grant-in-aid for Grain Gola's warehouse for storing grains on co-operative basis for the tribal people in West Bengal for the year 1957-58,

(b) whether any such grant was sanctioned in 1956-57, and

(c) if so, what was the amount?

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

b) Yes, Sir

(c) During 1956-57, an amount of Rs 25,650 was sanctioned under the State Sector of the Second Five Year Plan and Rs 71,800 under the Centrally sponsored programme.

During 1957-58 an amount of Rs 71,150 has been sanctioned under the State Sector and Rs 78,750 under the Centrally sponsored programme.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know how the expenditure was allocated in West Bengal and how many Golas have been opened there?

Shrimati Alva: The total figure as to the number of Golas in West Bengal is not available, but we have the figures about the aid that we gave during 1956-57 and 1957-58. If you permit, I shall read out the numbers. The total, in 1956-57, was 12 Golas and in 1957-58, together with these 12 Golas it would be 19 Golas. So, 19 would have been opened in these two years.

Shri Subodh Hasda: Is it a fact that these Golas are run unsatisfactorily for want of sufficient funds?

Shrimati Alva: Funds are being made available both by the States and by the Centre also. In case where the Centre gives assistance to the States, it is on a 50-50 basis. Over and above that, there are Centrally-sponsored programmes to build up Goals.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the 50 per cent grant that was sanctioned during 1956-57 by the Centre has fully been spent?

Shrimati Alva: It has been spent wholly.

Shri Ranga: What is the present policy of the Government in order to enable these people to store up their grains in their warehouses in anticipation of a proper price for selling them?

Shrimati Alva: On a co-operative basis. We are starting co-operative Grain Golas and we are assisting them on a co-operative basis wherever it is necessary.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the Government propose to increase the allocation of funds in the near future?

Shrimati Alva: Yes, Sir. It is definitely laid down. A provision of Rs 132.96 lakhs is made in the State sector of the Plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the State Governments have provided Rs 5.41 lakhs for the opening of 45 Grain Golas.

Complaints

*1103. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of complaints received and investigated by the Central Government against officers of All India Cadres during 1955-56 and 1956-57;

(b) the action taken on these complaints;

(c) the designation of officers punished and those who are under suspension and the action being taken against each, and

(d) the number of the officers exonerated after investigation and enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The required statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 79].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Out of the 13 cases under investigation, seven officers have been exonerated, the complaints having been found false. May I know if any action has been taken for false complaints against the complainants?

Shri Datar: Most of these complaints were of an anonymous nature and therefore it was very difficult to pursue those particular persons. All the same, Government looked into those complaints.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Out of the 17 complaints, only one was investigated by the Central Government and it was also dropped. I would like to know whether a judicial investigation was made and what the nature of the complaint is?

Shri Datar: In that particular case we made enquiries through the Special Police Establishment.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The nature of the complaint?

Shri Datar: It was different, for—

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister has not finished his reply, I presume.

Shri Datar: So far as these complaints were concerned, some of them were very trivial.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member, Shri Shree Narayan Das referred to that

case—only one case—which was investigated by the Special Police Establishment

Shri Datar: The charge against this particular officer was misbehaviour

Shri Tyagi. May I know if the Government has now given up its policy not to investigate into anonymous complaints and thereby demoralise the services?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B Pant). Sometimes we look into anonymous complaints when particulars and details are given and find out rather than ignore such detailed information altogether. Otherwise if vague and general statements are made, we do not take notice of such complaints

Shri Tyagi Could not such enquiries be made confidentially and departmentally?

Pandit G B Pant Yes, they are so made. They are always referred to the Special Police Establishment

Shri Hem Barua Out of the 17 cases six were sent to the State Governments for investigation. After investigation have the State Governments submitted their reports to the Government of India about their findings?

Pandit G B Pant It depends on the nature of the complaint. Sometimes and often complaints are made against officers who are employed in the States and the States alone have the jurisdiction over them of a disciplinary character. So the complaints are referred to them and either they dispose of them or, if the charges are grave enough they are asked to report to us the conclusions reached after investigation

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know how many of these 17 complaints were of an anonymous nature and how many of these were taken on the initiative of the police?

Shri Datar Most of these complaints were of an anonymous nature. I find that in only one case, the man has given his name

Scheduled Tribes

*1104 **Shri R. J. Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have examined the question that members of Scheduled Tribes embracing Christianity would be entitled to protection under Article 46 of the Constitution of India

(b) whether they would be given educational facilities by way of scholarships etc.,

(c) whether they would be treated as members of the Scheduled Tribes in the matters of appointments, and

(d) the number of such appointments made if any, in 1956 and upto the end of June, 1957?

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

(b) and (c) As the tribes have not been scheduled on the basis of religion once a tribe is notified as a Scheduled Tribe its members even after they embrace Christianity are entitled to the concessions and privileges specifically provided under the Constitution for the Scheduled Tribes including educational facilities and reservation in Services

(d) Separate figures in respect of appointments of the members of Scheduled Tribes are not maintained on the basis of religion

Shri Dasappa May I know whether the provisions relating to the scheduling of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not identical under the Constitution?

Shrimati Alva. They are not identical

Shri Nath Pai Does not the hon Home Minister agree that there is a gross discrepancy in the treatment? Only the other day the reply was given when the representatives of the Scheduled Castes made a complaint, that when they embrace Buddhism, they lose all the privileges

Mr. Speaker: The Scheduled Castes have castes, the Scheduled Tribes have no castes. In one case they are listed not on the ground of any religion, but only because they are tribes living in any particular area or areas. In the other case, they are listed on castes.

Shri Thimmaiah: Will the hon Home Minister give us an idea of the average number of people—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people—being converted every year? May I also know whether the Government have tried to find out the reason why these people are being converted?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): We have not got the figures here with us. As for the reason I would imagine that those who want to be converted and those who are keen on converting others agree to the agreement.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Apart from the provision in the Constitution, has any enquiry been made whether any distinction is being made by the State Governments as between the Scheduled Tribes belonging to one religion or the other in the matter of giving help for their welfare?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The State Governments have been instructed to treat all members of the tribal regions, whether living in one part or in the other, on a uniform basis and not to make any sort of invidious distinction against any section.

Modernisation of Ordnance Factories

***1105 Shri Manabendra Shah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any plan has been finalised for the investment of Rs 40 crores on the new projects as well as replacement-cum-modernisation of plant and machinery in ordnance factories?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad): The estimated amount

of Rs 40 crores is to cover expenditure on—

- (i) Replacement/modernisation of old and obsolete plant and machinery in the Ordnance Factories
- (ii) Modernisation/expansion of production capacity in the Ordnance Factories

A five year plan has been drawn up for phased replacement of old and worn out plant and machinery. Based on this, action has already been initiated to meet our immediate requirements.

As regards new projects, a number of proposals for modernisation/expansion of production capacity in the Ordnance Factories are in an advanced stage of finalisation.

Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the hon Minister lay on the Table of the House the proposals regarding the new projects?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wants to know whether a list of the new projects will be laid on the Table of the House.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): That will be considered when they are finalised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this modernisation scheme will also create avenues for more employment for skilled workers?

Sardar Majithia: I cannot answer that question at the moment. Certainly modernisation means more efficient working.

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon Deputy Minister is not in possession of the information, he may stop with that. He is afraid, the hon Member who puts the question is afraid that modernisation will mean throwing out of employment and therefore he wants to know whether it will increase the avenues of employment.

States Reorganisation Commission

*1108. **Shri Manaen:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the recommendation of the States Re-organisation Commission with regard to the linguistic groups, which are in minority in different States would be enforced;

(b) whether he is aware that Nepalese in Darjeeling from such a linguistic group within the State of West Bengal; and

(c) if so, in what way Government propose to effect the recommendations referred to above in Darjeeling?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The decisions taken by the Government of India on the recommendations made by the States Reorganisation Commission in regard to linguistic minorities were embodied in a Memorandum which was laid on the table of the House, in the Lok Sabha, on 4th September, 1956 and its copies were sent to State Governments on 19th September, 1956 for implementation.

(b) and (c). The State Governments are expected to take appropriate steps to implement these decisions. As provided in Article 350(B) of the Constitution, a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities has been appointed whose duty it will be to investigate matters relating to the safeguards for linguistic minorities provided under the Constitution and to report to the President upon these matters.

Shri Manaen: It has been recommended that representation should be given to the linguistic minorities in the State services. Will Government consider giving representation to these linguistic minorities in Darjeeling in the Central Government services also?

Shri Datar: That is an entirely different question altogether; linguistic safeguards do not include reservation in the services.

Shri Manaen: The recommendation contained in the States Reorganisation Commission's report is that the minorities will be given representation in the State services. Would such facilities be accorded in the matter of Central Government services also?

Shri Datar: I may tell the hon. Member that here we are dealing with the question of linguistic safeguards. An officer has already been appointed, whose duty it will be to look into any complaints regarding the granting or omission to grant linguistic safeguards. They do not include reservation in the services

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether Government propose to appoint an advisory committee to advise the Government in this matter?

Shri Datar: It is not considered necessary at present

Shri Achar: May I know whether the officer has submitted any report?

Shri Datar: The officer has been appointed, whose duty is continuous. There is no question of submitting any report. The report will be submitted at the end of the year.

Shri Vajnik: Has the officer taken charge of his duties?

Shri Datar: Yes; during the last month

Shri Manaen: Is it a fact that in the lower courts in Darjeeling, English is still used. In view of the recommendation of the SRC report that the regional language should be used in the lower courts, would English be replaced by the regional language in the lower courts in Darjeeling?

Shri Datar: I would request the hon Member to make a representation about this matter to this officer.

Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*1109. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the points raised in the Fifth Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes were taken up with the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the States?

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

(b) A statement has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that one of the recommendations in the report of the Commissioner is that the Government should take over the supply of the necessities of life and stock sufficient quantities in NEFA areas, because air-dropping of food is not possible during bad weather—recently on the 19th, there was a crash of a dakota...

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government is going to give effect to this particular recommendation in the Commissioner's report?

Shrimati Alva: That question will be considered.

Shri Thimmaiah: In view of the fact that this report is always presented to the House very late, will Government consider bringing it before the House every year during the budget session?

Shrimati Alva: Every effort is being made to present them in time, but there are certain difficulties, which the hon. Member should be aware of.

Shri Yajnik: May I know when the report for 1955 will be considered by this House?

Shrimati Alva: It was stated in the House the other day that as soon as it is ready, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Yajnik: Will the reports for 1955 and 1956 be taken together?

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of asking the hon. Minister? The House must be asked.

Shri Hem Barua: May I request the hon. Deputy Minister to consider this

recommendation particularly, because this means loss of life?

Shrimati Alva: I have said that it will be considered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Co-ordination of Welfare Services

*1086. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the precise nature of the programme of co-ordination of welfare services for women, children and the handicapped in the rural areas;

(b) the state-wise figures of Community Development Blocks in which this programme will be taken up first;

(c) whether any beginning has been made anywhere;

(d) if so, the place of such a beginning; and

(e) the financial aspect of the programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (e). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 80.]

Currency Notes

*1090. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any life for currency notes to remain in circulation; and

(b) if so, the life so fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Government have fixed no particular period for a currency note to remain in circulation. Currency notes generally remain in circulation as long as they are in a fit condition.

Information Centres at Universities

*1098. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under contemplation of Government to set up information centres at the residential Universities to explain the significance of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) Estimates of expenditure for purchasing basic literature on the plan and general books on economic development for the establishment of Information Centres at the residential Universities are being worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Fallow Land in the Panagar Base Area

*1100. **Shri K. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vast areas of good cultivable paddy lands are lying fallow in the Panagar Base Area in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry to find out the total area of such lands and the possibility of giving these lands to the landless peasants of the locality on any arrangement considered suitable by Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that a few years ago these cultivable paddy lands were given on lease for cultivation; and

(d) if so, the reasons why this was discontinued and the amount of rent received annually from such lessee?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Yes. An area of 569.17 acres of cultivable lands was leased out by auction for 5 years upto 1955 on an annual rent of Rs. 970. It was decided in consultation with the Government of West Bengal that this land should not be leased out any more because of the difficulties generally experienced in getting back the lands temporarily leased out, when required subsequently for Army use.

Territorial Council

*1106. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not calling the members of the Territorial Council of the Union Territories of Tripura and Manipur so far; and

(b) the approximate date and time when the Territorial Council of the Union territories of Tripura and Manipur would be called for its maiden session?

The Minister of State the in Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It was considered desirable that the Territorial Councils of the three Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura should be constituted simultaneously. As elections to the Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council were completed only on July 1, 1957, and as some preliminaries were to be completed before the Territorial Councils could be constituted, it was not possible to constitute these Councils prior to 15th August, 1957.

(b) The first meeting of the Territorial Council of Tripura was held on August 15, 1957. The Territorial Council of Manipur has also been constituted with effect from August 15, 1957 and will meet on 2nd September, 1957.

Scheduled Castes

*1107. **Shri Ayyakannu:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether in view of the fact that sufficient number of Scheduled Castes have passed the Special I.A.S. examination, the reserved quota of

12½ per cent. will be maintained in this recruitment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): The usual quota of 12½ per cent. has been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and final decision will be taken after the Public Service Commission have completed their process of selection on the basis of the approved list received from them.

Central Social Welfare Grants to Institutions in U.P.

*1110. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the total number of institutions which received Central Social Welfare Boards' grants in the State of Uttar Pradesh in 1956-57;

(b) the total amount allotted so far during 1957-58;

(c) the factors taken into consideration while making the allotments; and

(d) whether population or the size of the State are also considered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 85.

(b) The Board has sanctioned Rs. 1,22,100 so far during 1957-58.

(c) Each application is considered on its own merits. Special requirements of each area are taken into account.

(d) No, Sir

Small Savings Scheme

*1111. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been collected under the Small Savings Scheme during the year 1956-57;

(b) whether it has come upto the estimated figures for the period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Against the revised estimates of Rs. 65 crores, the actual collections amounted to Rs. 62 crores approximately.

(c) It is difficult to give any precise reason for this slight decline.

Regional Committees in Punjab

*1112. { **Shri Hem Raj**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules for the functioning of Regional Committees in Punjab have been finalised; and

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

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) A draft of the rules has been prepared and is being scrutinised.

(b) Yes.

Amendment of Arms Act

*1113. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of India have finalised their proposals to amend the Arms Act?

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

Hindi Examination Committee

*1114. { **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the action that has been taken regarding the main recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the question of recognising the Hindi examination in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok

Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 81.]

जर्मन वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा दल
*१११५ श्री मदर दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २६ मई, १९५७ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उस जर्मन वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा दल ने अपने अनुसंधानों में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है;

(ख) उनके अनुसंधान कार्य कब तक समाप्त होने की समावाना है; और

(ग) सरकार उन्हें किन शर्तों पर क्या क्या सुविधायें दे रही हैं?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा उन्नति (श्री म. भ० द.स) : (क) दल ने बम्बई, चक्रता बन विभाग, सिवालिक पर्वत माला, उत्तर प्रदेश का बहरेच बन विभाग, तथा गारो पर्वत माला, चीराप्जी शीलाग, गोहाटी, पुण्य काजीरग तथा गोलपारा, असम, तथा पश्चिमी बगाल में दारजिलिंग आदि स्थानों से कुछ नमूने एकत्रित किये हैं।

(ख) १९५७ के अन्त तक।

(ग) पूछी गई सूचना का सम्पूर्ण विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८२]

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशान्नन

*१११६. श्री विनूति मिथ्य : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों के पिछले सम्मेलन में उन्होंने विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से यह अपील की है कि

वरिष्ठ तथा योग्य अधिकारियों की सेवायें हिमाचल प्रदेश को दी जायें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य से कितने पदाधिकारी दिये जाने का बचन दिया गया है; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा अब तक कितने पदाधिकारी दिये गये हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (रंडित गृह० ब० पन्त) :

(क) जी हां; मुख्य मंत्रियों के पिछले सम्मेलन में मुख्य मंत्रियों से यह अपील की गई थी कि सधीय राज्यों के लिये, जिनमें हिमाचल प्रदेश भी शामिल है, वे अपने अधिकारी दे कर भारत सरकार को सहयोग दें।

(ख) मुख्य मंत्रियों से किसी निश्चित संख्या में अधिकारी देने का आश्वासन नहीं लिया गया था।

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश को अभी तक दिये गये अधिकारियों की संख्या की सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur

*१११७ { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute at Nagpur; and

(b) how trainees are selected?

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

Recurring

Rs. 1,19,000

Non-recurring

Rs. 49,000

(b) The selection is made by the State Governments from among their own officers and nominees of voluntary social welfare agencies

Asian Development Fund

*1118. *Shri Raghunath Singh:*
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding creation of an Asian Development Fund has been received from the Government of Japan, and

(b) if so, whether it is being examined?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

टूटे फूटे लोहे का निर्यात

*1116. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या इस्पात, खान और इंशन मंत्री यह बताने की छूपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने जापान को टूटा-फूटा लोहा निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रति मन किस भाव पर उपरोक्त टूटा-फूटा लोहा निर्यात किया जायेगा,

(ग) कितने मन के निर्यात की अनुमति दी गया है, और

(घ) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टूटा फूटा लोहा खरीदने के लिए भारत सरकार न कोई दर निश्चित किया है।

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के०द० मालवीय):

(क) गला, टूटा-फूटा लोहा जिसका इस्तेमाल देश में नहीं किया जा सकता किसी भी बाहरी देश को भेजा जा सकता

(ख) बाहर भेजे जाने वाले टूटे-फूटे लोहे कीमत पर कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। इसकी कीमत ६ रुपये से १२ रुपये प्रति मन तक बदलती रहती है जोकि इसके गुणों और मात्र पर निर्भर रहती है।

(ग) १९५७ में कुल मिलाकर लगभग ४० लाख मन (१४६,००० टन) टूटे-फूटे लोहे को बाहर भेजने का सुझाव है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Training in Ship-building

*1120. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Netherland Government has offered to give practical training in ship-building to Indians, and

(b) if so, whether the selection of the students has been completed?

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

(b) Does not arise

Protected Monuments in Manipur

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

(a) the number of protected monuments in Manipur, and

(b) whether Kangla (ancient Coronation Hall) Fort and temple in the cantonment area at Imphal have been included in the list of protected monuments?

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

(b) No, Sir

Removal of Memorial

828. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased

to state whether there is any proposal for removal of the memorials of the Chief-Commissioner of Assam Mr. J. W. Quinton and his officers who were killed during the last war of Manipur's independence in 1891 which are maintained in the present Chief Commissioner's compound?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): No, Sir. The memorials referred to are really tomb stones with inscriptions relating to the entombed persons. These graves form a small cemetery inside the Compound of the Chief Commissioner's house at Imphal and as the maintenance of the cemetery is called for by the normal respect to be shown to the dead, the question of their removal does not arise.

Second General Elections

829. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the total amount of receipts from forfeiture of security deposits during the Second General Elections?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Information is being collected from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Mineral Survey in Rajasthan

830. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total estimated amount proposed to be spent by Government for investigation of mineral resources in Rajasthan under the Second Five Year Plan with particular reference to Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): An amount Rs. 16.41 lakhs is proposed to be spent by the Indian Bureau of Mines for investigation of copper deposits at Khetri and Daribo and lead and zinc deposits at Zawar in Rajasthan under the Second Five Year Plan. There is no provision for investigation in Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions.

As regards the Geological Survey of India, no separate financial provision

is made for carrying out geological surveys in individual States, the expenditure incurred in each State being met from the sanctioned grant of the Department.

Charging of Fees in Advance in Delhi Colleges

831. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are charged some months tuition fees in advance by the Delhi University Colleges at the time of admission which comes to more than hundred rupees; and

(b) whether it is a fact that due to this rule, several students could not join colleges for want of money?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir. The University of Delhi Colleges have been generally following the practice of collecting the fees on first admission for the months of May, June, July and August, and this is applicable to all students including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In most of the Colleges, however, students belonging to the Scheduled Castes have not been required to pay the fees. In one or two colleges the students had paid the fees and the fees had been subsequently refunded.

(b) The information furnished by the Registrar appears to indicate that there have been no students who could not get admission for want of funds to pay tuition fees. Even in cases where any student did not find it possible to pay the fees, the Principals have permitted them to pay in instalments.

Import of Mining Implements for Neveli Project

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

(a) whether mining implements were imported from foreign countries for the Neveli project during the current year;

(b) if so, the countries from where they were imported; and

(c) the cost of the materials?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) Mining equipment were imported as follows —

Country	Cost
(i) from U.K.	Rs 25 lakhs
(ii) from U.S.A.	Rs 20 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs 45 lakhs

Survey of Krishna District

833. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether the Jaggaiahpet area in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh has been surveyed,

(b) what are the minerals found in that area, and

(c) the quantity thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The area was surveyed by the Geological Survey of India in 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55

(b) Iron ore and Limestone

(c) The reserves of iron ore as estimated by the Geological Survey of India are 1,325,000 tons and of limestone 26,900,000 tons

Social Welfare Institutions in Assam

834. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the amount of grant-in-aid given by the Central Social Welfare Board to each of the Social Welfare Institutions in Assam during 1956-57?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III annexure No 83]

Re-finance Corporation

835. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Re-finance Corporation has been set up, and

(b) if so, what are its functions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir Not yet

(b) The primary function of the proposed Corporation will be to augment resources for the use of medium-sized industrial units in the private sector. The Corporation will, for this purpose, provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to such medium sized concerns

Indian Air Force Trainees

836. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indians sent abroad for Air Force Training during 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far, and

(b) the names of the countries where they have been sent?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 1956-57 204

1957-58 (up to 31-7-1957) 82

(b) U.K., U.S.A., France and Italy

Sanchi

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

(a) the amount spent on the maintenance of Sanchi during 1956-57, and

(b) the amount to be spent during 1957-58?

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

- (a) Rs. 33,515/-
- (b) Rs. 52,900/-

Undertrial prisoners in Manipur Jail

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

- (a) the number of undertrial prisoners detained in the Manipur Jail at present,
- (b) the number of such prisoners detained for over three months and over six months respectively, and
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to expedite their cases?

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

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- (b) Thirteen over three months and seven over six months
- (c) Every effort is made to dispose of all cases as speedily as possible

Agricultural Loans

840 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

- (a) the total amount of loan sanctioned so far by the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund to State Governments since its establishment and
- (b) what amount of the sanctioned loans have so far been drawn by the State Governments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b) Since the establishment of the Fund on the 3rd February, 1956 loans amounting to Rs. 289.70 lakhs were sanctioned upto 31st July, 1957 including Rs. 21.50 lakhs sanctioned in 1957-58. Out of this amount Rs. 160.45 lakhs was drawn by the State Governments during 1956-57

Dead Rent

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

(a) whether Government are aware that lease-holders holding vast coal-bearing areas have to pay huge amount as minimum or Dead Rent annually to the respective State Governments concerned who are now their head lessors,

(b) whether Government propose to compensate holders of virgin coal-bearing areas who, though desirous of working their properties, are nevertheless prevented from doing so by the Coal Board, and yet are not eligible for compensation under the Coal Bearing (Acquisition and Development) Act, not being included in the final acquisition programme of Government, and

(c) whether any interim compensation is under contemplation to be paid to lease holders whose areas are not to be taken over by Government though large expenditure has been incurred over past prospecting, acquisition procedure and minimum royalties?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Information regarding the amounts is not readily available. Collection of the information will involve time and labour not commensurate with its utility

(b) No. The Coal Board gives operating permission according to rules. Any refusal to give such permission will not entitle the party to compensation from Government. Government also may not be interested in acquiring that land under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act for the public sector

(c) No. The question does not arise

स्टाफ कार

842 श्री सरगु पाठ्डे : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्री के पास स्टाफ कारों को मिलाकर कितनी कारे हैं, और

(क) वैधानिक तौर पर एक मंत्री अपनी कारो से कितने मील तक की यात्रा कर सकता है ।

मुह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी दाता) : (क) तथा (ल). मंत्रियों के (वेतन तथा भत्ते) अधिनियम १९५२ और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार सरकार मंत्रियों को कोई कार नहीं देती है । फिर भी भारत सरकार के मन्त्रालयों के पास कुछ स्टाफ कारे हैं जिनका प्रयोग इस काम के लिये बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार होता है ।

Government Employees

843. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons declared (i) surplus (ii) retrenched or (iii) reduced in rank or pay in each State as a result of the reorganisation of the States by the State Governments or the Government of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Foreign Firms

844. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many new foreign firms have made investments in India in 1956-57; and

(b) whether the foreign firms already in India have increased their investments during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to investments made by foreign firms newly setting up business in India. Government are not aware of any branches newly set up in India by foreign firms in April 1956 to March 1957; hence such new investment is nil.

(b) Fresh investment in cash in two existing branches of foreign firms

amounted to Rs. 3.73 lakhs in this period. No figures are available as to reinvestment of profits or investment in the shape of goods.

Grants to Universities

845. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the amounts that were given to different Universities in the country as grants and loans in each year from 1951-52 to 1957-58 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course

Government Employees

846. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many Central Government Employees in India escaped to Pakistan with Government funds between the 15th August, 1947 and the 15th August, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible

Re-employment of Government

847. Shri Naushir Bharucha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the decision of Government in regard to re-employment of Government servants previously dismissed from Service consequent on their conviction due to participation in the 1948-49 Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh activities,

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are prepared to re-employ (as distinct from re-instatement) such employees if they formally apply to the heads of departments in which they were working prior to dismissal or discharge;

(c) how many such persons have applied and how many have been re-employed, and

(d) whether there is any criteria laid down for re-employment of these employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (b) and (d) Provided the subsequent record of the person is not such as to disqualify him for employment under Government, it has been decided that his participation in the activities of the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh in 1948-49 and his removal or dismissal from Government service on that account will not be regarded as a permanent bar to his fresh appointment under Government. Such persons are, therefore, eligible to be considered along with other candidates, for fresh employment under Government, subject to availability of suitable vacancies.

(c) The required information is not readily available

A.S.C. Employees

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

(a) whether steps have been taken to regularise the services of the employees under A.S.C. Supply Depots, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad): (a) and (b) The question whether any and, if so, what categories of these employees may be brought on the regular establishment is under examination.

Chartered Plane for the Finance Minister

849. Shri E.V.K. Sampath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether a specially chartered plane was used by the Finance Minister to go to Hyderabad recently, on

his way to Kurnool to open a Medical College and

(b) if so, the cost involved in this connection?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) In accordance with rules made by Government regarding the use of I.A.F. aircraft by Ministers of the Central Government, a plane was requisitioned for the Finance Minister's journey on tour to Hyderabad on the 20th July, 1957 en route to Kurnool and for the return journey from Hyderabad on the 22nd July 1957.

(b) This is a matter of debit being raised by the Defence Ministry against the Cabinet grant (No 52—Sub-head A-3 Tour Expenses")

Nepalis as Backward Class

850. Shri Manaen: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state

(a) whether Nepalis are recognised as one of the educationally Backward Classes and whether they are extended all the stipendary facilities under the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Scholarship scheme, and

(b) the number of Nepali students and their categories who have received such stipendary facilities so far since the inception of the above scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The caste Nepali" is recognised as 'Other Backward Class' in Assam, West Bengal and Sikkim for purpose of the award of scholarships, under the Government of India scheme of Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

(b) A statement giving the necessary information from the year 1953-54, onwards is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 84] Information prior to this period is not available.

Central Scholarships

851. { **Shri J. R. Mehta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of students, State-wise who were given Scholarships in 1956-57 under the various schemes of the Central Government, and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students among them in the State of Bombay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course

Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

852. { **Shri Jinachandran:**
Shri I. Eacharan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) the amount allotted to Kerala State for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1956-57 and 1957-58 and the respective amounts spent during the period so far and

(b) whether the Kerala Government has recommended any housing scheme for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1957-58 and if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) During 1956-57 an amount of Rs 3 57 lakhs was allotted to Kerala State for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A sum of Rs 2 65 lakhs has been allocated for the same purpose during 1957-58. Detailed information regarding the amounts spent during 1956-57 and so far during 1957-58 has been sought

from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received

(b) Yes, Sir They propose to construct 396 houses for Scheduled Castes and 197 houses for Scheduled Tribes during 1957-58

M. B. B. College, Agartala

853. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact, that at present, the M B B College, Agartala can hardly accommodate students of Intermediate Classes,

(b) whether it is proposed to open new sections for Intermediate Classes in the M B B College Agartala, and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-opening of such sections?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir, the space is enough for present enrolment

(b) No, Sir

(c) The reasons are —

(i) Lack of space in the present site for further expansion,

(ii) Acute dearth of staff, and

(iii) Desirability of not increasing enrolment from the point of view of discipline and efficient functioning

Principals in Delhi Schools

854. **Swami Ramanand Shastri:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) whether on 21st May, 1957, there were Principals in the Schools of Delhi who were neither fully qualified nor were granted exemption and nor were refused,

(b) if so, their number,

(c) whether information about their appointments and applications for

their exemption was received by the Director of Education, Delhi;

(d) if so, the action taken in each case; and

(e) whether the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi, have been accepted by Government?

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

(b) 17.

(c) Information regarding their appointment was received but applications for exemptions were received in the case of eight persons only.

(d) The cases are under consideration.

(e) The sub-committee was appoint-

ed by the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi and its recommendations were accepted *mutatis mutandis* by the Board. The question of acceptance of these recommendations by the Government does not arise.

Purchase of Ghee

855. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of ghee purchased by the Ministry, and its cost during 1947 to 1952, year-wise;

(b) the quantity of Vanaspati purchased by the Ministry and its cost during 1947 to 1952, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for which ghee supply to the Armed forces was given up?

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

	Year	Quantity purchased	Cost in rupees
	1947-48	5306 tons	2,84,01,256
	1948-49	4168 tons 504 lbs	1,77,11,027
	1949-50	3912 tons 2037 lbs	1,96,78,968
	1950-51	1041 tons	55,25,628
	1951-52	Nil	Nil
(b)	Year	Quantity purchased	Cost in rupees
	1947-48	5549 tons 1853 lbs	1,08,43,595
	1948-49	5442 tons	1,02,64,900
	1949-50	6179 tons	1,34,44,213
	1950-51	7907 tons	2,05,64,097
	1951-52	8318 tons 1120 lbs	2,21,37,607

(c) (i) Non-availability in the market of milk ghee of the quality acceptable to the Defence Services in sufficient quantity.

(ii) Incidentally, to effect a saving in the Defence Budget.

State Bank of India

856. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of branches of the State Bank of India opened in the tea growing areas of the country upto the end of June, 1957?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Since the establishment of the State Bank of India five

branches have been opened in the tea growing areas of the country upto the end of June, 1957 at the following centres.—

- 1 Silchar
- 2 Nowgong
- 3 Cooch Behar
- 4 Gauhati
- 5 Coonoor.

Corruption Cases

**858. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Damani:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases among Central Government employees brought to the notice of Government during 1957 so far,

(b) the number against whom departmental enquiries were held,

(c) the number convicted by Courts,

(d) the category of officials involved, and

(e) whether Government have any scheme under contemplation for lessening the delays in taking disciplinary action?

The Minister of States in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar). (a) to (d) During the period from January to the end of July 1957, the SPE registered 78 new cases against Gazetted officers and 248 cases against Non-Gazetted officers. From out of these cases as well as cases already under investigation from the previous years charge sheets were filed in courts in 174 cases involving 13 Gazetted officers and 155 cases involving 18 Gazetted officers were reported for departmental action.

During the same period 69 of the cases (old and new) which were under trial ended in conviction. Among those convicted were 4 Gazetted and 37 Non-Gazetted officers, apart from other non-official persons convicted.

During the same period departmental proceedings in 109 cases (old and new) resulted in the punishment of 9 Gazetted and 105 Non-Gazetted officers.

Apart from cases investigated by the SPE, corruption cases against 77 Gazetted officers were also reported to the Administrative Vigilance Division by the Ministries in the same period. Of these cases, 7 were punished departmentally, 3 were otherwise dealt with while action against 6 was dropped. In two cases sentence of imprisonment was awarded by court-martial. 8 officers are being prosecuted.

on criminal charges. In the remaining cases enquiries are still in progress.

(e) The steps taken for expediting disciplinary action are detailed in the Reports of the Administration Vigilance Division for the years 1955-56 & 1956-57 which were laid on the Table of the House.

Manipur Government Employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that pay scales for the Government employees in Manipur specially of class III and IV are lower than those of Assam Government employees of the corresponding status and

(b) whether a statement showing the comparative figures of pay scales and allowances for the Government employees of all grades in Assam, Manipur and Tripura will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar). (a) Some of the pay scales under Manipur Administration are equivalent to the pay scale in Assam while some of other pay scales are lower than those of the Assam Government. The scales of pay of Class IV Government employees have recently been revised. Of the four revised grades three are equivalent to Assam Grades and one is lower as shown in the following table.

Manipur (Revised scales)	Assam
25—40	28—40
30—45	30—45
35—55	35—45
45—60	35—55
	45—60

As regards scale of pay of Class III employees their present pay scales are lower than those of Assam Government employees of the corresponding status. However, the question of revision of pay scales of the clerical staff in Class III employees under

Manipur Administration is under consideration.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Foreign Scholarships to Indians

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

(a) the total number of foreign Scholarships awarded through Government of India to Indian students during the years 1951-52 to 1956-57, year-wise; and

(b) how many Scholarships among them were awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course

Medical Examinations for Military Service

861. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the procedure for medical examination of candidates selected by the Services Selection Boards for admission to the Military College and National Defence Academy to make them eligible for active military service;

(b) whether there is any right of appeal against the decision of the initial Medical Board;

(c) if so, what is the jurisdiction of the appellate Medical Board; and

(d) whether the candidates are intimated grounds in case their appeals are rejected by the Appellate Medical Board?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Candidates obtaining the minimum qualifying marks at the Services Selection Board

interview are medically examined by a Special Medical Board according to the prescribed standards to determine their fitness for military service.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Appeal Medical Board is not required to restrict its examination of a candidate only with reference to the disability or disabilities noticed by the Special Medical Board, but is also competent to carry out a thorough medical examination *de novo*.

(d) No

Recognised Unions

862. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number and names of Unions in the various Defence establishments which are recognised by Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinghrao Gaekwad): A list containing the number and names of the recognised trade unions functioning in Defence installations is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See appendix III, annexure No. 85]

Youth Camps in Tirunelveli District

863. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri Thanu Pillai:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of Youth Camps Organised in the Tirunelveli district, Madras State, from 1955-56 to 1956-57 by Government and the various Government-recognised Agencies in the field,

(b) the duration of each camp and the number of participants in each of them, and

(c) the amount spent by Government and the money and goods contributed by the people for each of these camps?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid. Shri K. D. Malaviya.— has gone away so soon?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): With your permission, Sir

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of changing places? How am I to see hon Ministers? It is very difficult for me I find one hon Member in this Bench and then in that Bench Ministers also.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The Minister being here, he has to come and consult the Minister

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Have I your permission, now, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Thank you very much. With your permission, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulating and Development) Act, 1948, a copy to each of the following Notifications —

(1) S.R.O. 2436, dated the 27th July, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949

[Placed in Library, See No S-210/
57]

(2) S.R.O. 2507, dated the 3rd August, 1957, making certain amendments to the Mining

Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No S-211/
57]

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.—

- (1) S.R.O. 2476, dated the 3rd August 1957, making certain amendments to the All India Services (Conduct Rules, 1954)
- (2) S.R.O. 2543, dated the 10th August, 1957, making certain amendments to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955

[Placed in Library, See No S-212/
57]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th August, 1957, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill'

**PETITIONS RE FINANCE (No 2)
BILL, 1957**

Secretary: Sir, under Rule 167 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct

of Business in Lok Sabha, I have to report that two petitions as per statement laid on the Table have been received in respect of the Finance (No 2) Bill, 1957

STATEMENT

Petition No	Brief subject	Number of signatures	District or town	State
8	In respect of the Finance (No 2) Bill, 1957	1	Calcutta	West Bengal
9	Do	1	Do	Do

**INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

Mr. Speaker: Bills to be introduced Shri Manubhai Shah

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug). Sir, I seek information from the Chair A copy of a Bill purporting to be the Swaraj Bill, 1957 has been circulated to us A copy of it was found in my room It reads, "Swaraj Bill, 1957, to be introduced in the Lok Sabha" **Raja Mahendra Pratap** has signed it I would like to know whether it is an authorised Bill Of course, the Bill is a beautiful one

Mr. Speaker: The House has not circulated it Hon Members know what Bills are received from time to time There will be notice of any Bill that is circulated Am I to answer? The hon Member must have asked that hon Member **Raja Mahendra Pratap** is not one thousand miles away He could have asked him

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura). Am I to answer, Sir?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move

for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the India Tariff Act, 1934

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934"

The motion was adopted

Shri Manubhai Shah: I introduce** the Bill

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

Ministry of Labour and Employment
—Contd

Mr. Speaker. The House will now take up the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment The hon Minister will continue his reply

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Mr Speaker, when the House rose last evening, I had just commenced my reply and I was referring to hon Shri S A Dange's great anxiety about our labour policy He was anxious to give us the benefit of his advice of

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President

†Moved with the recommendation of the President

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what is wrong with our labour policy. There were other hon. Members also who gave their views regarding the elements of a good labour policy. It is very appropriate that we should have a clear idea of what this labour policy should be because, if we have a proper appreciation of that, many questions which arose in the course of the discussion would then be seen in their true perspective.

I have one thing to inform my hon. friend Shri S. A. Dange that this policy about which he had so much to say is not exclusively the policy of the Government of India. That policy belongs to him as well as it belongs to me. The hon. Member should remember that in the making of that policy he and the representatives of various organisations of labour participated and made their contribution. The employers did so and so also various experts. So, what emerged was a policy which I may call is the national policy, which reflected the consensus of opinion of all elements in our community who have a stake in this policy. This policy was incorporated in the Plan. The recommendations of the Labour Panel were accepted in toto.

Later on, since it is a dynamic situation, since fresh problems arose, what we have settled at one time has also to be pursued further. We have to deal with the further stages of development of this labour policy. I may, with some sense of satisfaction, bring up before this House the fact that we had recently a session of the Indian Labour Conference and the spirit which animated the discussions in the Labour Panel before, also pervaded the deliberations of the Indian Labour Conference. Some very gratifying results are the outcome of this Conference. Highly contentious and complex problems were debated there, considered there and what is of immense satisfaction to me, and I am sure it will be so to all Members of the House, is that all those questions where there were several conflicting

interest involved, workers' interest, employers' interests and interests of the community, were all resolved and unanimity was reached regarding all those questions placed before the Indian Labour Conference. I congratulate all those who participated in this good work. I hope that in the future, this tradition will grow, will be strengthened and will yield a very rich fruit.

I have said something about the fact that there is a policy and that is a policy for which we are all responsible. But, in the course of this discussion certain things were said which might create a misapprehension in the minds of others who may not have all the information on the subject. We were told that while the Labour Minister, being a trade unionist, wanted to do whatever was fair by the working classes, there were others pulling in a contrary direction, possibly, by implication, anti-labour direction, and the result was not a clear integrated policy and the result was a confused picture. I must try to disabuse the minds of friends who entertain this kind of conception. This misses the whole essence of the nature of a democratic set up and also of the proper scope and bearing of the labour policy itself. We are living and functioning in a free country. Ministers too have their free minds. They are also bound by the policy laid down by Parliament and the Government. But, while that policy is being formed, they make their free contribution.

So far as the labour policy is concerned, let it be kept clearly in mind that the labour policy is not something apart from the economic and social policy of the country. It is, in fact, a part of that policy. It is not to be considered in isolation from that.

There are two aspects to the labour policy. There is the trade union aspect, if you call it so, an aspect which concerns itself with the working class—what is due to them, what are their rights and privileges etc.

There is another aspect and that is the community aspect—what is the role of the worker, what are his obligations to the community etc. And there is a process of reconciliation of these two aspects for some kind of co-ordination has to be brought about. It is this process of bringing about that co-ordination which is being misinterpreted as a conflict. It is not so.

Whatever the hon. Member might have said about the demerits or merits of the labour policy, one thing I did not like. I was perturbed by the fact that personalities were imported into this discussion. I am grateful to the hon. Members for their lenience and generosity to me; but it loses all its benevolence and grace when it is offered at the expense of others. Some kind of a suggestion, an insinuation was made as if some malignant forces were at work. There was the mention of the Labour Ministry. The Labour Ministry is not a trade union. The Labour Ministry has to carry out its policy in its two-fold aspects. But taking the Ministry, as it is, I feel proud that I am in that Ministry. After a few months' experience of its working, I am convinced that some of the best officers in our services are there in our Ministry. They are working hard with devotion and loyalty. They have to carry out difficult assignments and sometimes those assignments may make them not quite popular. I have seen this and I am glad to say that it is not as if those who work in this Ministry do the work in the mechanical way. Those who are responsible for carrying it out understand its social and economic and other wider implications and they keep them in view. There was another aspect, the personality aspect of it. It was regarding my colleague, the Deputy Minister. I feel rather embarrassed. It might be embarrassing to him also if I talk about this matter. But I can't help it. He is a fearless man; he is a devoted and loyal worker. He has strong political views. He does not hide them. But our concern here is with the administration of labour policies

and I can assure our friends of the Opposition and the House that in dealing with the question of the working classes the Labour Ministry has conducted itself with absolute impartiality and no rightful claim of any organisation, whatever its colour or affiliation, is prejudiced. Why is this talk? There must be something behind it. There is a sense of grievance, there is a feeling that some kind of unfair discrimination is being practised and very much is being made of that. It would be wrong, if it were so; it would be dishonourable, if it were so. We are not going to do anything that is dishonourable. There is little scope for it in our Ministry. After all its policy, more or less, the essential features of it, are being administered by courts and tribunals. We have a machinery which is free for all to come and utilise and they are actually making use of it for conciliation and other purposes.

There are two things, however, where an amount of discretion may be exercised by those in charge of the Ministry and they are adjudication and formation of committees. I will take this question of the formation of the committees. I have tried to look into that question i.e., how we have dealt with the matter of members of committees that we have formed in the course of a year and I found that the yardstick that was employed for determining what should be the composition was the strength of the membership of the organisations concerned. There might have been one or two, or possibly three, instances of departures from that, as far as I can notice it. There is an explanation for it. I shall come to that a little later.

The hon. Member, Mr. Dange, said that they are called to some conferences but not to their committees or sub-committees. I believe we are always welcoming them, and not only welcoming them but making the fullest use of whatever they have to contribute, for which I am thankful. They have been associated with all

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the sub-committees where I was present here in the Labour Ministry and there in the Planning Commission's labour panel. There is no case regarding which I cannot give them satisfaction. If impartiality is to mean that I cannot be considered impartial unless I become partial to some interests, then, I am afraid, it is beyond my capacity and competence.

There is some ill feeling about the Indian Labour Conference. I have gone into that. We have no discretion in this matter. We are supposed to choose for this purpose the most representative organisation unless the organisations come to some kind of an agreement. Unless an agreement is arrived at, I don't think anything can be done. We have a yardstick like this, something to determine the course of our policy. But it may happen that sometimes we have to use our pure discretion. Then I can assure hon. Members that in the exercise of that discretion there will be no political considerations, whether it is an organisation backed by the Communist Party or the Praja Socialist Party or some other party. But there will be another consideration which is relevant and that is, this Government, this Parliament and this country has a plan for an economic policy and we have to see to it that whatever we do is in furtherance of that policy and not antagonistic to that policy. And I believe, considering the way we have started in the Indian Labour Conference, that even in the exercise of that pure discretion, we will be able to show that it was done in an equal manner because there was no occasion for any inequality and I very much welcome that.

Something was said about adjudication. Whether the workers belong to the AITUC or the INTUC, we have to look after the interests of the workers and if on merits an adjudication is the proper thing to arrange for, it will be extremely wrong on our part in any particular case not to do so. But as a matter of fact I find that in

this very essential matter of reference of cases to the adjudication machinery there is hardly any ground for any sense of grievance. I have the figures. These figures have been given from year to year. They have to be given again. I will not take up the time of the House by going through all the figures, but shall give them for two years:

Name of organisation	Percentage of cases referred to adjudication	
	1954-55	1955-56
INTUC	47.4	36.2
AITUC	49.4	41.4
HMS	55.0	36.0
UTUC	41.0	40.0

Where is the grievance?

Then there was another question about trade union recognition. What have we to do with trade union recognition? The hon. Member himself made it very plain that he did not want the help and the sanction of law for the purpose of recognition. It is a matter which entirely falls within the purview and the discretion of the employers wherever the employer is not an employer in the public sector. If the suggestion is that anybody has used some kind of influence in an underhand way, let me know the facts. Helping a small union here or there is a small consideration as against the bigger consideration to have the help of you all for promoting this big policy of implementation of the Plan, realisation of the targets of the Plan, the progress of the economy. If we can get help in that, should we at all even think remotely of any such small advantage? It will be entirely foolish to do that.

Regarding trade unions, I have very strong feelings, and as a trade unionist I have a right to say something about trade unions. I feel pained at the situation that we are facing today. It is true that trade unions have increased, that is the strength of trade unions has increased, but what is their financial position, what is their real strength,

what are the functions being performed. I wish, and I want very keenly and earnestly, that the trade unions should grow and become powerful because I see what great potentialities the movement has in relation to social change, in relation to making an industrial social democracy real, in relation to the building up of a socialist pattern. And if we were wasting those opportunities, who will be more pained and who will feel it more keenly and regret it than myself? I would ask this question: can we say that political parties will be out of the picture? Well and good if it can be. If it cannot be, let us at any rate come to an agreement that trade unions will be run on trade union basis and not on a political basis. Let that be assured. That is, other considerations will not be brought in. Then I believe there will be no occasion for any kind of expression of discontent.

I have said something about this complaint about discrimination. I have to go further and again pay my tribute to our friends, hon Shri Dange and those who came on behalf of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, into that session where we and the others hammered out something which is remarkable. It was in connection with discipline. This has been a feature of our industrial life for some time, which has been troubling the minds of people in the country. So many reports of disturbances, of violence, intimidation, coercion, officers being surrounded and in some places people losing their lives, murder and shooting and all that. It is a disgrace. I do not say that it is so widespread as it may be made out to be, but even this is something which we should try to avoid. And what have we decided regarding discipline now at this meeting?

I will not have much time to go into all the things, and there are many things to be explained, but still I will take the risk of losing a minute or two on this question of discipline.

These things were agreed to: there should be no strike or lockout without notice, no unilateral action should be taken in connection with any industrial matter; there should be no recourse to go-slow tactics (which is very important); no deliberate damage should be caused to plant or property; acts of violence, intimidation, coercion or instigation should not be resorted to, the existing machinery for settlement of disputes should be used; awards and agreements should be speedily implemented; any action which disturbs cordial industrial relations should be avoided. And we did not stop there. We proceeded to go further into this matter, to probe into it, and to explore all further related possibilities. Unfair practices and a number of other things have to be examined. This work also is in progress.

So, what was settled then is not the end of the matter. It is the beginning. This will be developed, but more important than that, it will be implemented. All the parties agreed to it that this resolution, this settlement will be proclaimed, the information will be disseminated throughout the country, this will be made known to every worker and resolutions will be passed by trade unions, apparently and necessarily with the object that they will be carried out. If this is done, as I believe it will be done, in the larger interests of the country, I am prepared to forget the past altogether, because this will mean a great advance towards the solution of many of the problems and difficulties which are plaguing us today.

Now I have to deal with the criticism of labour policy, but there is one special aspect of it which I want to consider at once. This is about Government employees. The Government is responsible for the welfare and well-being of all the working classes in the country, but it has a special responsibility towards its own employees. In connection with Government employees, let us make a

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differentiation So far as Government employees are concerned, there is this one distinction that they are working directly for the community, not for any profiteer, any capitalist, but for the community And that distinction has some implications, but it has not got this implication that those who are working for the community should be deprived of what is due to them

I am talking in the first instance of those who are engaged in our industrial and commercial services In this matter there is no distinction They may have some special privileges, but so far as their other rights are concerned, they are all to be assured to them, and the obligations of the Government have all to be performed

And I just saw something, which was settled not now, but in the First Five Year Plan There, the position was made clear in these words

"Collective bargaining between workers and management should be encouraged "

This is about the public sector

"Such collective bargaining should embrace both economic and non-economic demands The management on the spot should be given full discretion and power to enter into commitments within certain prescribed financial limits Government conciliation and arbitration machinery should be made available to the workers of these undertakings The existing right of Government to accept, reject or modify an award should be restricted to periods of emergency"

This is nothing new It is being done This was the policy adopted by Government and Parliament, and it is being followed

Now, I come to the other class of Government employees Regarding these, there was some information given to us about the railway workers

and about the defence employees I have examined the position There is a negotiating machinery at work, at three levels Large numbers of cases come to it It was said that there had been delays I have not been able to find out exactly the duration for which they actually lasted But there have been settlements And there is a provision in the agreement between the two sides that where the parties cannot come to an agreement, the matter should go to a tribunal So, it is not a question that we meet, sit and talk, and then nothing happens, because most of the things were settled A few things do remain There also, it was felt they could give a bit to the employees of the defence installations There is the same kind of agreement And numbers of questions are settled So, there is not much substance in this grievance It may be that some of the things were not done, or could not have been done

Regarding the other section of the Government employees, namely, the civil servants, I have to say that their position goes a little further The civil servants have got a special position Therefore, they have both special privileges and special responsibilities They are partners in the process of the administration of this country, and that special character of their work is reflected in the rules which apply to them Although freedom of association is not denied even in their case, yet, any question of direct action, of any strike, is inconceivable, so far as I can think of this matter That does not mean that if there is any rankling sense of injustice in their minds, there should be no way for them There is a way

I am very sorry that recently, we faced acute tension in the relations between our employees and Government That is over happily I found that Government employees were slightly drifting away Well, we have found a remedy for them, and I hope, and I am sure, that this will not be

allowed to happen again. If there were any deficiencies on our side, we shall remove them. Now, the pay commission has been appointed. What does that mean? It means that so far as the civil servants are concerned, their major interests are safeguarded through a body at that high level, namely the commission, interests such as the conditions of service, remuneration, structure of emoluments and all those things. I think it is right and proper that there should be no haggling-haggling about a commission of this kind. The interests of the Government servants have to be safeguarded, and if we tell them not to adopt any kind of attitude of direct action or this or that, then something equivalent has to be given to them, and a periodic review of their conditions of service and of their emoluments is something which is very legitimate and proper. This has been done.

For other things, smaller matters, there is even now some kind of machinery, staff committees or councils. It is working with various degrees of success and satisfaction. But something has to be done about it. Something more has to be done, and we are engaged at this moment in a proper consideration of this problem, as to what more should be done, how the relations between our Government servants or civil servants and the administration can be made closer, more amicable, and there should be mutual understanding, because with that understanding, much better work of the community will be done. If that means that we have to give some thought to it and set up a better machinery, then we should do it, and we are going to do it. Their welfare, and the welfare of the smallest and humblest employee anywhere in Government should be the concern of the man at the top, the Secretary and the Minister. He cannot go about seeing everybody, but it is his responsibility to make these arrangements for the welfare of the people. Small or big things may be coming up. We are

going to do that also. So, I have said something about this important question.

I think there was no warrant for Shri S A Dange to give expression to a suspicion whether we were going to manipulate the cost of living indices in order to rob the employees of what is due to them, because now there is a situation when something may have to be done—or may not have to be done, I do not know. But whoever could dream of such a thing, that the cost of living indices which are based on family budgets and on whole assemblage of data from all parts of the country would be tampered with? Then, it was said that we should not try to obstruct this. Even a thought of that kind with a commission at that high level should be something which could not be conceived of.

Now, I come back to the question of policy. Very powerful epithets were used to characterise this policy, such as capitalistic policy, feudal policy, uncoordinated policy, and no policy. I wish that they might have gone somewhat a little further than that. I was expecting that having expressed themselves so strongly regarding this, they will throw some more light. I was looking forward to some kind of an elucidation of what was wrong with this policy, what should be done about it, and whether there was any example anywhere else which we could follow. There were vague and sweeping statements, which furnish no help at all, such as starvation of the workers, security of the grave, no integration of price, profits and production. But as to what should be done there was not a ray of light.

So far as this policy is concerned, I am not given to boasting. But I make a statement of a fact. Take the volume of the First Five Year Plan; and take also the volume of the Second Five Year Plan, as extended by the conclusions of the Indian Labour Conference. Is there not a full enumeration, a statement of all

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the elements and principles of labour policy? You may disagree with some element here or there, though we do not agree, we are all agreed about it. And let me have the example of any other country which has got something very near that even, where an integrated and clear enunciation of policy is presented, not unilaterally, but on an agreed basis.

This is generally about our policy. But the real point was, what was hurting was, a feeling that this policy, whatever it was, was not being implemented properly. But that is a very different question. I have an answer to that and I may even say something about it immediately—on the question of implementation of that policy. Who will be more keen and more anxious than ourselves and myself that we should have full proper, effective implementation? If anybody comes and tell us what is wrong—the weak points anywhere—we shall be happy and we shall welcome that. Some of the things which have been said are correct. I do not deny them. But it should be kept in view that there is an earnest effort to improve the administration—various schemes. We are strengthening the staff in various directions.

In the matter of conciliation and adjudication, we are trying to rationalise and simplify the procedure so that there may not be time lost, although the time that is wasted is not entirely the responsibility of the conciliator or of the adjudicator. It is lost because both parties very often want more time. But we are going to take care of that in the rules and in the fresh procedures we are now going to adopt.

Shri S A Dange and some others gave information about irregularities. The report was there. I have seen it. I have studied the question of irregularities. There are cases, when I look at the facts and figures. There are explanations also. We can improve. But I cannot think of a day

five years hence or ten years hence when a report will be placed where he won't be able to find some irregularities, because the whole purpose is to find out the irregularities and reduce them. We should reduce the irregularities, we should have effective supervision, and we are trying to do that.

Regarding the question of health safety, the incidence of TB and some other diseases, our people have gone out to discover all that because we knew there were dangers lurking there. This is a state of affairs so far as factories are concerned, but still we do not entirely disown responsibility in the legal and constitutional sense. We are trying to make inquiries into the conditions of service, hygiene and environment, and other conditions in which the work goes on, and those reports are being made available. We insist on them that they should implement those recommendations.

In this connection, Shri S A Dange referred to Jamshedpur and the Tatas and about one shed. I sent a message trying to find out what the position was. It is a fact that out of the 3 sheds, one was being used for certain other purpose because they are engaged in a process of expansion or something of that kind. May be that those pit-head baths are not being used properly. The responsibility, I am told, is of the workers, who have to use them.

Shri B S Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch Castes) What Shri S A Dange said was that the shed was not given to the workers, whereas the verandas were to be used. Is it a fact?

Shri Nanda: It is a fact. About one of these sheds, the explanation is—I have got it in writing—that they are using it for some kind of expansion.

These things may be occurring even with the best of employers.

But there is one thing which is of greater importance relatively and that is about delays and breaches. About delays, I have already explained the conciliation procedure. In connection with delays, yesterday one hon Member said something about the Supreme Court. I was rather taken aback by his statement. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in the country to safeguard the fundamental rights and liberties of all citizens, and nothing should be said which will be derogatory to that body. We may have our complaints. We have our feeling of discontent that large numbers of people—employers—rush to the Supreme Court. Well, there should be other ways of dealing with it. I was asked to make a statement that whatever the Supreme Court did, we were not going to take any notice of, and that we would do something contrary to that. It cannot be done. We have to observe and fully abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court. But there is one thing that I have to make clear. If the Supreme Court finds that the intentions of Parliament have not been fulfilled properly through the language of the laws that we make, then we are free—the Supreme Court does not stop us from doing it—to come back to Parliament and set it right and have a new Act, so that whatever we intended to do we are able to carry out.

Regarding the question of both violation of awards and references to courts, I think the state of affairs is unsatisfactory. I believe numbers of awards are not being observed and implemented speedily. I have no statistical information with me. I am thinking of having a statistical sample survey. If the employers want our co-operation, the co-operation of labour, in production and then also in regard to discipline, it is their responsibility, through the same tripartite machinery and otherwise, to see to it that those awards are implemented and there are no unnecessary delays and unnecessary references to Supreme Court and other courts. The

Supreme Court does not invite people to refer cases to it.

Therefore, just as we are asking the workers not to go on strike except as a last resort, I will also ask the employers not to go to courts except in the last resort when nothing else is available. I am not sure that they are doing so now.

On the question of health conditions, we are increasing our staff. But how much can we increase the number of inspectors? How much shall we go on increasing? There must be other ways of securing observance of these Acts. That must be at the level of the unit. Shri S. A. Dange made a suggestion. That was there in the Plan. It has not been carried out fully or at all. I believe the works committee which started at the top for observance of discipline, increase of productivity etc must go down to the unit level and there should be some kind of joint body which should be responsible for the administration of these things in a proper way. This we will try to secure through the same machinery which has given us this agreement regarding discipline. That same machinery will yield the other results for the working class.

I personally am thinking of setting up a machinery in my Ministry for this purpose. There are officers dealing with cases of conciliation and all that. But there should be a separate machinery for assessing and evaluating the implementation of legislation, evaluating the work in different fields. The officers—who will be of a fairly high level—will not interest themselves in the day to day things but will see how the lie of the land is and how things are being carried out. This new machinery should enable us to keep in touch with the whole tempo of implementation. The special officer, or whatever may be the set-up, will be responsible particularly for the implementation of that resolution regarding discipline. He will see who is responsible if there is any

[Shri Nanda]

violation I expect that if the INTUC men are held responsible, very strong action will be taken by the INTUC, and if the AITUC men are found erring, it will take strong action against its people. Then we shall be able to see what is happening. So this machinery will be put into the field as soon as is possible.

I have dealt with the broad questions. I have to say something now about the positive side of labour policy. What is our approach? That has been very clearly indicated. We want to go as far as possible. Our intention is that the maximum should be done in the matter of wages, in the matter of social security to satisfy the claims of the workers. But there is some limitation to that. That limitation does not arise on account of want of goodwill on our part, that is inherent in the economic situation in the country. When we are told, 'Compare the social security measures in the United Kingdom and in other places with ours' I ask how long before did the process of development start there and when did we start that here. I will ask, what is the average national income there and what it is here. How do we compare? Considering the situation here, considering what we are in this country, considering the stress of the Plan which is intended to help us later on and also now, I think, what we are doing is nothing of which we need be ashamed.

In dealing with the claims of workers, we have to consider that it is not something for the sake of appearance, that it is not for having hold on any union that one wants to make a claim of 25 per cent increase in wages. The INTUC might have done it or somebody else might have done it. I do not care for that. We must take care of the repercussions or the consequences of all that, whether the price level is going to increase. I do not say that in any particular case it is the effect. I am talking generally. Then, I say, what do we do? We are

not conferring on them any real positive benefit. We have to think not only of today but also of tomorrow of the workers, larger employment for them etc. I understand the workers claim job security and a proper share in the economic progress of the country and those other things which are well-known to us. But these things have to be done with due regard to all that I have explained here.

Coming to wages, I have got the figures for a period of years, figures relating to real wages in the country and the progress of real wages. I find that during the last 5 or 6 years, we have not done very badly at all. We have got an increase in real wages. It may be pointed out that during these 5 years we have made some progress, but what about the earlier years? Wages have increased by 32 per cent with 1947 as the base and 12 per cent with 1951 as the base. But the question will be with 1939 as the base it will be only 102 or 103. It is true but my answer is this.

In the earlier years we were making no progress, we were going back. Production was not rising. I am talking of the period during which we started making developments, we made larger investments. These were reflected also in the figures of the real earnings of the workers. So, I think, the community has done fairly well by the working class during this period. And as the implementation of the Plan proceeds and there is the expected increase in production and in the per capita income, it will be shared by the workers. They cannot be deprived of their share.

About the principles of wage policy, we have no dearth of principles enunciated here. There is the Fair Wage Committee's report and it is not as if we have dropped legislation. No. In the Central Textile Wage Board what we have done is, the terms of reference are framed in a manner so that the recommendations of the Fair Wage Board Committee can be com-

bined in the report So, we have not thrown away whatever gains we had made earlier in the matter of the formulation of principles which may be agreed principles again The Government does not fix wages directly There are legislation for Minimum Wages, Payment of Wages etc The Government have set up a machinery, the tribunals and courts etc We give them all the material We are trying to have a wage census now Whatever material is available is for them I am conscious of the fact that something more has to be done We are giving broad references to decide the level of wages We are trying to give guidance to the courts in two directions We are moving to set up norms standards by agreement and to provide all the information which may have a bearing on that question We are going to have a wage census in 50 industries, the productivity indices etc Action is being taken in regard to these matters Ultimately, when the Tribunal decides it will have all these principles and all this information

But you cannot have any rigid formula about these There are too complex questions and numerous variables If the view is that we should have some kind of mathematical formula by which anybody can produce a wage figure without any need for a tribunal or anything, I think, that is not possible Nowhere has it been done Nowhere has there been better guidance regarding wages than here except that our statistical information is not yet complete We are trying to see that we improve the position in that respect

Regarding social security also we have figures But considering that there is not enough time, I am not going into details of what has been done in the matter of social security, in the matter of the working conditions and industrial relations particularly You can judge the success of that policy by the index of industrial peace or industrial unrest, whatever you may call it During the first Five Year Plan, the situation has been

remarkably good Industrial unrest has gone down This is something for which credit has to be taken by the working classes very much Nobody should try to withhold that credit from them They have played their part The system of adjudication, conciliation etc has yielded rich harvests It has, on the one side, helped the working classes to improve their condition, increase their wages considerably, and, on the other side, it has given to the community industrial peace and conditions in which work of the Plan can proceed satisfactorily

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur) If you try to convince us how real income has gone up, we shall be grateful We have tried to establish yesterday that this is not the case and that real wages have fallen I should be particularly grateful to him if he can convince us

Shri Nanda We cannot enter into all the calculations behind the figures I have The figures are that real wages have gone up In addition to the rise in wages there is the cost on account of the social service measures These measures may in addition come to 20 per cent or so of the real wages, which are also real wages I am not bringing them into the picture independently There are these and other things There have been recent advances in the matter of workers' participation, workers' education and these things These things are the beginning of very important developments in the country I am not thinking of the worker as a mere wage-earner He has to be an equal partner The day may not be very very near But we have to proceed in that direction and I think, Sir, with the help of the organisations of workers and employers some kind of a reality will be introduced into this new scheme of workers participation, because it should be something real and not something which is a make-believe.

13 hrs.

All in all, the results of this policy has been good and gratifying in the

[Shri Nanda]

direction of both the workers rights in the matter of wages and standard of living, security, etc, and their obligations towards the community Production has increased, productivity has increased and when people say something about the workers and they belittle the workers' place and their contribution, I have to tell them that the working classes do not consist simply of 50 lakhs of organised workers, 3 per cent or so of the working force It is nearly a third of the total working force of the country The working class embraces all those wage-earners for whom organisations are starting and will develop It is about 4 crores and 80 lakhs out of 15 crores of working force Nobody can make light of this big force We have to make use of this big force They have increased production, their productivity has gone up Industrial peace has been secured

Well, there are cases of indiscipline here and there They will now be eliminated and having done that the working classes can certainly ask for all that is due to it for sympathetic consideration Public opinion does matter in the realisation of the aspirations of the working classes and therefore it is important for the trade unions not to alienate the sympathy of the public but to show to them how much the workers themselves have done for the community Of course, very much more has to be done There should be social security from cradle to the grave, wages should be very much more than what they are When I compare the wages and the needs of the working classes I feel it is very very low But how are we to achieve that? In spite of the fact that we have provided Rs 50 crores in the Second Plan, and the amount that was spent in the First Plan, even the fringe of the problem of housing of the working classes has not been touched

How are these things to be achieved, particularly when the Plan, as

everybody knows is encountering difficulties We will no doubt succeed, but there are difficulties in the way It is through productivity alone, through the efforts of the workers, that we will be able to overcome these difficulties and problems Our resources are limited, but the possibilities of productivity are not limited You can raise productivity by one hundred per cent, by two hundred per cent and if in the whole country we increase productivity by 30 per cent or 40 per cent, it will make up for the lack of resources which we are otherwise facing And what an important task we have before us for joining in this big adventure of making a success of our Plan and our programmes of economic development

I have already taken an hour I only want to say a word about the future We have begun well in our mutual relations, that is, in the common task of proper appraisal of the situation in the country, regarding the workers and the problems that we are facing, to meet together, sit together and have deliberations in a peaceful amicable atmosphere with goodwill to find what lies behind those problems, to find remedial measures, to explore ways to explore solutions and to apply them in the field This is the spirit in which the Indian Labour Conference started

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura)
Can there not be any Bill or Ordinance that labour is a partner in management and labour is given half the profit of all the income?

Mr. Speaker Why only half?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This is universal language, Sir

Shri Nanda: I was about to complete.

Many side questions will arise As you yourself asked Why only half? May be the profits may be very much more It depends upon how much the profits are in excess of normal and they have to be taken in the form of bonuses They have to

be made further use of for the community; ploughed back in the form of fresh investments

So far as partnership is concerned, as I said, we have already come to a decision that 50 establishments this year will enter into this arrangement of workers' participation in management and I hope we will succeed and this arrangement will speedily progress and will be extended to all the establishments of any considerable size in the country. There is great prospect before us which we can together, by united endeavour, reach. Compared to that all these little feuds and dissensions and all that will pale into insignificance. Let us, therefore, think of that common ground which covers 99 per cent of the field where we can all combine together in the interests of the working classes of the country.

Shri B S Murthy In the course of his whole speech the Minister was not pleased to say even a word about the agricultural labour, which forms nearly one-sixth of the population of our country. I want to know the policy and programme of the Ministry as far as agricultural labour is concerned.

Shri Nath Pal There is no policy'

Shri Nanda Regarding agricultural labour, I may say that their condition is not very satisfactory. I know that in many parts of the country it is so. How does the Labour Ministry go about its business? It has passed the Minimum Wages legislation which is being applied progressively to agricultural workers. We want to take rigorous measures to see that it is quickly applied and extended. That is one part of it. But it is a very small part. What we have to do is to increase the pool from which the agricultural worker has to draw his share. The work that we are doing in the national extension service and community development projects and all the money that is being channelled into rural areas and measures like land reforms have in some cases gone ahead with a certain amount of satis-

faction, in other cases not. There are a number of things to be done for the agricultural worker—give them land, settle them, give them houses; give them plots of land. I do not wish to go into details. No doubt something has been done, but I am not quite satisfied. We shall try to do much more.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East). The hon. Minister said that real wages have risen. What I want to know is the proportion of the rise in the share of the worker, to the share of the rise in profits of the capitalist. Has he got any such figures?

Shri Nanda: I have got the index of profits, that is available to him also. It is there in the current literature on the subject. There is also the index of profits. When we compare it we have to go through very intricate calculations and deductions for reserves, etc. But all these factors—profits, productivity, production, etc.—are to be taken together. The main question is whether the real wages have increased or not. They have. Similarly, if the question is whether profits have increased or not, the answer is yes. The hon. Member knows that certain percentage has gone into the dividends. I do not remember whether it is 30 or 40 per cent, then something has gone into the reserves.

Shri Sadhan Gupta What is the relative share of the increase between profits and wages?

Shri Nanda I have given that. We have circulated a paper to the persons who attended the Indian Labour Conference. There all these things are given. The whole series had been given, that can be referred to.

Shri Mohiuddin (Secunderabad) Will the hon. Minister place that paper on the Table of the House?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. I shall place it

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर-रक्षित- अनु-सूचित जातियां) : मैंने म्यूनिसिपल बैंकर्ज के बारे में कहा था कि जितने भी ले-प्र लेजिसलेशन हैं, उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है। खास तौर से जब भी कोई क्षणडा या फसाद होता है, तो कानसिल-येशन भवीनरी उस में कोई इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं होती है।

श्री नन्द : यह काम हम यहां से नहीं करते हैं। यह तो म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज का मामला है। लेकिन उन को भी इस बात को देखना चाहिये। आप की बात जरूर कुछ हद तक सही है। इस बारे में देर हो जाती है और उन लोगों को दिक्षित होती है। जो कुछ भी हम से हो सकेगा, वह हम करेंगे।

श्री बाल्मीकी : जब काफी दिन पहले कोई नोटिस दिया जाता है, तो लेवर कमिश्नर और दूसरे अधिकारी रौब गाठने की कोशिश करते हैं और मामले को सुलझाने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं।

श्री नन्द : आप इस बारे में कुछ बायेंगे —कोई स्पेसिफिक मामला भेरे पास लायेंगे, तो उस को देखने की कोशिश की जाएगी।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): One more question, Sir

Mr. Speaker: There is no end to these questions. The hon. Member is not satisfied with all these six hours but he wants to be satisfied in one minute. If any hon. Member wants me to put any cut motion to the vote of the House, I shall do so. Otherwise, I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the fourth column of the Order Paper including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958 in respect of Demands Nos 70, 72, and 124.

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following head of demands entered in the second column thereof —

Demand No 71

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—
Ed.]

Demand No 70—MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 16,94,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour & Employment'"

DEMAND NO 71—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'"

DEMAND NO 72—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 8,66,57,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment'"

DEMAND NO 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMFNT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 34,22,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'"

Ministry of Finance

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos 27 to 41 and 109 to 115 relating to the Ministry of Finance As the House is aware, 6 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry

There are a member of cut motions to these various Demands Hon Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes, the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move I shall treat them as moved, if the members in whose

names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the members including movers of cut motions, and 20 to 30 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of Groups

DEMAND NO 27—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 90,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'"

DEMAND NO 28—CUSTOMS

Mr. Speaker Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,35,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Customs'"

DEMAND NO 29—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,33,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'"

DEMAND NO 30—TAXFS ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX AND ESTATE DUTY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,73,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1958, in respect of Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty".

DEMAND No. 31—OPIUM

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Opium'".

DEMAND No. 32—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 97,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stamps'".

DEMAND No. 33—AUDIT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,43,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Audit'".

DEMAND No. 34—CURRENCY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,09,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Currency'".

DEMAND No. 35—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,95,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Mint'".

DEMAND No. 36—TERITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 16,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,58,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'".

DEMAND No. 38—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,84,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND NO. 39—PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 96,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Planning Commission'".

DEMAND NO. 40—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'"

DEMAND NO. 41—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

That a sum not exceeding Rs 40,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Pre-Partition payments'."

DEMAND NO. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'"

DEMAND NO. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,55,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'"

DEMAND NO. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 42,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'"

DEMAND NO. 112—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 24,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Commutted Value of Pensions'"

DEMAND NO. 113—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'"

DEMAND NO. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,41,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'".

DEMAND NO. 115—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,66,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'".

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Sir, while dealing with the Finance Ministry, the main point before us is the taxation policy. While examining the fiscal policy, we should bear in mind that it is not anything distinct, exclusive or isolated. It is an image in miniature of the broader political, social and economic aims and objectives. On the contrary, we find that the taxation policy depends upon the whims of successive Finance Ministers.

We have seen that in 1947, the capital gains tax and the business profits tax were introduced. In 1949, the capital gains tax was abolished and the latter was abolished in 1950. The former was again introduced with effect from 25-7-55. The income-tax base has been widened from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 in 1947; it went up to Rs. 3,000 in 1948, Rs. 3,600 in 1950 and Rs. 4,200 in 1953 and again it came to Rs. 3,000 in 1957. When this limit was increased from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,200, the then Finance Minister said:

"This increase is made not merely as a measure of relief in taxation but also for securing some relief to the income-tax administration. I have felt for some time that far too much of the time of the Income-tax Department is being taken up by the relatively smaller assessments and if the number of such assessments could be reduced, the Department would be able to give greater attention to the cases of the bigger assesses and improve the revenue from the income-tax."

I do not know whether the position has changed. But it has again been reduced to Rs. 3,000 in 1957.

If you look at the result of these taxation measures, we find certain things. We find that agricultural production has increased from 95 to 113; the industrial production has increased from 105 to 145 points. The excise revenue rose from Rs. 85 to Rs. 105 crores. In spite of increase in industrial production being about 40 per cent. and the decline in raw materials being about 30 per cent, the tax demand revolves round Rs. 180-Rs. 190 crores. That means that there is some snag either in the policy or in the administration. My point is that there is a lack of planned taxation policy. There is a snag also in the working of the income-tax department.

Out of 36 crores of people in India, five or six lakhs come within the provisions of the taxation proposals. The tax payable varies from 3 to 84 per cent of the total income. The rate of taxation in India compares very favourably with other countries. In spite of all that, the taxable income has not at all increased and the number of tax evaders is increasing. Unless and until there is a proper taxation policy and a proper plan is introduced, there is no prospect of any increase in the amount of revenue from taxation. This is because of the present taxation policy.

The Wealth Tax that has been introduced by the Finance Minister has

become very necessary An examination of the recent trends in taxation reveals that there is a curious phenomenon —increasing production and increasing prices but still no impact on the income-tax collection Wide disparities in income distribution has made the imposition of the Wealth-tax all the more necessary

About the wealth-tax we will have an opportunity to discuss it afterwards, I will not discuss it over here But, I am sorry that from the way the Wealth Tax Bill has come back from the Select Committee we have got to think whether the purpose for which the wealth tax was introduced by the Finance Minister will be served

With regard to the administration, I have to point out that unless and until some difference is made between the judicial and administrative departments there is no prospect of any further increase in the revenue from income-tax, and there will always be the possibility of evasion of tax by the tax dodgers The separation of the executive and judiciary has become imperative if we really want to find out the tax dodgers and see that the revenue from income tax really comes up to a substantial amount

In that connection I would suggest that the Finance Minister should think in terms of changing the administrative structure of the income tax authority I would suggest that the post of Appellate Assistant Commissioner must go, because it does not serve any purpose today We know that these Appellate Assistant Commissioners or other officers, most of them, are dependent on their immediate superiors on whose reports their promotion rests Unless these income tax officers are given good remuneration, security of service and prospect of promotion, I am afraid that there will be tax evasion and it will be difficult to catch the evaders

While dealing with the taxation policy, I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the Finance Minister's proposal to impose excise

duty on steel and cement That will cost the Government and the nation most, in the sense that today either in the Railways or in our projects cement and steel are being consumed mostly by the Government, perhaps, a majority percentage of steel and cement is consumed by the Government for the fulfilment of the Plan As a result of the imposition of excise duties on these two articles the cost of our Plan will automatically be increased Take for instance the demand of 05 million tons of steel by the Railways for the Plan period As a result of this taxation the cost of that will increase to the tune of Rs 2.5 crores The cost of cement will go up by Rs 4.5 crores Naturally, this taxation on steel and cement will cost the nation most

Then, unless and until there is effective credit control it will be difficult to control the rise in prices of commodities and the inflationary trend This can only be done if the banks are nationalised Without the banks being nationalised, or putting in effective control on the banking industry it will be difficult to control credit Today we find that in India only about 60 per cent to 65 per cent of the currency in circulation are bank deposits whereas in UK and USA it is 4 to 5 times more In banks today there are deposits to the tune of Rs 1221 crores and the advances are to the tune of Rs 935.88 crores There are still indigenous bankers in this country Unless and until all the indigenous bankers are brought within the purview of planned banking, it will not be possible to control credit effectively, and unless that is done there is no possibility of stopping the inflationary trend which is today corroding the whole price structure of commodities

I would request the Finance Minister to consider whether it is possible today to nationalise the banks If not, a law should immediately be passed so that the banks may be effectively controlled by the Government and by the Reserve Bank.

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

In this connection I would say that unless and until proper facilities are given for rural credit it will be difficult for us to improve the agricultural sector. We know the appalling condition of the credit system in the agricultural sector. It was revealed by the Rural Credit Enquiry Committee, which demanded that the Imperial Bank of India should be nationalised and that the State Bank of India should be formed. Even though the State Bank of India has been formed, none of the other State owned banks has yet been amalgamated. I am quite sure that this is due to the fact that the business magnates of those banks do not want to fall in line with the State Bank, and do not want that their banks should be nationalised and merged with the State Bank of India. In view of the appalling condition of credit in the agricultural sector, I would request the Finance Minister to immediately take steps to merge the State owned banks with the State Bank of India as recommended by the All India Rural Credit Enquiry Committee, without any further delay.

We should also think in terms of amalgamating small banks. We know that there are small units in our banking industry. Instead of being a source of asset they are a source of danger in the banking industry. We have seen that even foreign exchange banks, which were very solid units in the banking industry, are today merging together. Recently we have heard that the National Bank of India, a foreign exchange bank, is being merged with the Grindlays. The Chartered Bank has been merged with the Eastern Bank. We hear that so many other banks—the Middle Eastern Bank, Lloyds Bank and others—are thinking in terms of merging themselves and becoming stronger units. They will be strong competitors to the Indian banks in the banking industry. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to think in that line,

to take steps in that line so that the small units in the banking industry may be amalgamated and become solid assets in the banking industry, so that they may serve the purpose of financing the rural agricultural need.

I would say, in spite of the provisions contained in the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Companies Act, malpractices in the banking industry are still continuing. This must be stopped in the national interest. In spite of the power being given to the Reserve Bank to review from time to time, there are persons in the banking industry who do not serve the purpose of the nation. There are appointments in the banking industry with exorbitant commissions to the persons who go from one bank to another without the Reserve Bank taking any steps against those persons. I would request the Finance Minister to take positive steps so that the banking industry, which has got immense potentiality, is allowed to function in a proper way. Then only it will be able to help in controlling credit with a view to stabilise the national economy.

Along with this I would like to point out that in 1955-56 there was a nominal surplus with the foreign exchange banks. In 1956-57 the deficit was to the tune of Rs. 290 crores. Exports remained constant. Imports were Rs. 325 crores more. According to the Reserve Bank's surplus to deficit could be traced due to large volume of import licences which were issued during 1956 and effect of which is likely to extend beyond April 1957. The figures we have shown that private import was to the tune of Rs. 759.9 crores and Government import Rs. 280.6 crores.

The present Finance Minister when he was the Minister for Commerce and Industry granted open general licences, and as a result thereof today we are almost in a soup so far as foreign exchange is concerned. We

have today stopped OGL. It seems almost like controlling and de-controlling which was done previously in the interests of capitalists. At every stage when there was control or de-control it was always to the advantage of capitalists, they got the benefit out of it at the cost of the common people and at the cost of Government.

I hope the Finance Minister will now try to take positive steps to see that our foreign exchange position is improved. This can only be improved if we try our best to see that our production increases.

I also want to point out the question of nationalisation of general insurance. General insurance is also a foreign exchange earner. Unless and until we take the general insurance into account, I feel that it would be difficult for us to improve the foreign exchange position. I would request Finance Minister to think in terms of nationalising the general insurance, in which I feel today we have got very much potentiality. It would give excellent scope for the companies and the activities of the general insurance business will increase still further, particularly in the various neighbouring countries. My request would be to nationalise general insurance business.

Along with this question comes the question of the Life Insurance Corporation. This nationalised industry, I am sorry to say, which is now in the hands of the Government has shown a downward trend. In 1955, the business was to the tune of Rs. 238·30 crores; in 1956, it was Rs. 187·69 crores. The deficit is to the tune of Rs. 50·61 crores. What are the reasons? The reasons are, discontent among the field workers, etc. The field workers, who have been responsible for the improvement in this industry and who, I should say, created this industry and left it or brought it to such a high level, have not been taken into confidence and given their proper share in this industry. I would request the Fin-

ance Minister that, in the way he settled the dispute of the office employees, he should soon settle the dispute regarding the field workers also. It is high time he did so. I am quite confident that if he takes this step, he will see that in the next year the business would have gone up.

I would next say that there is too much of centralisation in this particular sector. There is bureaucracy functioning there. The chiefs who are there today are the persons who were vociferous against nationalisation. Here, I should quote a Bengali proverb which means, handing over the "child to the custody of a witch" *দাহিনিটাং পৰো সমপৰ্ণে*. These are the persons who were against nationalisation. We have handed over the nationalised industry and the maintenance of it to the witches. It is high time that the Finance Minister realised that these are the persons who had never looked at nationalisation in the proper angle. I am afraid they would create such a situation where perhaps the country will ask for de-nationalisation. But I am quite sure that no one will like it and no one will ask for it. Only those chiefs should realise their role in the set up of the nationalised life insurance.

I have got one other point to make. It is about the Companies Act. Now, under the Companies Act, the managing agency has gone, but the selling agency has come in. To the managing agency, the remuneration was up to two per cent, but now, to the selling agency, the amount is three per cent. There is also the purchasing agency. It is high time that the Finance Minister realised this and brought forward a change in the law in the interests of efficient administration of the Act. The Companies Act should again undergo a change and that must be done in the public interest.

The last point that I wish to make is about the question of the sales-tax. The sales-tax is another sore, because of the multipoint sales-tax in one

(Shri Prabhat Kar)

State and inter-State sales-tax in different parts of the country and the different rates of sales-tax in different parts of the country. Unless and until there is a change in the existing varieties of this tax, all the time there will be difficulty. So long as these exist, there will be tax evasion and that will be to the harassment of the consumers and the traders. I would request the Finance Minister to think in terms of the sales-tax being merged with the excise duty. The sales-tax should be imposed only at one point and that point should be at the production point. I would request the Finance Minister to think in these particular terms. Particularly, I would request him to consider the suggestion that there should be no sales-tax over the foodgrains, because, after all, if we really want to impose sales-tax on the foodgrains, I think we shall hurt the feelings of the people, but I am quite sure that no Government would like to scare the people in this way, when the people are all the time looking towards better conditions of life.

With these words, I would request the Finance Minister to take note of my suggestions and change his policy of taxation, improve the life insurance business and nationalise general insurance.

श्री राम शंकर नाल (हुमरियागज) : अचाक्ष महोदय कब्ल इसके कि मैं अपनी बातों को कहूँ, मुझ से पहले अभी जो माननीय मेम्बर बोले, उन की बातों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि टैक्सेशन का जो नट है वह कम कर दिया गया और हमारी टैक्सेशन की जो पालिमी है वह कुछ ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस सिलसिले में मूल्क में कुछ गलतफहमी है। लोगों का स्थान है कि नेशनल इनकम तो गिरती जा रही है, लेकिन टैक्सेशन बढ़त है। इनकम टैक्स जो है बजाय इसके कि वह ज्यादा लोगों पर पड़े, वह बढ़ता रहा। अगर यह बात मान ली जाये

तो फिर कैपिटल फार्मेशन कैसे होगा, यह मेरी समझ नहीं आता। असल बात यह है कि अगर हमें मूल्क को आगे बढ़ाना है और कैपिटल फार्मेशन करना है तो ज्यों ज्यों नेशनल इनकम बढ़नी जायेगी त्यों त्यों ही उस को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। तभी जा कर कैपिटल फार्मेशन हो सकता है।

हम लोगों ने एक एस्टेट ड्यूटी बिल पास किया था। उस की वर्किंग ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकी। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी उस के सम्बन्ध में एक सशोधन ले आने वाले हैं। मैं उन को इस बात की भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बजट का कुछ अंश अब की बार हिन्दी में तैयार कराया है। मुझे वह आशा है कि अगली बार सारे का सारा बजट वह हिन्दी में तैयार करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

डाकखानों में उन्होंने चेक के जरिये मेरे विड्डाल की जो शुरुआत बम्बई में की है, वह भी एक बेलकम माइन है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज तजुर्वे में जैसी सवित हो उस के अनुसार और जगहों में भी बढ़ाई जायगी। गिप्ट कूपन्म का अभी हाल में प्रचार किया गया है। नेशनल सेविंग को बढ़ाने के लिये गिप्ट कूपन का जा तरीका है वह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन अभी उम की पैन्नमटी बाकी नहीं हुई है। साम कर देहातों में इस का प्रचार हाना चाहये। उम्मीद है कि इस से हमारी सेविंग काफी बढ़ जायेगी मेरा अपना स्थान यह है कि अगर हम लोगों को सेविंग काकी बढ़ाना है तो उम के प्रचार के जरिये बढ़ने होंगे। मेरी राय में देहातों में जो हमारे 'डस्ट्रबट बोर्ड' के बहुत से टीचर्च हैं, उन से भी हर्म इस बारे में काम लेना चाहय और इस में वह बहुत यूजफुल हो सकते हैं। उन के जर्ये से हम बहुत अच्छी रकम वसूल करने में कामयाब हो सकेंगे।

जो नये सिक्के चलाये गये हैं, उन के सिलसिले में ऐसा इन्तजाम किया गया है कि अभी पुराने सिक्के नहीं उठाये गये हैं। यह अच्छा ही हुआ है और इस से लोगों को काफी फायदा हो रहा है। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में जो पीतल की दुअंगिया हैं उन से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ है क्योंकि वह आम तौर से सभी जगह नहीं ली जाती हैं। यह जहर है कि सरकार की तरफ से ऐलान कर दिया जाता है कि हमारे पोस्ट अफिस में यह दुअंगिया ली जायेगी, लेकिन जब हम ले जाते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि यह दुअंगिया नकली है। जो गाव के लोग हैं, या साधारण लोग हैं, यह तमीज कैसे कर सकते हैं कि कौन सी दुअंगिया नकली है और कौन सी असली है। इस का कोई न कोई इन्तजाम होना चाहिये। इस की बजह से कई जगहों पर गावों में झगड़ा हो गया और हालत बहुत खराब है। इस के सिलसिले में हुकूमत की तरफ से कोई माकूल इन्तजाम होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ और आज सुवह एक सवाल भी था, कि पुराने सिक्के अभी उस बक्त तक नहीं उठाये जाने चाहिये जब तक कि पब्लिक नये सिक्कों से काफी फैमिलियर नहीं हो जाती। अभी लोगों को इस का बहुत इलम नहीं है और गावों में रहने वालों को तो अभी इस की समझ बिल्कुल नहीं सी है।

हमारे स्टेट बैंक की शाखायें खोलने के लिये १८३ स्थान से नैक्ट किये गये हैं, यह अच्छा है। लेकिन उस के साथ यह आवश्यक है कि और सैन्टसे बढ़ाये जाये क्योंकि जो डेट लेजिस्लेशन बना उस के बारण देहातों में जो लोग मनी लड़िग का काम करते थे उन्होंने बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया। देहातों में आज सिवा इस के कि वहां स्टेट बैंक हो या कोआपरेटिव बैंक हो, और कोई

जरिया लोगों को कर्ज मिलने का नहीं है। और लोगों को इस से काफी तकलीफ होती है। इस लिये इन शाखाओं को बढ़ाने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये। हमारे रिजर्व बैंक ने रूरल क्रेडिट का सर्वे कराया और उस के लिये उन्होंने कुछ इन्तजाम भी किया है, लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी इन्तजाम किया गया है, उस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। हम लोग यह चाहते हैं कि अगले पांच वर्षों में हमारी द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर गल्ले की पैदावार काफी बढ़ जाये, और उस की पैदावार तब तक नहीं बढ़ सकती है जब तक उस में काफी पूँजी और परती न लगाई जाये। जितने हमारे किसान हैं जिन के पास छोटी छोटी होल्डिंग्स हैं, उन के पास ऐसी कोई वचत नहीं है जिससे कैपिटल फामशन हो। नतीजा यह है कि वह पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर हम को पैदावार बढ़ानी है तो हमें उन को कर्ज मिलने का माकूल इन्तजाम करना चाहिये। उन को इतना कर्ज मिलना चाहिये जिस से वह अपने बैलों और खेती की दूसरी चीजों वा इन्तजाम कर सक। इस का गावों में कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। अभी तक मिर्ज ३ परसेट कर्ज कोआपरेटिव बैंक से मिलता है और ३ पररन्ट और मिलता है। कुल ६ पररन्ट कर्ज उन को मिलता है। अगर इस ६ पररन्ट की लागत से हम यह उम्मद करे कि हमारी द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना में हमारे किसान अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा लेंगे, तो यह किसी तरह से भी मुमकिन नहीं है। अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारी जमीन की पैदावार बढ़ और हम को बाहर से गल्ला इम्पोर्ट न करना पड़े, तो यह जरूरी है कि उम में पूँजी लगाई जाये और उस पूँजी के लगाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हमारे किसानों को कर्ज दिया जाये। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को उन को कर्ज दिलाने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये।

[श्री राम शक्कर लाल]

जहा तक हमारे फारेन एक्स्चेंज का सवाल है, उन्होने यह अच्छा ही किया है कि जो लोग सिफ प्लेजर के लिये या और कवीनियम हासिल करने के लिय ट्रैवल करते हैं उन को बन्द कर दिया है। इस कदम से उन को काफी बचत होगी और उन को इस के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। यह भी ठीक है कि आज कल जब हमारे पास फारेन वरेनी की कमी है तो और मूल्कों में हमारा व्यापार रुपये के जरिये से हो? यनाइटड स्टटस आफ अमरीका से ऐंग्रिमेट हुआ है उस के मुताबिक यह हमको ३६० मिलियन डालर्स का गल्ला देगा। यह बड़ा अच्छा काम हुआ है और मे यह आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब और मूल्कों मे भी इसी तरह की कोशिश करेंगे कि वजाये इस के फारेन एक्स्चेंज के जरिये हम चीजों को ले, हम रुपये के जरिये ही उन का इम्पोर्ट कर सके। इस से हमारी फारेन एक्स्चेंज की दिक्कत बहुत काफी घट जायेगी।

आखिर मे मे, लाइफ इश्योरेन्स का जो नैशनलाइजेशन हुआ है, उस के बारे मे कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे से पहले जो मेरे मित्र बोले वह कम्पनिस्ट बेचेज के हैं। कम्पनिस्ट पार्टी का हमेशा एक नारा रहा है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीजों का नैशनलाइजेशन करे। लेकिन हमारे लाइफ इश्योरेन्स का जो हालत रही, उम से उन को भी यह कहना पड़ा कि पहले हम को एक केडर तैयार कर लेना चाहिये, तब ही नैशनलाइजेशन के काम मे पड़ना चाहिये। आज हालत यह है कि करीब ७६ करोड़ रुपये का विजिनेस नहीं हुआ पिछले साल में। इस से लोगों मे काफी ऐंग्रिहेशन है और उन का यह ख्याल है कि कही ऐसा न हो कि नैशनलाइजेशन की बजह से हमारी लाइफ इश्योरेन्स का विजिनेस खतरे में छढ़ जाये। इस के लिये कुछ मेम्बरों ने

नो डे यट मोशन का नोटिस भी दिया है और उस पर बातचीत होगी, लेकिन मे यह अस्तर कहना चाहता हूँ कि लाइफ इश्योरेन्स का जो नैशनलाइजेशन हुआ उस से कही ऐसा न हो कि लोगों मे यह भावना फैल जाये कि हमारे मूल्क की जो नैशनलाइजेशन की पालिसी है वह फेल हुई है और लोग नैशनलाइजेशन के नाम मे डरने लगे। इसके लिये केडर या पर्सोनेल जिस चीज की जरूरत हो, उस को हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को तैयार करना चाहिये।

इन लफजों के साथ मे अपनी फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हाउम उन को मजूर करगा।

Shri Mohiuddin. The Planning Commission had suggested in their report that the overall regulation of economic activity should be controlled through various means. The means that they had suggested were fiscal and monetary policy, export and import controls, licensing of industries and trades, price control and allocations of material. Most of the means that have been suggested were used during the last three or four years. I wish today to just review briefly in connection with this Demand for Grant the regulation of economic activity through monetary and banking policy.

The second Five Year Plan began with great enthusiasm and optimism. In the course of a year or two, unfortunately the prices had gone up very high and the free foreign exchange was practically exhausted. Now we have entered a period of crisis. What were the measures taken by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank to regulate the economic activity through banking and monetary policies?

I wish to quote a few figures here regarding the rise in prices and other

factors. By the end of March, 1956, the index number of food articles had gone up by 22.5 per cent as compared with 1955-56. The index number of raw material had shown a rise of 19.5 per cent as compared with the previous year. By March, 1956, the bank credit had increased by 26 per cent. By the same period, i.e. March, 1956, the money supply with the public had gone up by Rs. 265 crores. The net deficit in the current account of foreign exchange in the quarter April—June had gone up to Rs. 44 crores. What were the means adopted by the Government and the Reserve Bank in order to control the spiral of rising prices and the diminution of foreign exchange and expansion of credit?

I have taken this data from the annual report of the Reserve Bank on currency and finance. The first step that the Reserve Bank took was in March 1956, when the rate for usance bills was raised from 3 to 3½ per cent. Since March, 1956, there is a big gap of about six months. No action was taken till November, 1956, when the bank increased its lending rate on advances against Government securities from 3½ to 4 per cent. The discount rate of the bank was raised from 3½ to 4 per cent in May, 1957.

These halting and hesitating steps that were taken by the Government of India are really surprising. The Reserve Bank and the Government of India did not seem to be sure of the ground on which they were treading. They did not feel confident that the steps that they are taking would and should lead to a better economy or a more controlled economic activity. This was the history of the rates of interest which the Reserve Bank wanted to control.

The other means by which the Reserve Bank controls the expansion of credit is what is called selective credit control. The Reserve Bank issued a directive to the Scheduled Banks on 17th May, 1956, to restrict the credit on paddy and rice. This directive was withdrawn in November, 1956. Subsequently, the direc-

tive was further strengthened and covered accommodation against wheat, textiles, pulses and so on. It was only in June 1957 that the Reserve Bank raised the margin for this accommodation to 40 per cent.

These steps that were taken in 1957 had their effect on the prices. If we compare the conditions that prevailed in India with the conditions that prevailed in Western Europe, we find that in France, West Germany, the UK and U.S.A., discount rates were increased and other selective credit controls were imposed as early as February-March, 1956. There, on account of these controls and perhaps, on account of others, in spite of the fact that there was considerable expansion of credit in those countries, the rise in prices was only between 4 and 8 per cent. The rise in index number was only from 4 to 8 per cent in various countries.

I do fully realise that the Government or the Reserve Bank cannot rush to raising discount rates and imposing of other controls as soon as some change in the economic activity or some change in prices appears on the horizon. I do also fully realise that banking habits are restricted to only a very small per cent of the people in India and that controls on banks may not be so effective or so immediate in India as in other economically advanced countries. But, taking all things into consideration, I do think that the instrument of the policy of regulating economic activity through rates of interest and selective credit control was not resorted to as early as and as promptly as it might have been, as it should have been.

The Finance Minister, in the statement that he made to this House on the 11th of November, 1956 after the prices had gone up very high, had said that there were vital points in the economy which were under pressure. He warned that perhaps, the situation will have to be watched closely and every effort made to ensure that the pressure of demand on available supplies does not go too far. Since then, measures have been

[**Shri Mohiuddin]**

taken for control of credit and rates of interest had been raised with the result that the rise in the prices in 1956-57 was less than the rise in prices in 1955-56

Now, we have a special difficulty in India. The Plan which has been accepted by the nation and by Parliament provided that, as a matter of policy, there will be so much of deficit financing. This deficit financing, which was originally estimated at Rs 1,200 crores, has to be spread throughout the period of 5 years. Otherwise, the projects that have been undertaken will have to be suspended. Of course, it would be better for the health of the country if the quantum of deficit financing itself were regulated according to the needs of the economic activities of the moment. That is to say, deficit financing is regulated in such a way that when there is a rise in prices, the quantum of deficit finance should be reduced and when there is a fall in the prices, the quantum should be proportionately increased. I do not know whether that would be practical. But, still the fact remains that while in the third year of the First Five Year Plan, prices had gone down very much,—there was a depression in 1953 and the prices of foodgrains had gone down so much that the Government of India had to announce that they will purchase wheat and some other foodgrains at a fixed price—after about three or four years, we are again suffering from a very high rise in prices. These depressions and these peaks are not signs of healthy development of a planned economy. It is desirable that the tools of control of prices and economic activity should be sharpened in such a way that we can take prompt action as and when there are signs either of undue fall in prices or of undue rise in prices.

14 hrs

¹ The Finance Commission has been functioning and one of the terms of

reference to the Finance Commission is the modifications, if any, which are required in the rates of interest and the terms of repayment of the loans made to States. We can await their recommendations as far as the rates of interests on loans are concerned. But I wish to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to a very important point and that is the size of the loan to the States, which is increasing at a rapid rate every year. The figures are given in the Explanatory Memorandum. From 1951-52 to 1957-58, including the estimated figure for 1957-58, the loans given to the States will be about Rs 1,044 crores. That is, of course, a very big amount. The rate of interest if we calculate it at 3 or 3½ per cent

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: 4 per cent

Shri Mohiuddin: The interest on this amount will be about Rs 41 crores, more than that, if it is 4½ per cent. The share of taxes and duties transferred to the States is estimated in 1957-58 at Rs 82,74,00,000. The interest at 4½ per cent, which the States have to pay on Rs 1,000 crores come to about Rs 41 crores, that is, 50 per cent of the transferred share of the taxes and duties will be taken back by the Government of India in the repayment of interest only. Of course the Government of India gives them money on loan which they themselves have to raise from the market on which interest is to be paid. There is no doubt that theoretically the borrower has got to pay the interest and also the capital. But I suggest that the Finance Minister should consider that with the increasing tempo of development, with the increasing amount of investment that we will have to make every year in the subsequent plans, what would be the situation of the States, as far as the repayment of the principle as well as the interest is concerned?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They are supposed to be invested in productive enterprises

Shri Mohiuddin: I want to refer to the productive enterprises if I have got the time. The Tungabhadra project, for example, is supposed to yield a certain rate of return. I think it was only 2½ per cent. It is supposed to yield that after the area is fully developed and the full development was estimated to take place in about ten to twelve years' time. So the difficulties have to be examined which the States have in regard to the loans on which they have got to pay the instalments on principal as well as the interest due from year to year, when their sources of revenue are not proportionately increasing. The investments are no doubt there. But the returns which are expected from those investments are to be related to the repayments which the State Governments have got to make to the Central Government on account of interest as well as the principal amount.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They should not make any investments of that nature.

Shri Mohiuddin: We have got to examine the investments.

24 07 hrs.

(MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

These investments have been approved by the Central Government. They have been approved by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. If the projects do not give a reasonable return within a short period, they should not be approved and no provision should be made. But they are being approved. And the cost of production has gone up so high that the yield on these projects has really gone down considerably. The whole question, therefore, deserves thorough examination.

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug): Mr Deputy Speaker, I have tabled a cut motion wherein I have stressed the need for economy and prevention of extravagance in expenditure. The

stability of a country, its potentialities for development, depends upon a sound financial policy. It depends upon a wise handling of the finances and how the Ministry of Finance functions. Ten years have elapsed since we attained independence and the national administration was entrusted to the representatives of the people on democratic principles. During these ten years many changes have taken place—either for better or for worse. One notable change that has taken place—and all of us must admit that it is a change for the worse—is in our finances, and it is due to the mishandling and mismanagement of the finances. I think the responsibility for this must lie on the Ministry of Finance. It is expected of them to control the finances, to keep proper vigilance and to see that the public funds, most of which come from the people, are not wasted. And now we find ourselves in a very pathetic situation. Our finances are very much depleted. Whatever may be the air of optimism that may be put on by the Minister of Finance, we must admit that we are in a lamentable position that we are in an unhappy and unpleasant position.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon Member is being subjective.

Shri Mohamed Imam: During these ten years one notable feature is this we have had too many Finance Ministers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now he is objective.

Shri Mohamed Imam: And that was the difficulty. I think we have had more than half a dozen Finance Ministers during these ten years. It must be more than that I think.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not matter.

Shri Mohamed Imam: I speak subject to correction. I am always open to conviction.

[Shri Mohamed Imam]

Each Finance Minister has brought in his quota of fresh taxation and has also been a party to increased expenditure on administration. This shows that there is no stable financial policy, and the fact that some Finance Ministers have gone out in a huff shows that there is something radically wrong with the financial policy that the Government has been pursuing.

We are faced with an over-all deficit of more than Rs 350 crores. We are having recourse to deficit financing, and I can only say our future is uncertain, if not dark, and we are in a desperate position. Each Finance Minister brings in desperate measures of taxation to load the already overburdened people, and I think the present Finance Minister is the most desperate person; otherwise, he would not look into the obituary column every day to see how many victims of taxation he has scored.

I think during this year we have seen the maximum amount of taxation that has been burdened on us so far, and however much we may differ, we must admit that it will be very difficult for us to bridge the gap, to find out the required amount of finance for the implementation of our Second Plan.

We are spending an enormous amount on administration. We are spending a large amount of money on our Second Plan. We are spending a good deal of money on our officers, but I must say that there is not much prosperity in the country. The people are still under-fed, they are still under-nourished, ill-clad and ill-housed. And to add to this, there is inflation staring them in the face, an inflation which has been brought about by the unwise policy that is being pursued by the Government. Whatever may be said regarding the rise in the prices of foodgrains, whatever reasons the Government may advance, I must state emphatically that it is this over-expenditure, it is

this deficit financing and this indiscriminate taxation that has been responsible for this inflation which is cutting deeply across our lives and which has changed our course of life.

As we see all these things, I may say our anxiety deepens, and all the hopes we built up or entertained that the country would be benefited under democracy have been falsified.

I must state that our revenue has gone up enormously during the last ten years, and along with it the expenditure also has gone up. We are spending, I think, nearly two or three times what we were spending five years ago. In spite of this I may say the people have not received a corresponding benefit. They are still in the same position. We speak a good deal about the Plan, but I may say this is a misconceived, mis-managed Plan, which has made us live in a world of unreality and not in a realistic world.

Let me point out how the money we have been collecting is spent or utilised. Our revenue during the year 1946-47 was Rs. 319 crores. During 1950-51 it was Rs 337 crores, and during the present year it is Rs. 663 crores. Our expenditure during 1949-50 on civil estimates was Rs 166 crores, in 1950-51 it was Rs 169 crores, but it went up to Rs 330 crores during 1956-57, and during the present year it is Rs. 410 crores.

So, what I want to point out to this House is this that our expenditure on civil estimates alone has gone up enormously, from Rs 166 crores during 1949-50 to Rs 410 crores during 1957-58. Let me now point out how much we have been spending on civil administration, on the pay of the Ministers and other officers. The expenditure on civil administration during the year 1944-45 was Rs. 24 crores. In 1946-47 it was Rs. 35 crores, in 1948-49 it was Rs. 35.56 crores; in 1950-51 it was Rs. 50 crores, in 1956-57 Rs. 133 crores and during the present year Rs. 191 crores.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid my hon friend is not quite right.

Shri Mohamed Imam: I have copied this from the Budget.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: But it includes quite a lot of other things like developmental expenditure

Shri Mohamed Imam: I do not include This is civil estimates under civil administration

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Civil estimates under civil administration does not mean payment of salaries alone

Shri Mohamed Imam: This is apart from development works I have excluded defence expenditure also So on civil administration, I may point out, the expenditure has gone up nearly four times since 1950-51 and eight times since 1946-47 So, this is a clear indication of the rapidity with which our expenditure on establishment and other things has been going up Unless this is checked, I am afraid, there is no salvation for us, and in course of time, I may warn the Finance Minister, we shall have no finances at all to implement the Plan or even to pay the salaries of the Government servants

I would like to point out that there is a tendency on the part of Government to increase expenditure, which I may call extravaganza, in every Department in every sphere, and there is hardly any attempt to cut down the expenditure The time has come for the Finance Minister to take effective and drastic steps to see that economy is effected in all Departments and in all Ministries Otherwise, if the same policy of reckless expenditure, as I may call it, is continued, then the people stand in great danger And how are you going to get this money which you propose to spend? It must necessarily and inevitably be got through taxation The people are already overburdened

with taxation This year, I may point out, the Finance Minister has reached the peak-load of taxation, and this is not all, for he assures us of a worse time ahead, he assures that people must be ready to share the responsibilities But how long can they share this responsibility? Is there any end to this taxation? I would like to know Is there any limit to this taxation? Can the Finance Minister give us an indication as to when he will give the relief that is needed by the people? Or is he going to give any relief from taxation at all?

If the expenditure—let it be on administration or let it be on developmental work—goes on increasing, at such a high speed and with such profligate rapidity every year, where are we to find the necessary finances? Every expenditure, and every pay we meet must have some reference, and taxation must have some reference, to our national income It must have some reference to the paying capacity of the people I do not know whether the Finance Minister has studied the economic condition of the people Otherwise, he would not have indulged in such a huge taxation, or in such a taxation policy So, there must be a half to this mounting and growing expenditure That is why I have pointed out that the time has come when Government have to take effective steps to cut down the expenditure

Let me now point out some ways in which the expenditure can be economised in the Departments where it is spent with so much of thoughtlessness If you take the statistics and if you study the number of personnel employed in the public services, you will find that their number has increased considerably, at least by five or six times I think we have the pleasure and privilege of being administered by a mighty army of officials headed by more than two scores of Ministers The reason why I am mentioning this is because the example for economy must be set

[Shri Mohamed Imam]

at the top. They must set an example to all others. We know how Ministries are split up every year to form additional Ministries. I am sure, if half the number of the present Ministers take a prolonged holiday, the public interest will not suffer...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be drawing their salaries even during the holidays.

Shri Mohamed Imam: I am saying, without salary—and we can manage the State affairs with half the number. And similarly, the number of Ministries also can be reduced. On these Ministries alone, we have been spending Rs. 19 crores...

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): If they are reduced, unemployment problem would arise

Shri Mohamed Imam:Whereas, a few years back, we were spending only about Rs. 5 or 6 crores. And every year, we have been adding to the number of Ministries.

Now, the Ministers are thinking of austerity measures and voluntary measures. They have been appealing to the people and to the officers to undergo voluntary cut. Will this ever work? Can the Finance Minister say with confidence that this appeal for voluntary cut will ever effect any substantial savings? I know that there are some who are guided by a genuine desire to help the country. But to some, this voluntary sacrifice may be a help at the time of elections. Such kinds of austerity measures are of no avail. Government must take effective and substantial steps to control the expenditure

I know, in various other countries, when they were in a soup, and when they were in financial difficulties, they straight off introduced a compulsory cut of a certain percentage. That was done in the State of Mysore

a few years back; when the State had to face a financial crisis, it introduced a compulsory cut of ten per cent in the case of officers drawing pay over a certain limit. So, if Government are really keen and sincere to effect economy, then they must think of asking all our officers above a certain standard to submit themselves to a compulsory cut. Then alone, there may be economy.

I submit that the time has come when Government should set up a committee to look into these matters. It must be given wide powers to look into the various Departments and various Ministries, to find out which Department or which Ministry is overcrowded. I may give you one example of a Ministry which is so overcrowded. For example, according to the reports supplied to us, the External Affairs Ministry has got 1300 employees here alone, excluding those in the Embassies abroad. Other Ministries are also overcrowded in the same manner. So, I submit that the time has come when Government must set up a committee to scrutinise into the working of the various Departments, to find out the need for each Department, and then recommend to Government measures of economy, so that we may be rescued from our present embarrassment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up

Shri Mohamed Imam: Just two minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After these two minutes, again another two minutes will be asked for. Is that the economy drive which the hon. Member is advising us to adopt?

Shri Mohamed Imam: I am the only person speaking from my Party.

The time has also come to think of other resources. Government should not lose their revenue on ideological and sentimental grounds. Some hon.

Members have referred to prohibition and how it is working. I know that many States have lost a good deal of income on account of having introduced prohibition. I am also one of those that believed once that prohibition would bring in increased good to the people, and that would elevate the economic condition of the people. But, now, I am very much disappointed. The only cottage industry that has succeeded so far, and for which the Finance Minister can take credit, is the manufacture of illicit liquor. I can tell you from my personal knowledge and observation...

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am glad the hon Member has personal knowledge of it

Shri Mohamed Imam:that it is impossible under the present circumstances to put down this unhappy practice of illicit distillation. Another inconsistency which we notice in regard to this policy of prohibition is that prohibition has been introduced in some of the States, whereas in the other States, we find that the States are completely wet. That means to say, that a person who drinks in Delhi is considered as an angel because he contributes to Government revenues, and he is given all encouragement by Government to drink and to continue to drink. But if the same person drinks at Bombay, he is at once considered a criminal. This position obtains side by side in some cases. For example, take the State of Mysore. Prohibition has not been introduced there in all districts. There are two villages adjoining each other. One can safely drink as an angel in one; but if he goes to the other village, he will be clapped as a criminal.

I can give you another example. Perhaps you have seen the Tunga-bhadra project. Flanking the project on either side there is a guest house. One is called Kailas and the other Vaikunt. They are only half a mile

apart. One can safely go to Kailas and indulge in drink to any extent. But in the other guest house half a mile apart, one cannot do it. Lord of Kailas encourages drink; Lord of Vaikunt discourages it!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there option to go to one or the other?

Shri Mohamed Imam: Whenever he wants to drink, he can go to Kailas.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If he is a devotee of Shiva, he goes to Kailas?

Shri Mohamed Imam: This is the time for us to reconsider this policy. I am one who fully agrees with the Report of the Ramamurthy Committee. I know there was another Committee set up under the chairmanship of Shri Agarwal. With all deference to him, I cannot agree with his findings. I can tell you that it will not be a success. On the other hand, people are dying and dying in scores of numbers. It is high time that you switched on the some other policy, a policy of control and a policy of taxation whereby you can control the drink evil more effectively than you can now.

This unhappy state of affairs is reflected in the States also. What is the position of the States? Every State is faced with a huge deficit. The Mysore Government is faced with a deficit of Rs 10 crores, and you ask them to implement the Plan! I can tell you that every State has become a pensioner of the Government of India living on its doles. You stop the assistance and the administration is crippled and paralysed. That is the position of the States, and still they have to face so many problems. There is, for example, the problem of the demand for higher pay and emoluments. Each State is helpless to solve its various problems. All the problems have come up now. Unless the Government tackle all these problems by setting up a Committee, I am afraid they will have worse times to face and graver problems to solve.

सेत अब्ज न मिन्ड (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री एक बहुत महत्व-पूर्ण मिनिस्ट्री है, जिस के जरिये से बाकी की चौदह मिनिस्ट्रीज को फाइनेन्स किया जाता है। वह टैक्मेज कस्टम व कर्जे के जरिये से रुपया इकट्ठा करती है और दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज को देती है। हमारे फाइनेन्स योग्यता प्लेन्ज का दारोमदार भी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर निर्भर है।

बहुत से पत्रों और विदेशों में इस बात की चर्चा की जाती रही है कि हमारे देश की इकानामिक कन्डीशन कुछ कमज़ोर है। लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने बताया है कि नहीं, हमारे देश की फाइनेन्शियल पोजीशन प्रिल्कुल साउड है। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूँगा कि जिस रफ्तार से और तेज़ी से हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्रर साहब और हमारी गवर्नरमेट कदम बढ़ा रही है, उससे जरूर ।।। खननरा पैदा हो सकता है। उन्होंने पहले प्लैन में १,८०० करोड रुपये और दूसरे प्लैन में ४,००० करोड रुपये रखे। चूंकि चीजों के दाम तेज़ होते जा रहे हैं, इसलिये मुमकिन है कि हमारा दूसरा प्लैन पाच या माझे पाच हजार करोड रुपये का हो जाय। उस के लिये हम को रुपये की सख्त जरूरत है। हम भी देखते हैं कि इन्हें मे हमारा जा सरमाया था, वह भी बहुत घट गया है—७०० करोड रुपये से वह ३०० करोड रुपये रह गया है। इस के अतिरिक्त नाखां करोड़ों रुपये का सोना रोजाना पाकिस्तान के जरिये में इस देश में आ रहा है और इन देश की करेमी बाहर जा रही है, जिस की वजह से हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर बहुत बड़ा अन्तर पड़ सकता है। सोना स्मगल करन के बहुत से केसिज पकड़े भी गये हैं, लेकिन यह स्पष्ट है कि अगर दस बीस आदमी चोरी करते हैं, तो उन में से मुश्किल से एक दो आदमी पकड़े जाते हैं। इसी तरह से हम देखते हैं कि लासो करेडों रुपये के हीरे और रुबी स्मगल हो

कर आ रहे हैं और इस तरह से काफी रुपया बाहर जा रहा है। यह स्थिति बड़ी गहन है और इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये कि हम को अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति किस तरह मजबूत रख सकते हैं।

हमारे खर्च भी काफी बढ़ गये हैं। यह ठीक है कि हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने टैक्सिज लगाये हैं, जिन से ६० करोड रुपये की आमदानी होगी, लेकिन हम यह भी देखते हैं कि उन से जनता में काफी बेचेनी और परेशानी है। इसके साथ ही साथ हम को रुपये की भी जरूरत है, जिससे हम अपनी प्लैन को पूरा कर सके। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुनाव है कि हम को स्माल मेंविज में काफी मदद मिल सकती है। हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम १०० करोड रुपये स्माल मेंविज के जरिये से इकट्ठा करें। लेकिन मझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि इसके लिये जितने प्रचार की आवश्यकता है, वह नहीं हो रहा है। तमाम शहर और दहात में इस का प्रचार किया जाना चाहिये, ताकि लाग पच-वर्षीय योजना के महत्व को ममझे और यह महसूस करे कि देश की तरकी हो रही है, इसलिये ह ।।। कर्तव्य है कि हम थाडा बचा कर इस में हाथ बटाये। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पहले पर्याप्त जोर दिया जाय।

मन पिछले फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब का भी यह सुनाव दिया था—“नान पीरियड में मट्टून गवनमेट, स्टट गवनमेट्स के तमाम सर्वेन्ट्स और तमाम मर्मा-गवनेमेट सर्वेन्ट्स को एक एक महीन की तरल्वाह साल में बारह इन्स्टीट्यूट्स में कज़ के रूप म ली जाय, तो इससे कई मी करोड रुपये की प्राप्ति हो सकती है। उन को तीन परसेट टैक्स दिया जाय। इस प्रकार लाग यह महसूस करेंगे कि इस प्लैन म हमारा भी हाथ है और वे इस में अपना पूरा सहयोग देंगे।

हम को इस बात की भी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि हम सेंकंड फाइव यीअर प्लैन के लिये फारेन कल्ट्रीज से जो मशीनरी, टूल्स, या इसरा सामान खरीदे, उन को लांग टर्म क्रेडिट पर खरीदे। ऐसा हो भी रहा है और कई फारेन कल्ट्रीज से ऐसे मुश्ख-हिंदे हुये हैं। इस तरीके से भी हम को काफी मदद मिल सकती है।

हम यह देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट जो भी काम अपने हाथ में लेती है, उस में कायदा होने के बजाय नुकसान होने लगता है। जब हमारी एयर मर्विमिज प्राइवेट कम्पनिया के हाथ में थी और गवर्नमेंट ने उन को नहीं लिया था, तो उन में काफी कायदा होता था, लेकिन नैशनलाईजेशन के बाद अब उन में नुकसान हो रहा है। जब तक इन्डियरेस वा काम प्राइवेट कम्पनीज करनी रही, नोंक फो काम होता था, लेकिन जब म गवर्नमेंट ने उम का नैशनलाईज किया है, तब से काम व.फी कम हो रहा है और उम म भी नुकसान की सम्भावना है। गवर्नमेंट आवर-ठंड चार्जिंग पढ़ा दिनी है। व्यापारी ना बहुत थाडे खर्च में काम करते हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी बहुत बड़े खर्च में काम करती है। यह खर्च को कम करने के उपायों पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

मेल्ज टैक्स की बजह से मारे भारतवर्य म बड़ी बचेनी है। कुछ चीजों पर डूटर-स्टेट मेल्ज टैक्स १ परमट लगाया गया है लेकिन समझ में नहीं आना कि दिल्ली के लिये वह आधा क्ष्यो किया जा रहा है। तमाम स्टेट्स में हम टैक्स का विरोध किया जा रहा है। म आशा करता हूँ कि इस बात पर विचार किया जायगा और सब को एक दृष्टि से देखा जायगा। मैं यह भी निवेदन है कि मेल्जटैक्स में बहुत चोरी होती है। १०० रुपये में करीब १०, २०, २५ रुपये तक बसूल होता है और बाकी चोरी होती है। हम देखते हैं कि क्या

साधारण और क्या बड़े बड़े आदमी जब सामान खरीदने जाते हैं, तो दुकानदार से कह देते हैं कि हम को परचे की बरुरत नहीं है, हम मेल्ज टैक्स नहीं देंगे और इस प्रकार उन से सेल्ज-टैक्स चार्ज नहीं किया जाता है और सरकार को नुकसान होता है। इस प्रकार इनकमटैक्स का भी नुकसान होता है और सेल्जटैक्स का भी।

जहा तक कपड़े पर एकमाइज ड्यूटी का मम्बन्ध है, काफी जोर म इस बात की मांग की जा रही है कि कपड़े रेशम और वूलन-पर मेल्जटैक्स एकमाइज मे परिवर्तित कर दिया जाय। मुझे बताया गया है कि फाइनम कमीशन ने भी यह रीकमेंड किया है, लेकिन पना नहीं क्यों, अभी तक उस पर अमल नहीं बिया जा रहा है। मे आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर गम्भीरता मे विचार करेंगे और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी इस बात के लिये राजी करेंगे कि कपड़ा रेशम और सिल्क इत्यादि पर जितना भी मेल्ज-टैक्स लगता है उसको एकमाइज ड्यूटी टैक्स मे बदल दिया जाये और बाद मे जितना भी रुपया इससे बसूल हो उसको सम्बन्धित स्टेट्स मे बाट दिया जाये और उसको हिस्से के मुताबिक बाट दिया जाये जो ट्रिस्मा कि उनका बैठता है।

अब मे इनकम टैक्स के बारे मे थोड़ा सा श्रंज करता चाहता हूँ। इनकम टैक्स की जो निमिट है उसको आपने ४,२०० से घटा कर ३,६०० कर दिया है और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि केसिस की तादाद बढ़ेगी। मुझे मालूम है कि आगरा मे आज भी बीसियो इनकम टैक्स के ऐसे केसिस हैं जिन का निपटारा नहीं हुआ है और लोगों से इनकम टैक्स बसूल नहीं किया गया है। इसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि आपके पास स्टाफ की कमी है। सैकड़ो केसिस बगैर तय हुये पड़े हैं और कितने ही बरसों से वे पड़े हुये हैं। अगर

[ठेठ भ्रम्भल मिह]

हर साल इनकम टक्स तय होत जाये और व्यापारियों से बसूल कर लिया जया करे तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गवर्नमेंट को भी पैसा मिल जायेगा और यापारयों को ज्यादा तकलीफ नहीं होगी। आज मैं देख रहा हूँ कि चार पाच और छँ साल तक के केसिस पैडिंग है और उनसे न तो रुपया बसूल किया जा सकता है और न ही वे इस काबिल हैं कि उसको अदा कर सक। बहुत सी फर्में फल हो जाती हैं और गवर्नमेंट का रुपया मारा जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और और ज्यादा तबज्जह दी जाये और स्टाफ की कमी को दूर किया जाये ताकि जितने भी इनकम टैक्स के केसिस होते हैं उनका हर साल फँसला हो जाया करे।

अब मैं जनता में नए पैसे के बारे में जो परेशानी है, उसके बारे कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी तक शहरों की ही जनता इस नये पैसे से बाकिफ नहीं हुई है, देहाती जनता का तो कहना ही क्या है। उसको तो इस नये पैसे में बाकिफ होते होने काफी समय लग जायगा। इस सिलमिले में मैं चाहूँगा कि आपने जा तीन साल का टाइम दिया है वह कम है और उसको बढ़ा दिय। जाये। मब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में बहुत ज्यादा प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता है जोकि आज नहीं किया जा रहा है और लोगों को समझाने की आवश्यकता है। जब लोग समझ जायेंगे तो आप इस नये पैसे का लेन देन शुरू कर देंगे। इसी तरह से नाप और तौल में भी आप डैसिमल सिस्टम जारी करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश के लोग सदियों से एक सिस्टम के आदी हैं और उसको एक साल या दो सालों या तीन सालों में किसी दूसरे सिस्टम पर ले आना बहुत मुश्किल काम है। यह और भी मुश्किल उस सूरत में हो जाता है जबकि हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में काफी लोग अनपढ़ हैं और काफी ही नहीं बल्कि बहुत भारी तादाद में अनपढ़ हैं। इसलिये मैं

चाहूँगा कि उनको इस चीज़ को समझने का तथा इसका उपयोग करने का काफी भौका दिय जाये और काफी समय दिया जाये।

मने देखा है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की तरफ से १६० करोड़ रुपये के नोट ज्यादा छापे गये हैं और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि चीजों के भाव काफी ऊचे होते जा रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ जैमा कि मैंने पहले बताया है कि स्मगलिंग की वजह से भी यहाँ की काफी करेसी दूसरे मूल्कों में जा रही है। इस सब का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि इनप्लेशन हो रहा है जिसको रोकना गवर्नमेंट के लिये बहुत ज़रूरी है। अगर इनप्लेशन टेंडेसीस को न रोका गया और भाव तेज़ होते गये तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जनता की परेशानी जो पहले से ही काफी है और भी बढ़ जायगी और साथ साथ गवर्नमेंट को भी बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इस बास्ते में चाहना हूँ कि इनप्लेशन का जोकि बढ़ रही है, किसी न किसी तरीके में रोका जाय और जो करेडो रुपये की करेसी बाहर जा रही है उम्को भी रोका जाये। इस और अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिय जाना चाहिये ताकि हमारी परेशानी जो बढ़ती ही जा रही है, कम हो सके और कीमते जोकि तेजी से बढ़ रही है उनको नीचे लाया जा सके।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक्सप्रेडिचर और वैल्य टैक्स बिल के बारे में भी थोड़ा सा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इनके बारे में बिल जल्दी ही इस सदन में विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे और उनपर हम विचार करेंगे। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन टैक्सों से हमे कोई ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं होगी बल्कि तकलीफ और परेशानी का ही अधिक सम्भालना होगा। आज हम देख रहे हैं

कि सेस्स टैक्स प्राफिस सं तैया इनकम टैक्स आ फमस द्वारा व्यापारियों को तथा दूसरे सोगों को काफी परेशान किया जा रहा है। उन को इस तरह से समझा जाता है कि जैसे वे चोर हो, बदमाश हो और बेईमान हो और उमी तरह से उनके साथ पेश आया जाता है। इस की बिना पर लोगों का यह खायाल करना स्वाभाविक है कि उनके साथ इन दो टैक्सों की वसूली के बहन भी इसी तरह से अवहार किया जायेगा जिससे कि उनको काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ेगा। बिल हमारे सामने है और मे चाहता हूँ कि मत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाले जिससे कि लोगों को तथा धनियों वो ज्यादा परेशानी न हो और जो टैक्स का अप्याह है वह भी पूरे का पूरा आमानी के साथ वसूल हो जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Finance which have been indicated by the members to be moved subject to their admissibility —

Demand No	No of Cut Motion
27	192, 193, 194, 1460, 1461, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 64, 138, 139, 140, 141, 426, 427, 428, 667, 730, 847, 1237, 1238, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1669, 1670, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1695, 1697, 1698, 1702, 1706, 1707,
29	429, 1536, 1537
30	142, 143, 552
38	905

Advances by Banks against foodgrains.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re 1"

Imposition and continuance of Excise Duties on essential commodities

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re 1"

Termination of services of members of the field staff of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in different zones

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re 1"

Alarming deterioration in Foreign Exchange position

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re 1"

Reduction in the backing of Paper Currency

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1"

Nationalisation of General Insurance

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re 1."

Failure to implement the recommendation of Rural Credit Survey Committee.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to provide adequate credit facilities to agriculturists.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to effect proper credit control.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1"

Failure to check tax evasion.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1"

Policy of taxation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1"

Appointment of a Committee to consider measures of economy in various Ministries and Departments of Government.

Shri Mohamed Imam: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Inefficiency in the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to redress the grievances of the Government employees regarding the increase of dearness allowance.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Victimization of Income Tax employees in Bombay.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to redress the grievances of the Income Tax employees.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to free our currency from dependence on sterling.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Rise of prices of foodgrains due to advances by Bank.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Excessive rate of interest on the World Bank Loan for Railways.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Need to nationalise all banking institutions.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Threat to the stability of our currency arising from inflationary tendencies in the United Kingdom.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to redress the grievances of the Post and Telegraphs Audit Staff.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to augment foreign exchange resources by preventing drainage of foreign exchange through clandestine transactions by foreign concerns.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to minimise the remittance of profits overseas by foreign concerns.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Service conditions of employees working under Income-Tax Department.

Shri S. M. Banerjee I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to up-grade Kanpur, Madras and Delhi to 'A' class city.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100."

Method of promotion of employees under Excise Department.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Service conditions of the field workers under the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Necessity of establishing a uniform single point sales tax for the whole of India and taking measures to obtain the concurrence of the States in this matter.

Shri Warior (Trichur). I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Necessity of nationalising the banking industry of India.

Shri Warior: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Necessity of reducing rates of interest on industrial loans advanced by Scheduled Banks

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for avoiding overlapping of Budgetary figures.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to check inflationary tendencies and abnormal rise in prices of consumer goods.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to apply the scheme for abolition in three annual stages of dearness allowance of officers drawing pay in excess of Rs. 1,000 in the Industrial Finance Corporation

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to make distinction between married and unmarried officers of the Industrial Finance Corporation in the matter of dearness allowance.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Need for reducing the disparity in salaries and allowances of the different grades of employees of the Central Government.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to effect economy in the purchase of stationery and stores.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of creating more efficient machinery to examine the budgets of State Governments to find out methods for avoiding deficit budgeting.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of giving more financial aid to backward States.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of imposing an export duty on coir yarns to protect coir mat and mattings industries.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to check smuggling of gold from foreign lands.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to check large scale evasion of taxes.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Failure to effectively check infringement of customs regulations.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for amalgamating all Banks in which the Central or State Governments have interest into one Central State Bank of India.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for introducing economy measure in the Overseas establishments of India

Shri Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to implement the recommendations of the First Pay Commission as far as dearness allowance is concerned

Shri Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to remove wide disparity between different States in National Income

Shri Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to remove wide disparity between States in developmental investment

Shri Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for imposing duty on import of Arecanut

Shri Warior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to check gold smuggling

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Functioning of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Check measures against tax evasion.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Working of the Income-Tax Department.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Undesirability of retired High Officials joining Commercial Firms as Income Tax Advisers

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Eligibility of retired high Income Tax officers to practise in Income Tax cases

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Service conditions of the employees in the Income Tax Department

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Shortfall in Life Insurance business.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Termination of Services in the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Service conditions of the Field Workers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to meet the demands of the Field Staff in the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Agency terms of the Field Staff of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Irregularity in making a payment of Rs 21,000 in lump sum to the Managing Director of I.F. Corporation as terminal leave salary

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reserve Bank's failure to check mal-practices in Banks.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

State Bank of India's failure to open adequate number of branches in rural areas.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Reserve Bank of India's policy of withdrawing licenses for opening new branches.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to amalgamate ex-State owned Banks with the State Bank of India.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Amalgamation of Small Banks to serve as economic units of the industry.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Introduction of Bank Deposit Insurance Scheme.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Steps to check uneven competition on interest on deposits among Banks.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Effect of the merger of Foreign Exchange Banks working in India on the Indian Banking Industry.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Steps to encourage opening of new branches by Scheduled Banks in the rural areas.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Steps to extend more banking facilities to the agriculturists.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Steps for providing adequate Banking facilities to Small Scale Industries.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to check inflationary tendencies

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to check drainage of Foreign Exchange.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Steps to introduce uniform single point sale-tax.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Abnormal rise in the prices of consumer goods.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement the directions of the First Pay Commission in respect of Dearness Allowance.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Nationalisation of Banks.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Amalgamation of sales tax with excise duty

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100"

Withdrawal of sales-tax on foodstuff.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to redress grievances of the employees of the Central Excise Department

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Union Excise Duties' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Need to discontinue the transporting of imported Chinese dollars at night from Pedaung.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Union Excise Duties' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Accident to a truck carrying Chinese dollars by night from Pedaung resulting in the consequent death of the driver.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Union Excise Duties' be reduced by Rs 100."

Transfer of Income Tax employees from Calcutta to other areas resulting in heavy loss of emoluments.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty' be reduced by Rs 100."

Practice of transferring Income Tax employees from one place to another without granting compensatory allowance

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to take effective steps to check large-scale tax evasion

Shri S. M. Banerjee I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax and Estate Duty' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

Political parties receiving financial contributions from big business concerns.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Department, and other Expenditure' under the 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Re. 1."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are before the House.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): When I look into the Budget, three things come to my mind most prominently. They are, firstly, taxes and tax evaders, secondly, expenditure and wastage in expenditure and thirdly, the position of the States, and their finances in relation to the Centre's finances.

I am not so pessimistic as my hon. friend, Shri Mohamad Imam, was. He is from my own State of Mysore. He felt sorry that the future was in the dark, that there was a continuous change of ministership in the Finance Ministry and that every Minister had levied a certain number of taxes and that the highest number of taxes had been levied by the present Finance Minister. But, taking into consideration the progress that we have been making and the enlarged economy that we are envisaging and also the Plan that we have in our mind and its implementation, it is inevitable that we should find resources to make the money that is required for meeting all this expenditure. When we accepted the Second Plan, we took the magnitude into consideration. When we compare the figures of the expenditure that was made on civil administration from the year 1942, till date, it rose—he gave the figures—from Rs 20 crores in 1942 to Rs 50 crores or thereabouts. But, he completely forgot the new development schemes that we have undertaken and the magnitude of the Second Plan. If we see the increase in the expenditure on civil administration and also the expenditure on development plans, we will find the real position. Today, in 1957, we have to incur an expenditure of about Rs 900 crores every year. For the whole of the five year period, our estimated expenditure is about Rs 4,000—5,000 crores.

If we want to meet this expenditure, taxation is inevitable. But, we should see that these taxation measures are equitable and that they are not levied on one and the same group.

of persons and that the poor men are not hit. If they are so, why should there be any objection for the levy of these taxes and the realisation of money for developmental purpose.

What I am concerned is, not the levy of these taxes or the number of taxes that are levied so long as they are equitable. The whole House will give its consent and support; it has done so in the past.

But my concern is this. These taxation proposals are sanctioned by this House. After that, they must be effectively and efficiently administered and enforced. But it causes the greatest concern among all of us if there is evasion. More money is thus lost and we are taking resources to fresh taxes. It is not that I am opposed to fresh taxes provided they are equitable. But, I feel that more efforts should be made to realise more out of the existing taxes and see that there are no loop-holes. The administration should be made more effective and efficient. For instance, in the income-tax department, according to the report here, during the last six months—upto January 1957—as a result of inspection being instituted and endeavours being made concealed income of Rs 384.73 lakhs was brought under the assessment yielding about Rs 216.02 lakhs. If vigilance and proper enforcement is there, we can realise more money out of these. I am more concerned with these evaders. They become regular evaders. As soon as the war was over, there was so much inflation and speculation. Many accounts were re-opened. A number of persons were brought under assessment and a tribunal was also appointed. But, what happened? Then, some concession also was shown to them. These evaders never reciprocated the good-will shown by the Government. Even after this good-will was shown, they never realised the interest of the country and paid what was due to the country. As they were successful in evading the tax, it gave an impression to the others that whatever taxes were levied by this House or by the Government could easily be evaded.

15 hrs

Take, for instance, the sales tax. On account of certain anomalies and defects also, but mostly due to the evasion mentality, we are losing to the extent of nearly Rs. 200 crores every year. If only proper vigilance, proper and efficient administration is made, we can realise a good deal out of these taxes.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon Member like to continue tomorrow or finish in one or two minutes?

Shri Shankaraiya: Sir, I would like to continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, the hon Member may continue tomorrow.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTH REPORT

Sardar A S Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd August, 1957."

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd August, 1957."

The motion was adopted

SADHUS AND SANYASIS (REGISTRATION) BILL—contd

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take further discussion on the motion moved by Shri Radha Raman on the 9th August, 1957, that the Bill to provide for the Registration of Sadhus and Sanyasis in India, be taken into consideration.

[Mr Deputy Speaker]

Out of 2 hours allotted for discussion of the Bill, five minutes were taken up on the 9th August, 1957, and one hour and 55 minutes are still left

Shri Radha Raman may continue his speech

Sardar A S Saigal (Janjgir) We have tabled some amendments to the Bill

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Amendments will be taken up after the motion has been made

श्री राधा रमण (चादनी चौक)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं दो तीन बातें इस सदन के सामने रख देना चाहता हूँ। जैसा कि इस सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम होगा यह विधेयक पिछली लोक सभा के सामने भी आया था और उस समय इसको इस सदन के सामने विचारार्थ नहीं रखा जा सका और इस कारण से इस लाव सभा के सामने फिर से इसे पेश किया गया है। इस विधेयक में दो तीन सशोधन जो बहुत मार्कें हैं श्रीर जिनका देश के साधुओं, सन्यासियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों ने इस विधेयक पर विचार करके भेजा है, शामिल कर लिया गया है। एक बहुत बड़ा मशोधन इसके अन्दर यह है कि पहले बिल म साधुओं और सन्यासियों के रजिस्ट्रेशन के साथ साथ लाइसेंसिंग की तथा लाइसेंसम लेने की बात कही गई थी लेकिन अब वह जो लाइसेंसिंग का पाठ है, वह इसमें हटा दिया गया है और सिर्फ रजिस्ट्रेशन का पाठ रखा गया है।

दूसरा सशोधन जो इसके अन्दर किया गया है वह यह है कि भारतवर्ष में यह देखता हूँ कि साधुओं और संयासियों की संख्या बहुत काफी है और बहुत से साधु तथा सन्यासी सो ऐसे हैं कि जो किसी न किसी स्पिरिचुअल पार्डर के साथ या किसी न किसी आश्रम के साथ या किसी न किसी संस्था के साथ बन्धे हुये हैं। लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे साधु और सन्यासी

भी हैं कि जो व्यक्तिगत रूप से साधना करते हैं या सन्यास लेते हैं। ऐसे साधुओं और सन्यासियों में बहुत से ऐसे भी हो सकते हैं कि जिन को इस बात की आपत्ति हो कि क्यों तो किसी प्रकार का रजिस्ट्रेशन मजूर करें। यह उनको बुरा लग सकता है। इस बास्ते इस विधेयक में एक सशोधन यह भी किया गया है कि जो इस प्रकार की आपत्ति करने वाले साधु या सन्यासी हैं या दूसरे व्यक्ति हैं, उन व्यक्तियों को यदि सरकार अपने नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा इस रजिस्ट्रेशन की छूट दे दे तो उसमें किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस सबध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को जब पहले पहल भेने हस सदन के सम्मुख रखा था, उस समय मुझे बड़ी शकाय थी कि भारतवर्ष के अधिकाराश साधु और सन्यासी इस विधेयक को नापमन्द बरेंग और इस विधेयक के खिलाफ चारों ओर में आवाज उठेंगी। परन्तु मुझ इस बात से बड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिला जब मैंने यह देखा कि अनेक लोगों ने जो कि साधुओं और सन्यासियों की प्रतिष्ठा और मान को अपने हृदय में रखते हैं और चाहते हैं कि वह और अविक बढ़े, मुझ पश्चिमे आये यह कहा कि जहाँ तक इस बिल के मकानों का ताल्लुक है वह इसमें पूरे तीर पर सहमत है। अगर इसका कोई इस्तलाफ होता है तो सिफ यहा आना है कि साधुओं और सन्यासियों को विस तरह से परखा जायेगा, उसकी क्या डेफिनिशन हो। और कहीं ऐसा न हो कि साधुओं और सन्यासियों के नाम पर बहुत सारे ऐसे साधु और दूसरे लोग जो कलकित हैं, जो दुराचार करते हैं, जो व्यभिचार करते हैं और अपने आपको साधु कहते हैं अपने आपको रजिस्टर करवा कर भी ज्यादा खुली छह्ही इस बात की लेले कि अनेक प्रकार के जो वे कर्म करते हैं जो कि मुनासिब नहीं कहे जा सकते हैं करते हरे तथा जो साधुओं के प्रतिकूल हैं उनको छूट मिल जाय और कहीं इस का नतीजा यह न हो कि जहाँ इस विधेयक के

हम यह चाहते हैं कि साधुओं और सन्यासियों की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़े, और जो सच्चे साधु और सन्यासी हैं, जो सच्चे त्यागी और तपस्वी हैं जिन की प्रतिष्ठा और जिन का मान हमारे दिलों में आज से नहीं बल्कि हजारों बरसों से होता चाया है और जिन का मान और जिनकी प्रतिष्ठा आज भी उसी तरह से है और उसको हम और भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ज्यादा ऊचा उठा हुआ देखना चाहते हैं वह और ऐसे लोग अपना नाम रजिस्टर करा कर और लाइसेंस लेकर जो कर्म वे अब तक करते रहे हैं, उनको और भी ज्यादा खुले तौर पर करने लग जाये।

15 06 hrs

(Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in the Chair)

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विधेयक का मकसद यह नहीं है कि किसी भी माधु या मन्यासी या प्रतिशित व्यक्ति जाँक किसी 'स्पिरिचुअल आईंर ग नाल्युव रखना है उसका किसी प्रकार में भी निरस्वार हा, उगका किसी प्रकार का भी वष्ट हो या उसको किसी प्रकार में भी अपमानित किया जाये या उसका किसी प्रकार की कोई नकर्न फरजिम्टेशन में हा।

मैं स्वयं माधुओं, मतों और मन्यासियों का भक्ता हूँ और उनकी मान, मर्यादा को बढ़ाना देखना चाहता हूँ और मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में ऐसे अनेक साधु हैं और अनेकों सन्यासी हैं जिन्होंने कि देश की मस्कुति व देश के मान व मर्यादा को बढ़ाया है और किसी सूरत में अगर ऐसा कई विधेयक जो उनके कामों में रुकावट डालता है या उनकी अवहेलना करता है या तिरस्कार करता है, सामने आता है तो वह रुचिकर नहीं होता और उसको हम पसन्द नहीं करेंगे।

इम विधेयक के दो बड़े भारी मकसद हैं। एक मकसद यह है कि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा रजिस्टर हो जिससे कि हमें पता लग जाय कि भारतवर्ष के साधुओं और सन्यासियों की संख्या कितनी है और यह भी हमें पता लगे कि अलाड़े, शाश्वत या उनके जो स्प्रिचुअल आईंस हैं उनकी संख्या कितनी है।

रजिस्ट्रेशन के सम्बन्ध में चन्द्र लोग यह आपत्ति करते हैं और यह कि ठार्ड बताते हैं कि अगर किसी मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने आप किसी साधु, सत या गन्यासी को जाने को कहे तो वह नहीं जायगा तो उनके लिए इम विधेयक के अन्दर इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि वजाय इसके कि वह किसी मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश हो या किसी मरकारी अफसर के सामने पेश हो, ऐसा हो सकता है कि ऐसे माधुओं की जा समाजे या आश्रम हैं मठ हैं या जो उनके द्वारा ना मनेटेड आदमी या अधिकारी को यह अधिकार दे दिया जाय वि वह जिनने भी साधु और मन उगके मप्रदाय में मौजूद हों, उनका वह रजिस्टर तैयार करे और कोई कठिनाई रजिस्टर करन में किसी प्रकार की पश न आये, ऐसी व्यवस्था हमन इम विधेयक के अन्दर रखी है।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि साधुओं और मन्यासियों का विषय आज देश के सामने है और आज ही नहीं बल्कि कुछ समय पहले में यह हमारे सामने है। इस सम्बन्ध में मिफ जन साधारण सोचते हैं कि किस प्रकार के साधु और मन्यासी हमारे देश के अन्दर आज फिरते हैं और रोजाना अब्बारों में ल्वबरे भी निकलती हैं, कि तरह तरह के वे काम करते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप बहुत में जो हमारे सदन के सदस्य हैं जो पत्र आदि पढ़ते हैं और उनके अन्दर जो ल्वबरे निकलती है उनमें भी यह बाक फैल होगी कि आज चारों तरफ हमारे देश के अन्दर

[श्री राधा रमण]

जो असाधु है वे साधुओं का वेष धारण कर ऐसे स्थानों में जाकर जैसे ऋषिकेश, गया और बनारस आदि स्थानों में, जिन्हे हम तीर्थ स्थान कहते हैं वहा जाकर और उनके अलावा शहरों में और बड़े बड़े गावों में जाकर किस प्रकार के काम करते हैं, बहुत सारे उनमें ऐसे भी हैं जो कि व्यभिचार और दुराचार आदि सब प्रकार के कामों में हिस्सा लेते हैं। और यही कारण है कि अभी चन्द दिन हुए हमारे भारतवर्ष की एक महिला जिनका कि हमारे देश में बड़ा मान है, श्रीमती श्रीरामानन्द ने एक आर्टिकल अखबार में लिखा था और उसमें उन्होंने जा साधुओं के विषय में वर्णन किया था, में उसमें कुछ फकरें यहां पर पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ

"I could not believe that cultured and intelligent swamis would not be ready to purge Rishikesh and many other "holy" places of the same character, if they sat together and thought the matter over, and at the time of the last *Bara Kumbha* I had prolonged talks with quite a number of them. It seemed as if they were already feeling the seriousness of the situation, and were planning various schemes like registration of honest sadhus and elimination of the disreputable ones."

इसके साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा था :

"There was also a talk of disgorging the huge piles of wealth hoarded in the various *maths* and putting them to worthy use". "No doubt the true sadhus could play a great part in India's development, but they are very few in number compared with the hypocrites and scoundrels who masquerade in the sacred *bhagva* dress".

श्रीरामानन्द के इस आर्टिकल में इस बात को स्पष्ट किया गया है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं जो कि साधुओं के नाम से असाधुता करते हैं, देश में भ्रमण करते हैं और इस तरह के काम करते हैं जो कि साधुओं और सन्यासियों के विपरीत पड़ते हैं और न मिर्फ वह साध समाज और मन्यासी समाज का बदनाम करते हैं बल्कि वह स्वयं ऐसे कामों में लगे रहते हैं जिनके कि कारण मरकार और जनता दोनों को कुछ ख्याल न करना और उसका हल निकालना आवश्यक हो जाता है। इसान्ना में यह अर्थात् करना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो यह विधेयक देश के मामने है, हो सकता है कि इस विधेयक के कुछ अशों से कुछ लोगों को एल्लताक हो नेविन में इस बात में विश्वास करना हूँ और मेरा यह विश्वास और अधिक दृढ़ हो गया है कि आज भारतवर्ष के अन्दर हम इस प्रकार के अनेका माध्य और सन्यासियों के नाम से चलने वाले व्यक्तियों और उनके किये हुए बहुत मारे कर्मों को हम ढकते रहे या उनका इज्जत देते रहे ना हम उन माधुओं और मन्यासियों की जिनका कि हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ा मान और प्रतिष्ठा है, जिनके कि मान और मर्यादा के ऊपर हमेशा भारतवर्ष ने गर्व किया है उनको हम ऐसे अमाधुओं में बचा सकेंगे। इमलिए मेरा अपना यह ख्याल है कि इस प्रकार के विधेयक का इस सदन के मामने रखा जाना आज की दुनिया में और आज के दिन बहुत आवश्यक है और हम सुधार कर सकते हैं जो सुधार हमारे उन ऊचे दर्जे के स्प्रिच्चुप्रल आर्डर के माध्य सम्बन्ध रखने वाले माधुओं और मन्यासियों को ऐसे ग्रमाधुओं से अलग कर सके जो उनका नाम लेकर देश के चारों तरफ भ्रमण करते हैं और तरह तरह के बुरे कर्म और दुराचार करते हैं।

कुछ लोगों ने इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में दो चार आपत्तियां की हैं जिनका कि मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। कुछ कहते हैं कि

यह सरकार का एक धर्म विरोधी काम है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस प्रकार किसी साधु सन्यासी के रजिस्ट्रेशन करने से धर्म में हस्तक्षेप होगा या वह कि उसको जो फोड़म है जो कड़ामेटल राइट्स हमारे मध्यधान के अन्दर एक व्यक्ति को दिय गय है वह कहा मेरे उसके विपरीत हो जात है या यह कि जो धर्म को फोड़म या अपने धर्म अनुकूल अपना आचार रखने के बारे मेरे जो उसका आजादी हैं वह कहा मेरिन जानी है या हट जाती है।

कुछ व्यक्तियों की आपाति का आधार यह है कि गासा विध्यक मामन आने मेरे साधु और सन्यासी जा ऊचे दर्जे वे होंगे जो बहुत ऊची धर्मवादिता के पुजारी या उसके मुताबिक अमल बरन वाले होंगे, वे इमका परम्परा नहीं करेंगे और वह उम्मको अपनी बड़जती मानेंग और रजिस्ट्रेशन बरन के बात को वह अपना तिरस्कार मानेंग। मेरे उनकी इस आपाति का मुनामिद नहीं समझता। मैंने अभी आक मामन श्रीमती मीरा बहन का आर्टिवैल पढ़ वर्त सुनाया कि जो मीरियगारी और मजादगि के साथ इस समझ्या का अध्ययन बरेंग एमी आपाति बरेंग मुझ इसका कर्तव्य न ही हाता। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आपके मामन भारत साधु समाज इस सम्बन्ध मेरों जा काशिश बर रहा है वह भा गरगनीय है। भारत साधु समाज इस बात के काशिश कर रहा है कि देश भर के साधुओं और सन्यासियों को एक जगह एकत्रित करके समाज बल्याण के काम मेरों भगाया जाय और उनके दर्जे को ऊचा उठाया जाय। भारत साधु समाज के दो सम्मेलन एक नायद्वारे मेरों और दूसरा उज्जैन मेरों हो चुके हैं और उन दो सम्मेलनों मेरों इस साधु सन्यासी विधेयक का काफी चर्चा हुई थी और इस पर काफी विचार विनिमय हुआ था। इसमे कोई शक नहीं कि इस विधेयक पर दो मत थे, बहुत से साधु ऐसे थे जो कि इस विधेयक को

परम्परा नहीं करते थे लेकिन बहुत से साधु ऐसे भी हैं जो यह समझते हैं कि रजिस्ट्रेशन से हम को कोई नुकसान नहीं बल्कि उससे कायदा होगा। वहा पर जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ है उसको मेरे यह पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता है। साधु नमाज का केन्द्रीय कार्य ममिति तथा सलाहवार समिति न अपनी एक सत्यकृत बैठक मेरे एक प्रस्ताव पास करते हुए कहा है कि इस प्रकार के रजिस्ट्रेशन से जनता बास्तविक गाधों की आध्यात्मिक, सामाजिक व चार्चा सम्बन्ध शिक्षा का लाभ उठा सकेंगी और नकला साधुओं के धात्व मेरों बच जायगा। यह बैठक हाल मेरों बिहाना मन्दिर नई दिल्ली मेरों मन्त्र तुकड़ा जो महाराज की अन्यक्षता मेरों हुई थी। इस बैठक मेरों भी फैसल हुआ थे लेकिन मेरों उनका जित्र बरना मनामिद नहीं समझता क्योंकि वे इसमे तात्पुर नहीं रखते।

ता मेरों यह अज बरना चाहता है कि आप इस विधेयक का नियम धना मेरों देखे और जो इसके गम्भीर गति आवजकता है उन पर ध्यान दे उनसे साफ जाहिर होगा कि इस विधेयक के दो मरुष मवनद हैं। एवं तो हम यह चाहत है कि हिन्दस्तान मेरों किसन गारु है उनका ठीक सम्ब्या हमका मानूम हो जाय क्योंकि यह जानने का अभी हमारे पास कार्ड तराक नहीं है। दूसरे हम यह चाहत है बड़ून न अमाधु जा कि साधुओं के वय मेरों दहरा मेरों धरण बरन है और उनको अपन धरों मेरों आन देने हैं और उनका मान और मत्कार बरन है और अन्त मेरों व साधु उन लागों को धावा देकर या चारी बरके या किमा बच्चे का उठाक चल जात है और भी नाना प्रकार के कुर्कर्म बरन हैं, उन प्रसाधुओं से जनता की रक्षा की जाय। हम यह चाहत है कि जो इस प्रवार के अमाधुओं का आज खुली छूट मिली हुई है वह न मिली रहे और साथ ही जो अच्छे साधु हैं उनको मान प्रतिष्ठा दें।

[श्री राज. रमण]

तीसरे एक बात और भी है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में एक बहुत बुरी प्रवा यह है कि कुछ माता पिता अपने दस दस, बारह बारह या पन्द्रह पन्द्रह बरस के बच्चों को साधु बना देते हैं। उन पर साधुता लाद देते हैं। ऐसे माडनर बच्चों को साधु बनाना बड़ा अत्यान्वार है। इसे भी समाप्त करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक से ऐसे बच्चे जिनकी कि आयु १८ या १९ साल से कम है और जो अभी मेजर नहीं हुए हैं उनको साधु सन्यासी बनने से रोका जा सकता है। उनके जीवन में जो आनन्द और अधिकार मिलने चाहिए वह उनको इस विधेयक द्वारा मिल सकते हैं और उनको साधु बनने से नोका जा सकता है।

तो अगर हम अपने पुराने विचारों को छोड़ कर निष्पक्षता से विचार करें तो हम इस नतोजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि यह विधेयक समय के अनुकूल है। इस विधेयक ने न मानुओं को, न सन्यासियों को, और न किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को जो अपने जीवन को त्याग और तपत्या द्वारा ऊचा बनाना चाहते हैं जिससे कि माधुओं को कोई तकलीफ न हो और उनका रजिस्टर बन जाय।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा पड़ोसी देश बर्मा है जहा बौद्ध धर्म माना जाता है। वहां पर साधुओं को रजिस्टर करना पड़ता है और किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होती। जितने मठ या मन्दिर हैं उनमें उनको रजिस्टर कराने की इजाजत होती है और इस प्रकार पता चल जाता है कि मूल्क में इस तरह के कितने व्यक्ति हैं

एक दूसरी चीज़ जो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे चन्द्र भाइयों ने इस विधेयक पर कुछ संशोधन या अमेंडमेंट पेश किये हैं। मैं अर्ज़ करता हूँ कि जितने भी ऐसे संशोधन हैं जिनको हम अपने मकसद को पूरा करते हुए भंजूर कर सकते हैं उनको भंजूर करने में हमको कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसे संशोधन जो कि हमारे मकसद को ही बदल देते हैं उनको रखने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि उनको भंजूर करने से तो विधेयक का मशा ही खत्म हो जायेगा।

इसलिये मैं यह मुनासिब समझता हूँ कि हम इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करे और इस बात का मौका दे कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर माधुओं की और सन्यासियों को जो प्रतिष्ठा सदियों से चली आयी है, जिस पर कि हिन्दुस्तान को सदा सदा से गर्व रहा है, वह गर्व कायम रहे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भंजे माधु और सन्यासी हैं उनको प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ और जो झूठे साधु हैं, जो गाजा पोते हैं और न हतरह की बुराइया करने हैं उनको जो छठ प्राज मिली हुई है वह न मिल।

जैसा कि मैंने आप से कहा, इस सम्बन्ध में साधुओं के अपने कई सम्मेलनों में, खास कर भारत साधु समाज में, इस बात की काफी चर्चा हुई है और उन्होंने यह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि रजिस्टर रखने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह दूसरी बात है कि सरकार की ओर से यह काम हो या बालंटरी तरीके से साधु समाजों के द्वारा यह काम किया जाये। यह विचारणीय है। मैंने इस विधेयक के अन्दर ये दोनों तरीके रखने हैं। यदि कोई साधु या सन्यासी अपने आपको रजिस्टर कराना चाहे तो वह मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां फार्म भर कर पेश कर सकता है। लेकिन अगर कोई इसमें अपना तिरस्कार समझता है तो उसको अधिकार है कि जिस स्प्रिंग्ग्रेस आई या संस्था से उसका सम्बन्ध ही बहा-

प्रपते को रजिस्टर कराले या फार्म भर कर उस संस्था को दे दे और उस रजिस्टर की एक नकल सरकार के पास भेज दी जाये।

तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब वातों का व्याप मेरे रख कर यह विधेयक सदन के ओर इस देश के सामने लाया गया है। इस पर बहुत मजोदगों से विचार करने को आवश्यकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक को आपके सामने विचारार्थ पेश करता हूँ।

Mr Chairman: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for the Registration of Sadhus and Sanyasis in India, be taken into consideration."

I have received notices of several amendments to this motion. The first is in the name of Shri Shree Narayan Das. Is he moving it?

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Durbangha): Yes

Mr Chairman: I will take it as moved. In view of this amendment, the next two amendments of Shri D C Sharma and Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta, which are similar ones, are not allowed to be moved. Then there is amendment No 4 in the name of Shri Saigal. Is he moving it?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Yes, I have already submitted the names

Mr Chairman: I will take it as moved. The names are Shri Radha Raman, Shri Radha Mohan, Shri Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi, Shrimati Anusuyabai Kale, Major Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shree Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Shri Balasaheb Patil, Shri B. S. Murthy, Shri M. R. Krishna, Shrimati Manjula Devi, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Dr Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Birbal Singh, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad, Shri Raghubar

Dayal Mishra, Shri C D Pande, Shri B N Datar and Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, the mover.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): You read out the name of Shrimati Manjula Devi. She is absent from the House.

Mr Chairman: The hon Member might have taken her permission before she left.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: That is what I am trying to find out.

Mr Chairman: If she were here and objected, I could understand the objection. Otherwise, I shall presume that her consent has been taken. The amendments and the original motion are now before the House.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हम रुर) : मैं यह बहाना चाहता हूँ कि भाज के कार्यक्रम का जो आईंडर रेपर है उस मे कुछ विधेयक हैं जो केंद्रियी 'ए' मे प्राप्त हैं।

Mr Chairman: After the motion is over, I will consider that question. I know the position. Let not the hon. Member worry about it. If any precedence is to be given, it shall be given.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move.

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first December, 1957."

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Radha Mohan, Shri Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi, Shrimati Anusuyabai Kale, Major Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shree Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Shri Balasaheb Patil, Shri B S Murthy, Shri M. R. Krishna, Shrimati Manjula Devi, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Birbal Singh, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad, Shri Raghubar

[Sardar A. S. Saigal]

Subhag Singh, Shri Birbal Singh, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Raghubar Dayal Mishra, Shri C. D. Pande, Shri B N Datar and the mover, and 11 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that the Committee shall make report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make, and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee "

श्रीमंती नंदमी-गई (विक गवाद)

सभापति जी, भाज साधु मन्यासी रजिस्ट्रेशन बिल पर बोलने की जो इजाजत आपन मुझ दी है, इसके लिए मैं आप को बहुत आभारी हूँ। भारत भूमि हमेशा में पावन और पावन भूमि रही है। यहां पर अनादि काल में क्रृषि और महर्षि रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, उन को ताकत से ही हमारे यहा राजकाज चलना रहा है। रामराज्य में वशिष्ठ महाराज की दुकूमत चलती थी। जब राजर्षि दशरथ अपने बच्चे को गढ़ी पर बिठाने लगे तो महाराज वशिष्ठ को बुला कर उनक आज्ञा ली। हमारे देश में ही नहीं, कई विदेशों में भी साधु सन्यासियों की ताकत चलती थीं, लेकिन उन वा नाम अलग हैं, इनका नाम अलग है। सिफ़ नाम में ही फरक है। हमारे पास, असाधु चीज़ की साधु बनाने वाले साधु

होते हैं। हमेशा से इस को परम्परा हमारे यहा चली आई है। आजकल भी हमारे यहा साधु सन्यासी होते हैं। हमारे बापूजी तो राजर्षि थे। उनके बेले विनोबा भावे हैं, जिन को हमारी गवनेंमेट भी राजर्षि मानते हैं। एक हड्डो का टुकड़ा, न कुछ खाते हैं न पोरे हैं, दूनिया मे सावजिह मुवार के लिये धूमते रहते हैं। उन के बास्ते हमारी श्रद्धा है। हमारी सरकार भी आज विनोबा भावे को महत्व देती है। हर चीज़ मे वह उन से मलाह मशविरा लेती है। ऐसे साधुओं के रहने को यह भूमि है और उनके प्रति हमें श्रद्धा होती है, उनकी पूजा करने का दिल चाहता है। साधु सन्यासियों की हमारे समाज मे बहुत ताकत रही है। इसके अलावा मैं तो सब से बड़ा महर्षि पडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को मानती हूँ। कल लोग हमारे टड़नजी को राजशृंखि कहते थे। ऐसे साधु आज भी बहुत मे हैं। खाली गेहूँ कपड़े पहनने से कोई साधु नहीं हो जाता है, साधु दिल से बनत है।

हमारे गौरवशाली सदस्य श्री गधा रमण जी साधु मन्यासियों के लिए यह बिल लाए है। मैं उनके दर्द को भवभानी हूँ। हमारे यहा की परम्परा धर्म की पवित्रता, ताकत और पुण्य को रही है। साधु अपने लिये कुछ नहीं रखते थे फिर भी मब कुछ। उनके पीछे लोग रहते थे। उन क्रृषि महर्षियों ने अपनों ताकत मे हमारी मस्तूनि को कितना बढ़ाया है, पर उनको लिखी हुई किताबें पढ़ने की आज हम को फुर्मात हो नहीं है। उन को तपस्या हमारे समाज मे आकार स्वरूप हो गई है। उन की ताकत से हमारे यहा कला, कविता और लोगों की रुचि की बहुत मी चीजे पैदा हुईं। वह ऐसे ग्रन्थि थे कि उनके मरने के बाद भी उनका यथा हमारे सामने है। आज लोग उनसे स्फूर्ति लेते हैं, उनका आदर्श सामने रखते हैं। हमारे राष्ट्र रमण की को जो दर्द है वह बड़ा भारी है, सभी के दिल मे दर्द होता है जबकि हम देखते हैं कि राजर्षियों के और सन्यासियों के नाम से बहुत सी गन्दी चीज़

समाज में बदलने सम गई है। बुरी चीजें आने लगी हैं। आज इस चीज को रोकने के लिए, जबकि हमारे लिए कल्याणकारी कायदे का पीरियड है, समाज को भी कल्याणकारी सेवा करने के लिए राधा रमण जी इस बिल को ले आए हैं। इस बिल का क्या अभिप्राय है, यह मैं समझना चाहती हूँ।

गुजिश्ता साल में हमारे पडित जवाहर-लाल नेहरू निजामाबाद आए थे, जहा आल इडिया भारत सेवक समाज की कान्फरेंस दृढ़ी थी। उस में हमारे तुकडों जी महाराज भी थे। हमारे नन्दा जी भी वहा थे। नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि हमारे देश में २६ लाख साधु सोग है, अगर यह २६ लाख साधु भारत सेवक समाज का काम करे तो हम क्या नहीं कर सकते। इधर का पहाड़ उधर ला सकते हैं, उधर की नदी उधर को ले जा सकते हैं और समाज में कितना मुधार कर सकते हैं? तुकडों जी महाराज बोले २६ लाख साधु नहीं, १६ लाख। पडित जी इसे बोले १० लाख कहा गयब हो गा? क्या पाकिस्तान चले गए? मेरी समझ में यह बात श्राई कि अगर यहा २५, २६ लाख साधु और मन्यासी हैं, और उन के एक एक शिव्य भी हो, ता २६ को दुगुना करके ५२ लाख मन्यासी हो गए। अगर कहीं तीन तीन चेले हो गए तो कम से कम १ करोड़ आदमी हों जाने हैं।

मैं समझती हूँ कि जो बिना काम किए खाता है, वह हराम का खाता है। हमारे समाज में तो हमेशा से यह रहा है कि पहले काम, बाद में खाना। खुद नहीं खाना, पहले मेहमान को खिलाना।

एक भनविय सवाल, साधुओं को नहीं?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीश्वाई साधुओं का भी खिलाते थे, मगर पहले के माधुओं को, आजकल के नहीं। १९८८ साधुओं को मैं नमस्ते करती हूँ। ऐसे साधुओं के पीछे तो दुनिया चलती थी।

साधुओं का तरीका समाज की सेवा करना होता है। साधु वह होते हैं जो लिखते हैं, पढ़ते हैं और अच्छा अच्छा लिटरेचर तैयार करते हैं। कला से, कविता से, भजन से हमारी सस्कृति को बढ़ावा देते हैं। मगर आज ऐसे साधु कहा है? मुझे मालूम नहीं कि कहा छिप कर बैठे हैं। हमारे तुकडों जी महाराज हैं, जिन के आगे सब को सिर झुकाना पड़ता है। आज सालों से वह सेवा का कार्य कर रहे हैं, अपने लिटरेचर से यहा के लोगों को तन्मय करके कल्याणकारी काम में लगे हैं। मैं ऐसे लोगों को साधु मानती हूँ, पूजा करती हूँ। ऐसे साधुओं के लिए यह बिल लाने की जरूरत नहीं। और भी लोग हैं। विनोबा जी केरल में धूम रहे हैं, मैसूर में जाने वाले हैं। उन से पडित जी और राष्ट्रपति जाकर सलाह मशविरा लेते हैं। ऐसी ताकत रखने वाले साधु होते हैं। लेकिन जो लोग अपने खुद के बास्ते, अपनी चोरी और रीति नीति को दबाने के बास्ते साधु नाम से आते हैं उन को बराबर रोकना चाहिए। ऐसे साधुओं को हमारे समाज में जगह नहीं दी जानी चाहिए, यह मेरी अपील है। ऐसे साधुओं के लिए जो बिल राधा रमण जी लाए हैं, उसको मैं बहुत अच्छा समझती हूँ। लेकिन इस के लिए कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ।

आज लोग समझ रहे हैं कि जो यह राजिस्ट्रेशन करने वाला बिल है उससे नकर्ता फ होगी। साधुओं का क्या राजिस्ट्रेशन करना, उनका नाम लिखना, लाइसेंस देना, यह सब नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं इसके लिए छोटा सा सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। जो प्रथम श्रेणी के साधु हैं, उन को मैं नमस्ते करूँगी। दूसरी, तीसरी, चौथी और पाचवीं श्रेणी के जो लोग हैं उन के लिए जहा तक राजिस्ट्रेशन का सबाल है, वह तो नहीं होना चाहिए। मगर उन से कहना चाहिए कि चूंकि आप की कक्षा पाचवी या छठवी हैं, आप जाइए, एक जगह पुण्य भूमि है, जहा लोग मेहनत कर के जाते हैं। वह गांधी जी का आनंद है, सेवाग्राम है, वहा

[र्षीमरी सक्षमीबाई]

आप ६ महीने रह जाहिए। आप वहा सुधर जाएंगे। वहा तो काम करना होगा तभी खाना मिलेगा। जब वह मेहनत करके खाना खाने लगे तब सर्व सेवा सब वा नो से कहना चाहिये कि अब आप इन सोगों को सार्टिफिकेट दीजिए कि कौनसी कक्षा के योग्य यह है। दिमाग कैसा है, अकल कैसी है, तजुर्बा कैसा है। साधु बनने के काबिल हैं या नहीं। या तो इन को फेल करो या सर्ट फेकेट दो। उन को सेवाप्राप्त भेजने से अच्छा रहेगा।

इस चीज के बास्ते आप को एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिए। कमेटी में तुकडों जी महाराज को रखिए, विनोबा जी तो उसमें आएंगे नहीं, वह तो उस श्रेणी में आएंगे कि लोग उन से सलाह मशविरा करके काम करें। आप उनमें सलाह करें। जो लाग ढोग करने वाले और ममाज को धोखा देने वाले होते हैं, उन को एक दम रोक कर कहिए कि चलो यहा तुम्हारा काम नहीं चलेगा, चलो तुम सेवाप्राप्त जाइयो और मेहनत करो। आज बेसिक एजू-केशन का जमाना है, वह उस को ले। आज पृथ्वी में यही वृत्ति प्रधान है। साधुओं के लिए यहा जगह नहीं है। वही पर उन को भेजना चाहिए और जो वहा पर सर्टिफिकेट हासिल कर सके वही साधु होंगे। उनको हम पूजा करेंगे जो समाज की सेवा करेंगे। हम हैंदराबाद में, जो कि आध प्रदेश में है, भक्तों की बहुत पूजा करते हैं। वहा पर ८ साल का बच्चा भी साधु बन के आता है, २५ साल का भी आता है, लोगों के धोखा देते हैं। सभी साधु कहलाते हैं। हमारे यहा मूढ़ प्रेम बहुत है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं हम लोग साधु से यक गये हैं कि आज साधुओं में जोरी है, साधुओं में धोखा है, और क्या क्या बुरी चीजें नहीं हैं? कई दफा कोटि में हम को जाना पड़ता है उन सोगों की करतूत से। हम देखते हैं वह वहा से भाग जाते हैं। दिन में वही सोते रहते हैं और शाम को आकर कहीं डाका मारते हैं। इस लिए यह

बिल बहुत अच्छा है। अच्छा साधुओं को मे प्रणाल करती हूँ। उन को बुरा नहीं समझना चाहिए। मैं समझती हूँ कि वे लोग भी इस बिल से खुश होकर राधा रमण जी को धन्यवाद देंगे और कहेंगे कि हम में पानी और दूध मिल गए थे आपने पानी और दूध को अलग अलग करने का उपय किया है, यह अच्छी बात है, हम सलाह-मशविरा देकर इस बिल को और भी अच्छा बनायेंगे। जो साधु बास्तव में अच्छे हैं, जिन पर हम को भक्ति और धर्म है, उन को कीचड़ से अलग करने के लिए यह बिल रखा गया है। इस बिल के रूप में और सुधार होना चाहिए और इसमें रजिस्ट्रेशन, लाइसेंस वर्गेर की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए। लोटे और गलत सोने को आग में डाल कर ही शुद्ध और अच्छा सोना बनाते हैं।

अगर कोई व्यक्ति साधु रहना चाहता है और साधु क काम करना चाहता है, तो वह गाधी आश्रम म या विनोबाजी के साथ रह कर काम करे। विनोबा जी ने पाच करोड़ एकड़ जमीन लेन की प्रतिज्ञा की है। उनको हजारों कार्यपत्रियों की जरूरत है। पचास लाख एकड़ जमीन उन को मिल भी गई है और उसको बाटना है। यह कार्य साधु बहुत अच्छी तरह कर सकते हैं। वे गाना गाते, हिन्दु नस्कृति को बात करने हुए गाव गाव में काम कर सकते हैं। समाज मेवा का काम जितनी अच्छी तरह साधु लोग कर सकते हैं और कार्ड नहीं कर सकता है। हमारी मीटिंग मे उतन नोग नहीं आता है, जितने कि हिन्दु मस्कृति की बात सुनते के लिए आते हैं। साधु लोग अपने धर्म और हिन्दु सस्कृति क ज्ञान के कारण कई क्षेत्रों में देश और समाज की सेवा कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मे राधा रमण जी की यह बिल पेश करने के लिए धन्यवाद देती हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि इस मे कुछ सुधार करना चाही है।

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada-Resumed-Sch. Castes): On a point of order. I would like to know whether this Bill is not offending the fundamental rights of citizens.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member want to make a speech on the consideration motion?

Shri B. S. Murthy: My point of order is whether this Bill is not offending the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution?

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Article 25.

Shri B. S. Murthy Because a section of the people are following a certain mode of life, they are asked to register. Is it not a curtailment of the fundamental rights guaranteed under articles 19 and 25 of the Constitution?

Mr. Chairman: So far as article 19 is concerned, this Bill does not say that the profession of sadhus is forbidden for all times. It only says that certain persons have to register themselves. So article 19 does not come in the way. It is only stated that all sadhus have to be registered. The profession is not forbidden. Taking an analogy, all medical men are ordered to get themselves registered. Will that mean that the profession is not allowed to be practised. Freedom of conscience is not sought to be affected at all and article 25 is not offended in any manner.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: With your permission, may I say....

Mr. Chairman: Not on this point. I have examined this and there is no point of order.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: On a point....

Mr. Chairman: If there is any new point of order let him raise it. But if he does not want to raise a point of order, I cannot allow him to speak now. Now Mr. Supakar. Before the hon Member begins his speech may I request hon. Members not to take more than eight to ten minutes as I have got chits from more than 20 hon. members. The discussion must close at 4.55 p.m.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I submit....

Mr. Chairman: I have already called another hon. Member to speak. So if the hon. Member is so impatient, let him raise a point of order and I will allow him to do that. But when there is no point of order, I fail to see how I should allow him to speak. Now Mr. Supakar.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: At least the two Swamis should get time.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I oppose this Bill because it seeks to scrutinise our social life to the extreme limit and that is most undesirable. Having regard to the past of our country, having regard to the debts that India owes to our sadhus beginning from the hoary old days down to the present age, I do not think that this Bill is called for. I also do not think that the insinuation that is sought to be cast against the sadhus in general in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is called for. I would submit that the reason for which this Bill is sought to be introduced in this House seeks to cast a reflection on the order of sadhus and sanyasis which is not justified at all. It may be true that in the profession of sadhus and sanyasis there are undesirable elements, black sheep, and their number also may be large. Still, it does not justify the slur, the insinuation that is sought to be cast on the sadhus as a whole. Even as it is, if this Bill is passed today, will it serve its purpose? Will it serve to check the vices, begging and other anti-social activities of these people who, posing themselves as sadhus simply by getting a character certificate or by being enabled to get a character certificate from a District Magistrate, indulge in them? I submit that the logic that is

[**Shri Supakar**]

applied in bringing this Bill before the House can be applied for bringing another Bill for registration of pick-pockets, for registration of thieves for registration of goonda elements in the society.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Do you include sadhus in this category?

Shri Supakar: With the same logic, we may pass a Bill saying that nobody can take the profession of picking another man's pocket without first registering himself. I think the reason advanced for bringing forward this Bill before the House is that if a man gets himself registered, he is above all criticism. But is it correct? Is it possible for a District Magistrate or an officer to know who is a real sadhu to whom a certificate of merit, a certificate of good conduct is to be given and who is the person to whom it should not be given? We know that it is very difficult for ordinary men to realise the moral and spiritual greatness of some of our sadhus. We know from our legendary history that Jadabharata (जडभरत), who did not talk and mix with other people in society, was forced and compelled one day to carry the palquin of the king. Probably that was the only day in his life when he deserved his bread but is that the yardstick of utility of man?

If we go by the reason that is put forward today in this House in saying that in order to justify the existence of a sadhu, he must do some physical work, he must join the Sarkari Sadhu Samaj, he must do some social work, the same, I would submit, is to take a very narrow view of spiritualism and to ignore the work that is done by some of our sadhus who maintain our culture, our heritage and our greatness for which India is proud and for which India can hold its own; and the debts that the country owes to some of these great men throughout these centuries. Can you imagine that if Sankara was living today, if Buddha was living today, if Upagupta, who made Asoka into a great man and who

brought him into the picture of history was living today, if Arambindo was living today, if Swami Vivekanand was living today, would they have come to a court of law, to a District Magistrate, and requested him "Sir, my conduct is good; I want a good conduct certificate from you saying that I am worthy to be called a sadhu or sanyasi"? They may not be there, but I believe that equally great people who are worthy to be the successors of these great men are still living in India today. Shall we compel them to get themselves registered on the penalty of paying a fine?

Supposing they get themselves registered, what next? How are we going to employ them and what are we going to do with them? Does it mean that by registration we can compel them to do something or refrain from doing something else? Can we compel them to take to active social service simply by means of registration or lead a particular course of life which we or the State may desire them to lead? We cannot do so. So, simply to say that all sadhus should get themselves registered or run the risk of a penalty does not, I submit, appeal to reason, specially to the reason of a jurist or anybody who has got anything to do with the laws.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Datar

Sardar A. S. Saigal: The sadhus should be given time to speak first.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Others can speak. I shall point out certain important considerations and they will be useful to others.

श्री मृ. ला० द्विवेदी जब नहीं मान-
नीय मदास्थों को भाषण ; रेन का चांद नहीं
दिया जाता है तब तक मरकार के उत्तर ने
क्या लाभ होगा ।

Mr. Chairman: He is only intervening. The other Minister is there to reply.

Shri Datar: It is possible to believe that my hon. friend Shri Radha Raman has been actuated by very good considerations, but I might point out to this hon. House that there are certain difficulties in accepting this Bill, not only because it is impracticable in nature but also because it casts a certain responsibility which it may not be possible for Government to fulfil.

The hon. Member desires that we should have a registration of all *sadhus*. So far as these expressions *sadhus* and *sanyasis* are concerned, he has not defined them at all. Neither is it possible to define them to cover all the classes of *sadhus*, *sanyasis* and *swamis* whose number, if I mistake not, is more than 50 to 60 lakhs.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Where are the figures from?

Shri Datar: So far as this class of persons is concerned, they have a certain history of their own and before we either go on to condemn or even criticise this class of persons, I should request this hon. House to note that this *sadhu* class had and has done a great deal for mankind.

I would in this connection point out to my hon. friend that recently there has been a very valuable publication issued by the professor and head of the department of sociology of the University of Bombay. It is called *Indian Sadhus*. It gives considerable information so far as the *sadhus* of different classes and sects are concerned, and it points out also how on the whole the *sadhus* have done a lot of good service. I am not speaking only of spiritual service, but ordinary social service as well. I shall read only the conclusion. He is an author who has no special partiality for *sadhus* at all, and is one of the eminent writers so far sociology is concerned. He has dealt with the question as objective and appreciative a manner as possible. Let us not go by any emotions, by the fact that here and there there are likely to be certain black sheep, because black sheep there will be in every class or cross-section of society.

After all, we have to see whether in trying to remove certain defects we are not causing harm or disservice to a class of persons which has done certain service so far as humanity is concerned.

This is what he says.

Shri Warior (Trichur): What is the name of the author?

Shri Datar: The author is Ghurey who is professor and head of the department of sociology, University of Bombay. He is not connected with any mutt, any *sadhu* institution, but a scholar and is dealing with sociology. From a sociologist's point of view he has considered what services have been rendered by the *sadhus* and *sanyasis* as a class. This is his conclusion:

"Indian Sadhuism is thus seen to be a process of long evolution. It has shown great vitality and readiness to adapt itself to changing circumstances without foregoing its fundamental principles. It has counted among its a fairly large number of outstanding personalities. They have contributed very liberally to the spiritual, intellectual and social uplift of their lay brethren. When one hears of or comes across aberrant *Sadhus* of dubious character and gets into the mood of passing an adverse judgment on Sadhuism in general, let him ponder over the following observation of a profound student of the history of Christianity in Europe: 'The root-problem of monasticism is one which every ideal has to face'."

I am not going into the question of history, but I must point out that even now we have a large class of *sanyasis* who are doing great not merely religious but social work as well. If the hon. Member's Bill is accepted, all the heads of mutts, because they are *sanyasis*, and all the numerous *sanyasis* of the Rama-krishna Mutt will have to go before a district magistrate for getting themselves registered. Is it proper to affect the self-respect of these great persons?

[Shri Datar]

The Ramakrishna Mission as you are aware has done great social service and is one of the best institutions working for the social uplift of the people. They are all sanyasis. Is it proper for us to expect that they stand in a queue before a district magistrate? And what are the qualifications of a district magistrate? To know who are to be registered and who are not to be registered. And my hon. friend has given absolute powers to a district magistrate to refuse an application. Ultimately in his zeal for improving the *sadhus* he has gone to the extent of making non-registration itself an offence. So far as these *sanyasis* are concerned they are not concerned with the world, though there are here and there black sheep.

I understand he made a reference to an article by Meera Ben. She has condemned a certain class, so far as *sadhus* in Rishikesh are concerned. I would like to point out that there might be some bad *sadhus*, but let us not go by impetuosity, let us find out whether this ancient institution is bad or whether it is now possible to put restrictions so far as the law or the Government machinery is concerned. In all such cases let us understand that this problem has to be approached more or less from a non-official point of view.

In this connection may I point out to the House that from 1950 onwards this question has engaged the attention of the *sadhus* themselves as also those who are interested in this great institution. They have held a number of conferences. They held a conference at Rishikesh about a year and half ago, and last year, they held a conference at Nathdvar. They are aware of the black-sheep amongst them, and they are aware that there are certain persons who are not working properly, and who are taking advantage of a certain respect that is given to them by the people. Therefore, it was considered advisable by those *sadhus* themselves to have a registered body. Therefore, a body known as the Bharat Sadhu Samaj has been registered under the Indian

Registration of Societies Act of 1860. One of the objects of that Samaj is to raise the moral standard of the community, to inspire people to develop virtues by giving up vices and by cultivating purity in action.

16 hrs.

This *Sadhu Samaj* has been carrying on good work. The *sadhus* are trying to have a complete register of all *sadhus*—the very object that my hon. friend has in view—by not including in them those who are not *sadhus* but pseudo—*sadhus*. So, in the different parts of India, there are various associations, and all those persons would be approached, and those who are really *sadhus* would be included in that register.

Now, the work of a *sadhu* is not to be a *sadhu* himself but to make others *sadhus* in the literal sense of the term. The other object that we have to take into account is that in all such cases, whenever there are cross-sections of a society, and whenever there are complaints, the better course would be not necessarily to have recourse to legislation, but as far as possible, to allow voluntary associations to grow, so that there will be internal purification. This has already been taken in hand, and they are carrying on their work in a very satisfactory manner.

The object of this Bill, and of those who interested in *sadhus* is to make them useful not only for their own pursuits, whatever they may be—you may call it religious or other—worldly or even unworldly, if you like—but also for the nation. So far as these *sadhus* as a class are concerned, they are not governed by worldly considerations. They come out of what was formerly known as the *yati* class and not the *grihastha* class. If we can avail ourselves and if the nation can avail itself of the services of such a large number of persons, then, naturally, our national development problems will be very easily solved. And that is one of the objects of those who are helping this great institution.

Therefore, when certain attempts are being made, when organised attempts are actually being carried on by persons, on behalf of the Sadhu Samaj, and when it is possible that by voluntary work, by work from within themselves, this institution of *sadhuism* is likely to be improved not only for the orthodox purposes but for the purposes of developing the country as a whole, I suggest in all humility that so far as this question is concerned, let us not rush to legislation. After all, legislation has certain difficulties.

The question is whether the *sadhus* or *sanyasis* as a class have been so demoralised and have been so depraved as to make it necessary for us to have them registered. So, this is a point that has to be taken into account. As far as possible, when simultaneously certain work or certain activities are being carried on to turn them into good ways where they are not in good ways, and to utilise their services for the development of the nation, I feel confident that we should not take any steps of this nature, and we should not rush to legislation.

I was very happy to find that my hon. friend Shri Radha Raman has spoken with so much of restraint, though he had certain difficulties, and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he had put things in a rather wide way, by saying that most of them indulge in vices I am afraid he has done great injustice to the large class of *sadhus*. The percentage may be large, five per cent or ten per cent, or whatever it may be, but it would be entirely wrong, and it would be a travesty of truth to say that most of the *sadhus*—and most means a large number....

Shri V. P. Nayar: Most of those in the guise.

Shri Datar:are indulging in vices and other anti-social acts.

So far as this objection is concerned, the last point I would like to urge is that the arm of the law is long enough to catch all such persons. We have

got the Indian Penal Code and we have also got the other penal laws. This Bill purports also to be a penal law, though the particular offence has been brought down almost to one of non-registration. I would point out that wherever there are anti-social elements, and wherever there are persons who are carrying on illegal activities, then Government have in their armoury sufficient powers to punish all those anti-social elements. If in this class, there are such persons, then surely Government can take action.

If, for example, you look into the history of crime and of how many cases there were against *sadhus* or *sanyasis*, you will find that there may be just a few cases here and there, but after all, the number would be very small. If a *sadhu* or a *sanyasi* carries on work in an anti-social manner, then the law can proceed against him, and the law can punish him, and perhaps the judges or the courts would punish him more severely than the ordinary people

Therefore, I would request my friend that now that the purpose he has in view, namely of riveting the attention of the public on this particular aspect, has been more or less fully served, he would help the cause that he has in view, namely the reform of the *sadhu* class, by withdrawing the Bill, and by allowing private non-official associations to carry on the work that he has in mind.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): A good bit of what I had intended to say has been so ably put by the Minister. So, I shall confine myself to the broad objections that I have to the passing of this measure.

This Bill seeks to register *sadhus* and *sanyasis*, and it does make it very clear that it is not concerned with *Maulvis*, *Hakims*, *Buddhist* monks, *Roman Catholic* clergy.

Some Hon. Members: Not *Hakims* but *Fakirs* and *Bhikkus*.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am sorry I used the wrong words.

Shri B. S. Murthy: *Hakims* are doctors, I suppose. The hon. Member meant *Fakirs* and not *Hakims*.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I find from the Statement of Objects and Reasons

"In the guise of saintly order, most of them indulge in vices. It will also save the saintly order from infamy and unnecessary exploitation. It will also help Government in the detection of many crimes in which so-called *sadhus* and *sanyasis* have a hand."

I am sure my hon. friend Shri Radha Raman did not intend it, but the effect of this Statement of Objects and Reasons is real defamation of the Hindu order of monks. I am sure he did not mean it. But what is the effect of it? It only proclaims to the world, and there are certainly people in and outside India who will use it, saying that the Hindu *sadhus* or *sanyasis* are the people who are mostly black-sheep. I am sure my hon. friend did not intend it. He assured me the other day that he did not intend it. But I feel bound that this House must have the benefit of what little I have studied of this matter.

Then, the Bill goes on to say that since there are *sadhu* criminals, registration is a *sine quo non*. Now, a *sadhu* is a *parivraajaka*. On the day he takes that *garb*, he gives up his parents and his children, if he has any. He gives up the world. He is dead to the world. *Shradha* is performed to him by himself. To register him and to link him up with the world would be a contradiction in terms. I think it is fundamentally wrong.

An Hon. Member: What about black sheep? (Interruptions)

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There are very many black sheep everywhere among doctors, lawyers etc. The disgrace to the clergyman's cloth by some priests is not new to India. There are very severe punishments

for people disgracing the clergyman's cloth in Europe. But should we on that account condemn the whole class? I am sure they will never do that outside India.

That condemnation I find is the whole aspect of this Bill. Are you going to register Acharya Shri Vinoba Bhave? He is a world famous *sadhu*.

Shri Feroz Gandhi: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Interruptions)

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I agree that all of us are potential *sadhus*. After all, there is no caste amongst *Sadhus* and *Sanyasis*. Valmiki was a hunter. Most of the rishis who built up our culture did not belong to any caste. They were *akarins*. I sincerely hope a day will come when most of us will give up this life. I do not want to end my life all the time earning my salary as a Member of Parliament or practising my profession. This applies to all of us. Kalidasa has said in *Raghuvamsha* that the moment white hair appears on the temple, it is time for you to go to the forest and do something for the hereafter and give up ordinary life.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why does he not go to the forest?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That is Hindu life. By this Bill are we not striking at the root of Hindu conceptions?

After all who is a *sadhu*? A *sadhu* is a man who has renounced this world. He need not be a Hindu. After all, the truest people of every religion have been in India. The truest Christians, the truest Muslims—take it from me—are only in India. It is in the Soil—"punya bhoomi". I am sure my hon. friend does not intend that all these people must line up before a Collector. Collectors are very amiable and qualified persons. But what do they know about *sadhus*? What is the yardstick? How are they going to register them and how are you going to strike them off the register?

I am aware of the article written by one of the great leaders who was in Gandhiji's Ashram—Mira Behn. But when she says something about *sadhus* in Rishikesh, you forget that there are other *Sadhus* and very great *Sanyasis*, there itself. There is a very great *Sanyasi* who is a headmaster in Madras, who does not draw any salary. There is another great *sanyasi* who has gone often to Manasarover and Kailas, who is in Vizag and Waltair doing a lot of good work. The great Swami Sivananda is a doctor. They do not cease to function. Some of them are Karma Yogis. I make bold to say that in our part of the world—in the south—there are such *sadhus* doing splendid work after giving up everything. Finally we have our Holy Shankaracharyas also in the south beyond all reproach.

The Bill is all-embracing. It does not make any exception. I was trying to understand and put some sense into it and see whether it tried to bring certain classes of people within its scope. But it is all-embracing. Any man who is a *Sadhu* will come under it. Therefore, I suggest that this Bill should be withdrawn.

स्व.मी र.मानन्द रीषं (जौरांगाबाद) मभासि
जो जो त्रिवेशक इस सदन मे पेग हुया है

16 14 hrs.

[SHRI C R PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

Some Hon. Members: In English.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I have no quarrel with the Mover of this Bill, and I do not doubt his good intentions also. But the way in which he wants to improve this class of people in society is something which is ununderstandable. I think it defeats the object which he has in view.

I do not want to enter into the details of the various clauses of this Bill. I want to put before this hon

House a fundamental approach. Who is a *sadhu*? He has no caste. He has no religion. As such, he does not belong to a Hindu religion. I do not belong to the Hindu religion. I am, a *sanyasi*. All my caste and religion has evaporated. Civilly, we are dead.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): How is he a voter?

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: As a citizen of the Republic of India.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: 'Citizen' means civil life.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: You cannot file a suit against a *sadhu* in a civil court for damages and all that because he possesses nothing. He performs his own *Shradha* and then takes up the *sanyasi*'s robes.

There may be black sheep. Punish them by all means. But are all the *sadhus* black sheep? Let us remember one thing. You will not find a single human being who is perfect. I remember the words of that great monk Ramakrishna Paramahansa. He said that a *sadhu* could be a true *sadhu* only after he had left his body. Till then he is imperfect. He cannot claim to be a perfect *sadhu*.

Therefore, it is a spiritual order and not a religious order. Religion is something and spirituality is another, though they are not contradictory. But then when one takes to a spiritual path, is he going to care for your registration, certification, licence and cancellation of licence and all these things? (An Hon Member: No) Why should he? Where is the necessity for him to do so? He does not care for your legislation. He will go away.

I remember the words of Swami Ramtirth, to whose order I have the great privilege to belong. I am a disciple of the disciple of Swami Ramtirth. He had said:

"Throw away all the *sadhus* into the Pacific Ocean. Let them

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

be drowned and let us see how the world functions"

Do not minimise their role. Do not offer insults to them. If there is any force that has held the world together, that has cemented all the frictions, that has brought together love, amity and sympathy and brotherhood, a great credit or share should be given to the class of sadhus. That cannot be denied.

Any way, my hon. friend, in his own ripe wisdom, has considered it fit to bring forward this legislation. If the House wants to pass it, it can because, after all, it is a sovereign body. But you will not be doing justice to those who are really spiritually-minded.

Without any hesitancy on my part, I would like to mention a few personal matters. Age-limit is being talked of. The principle is.

यदहरव विरजन तदहरव प्रवजत

The moment he feels that he should renounce the world, he renounces the world. It does not mean leaving the world. We live in the world, but not of it. That is renunciation. We do not belong to the world, though we are in the world. The moment this feeling comes, the man renounces. After all, this (referring to the sadhu's robe) is nothing. This is only an eight-anna piece. But there is some fundamental principle involved in it.

I had a talk with Mahatma Gandhi. I want to say this for the information of the House. I had something to do with Gandhiji in the Hyderabad struggle. He was my sole guide.

He asked me "Swamiji, why do you feel the necessity of this dress?" I said "Mahatmaji, you are great, I am small. This dress always cautions one not to do anything which goes against the fundamental principles of Sadhuhood because there may be possibilities, there may be occasions. When I may have to be pulled

up. But this reminds me that my role is something different." You may ask me, why I am a Member of Parliament. I am here by accident. I can tell you with all the humility at my command that I do not hold anything. All the money that I draw is sent away and my expenses whatever they are are met. But, anyway, that is a personal matter.

This is all a spiritual affair and you want to penalise spirituality. I have no quarrel with the intentions of the Bill. Penalise the criminal. The intentions of Shri Radha Raman are very good. What about Shri Shankaracharya if he were here today? The only relief that Shri Radha Raman has given to such categories of people is this.

"The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any such order of sadhus or sanyasis which may be exempted on satisfactory grounds by a notification issued in the official Gazette by the Central Government from time to time."

Is it the issue of a licence or a permit? Is it any trade, commerce or business? If any people are carrying on business in the name of sadhus, punish them. None of us would hold any brief for them. By all means, punish them, if they are carrying on anti-social activities, curb them. Nobody would stand in the way of such measures. But, what is this preposterous clause?

"The authority shall maintain a register in the prescribed form setting forth the following particulars concerning the sadhu or sanyasi:

(a) his name before and after initiation."

His name is gone. He won't care to register that. It is fundamentally against sadhuhood or sanyasa. If you ask me my name, I say, No. Call me by whatever name you like. You put in the register whatever name

you like I have no name The name that my guru has given me is Ramananda Tirth That is there But, if you want my name in the previous ashram or my father's name and all that paraphernalia, there is nothing I do not know how this Bill is going to be implemented

One humble appeal This has taken note of all the malpractices

Mr. Chairman Order, order There are a number of Members who want to speak I will request the hon Member to conclude soon I will give two or three names in advance who will be called after Swamiji finishes so that they may be ready

Swami Ramananda Tirtha So, they are taking measures to purify the class of *sadhus*, whatever they do or they do not do If everyone else, if the whole world goes bad is it that the man who is pure is defamed on account of that badness in the whole body' If there are some *sadhus* who are bad how is that good *sadhus* are being defamed? I do not understand Is Vinobaji or Swami Sivananda or Swami Ramdas of Anandashrama being defamed because of the bad practices of a large number of *sadhus* as my hon friend has said? My friend Shri Radha Raman need not be anxious to save their reputation or good name The world does not doubt or suspect their bona fides or purity This Bill cannot hold water and it is something which goes against the grain of our spiritual heritage

Mr. Chairman. The speakers next are Shri V P Nayar, Shri Dwivedi and Shrimati Uma Nehru

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): It is my duty to intervene at this stage Sir I want to intervene to point out certain constitution vices which this Bill suffers from. I do not want to dwell on the merits of Bill on which more than one hon Member has addressed you There certain vices which in my opinion cannot be cured at all from which the Bill

suffers Take clause 4

"(1) An application for registration as a *sadhu* or *sanyasi* for obtaining a certificate under section 3 shall be made in writing to the authority in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed

(2) On receipt of an application made under sub-section (1), the authority may, after making such inquiry as may be considered necessary, grant a certificate in the prescribed form, subject to such terms and conditions as it may think fit to impose "

Sir it is open to the authority to prescribe a condition that every morning a *sadhu* must come at six o'clock to this office and remain there for an hour and then go and then come back again I have not the least doubt that this clause will be declared *ultra vires* the moment it is challenged in a court of law

Secondly, there is a serious doubt as to the competence of this House to entertain this Bill at all If at all, you want to legislate to regulate the carrying on a vocation—call it vocation or call it occupation, it is certain vocation of some sort—it can only be

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) On a point of order, Sir That point has been raised and a ruling has been given You cannot open it now

Mr Chairman The Law Minister took my permission to point out certain legal disabilities in the Bill and I gave him permission He has, really speaking pointing out from the Government side, the legal disabilities or the lacunae in the Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is only under item 1 of List II that any legislation can be undertaken in public order It appears that the framers of the Bill thought it necessary to have some sort of registration necessary to control *sadhudom* Public order is a

[Shri A. K. Sen]

State subject and I do not know how Parliament may legislate on this subject.

After making this submission I leave it to the House but it will be the duty of the Government to oppose this Bill.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why did you not come before?

Shri A. K. Sen: It can be taken at any time.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri V. P. Nayar and Shri Dwivedi and Shrimati Uma Nehru will speak. The debate may go till five minutes to five. I would request Shri Nayar to finish his speech as early as possible. If you agree, I may give 6 to 7 minutes to each Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Mr Chairman, after my hon friend the Swamiji has spoken I do not want to go into the merits of the Bill and whether it is the spiritual aspect that has to be considered or the religious aspect that has to be considered. But, I cannot dismiss the Bill as a completely useless Bill because there are some provisions for example, the registration of *sadhus*. I do not mean to have any allegation or aspersion against the order. If they are registered, we will at least know the quantum of idle matter over the country. Not all *sadhus* are like that, but, certainly, some are like that. I will only take the commonsense view, the practical view of how this Bill can be worked out.

You yourself when you were speaking from there said about definition. Usually, in the definition, we define all we want; and, if that definition is not complete, we say that it includes this also. Who is a *sadhu*? I was looking into the Hindi dictionary, to find out whether it is Hindi word.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a Bengali word.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is not in the Hindi dictionary. I was looking at our ancient text whether there could be any definition of *sadhu* or *sanyasi*. It seems that some are under the impression that this Bill is intended to preserve the culture of Hinduism. In that case, we have necessarily to refer to the ancient texts. There, I could not find the definition. It may probably be due to my inability. But there is not any.

I find that only two categories have been prescribed by the hon. Member. I find that the order or the class is not confined only to *sadhus* or *sanyasis*. There are many *parivrajakas* or *tapasyas* and all these are considered to be of the same holy order. Is it the intention that all these should not be covered?

There is another difficulty. There is not only the practical difficulty. It militates against our scriptural texts. I am not a student of those. Swamiji is there frowning at me. I find that for the particular class or order, certain prescriptions have been made. A man is said to be a *sanyasi*, as he rightly pointed out, when he renounces the world. If I become a *sanyasi* and I renounce the world; all that the world contains is nothing but materialistic stupidity. Then I go to the forest. A man goes to the Himalayas. Is he to be brought back, according to the hon. Mover, so that he may obtain a certificate from the District Magistrate? If that is so, it is a practical difficulty. My information goes to show that there are many real *sanyasis* who had renounced the world completely. Nothing in this world has any attraction for them.

There is another practical difficulty which I want the hon. Members to visualise. Most of the hon. Members have heard about the *Naga sanyasis*.

Mr. Chairman: *Nanga sanyasis*.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not want to use the word which was corrupted In our parlance, it is known as *Naga sanyasis*. It does not reflect the *Naga* community; it is different. We know that they display their anatomy When there is a procession, what does happen? There is a stampede. At *Kumbh Mela* we heard reports of death on account of this. Supposing you visualise a situation like this. You pass this Bill. Tomorrow, these *Naga sanyasis*, ten in number march through the streets of Delhi in Connaught Place to take their certificates—let us suppose. We will be in a completely ridiculous position.

I do not for a moment belittle the hon Member's pioneering effort to bring in legislation in Parliament. But, what is the position? There is another difficulty. There are three or four hon Members in this House who are either *sadhus* or *sanyasis*. Swami Ramananda Tirtha is a *sanyasi*. I find Swami Ramananda Shastri who is also probably a *sanyasi*. Behind him I used to find Shri Akbar Chavda who is a *sadhu*. If this Bill comes into operation, they cannot function as Members of Parliament unless the Government comes and says: "Whereas Government is satisfied that Swami Ramananda Tirtha, who is a *sanyasi*, and also a Member of Parliament, need not take registration." Unless such a notification is issued, despite the fact that he has been returned to this House by a majority, my friend will find himself in a mortified position of going to the District Magistrate and saying 'Sir I am a Member of Parliament. Government will accept my being left out', etc. Otherwise, he will have to pay a fine and he has nothing in this world. He cannot attend the House because, as he rightly said, he has renounced the world. If he does not take permission, what is the position? The police will have to arrest him. He may have to pay a fine of Rs 500. He may have no money and then he will have to spend two years in jail. That means the House will be denied of the wisdom

of the Swamiji in such matters as thus.

There is another matter which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. I am sorry I have no time. As I said, it militates against the text. I have no time to go into the details. I find certain passages. For instance, in the institution of Gautama and Apastamba certain things have been laid down—certain obligations to be observed. They should have nothing at all in this world. But, what is it that we find?

I find in the *Sadhu Samaj* of which my hon friend Nandaji seems to be the originator, friend, philosopher and guide, Swamijis sitting at a typewriter. Here is the photograph. According to my understanding, it militates against what is ordained. My hon friend, Shri Radha Raman's Bill would go a step further and not merely not allow them to do it but they are also made to take a registration certificate. Whether they renounce the world or not, it is no matter they will come under the long aim of law as pointed out by Shri Datta. It will take them away from the seclusion which they wanted and bring them back to this mundane stupidity.

Then there is a matter which is technically defective and I am going to wind up with it because you seem to be anxious to give others an opportunity and I am also anxious to hear others. Shri Radha Raman has not applied his entire mind to this proposition. That is seen from a simple and ordinary mistake. Clause 3 (2) (b) reads

"his age sex and religion"

These should be recorded according to that clause in the application. If it is 'his' age, then is the word 'sex' necessary? It is so simple.

With this last point I shall sit down.

Shri Radha Raman: In legal parlance, 'he' includes 'she'

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is under the General Clauses Act and we are not talking about it here. On this subject, I think there are two factions among the sadhus and sanyasis. One says that the registration is necessary while another says that it is unnecessary. My feeling is this. Suppose I get up and take part in this debate. Who knows that in one of the factions there is not a modern Dhurvasa to whose wrath I may be subjected?

I do not want to say anything except to request my hon. friend to consider more about this. I give him all credit for being the pioneer in bringing forward this Bill. But, he may kindly withdraw this Bill and bring a comprehensive Bill after taking into consideration all these suggestions.

श्रीमंती महोदरा बाई (सागर—रक्षित—
भ्रन्तसूचित जातिया) सभापति महोदय,
मुझे भी बोलने के लिये पाच मिनट का समय
दिया जाय।

Mr. Chairman. I shall call the hon Member afterwards Shrimati Uma Nehru

श्रीमंती उमा नहरू (सीतापुर) सभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक साधुओं और सन्यासियों के रजिस्ट्रेशन के सम्बन्ध में हमारे भाई श्री राधा रमण लाये हैं, मैंने इसको बड़े गौर से पढ़ा और पढ़ने के बाद मैं समझती हूँ कि उन तीन बिल के लाने में नीति तो हूँबत अच्छी है लेकिन इस बिल को जैसा होना चाहिये था उसको वह अदा नहीं कर सके।

इस बिल को पढ़ने के बाद सबसे पहली चीज जो हमारे सामने प्राप्ती है वह यह है कि साधु किसको कहते हैं, साधु का अर्थ क्या है? जब यह सबाल आता है तो जब तक मेरे भाई को यह अच्छी तरह समझ में न आये कि साधु के अर्थ क्या हैं, तब तक इस किस्म का बिल लाना ठीक भी नहीं था। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि जहाँ हमारे देश में बहुत

पहुँचे हुए साधु और सन्यासी हैं वहा कुछ गिरे हुए साधु लोग भी हैं लेकिन मुझे यह कहना है कि आप जिस बदल इस प्रश्न को उठाते हैं तो आपको यह देखना चाहिये कि यह साधु जो इस तरीके के गलत काम दुनिया में कर रहे हैं उसका कारण क्या है। असल में उसका मूल कारण यह है कि हमारा सारा समाज ही दूषित हो गया है और उसमें लराबी आगर्हा है और जब समाज गिरा हुआ हो तो वह स्वाभाविक हो जाता है कि साधुओं में भी बुरे लोग हों। पहली चीज जो हमें करनी चाहिए वह यह है कि हमें समाज को सुधारना चाहिये और जब तक समाज की हालत नहीं सुधरेगी तब तक सही मायनों में साधु भी हमको मिलने वाले नहीं हैं।

कुछ लोगों ने सन्यासियों के बारे में चर्चा की। मुझे अपने भाइयों से कहना है कि उनको सन्यासियों के मायने भी मालूम होने चाहियें। जो सन्यासी होते हैं वे दुनिया को छोड़ देते हैं और जाकर अलग बैठते हैं, अपनी जिन्दगी को दुनिया से बाहर रजिस्टर करा लेते हैं, ऐसे सन्यासियों को रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने के लिये मजबूर करना एक अजीब खलाल है और कुछ गडबडी इस खलाल में है। उस व्यक्ति को जिसने दुनिया को रिनाउस कर दिया है और एक रिसर्च स्कालर की हैसियत से उस दैवी शक्ति के बारे में पता लगाने की चेष्टा करता है जो कि हमें दिखाई नहीं देती लेकिन जिसकी अपार शक्ति का हम सबको भास होता है, ऐसे व्यक्ति को यह कहना कि वह जाकर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट या और किसी आधिकारी के सामने अपने को रजिस्टर कराये, उचित नहीं जान पड़ता।

हमको फिर से अपने समाज को सुधूर करना है और हमें यह नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि हमारी सोसाइटी, भारतीय सलूकति के ऊपर आधारित है। मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि हमने खटपन में अंगरेजी पढ़ना पीछे छूल

किया था पहले हमने रामायण और महाभारत आदि धार्मिक पुस्तकों को पढ़ा था और हमने रामायण और महाभारत काल के अपन पूर्वजों की वीरता के कारनामे पढ़े थे और हम सीता और सावित्री के धार्दश को लेकर चले हैं और आज हम यह चाहे कि हमारे जितने भी साध और सन्यासी हैं वे सब अपने आप को रजिस्टर कराये, यह बिलकुल गलत और नामुनासिव बात है। पहले हमारे किमिनल ट्राइब्स के लोग रजिस्टर्ड हुआ करते थे, उनके ऊपर से तो हमने यह रजिस्ट्रेशन की शत हटा दी है और अब हम इसको साधुओं और सन्यासियों पर आयद करने में इसमें सहमत नहीं हैं।

इसके इलावा म आ न बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश म श्री रामकृष्ण भिशन न बड़ा उपयोगी और समाज मेवा काम किया है और कर रहा है और जो काम उसने किया है उमे बहुत कम लोग कर सकते हैं। ॥१॥ समाज मेवी लागो में मं नहीं समझती कि यह कहना कि व जाकर अपन आप को रजिस्टर कराये उचित होगा। इस सम्बन्ध म में और अधिक न कह कर अग्रेजी की दो चार लाइने जो मुझ याद आ रही है उनको कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करती है

We have but faith we cannot know,
For knowledge is of things we see
And yet we trust it comes from thee
A beam in darkness let it grow

Shri D C Sharma (Gurdaspur) Mr Chairman, Sir, it is not possible to get angry with Shri Radha Raman for having brought this Bill forward. To me the case of Shri Radha Raman is a case deserving more of compassion than of anger. It is because, he is one of those persons, like many of us, who believe that all the ills of this world could be cured through legislation. This is a fallacy which democracy has taught us, and this fallacy we always hug to our bosom.

If all the social vices of this world could be put an end to by legislative measures, I think this world would have become a heaven long long ago. There is the Central Parliament. There are 14 State legislatures. We are trying with each other in passing measures. We have passed so many measures and by this time the face of India should have changed. But it has not changed.

So I would say, if there are any evils among the order of sadhus and sanyasis it is, I think, very very optimistic to think that they could be cured by means of legislation. But, are there any evils? All my life I have been on very intimate terms with Hindu sadhus, Muslim fakirs, Christian priests and so on. I have met at least a hundred sadhus in my life on very intimate terms, all kinds of sadhus. I tell you, Sir, that I know only of one sadhu who was guilty of an offence which could be thought to be anti-social otherwise all of them have been persons of blameless character persons who would have been objects of admiration and emulation for anybody. Therefore, for one black-sheep, if there is any, out of a hundred you penalise the whole class. I think this is travesty of justice.

Whatever you may say about sadhus and sanyasis you cannot deny that even now they show a higher standard of conduct than an average person does. Therefore, we should not touch them, we should leave them alone, we should leave them in peace.

An American wrote a book, *How to win friends and influence people*. My friend Shri Radha Raman wants to lose friends and annoy people. That is the purpose of this Bill. Here is our friend the hon. Minister, Shri Nanda, who wants to win over sadhus to the Bharat Sevak Samaj and try to make them do certain good things. He is trying to make them in some way constructive citizens of India. Whether constructive or non-constructive, he is trying to rope them in. But our friend Shri Radha Raman is try-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

ing to frighten them away by means of this Bill. I believe this is not the right approach.

One point more and I finish. One may travel from one end of India to the other end. We all talk of emotional integration of India, and we all talk about moral integration of India. I tell you, if there are any persons in this India, excepting perhaps the Members of the Central Legislature, who are responsible for unifying India, it is the sadhus who are bringing about the emotional and, I should say, intellectual integration of India. They are doing it much more than anybody else. I see that sadhus from South India give discourses on the Bhagwat Gita in some of the villages of north. I have seen the same thing in my constituency in the north.

If there is one order which needs to be protected in free India, which needs to be given all possible help in free India, it is the order of sadhus and sanyasis, because I know that there is only one thing which can bind us together and that is the bond of mysticism, and these persons are responsible for keeping the flame of mysticism alive. Mysticism stands above caste, creed and everything. If some of them do not behave well. I think we can forgive them, we need not take any notice of them; because some of the great sadhus are there and they redeem this order of sadhus and sanyasis.

I believe, Sir, this Bill, well intentioned as it may be, and as my sister Shrimati Uma Nehru has said, is a Bill which is not going to do good to anybody, either to us or to the sadhus and, therefore, I do not support it.

श्रीमती एहोरा बाई : सभापति महोदय, बड़े भाग्य की बात है कि आप ने मुझ अबला को पांच मिनट का भौका दिया है। आज मेरे भाई श्री राधा रमण ने यह बिल रखा है। मैं हाथ जोड़ कर उन से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वे अपना बिल बापस ले लें।

मैं ने हिमालय से ले कर कन्या कुमारी तक १२ वर्ष साधुओं के साथ भ्रमण किया है। आज साधुओं की हालत क्या है। उन के पास सिर्फ लंगोटी है। तुम्हारा कुछ लिये दिए वे नहीं हैं। हमारे यहा ३ लाख नागा बैष्णव दल के हैं। यदि यह बिल पास हो गया तो जैसे परशुराम ने २१ बार क्षत्रियों के सिर काट कर कुरुक्षेत्र के कुण्ड में भर दिया था, वैसे ही यहां के नागा लोग सिर काटने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे। हमारा देश दस साल से शाति का देश है। आप साधु समाज के खिलाफ खड़े होते हैं? वे लोग तुम्हारा क्या लेते हैं? लंगोटी लगाने वाले ऐसे ऐसे तपस्वी हैं जिनका कुछ कहना नहीं। बद्रीनाथ के मार्ग में आप पाताल गगा जाइए, गरु गगा जाइए, पता नहीं कितने लोग ध्यान लगाये बैठे हैं। वे लोग क्या आप का लाइसेंस लेने के लिये आएंगे? पब्लिक के हजारों लोग उनके आगे सिर झुकाते हैं, वे पलक नहीं खोलते, वे आशीर्वाद नहीं देते। इस बिल को पास कर के आप हमारे देश को असांति की तरफ ले जाते हैं। इस से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा, गोली चलेगी, साधु लोग मौत के घाट उतरेंगे। क्या इस के लिये भारत तैयार है?

मैं कहती हूँ कि राधा रमण जी अपना बिल वापस ले लें। जिस समय यहां राम राज्य हुआ था, अगर उस वक्त ऐसा बिल भी पास हुआ हो, तो आज के राम राज्य में भी यह बिल पास होना चाहिये। अगर उस वक्त भी नहीं हुआ तो इस वक्त भी नहीं होना चाहिये। यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

श्रीमती राजनन्द शर्मा (बाराबंकी—रक्षित अनुसूचित—जातिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे साधु सन्यासियों के रजिस्ट्रेशन के बिल के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट करने का भौका दिया। वैसे तो इस पर काफी महानुभाव बोल चुके हैं और सब ने अपने २ विचार रक्षे

है । मैं जी इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहना चाहता था, लेकिन समय न होने के कारण ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा । मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में दो बार बातें बहुत गलत तरीके से हैं । यहाँ जो जुर्माना रखा गया है, भगवर कोई साधु, भ्राता या कोई भी मनुष्य नियम के विरुद्ध कार्य करता है वह ५०० ६० तक है । आज क्या होता है कि बहुत से साधु औरी आदि करते हैं । रजिस्ट्रेशन होने के बाद क्या होगा कि जो इस प्रकार के लोग हैं, और हैं, डाक् हैं, वह पुलिस को रिश्वते देंगे, दफतरों में लोगों को रिश्वतें देंगे और उस से ज्यादा कमा लेंगे । जब साधु रजिस्टर हो जाएंगे तो और आजादी से ढाके ढालेंगे । रजिस्टर्ड डाक् हो जाएंगे । और जो असली साधु हैं, जैसा कि बहुत से लोगों ने कहा है, वह कभी आप के पास रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने के लिये नहीं आएंगे । वह तो दुनिया को छोड़ कर चले जाते हैं । वह रजोगुण और नमागुण के नाश के लिये चला जाता है । ऐसी हालत में वह रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने कैसे आएगा ।

फिर आप इस बिल में रखते हैं कि मठ बाले साधुओं का सर्टिफिकेट हो । मैं पूछता हूँ कि मठों के अन्दर कितनी शिकायतें होती हैं, कितनी गतिया होती है । उन के पास मालों करोड़ों रुपय होते हैं, माना है तो उन के सदुपयोग के लिये बिल लाइए । उन को समझा कर, उन का ट्रस्ट बना कर उन पैसों को भारतीय सकृति को बढ़ाने के कार्य में संगगने के लिये बिल लाइए । यह क्या बिल आप ले आए । आप को यह बिल लाना चाहिये था ताकि समाज का सुधार हो । आखिर जो लोग साधु बनते हैं वह आप के ही समाज के अन्दर से गए हुए लोग तो हैं । आप के समाज में जो चीज़ है, वही तो उन में आएगी और वही चीज़ आप के सामने निकलेगी । इस को भी आप को देखना चाहिये ।

आज लोग ५५ साल तक सरकारी बीकरी करते हैं, उस को ५८ साल तक बढ़ाने

की बातें हो रही हैं । एक तरफ तो आप इस तरह की बातें करते हैं दूसरी तरफ आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो सन्यासी और साधु हैं, उन में स्थाग का भाव आए । उन का आप रजिस्ट्रेशन करे, उन को लाइसेंस दें । इस तरह की ऊट पटांग की बातें करते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य यह साधुओं की भावा नहीं है ।

शशी रामानन्द शास्त्री : यह साधुओं की भावा नहीं है, लेकिन यह बिल ही इस प्रकार का है । आपने धर्मशास्त्र की भवित्वा के प्रनुसार आप यह समझते हैं कि पहले बहुचारी रह कर पच्चीस साल विद्या पढ़े । उस के बाद पच्चीस साल गृहस्थायमें व्यतीत करे और वह धर्म से धन कमा कर और सन्तान उत्पन्न करने के बाद बानप्रस्थ आश्रम में जा कर तपस्या करे और उस के बाद फिर देश के कल्याण के लिये लोगों को निशुल्क शिक्षा दे, जैसे कि पहले होता था कि बहुचारी भिक्षा मांग कर साधु, सन्यासी, बानप्रस्थियों के पास जाता था और वे निशुल्क चारों बेदों और दुनिया भर की साइन्स की पुस्तकों की शिक्षा देते थे । आज आप ने लोगों की तन्त्वाहें पाच पाच सौ और एक एक हजार तक रखी दूई हैं और अब आप उन की अवधि भी बढ़ा रहे हैं, जिस का स्पष्ट अर्थ यह है कि आप बुदापे में उन को विषय-भोग की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं । इस पर भी आप को कंट्रोल करना है ।

जहाँ तक सस्था का सम्बन्ध है । आप के यहा १७ करोड़ बोटर हैं । १७ करोड़ में से आप समझ सीजिए कि कम से कम १० करोड़ हिन्दू बोटर हों—हम बोडी वेर के लिये इस को ले लेते हैं । आप स्त्री पुरुष का हिसाब मिलाते हैं । आप यह जो २६ लाख और ५२ लाख गिनाते हैं, उस के हिसाब से दो करोड़ साधु होने चाहिए । आप कुद ही आपने धर्मशास्त्र के लिनाफ जा रहे हैं ।

[स्वामी रामानन्द काल्पी]

मैं आप से एक बात और पूछता चाहता हूँ। गवर्नरमेंट के लूकिया विभाग के बहुत से लोग साधु बन कर अपराधों का पता लगाते हैं, बहुत से डाकू भी साधु बन कर आते हैं मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि लूकिया विभाग का आदमी कैसे अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करायेगा, क्योंकि वह तो साधु बन कर उन लोगों का बेद लेने के लिये जाता है। कलकटर उस को कैसे सर्टिफिकेट देगा।

भीमी श्रीमती उमा नेहरू ने कहा कि साधु का अर्थ क्या है। आप सब लोग विद्वान हैं। आप जानते हैं कि साधु का अर्थ क्या है। साध्नोति परकार्याणि इति साध्। जो दिन-रात परोपकार करता है, जो दूसरों के अवशुण नहीं देखता, बल्कि अपने अवशुण देखता है, उस का नाम साधु है—वह भगवे कपड़े पहन या न पहने। मैं यह भी पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या भगवे कपड़े पहनने और भगवे कपड़े पहनने वालों पर आप का प्रतिबन्ध है। बहुत से साधु गृहस्थ बन जाते हैं और उन को गोसाई कहते हैं और उन की बहुत सी मढ़इया है। उन की एक जमात बन गई है और वे आपस में विवाह करते हैं। उन की एक जात बन गई है। देश में लाखों की उन की संख्या है। उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन आप कैसे करेंगे। बहुत से वैष्णव साधु हैं, जो सकेद कपड़े पहनते हैं। वे गृहस्थी हैं और वे परम्परा से अपने विष्य बनाते हैं। वे करीब करीब सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। यह उन का ज्ञानदानी पंशा है। गृह का लड़का खेले के लड़के को बचपन से कठी बाब देता है और इस तरह उन की परम्परा चलती है। इस प्रकार के बहुत से सम्बद्धाय हैं। लेकिन अगर आप केवल भगवे कपड़े वालों पर इतिबन्ध लगाना चाहें, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन यदि आप ऐसे नियम कानून बनाते हैं, जिनसे हमारे समाज में बदलावनी फैले, तो मैं उन के विरुद्ध हूँ। इस विल को दूसरे रूप में यहाँ पर साया जाय। या जैसा कि मैं ने कहा, साधुओं के पास

करोड़ों रुपये की जो सम्पत्ति है, उस का समाजीकरण करके कोई दूसरा सदुपयोगी विल लाया जाय, तो अच्छा होगा।

16.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) उपाय्यक महोदय, यह विल जो श्री राधा रमण ने रखा है, अच्छा होता अगर यह इस सदन में रखा ही न जाता। यह न सिर्फ़ एक वर्ग का और जिसे एक आँड़र कहा जाता है, उस का अपमान है, बल्कि इससे और भी कई दिक्षकते पैदा हो सकती हैं। जैसा कि स्वामी जी ने कहा है, चार आश्रम माने गए हैं—ब्रह्मचर्य आश्रम, गृहस्थ आश्रम, बानप्रस्थ आश्रम और सन्यास आश्रम अभी तो आप केवल एक आश्रम के व्यक्तियों को रजिस्टर कराना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हो सकता है कि भविष्य में दूसरे आदिमियों को भी रजिस्टर कराने के लिये कहा जाय। अभी हमारे इस सदन में दो तीन माननीय सदस्यों को रजिस्टर कराने के लिये कहा जायगा, लेकिन हो सकता है कि बाद में और को भी कराना पड़े। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह का विल आना ही नहीं चाहिये था। यह सविधान की धारा के लिलाक भी जाता है—यह एक नागरिक और दूसरे नागरिक के बीच में पक्षपात करता है। इस की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। इस के मुताबिक इस तरह का विल ८०८ नहीं हो सकता। अगर इस विल को आना ही था, तो इस में इस किस्म की गलतिया न होती, जैसी कि इस में है। इस में न कही परिभाषा है, न बताया गया है कि नियत करने के नियम बनेगे या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि न सिर्फ़ इस का उद्देश्य गलत है, वरन् इस में सभी बातें गलत हैं और इस तरह का विल आना ही नहीं चाहिये था। मुझे आशा है कि श्री राधा रमण इस को तुरन्त बापस ले लेंगे और साधु समाज के प्रति यह अपमानजनक कदम नहीं उठाया जायगा।

17 hrs

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The Government's point of view has already been placed before this House and it was interesting to hear speaker after speaker coming to the same conclusion that the hon mover should be urged to withdraw the Bill. I shall not take much time of the House and shall come to the various points.

If we begin with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he has said, and with very good intentions, that he wants society to be clear of crime and anti-social activities. The hon mover feels that society is in danger because of sadhus and therefore he wants to register them, as we register motor drivers. I do not think in a country like India, there is such danger, and if there is such danger from the pseudo-sadhus, from the hypocrites, the anti-social element that we find in the Sadhu Samaj, we have other laws to deal with them, for, all those who flaunt the saffron robes are neither saints nor criminals and even those who do not flaunt the saffron robes are also sadhus. I almost feel that the hon mover himself is a sadhu very often.

Mr Deputy-Speaker But he would not submit himself to be registered.

Shrimati Alva This question is raised again and again. Who is a sadhu? In every country, there are men and women who renounce the world for one reason or other, who are completely detached, who give up everything they have, and here the hon mover wants to drag them all before the registrar to register them to pay the licence fee. You shake up the very foundation of the system that has prevailed from ancient times, the very foundation by which the men or women can renounce at any stage. I am here referring to the country called Burma, our neighbour, where every man becomes a sadhu at sometime of his life, a punji. Everyone has a chance of becoming a sadhu, you go

to the pagoda and you live there for a few days. Then you come home. They may or may not be registered, but everyone has a chance. We in our country do not want to bring in this ridicule for the sadhus.

The second point urged was, the Bill, in the first instance, will help to have the exact number by maintaining an all-India register. Shrimati Uma Nehru has given an answer to that. Here we are going to unregister the criminal tribes and here we are trying to impose another register for sadhus and sanyasis. I do not think we can subscribe to the view of the hon mover on these grounds.

Shri V P Nayar has pointed out that every sadhu shall have to give age, sex and religion. I am not reading out the word 'his', because it is said that 'his' includes 'her', but it brings us to the question of women also, who renounce the world. How are you going to enumerate them? Are you going to drag down all the nuns—Buddhists, Jains, Christians and others?

An Hon Member Hindus also

Shrimati Alva Yes, Hindus also. Are you going to line them up along with the sadhus? I do not think this is feasible nor practicable nor is it advisable. On these grounds, I think the hon mover should reconsider his Bill at present.

Then, there are other sadhus in this very House, who have thought differently from this very well-intentioned mover of the Bill, who have given arguments which I have not quite followed, but who have convinced the House that such a registration is not at all necessary, in a country like ours, especially when there is already a Sadhu Samaj which is registered, when already they are formulating their own methods, their own ways and means by which to serve men of all faith. Why not leave this to them? If you want to enumerate them, we have the other method also, which will not be very suitable—I mean the

[Shrimati Alva]

census. But then 'sadhu' is a changeable term. I may be a sadhu today, but I may want to cease to be a sadhu tomorrow. Will you again line them up for unregistration? I think it is a difficult task.

Then, they have held a conference at Nathdwara in Rajasthan and again in Ujjain and formulated their own methods as to how to get them together. They are holding one more session at Ahmedabad. Why not watch and see what they do? They are doing exactly what we would like to do and in their efforts, they are doing it with our knowledge, with our consent and sometimes even with our assistance. If that be so, if we are able to integrate them into the other forces, the national forces that exist in the country, to fulfil our plans, let them go ahead and come closer to us.

Here is a book by Dr. G. S. Ghurye, which my colleague has read out. I will read out a few lines from page 51, as to what is the meaning of a sadhu:

"There are some, deeply versed in antiquity, who devote themselves to elegant studies, and live apart from the world, and retain the simplicity of their character. These rise above mundane present, and are insensible to renown as to the contempt of the world."

This is proof positive that a sadhu cannot be defined and for the 99 that shall go wrong, we shall not punish even the one innocent one. We shall have other methods and we have many measures on our statute-book to punish these 99, which the hon. mover today thinks of.

The other thing he has in mind is beggary. I do admit that the sadhus and sanyasis have fallen on evil days and there are many interlopers in their midst who call themselves by these names, but are not so. That is why this trouble arises and the hon. mover has to spend time in thinking,

planning, drafting and presenting this Bill to the House. It looks to me that, all his life, he has come across the bad elements amongst sadhus and sanyasis.

Even as far as opinion goes in the country, the opinion is that such a measure is not welcome. It, indeed, is not welcomed. I do not wish to take more of the time of this House. But, I certainly wish to urge upon the hon. Member to withdraw his Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These appeals have had any effect on the Mover?

Shri Radha Raman: Let me have my say. You will please give me five minutes.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Time is up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will have five minutes.

Shri Radha Raman: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बड़ा आभारी हूँ उन विचारों के लिये जोकि उन्होंने इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में रखे हैं। इस बिल पर बहुत मेरे माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं और उन विचारों को मुनने के पश्चात् मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि अधिकतर सदस्य इस बात की आवश्यकता को महसूस करते हैं कि देश में कोई इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो की जिस व्यवस्था के अनुसार हम साधुओं और सन्यासियों को रजिस्टर करे अथवा उनकी प्रतिष्ठा बड़ा सके।

मैंने अपने भाषण के शुरू में ही इस बात को माना था कि हमारे देश में साधुओं और सन्यासियों की बड़ी प्रतिष्ठा है और उस प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाना ही हमारा मकमद है। अधिकतर सदस्यों ने जिन्होंने इस बहस में भाग लिया है, रजिस्ट्रेशन की मुख्यालिकता का है और साथ साथ यह भी बताया है कि भारत साधु समाज तथा साधुओं की अय जो मंडलियां हैं जो कि इस पर बहुत सजीदगी से विचार करती हैं उन्होंने स्वयं ही रजिस्ट्रेशन के कार्य को स्वीकार करते हुए इसे

मंजूर किया है। अगर रजिस्ट्रेशन करने के पूछे यह उत्तर होता कि वे ती सात्र या सन्यासी पर कोई आक्षेप करना है या उसका किसी प्रकार से तिरस्कार करना है या उसकी किसी भी प्रकार से अपेक्षा करनी है तो सम्भवत साधु मिल कर इस बात का फैसला न करते। यह उस बात का जवाब हो जाता है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन से साधुओं का अपमान या उनका तिरस्कार होता है। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि जब साधु समाज ते स्वयं अपने एक प्रस्ताव द्वारा इस बात को मंजूर किया है, तो यहां उसका क्यों विरोध किया जाता है। मैंने खुद अपने बिल में भी उनके जो आवैजिट्स एड रीजैन हैं उस में यह कहा है कि साधुओं तथा मन्यासियों में बहुत सारे । ज्यादातर ऐसे हैं कि जो अपने नियमानुकूल नहीं चलते हैं या जो उनका करना चाहिये वह वे नहीं करते हैं। मैंने इस बात को भी माना है कि उनकी व्याख्या करना बहुत कठिन है।

लेकिन मेरा अभिप्राय इस बिल को इस सदन में पेश करने का यह था कि आज साधुओं और सन्यासियों के नाम पर जगह जगह संकड़ों की तादाद में ऐसे लोग दिखाई देने लग गये हैं जिनका न तो कर्म साधुओं का है और न ही उनके विचार साधुओं के से हैं। यह कहना कि हमारे देश में ऐसे आदिमियों की संख्या बहुत ही कम है, मेरे विचार में सचाई से भालें मूद लेना है। मैं उनके खिलाफ कोई अपमानजनक बात कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं तो नेतृत्व यहीं चहा हूँ वे साधु और सन्यासी जो यह साधुओं के वस्त्र धारण करते हैं, साधुओं के में और धर्म के अनुकूल धारण नहीं करते हैं, उनको अगर हम पहचान लें या उनको अपने नाम रजिस्टर कराने को कहें तो यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जिस पर कोई आपत्ति की जा सकती हो। मैंने स्टेटमेंट आफ आ इंजिट्स एड रीजैन में खुद यह लिखा है कि “कालड साथूज एड सन्यासीस” और एक क्लाज भी

इस बिल में मने रखा है कि जो ऐसे साधु और सन्यासी हैं जो कि बहुत पहुँचे हुए हैं, जो बहुत ऊंचे उठ चुके हैं, जो विचारात्मक हैं और जिन पर हिन्दुस्तान को गर्व है और जिनकी तादाद हजारों में है और जिन्होंने हमारे देश को दुनिया में ऊचा उठाया है उनको किसी प्रकार भी कष्ट पहचाना उचित नहीं है और उनको छुट दे दी जाये और उनको किसी प्रकार से भी तिरस्कृत करना या कोई ऐसा काम करना जिस पर उनको आपत्ति हो, न उचित होगा और न उससे इस बिल का जो मकसद है वह सिद्ध हो सकता है। इसी लिये उस क्लाज को रक्खा गया था कि ऐसे साधु और सन्यासी । न का जमीर यह इजाजत न देता हो और जिनको कि कहीं जा कर अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने में आपत्ति हो और वे वहां दी जाना चाहे तो वे न जाये। मेरा मतलब तो ऐसे साधुओं को चेक करना था जो कि साधुतापूर्ण व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं और इधर उधर भ्रमण करते फिरते हैं। आज जो ६० लाख साधुओं और सन्यासियों की संख्या हमारे देश में बतलाई जाती है, अगर उनमें ६० हजार साधु वास्तव में साधु हो और साधुतापूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत करते हों तो आज जो हमारे देश और समाज में नीतिक पतन दिखाई देता है वह न दिखाई दे। आज तो हम देखते हैं कि काफी बड़ी तादाद ऐसे लोगों की है जो महज गेहू़ा वस्त्र धारण करके और भभूत लगा कर साधु बने फिरते हैं, हां ताकि वे वास्तव में साधु नहीं हैं और मुझे इस बारे में कोई शक नहीं है कि अगर ६० हजार साधु भी वास्तव में साधु होते जिनका कि यहां पर जिक्र किया जाता है और जिनका नाम लेकर इन साधुओं को बचाने की कोशिश की जाती है, तो आज जो हमें देश में नीतिक पतन दिखाई देता है वह न दिखाई देता। सच्चे मानों में साधुओं की अगर गणना की जाये तो मुश्किल से हजारों में होगी, बाकी सब ढोगी बने फिरते

[अर्थ राखा रमण]

है। इस विधेयक में तो यही था कि ऐसे साधु और सन्यासियों की मान प्रतिष्ठा की जाय और उनके भादर सरकार को कबूल किया जाय और उनको और भी ज्यादा ताकत दी जाय कि वह कम से कम उन माधुओं और सन्यासियों से जो गेहूंगा वस्त्र पहन कर असाधु होते हुए साधुओं का नाम लेकर जगह जगह भ्रमण करते हैं और तरह तरह के काम करते हैं, उनसे अलग किया जाय।

मैंने इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में जो यहा पर वादविवाद हुआ उसे सुना और सरकार ने भी अपना मत बताया और मैं भी वह मानता हूँ कि यह विधेयक जो सामने रखा गया है यह पूर्ण विधेयक नहीं है। इस विधेयक के अन्दर त्रुटिया है और मैं इसको कबूल करता हूँ परन्तु उनको सुधारा जाय और इस विधेयक को उनके अनुसार संशोधि किया जा सकता है। लेकिन मैंने जो यहा पर अक्सर बताया जाता है कि भाषण मुने और सरकार का मत मुना उसको अपन सामने रखते हुए मैं इस बात पर इरार नहीं करता कि इस विधेयक को यू ही पास किया जाय। अगर कभी आगे चल कर यह स्थाल किया जाय कि हमारे देश में साधुओं का रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिये, खास कर उन साधुओं का जिन साधुओं का कर्म और धर्म उनके अनुकूल नहीं है, तो मेरे इस विधेयक के प्राधार पर कानूनी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

मेरी एक बहिन ने साधुओं का रजिस्ट्रेशन इस लिये नामुनासिब ठहराया कि क्या वे क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्यून से भी गये बीते हैं और उन्होंने कहा कि पहले कभी उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन होता था लेकिन अब वह भी बद कर दिया गया है। मेरा कहना है कि क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्यून और साधुओं के रजिस्ट्रेशन में कोई समानता नहीं है। वह तो समाज का एक वूधित अग होने के बास्ते रजिस्टर्ड किया जाता था लेकिन यहा पर ऐसी कोई बात नहीं

है। यहा तो रजिस्ट्रेशन सिर्फ इस उद्देश्य को ले कर किया जा रहा है कि हमें उनकी सर्वानुभव का पता ला और जो भाज साधुओं का भेष भर कर असाधु लोग धूम रहे हैं उनको हम कट्टोल कर रक्खें और उनके द्वारा होने वाली हाँ। से हम अपने समाज को बचा सकें लेकिन यहा पर सदन में जो विचार व्यक्त किये गये और सरकार द्वारा जो इस विधेयक के बारे में मत प्रकट किया गया उसको देखते हुए मैं अपने इस विधेयक के पास किये जाने पर इसरार नहीं करता और इस वापिस लेता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are amendments I should presume that those hon Members also withdraw their amendments

Hon Members: Yes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: First, a decision has to be taken so far as these amendments are concerned. Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments be allowed to be withdrawn?

Hon Members: Yes

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, is it the pleasure of the House that the hon Member be allowed to withdraw his Bill?

Hon. Members: Yes

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Raghu-nath Singh

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to submit

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Raghu-nath Singh has priority

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi)
I beg to move

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam)
I want to know how that Bill can get priority when it has been classified afterwards only. The first item in the Order of Business should come first. According to that, if one was classified in the previous day, it should take priority.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The priority has to be considered among Bills of one class. The priority that we had fixed previously was among B category Bills. Now there is a Bill before us which is in A category. That must have priority over B category Bills.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We must follow the Order Paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that the House has adopted the motion, we have to give effect to it immediately and not after some time. The other Bill has been classified into B. But this has been classified into A category. So this Bill has to get priority.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration"

उत्तराधिकार मन्त्रोदय : जो विधेयक में ने उपस्थित किया है वह एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। अभी करीब ६ वर्ष पहले हम ने एक ड्राफ्ट कास्टीच्यूशन उपस्थित किया था जिसको देखने से हमें यह पता चलता है कि उस ड्राफ्ट कास्टीच्यूशन के पेज १८ पर प्रार्टिकल ४६ में यह दिया हुआ है —

"A person who holds or who has held office as President shall be eligible for re-election to that office once, but only once"

दो चीजों का एक्सप्रेरीमेंट इस दुनिया में हुआ है। अमरीका में १७८९ में जारी वाशिंगटन के समय में पहला कन्वेंशन हुआ था। उसमें जो ड्राफ्ट उपस्थित किया गया था उसमें यह कहा गया था कि प्रेसीडेंट का टर्म एक टर्म से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिये। अमरीका ने १६० वर्ष तक प्रयोग किया। प्रयोग करने के पश्चात् वह इसी नियन्त्रण पर पहुंचा। उन्होंने सन् १९५१ में प्रार्टिकल २२ के द्वारा अपने कास्टीच्यूशन में सशोधन किया। उस सशोधन के पश्चात् आज जो अमरीका का सविधान है उस के अनुसार वहा का राष्ट्रपति केवल दो टर्म के लिये राष्ट्रपति हो सकता है। दूसरा उदाहरण इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने फास का है। तीसरी रिपब्लिक के समय सन् १९७२ में आ कर उन्होंने भी अपने कास्टीच्यूशन में यह सशोधन कर लिया कि दो टर्म से ज्यादा फास का कोई राष्ट्रपति नहीं हो सकता। अब यह कहा जायेगा कि यह दोनों उदाहरण पश्चिम के हैं। मैं आप के सामने पूर्वी देशों के उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। एशिया ये पाकिस्तान का जो कास्टीच्यूशन है इसमें आप देखेंगे कि उसके प्रार्टिकल ३२ सबसेक्शन (४) में यह दिया हुआ है

No person shall hold office as President for more than two terms"

पाकिस्तान ने सन् १९५६ में आज से पहले एक वर्ष जो कास्टीच्यूशन पास किया है, उसमें भी उसने अपने प्रेसीडेंट को दो टर्म से ज्यादा चुने जाने का अधिकार नहीं दिया है। एशिया के दूसरे देश बर्मा का भी उदाहरण हमारे सामने है; बर्मा ने भी अपने कास्टीच्यूशन में इसी चीज को रखा है।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukkottai) He refers to the Pakistan Constitution. But under the Pakistan Constitution nobody other than one belonging to the Islamic faith can become President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are discussing the term of the President.

श्री रमेश सिंह : अमरीका कास्टिट्यूशन में, जो कि सन् १९४८ में पास हुआ है, आर्टिकल ४८, सब संवाद (२) में है :

"No person shall serve as President for more than two terms".

एक दूसरे कास्टिट्यूशन का मैं हवाला देना चाहता हूँ। जिस के कारण कि मैंने इस विधेयक को इस सदन में उपस्थित किया है। वह कास्टिट्यूशन चीन का है। उस के आर्टिकल ३६ में है :

"The term of office of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China is four years."

यह आर्टिकल सिद्धान्ततः भारत जैसा ही है, मारतीय संविधान का आर्टिकल ५७ इस प्रकार है :

"A person who holds or who has held office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, be eligible for re-election to that office"

अर्थात् हिन्दुस्तान का यह आर्टिकल चाइना के आर्टिकल के बराबर है। जिस प्रकार चाइना में राष्ट्रपति के समय की अवधि नहीं रखती रही गई है। उसी प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान में भी राष्ट्रपति के समय की कोई अवधि नहीं रखती रही गई। लेकिन अगर चाइना में इस की अवधि होती कि प्रेजिडेंट को सिर्फ दो टर्म्स का राष्ट्र होगा। दो टर्म्स से ज्यादा वहाँ का नेपरमैन चुनाव के लिये नहीं रहता हो सकता। आज चाइना में डिक्टेटरशिप नहीं होती। चाइना में भी डिमाक्रेटी होती। क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति का परिवर्तन होता। नये नये आदमी आते। और नई नई पालिसीज होती।

आज मेरा जो अमेंडमेंट आप के सामने है, वह एक बहुत छोटी सी चीज़ है। वह इस प्रकार से है :

"No person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice consecutively except in the duration of any war."

इस संशोधन में, अमरीका ने आर्टिकल २२ के द्वारा अपने यहाँ जो संशोधन किया, या फांस का जो आर्टिकल है प्रेजिडेंट के टर्म के बारे में, उस से थोड़ा अन्तर है। अन्तर यह है कि अमरीका के आर्टिकल के द्वारा अगर लड़ाई छिड़ जाये, तब भी प्रेसिडेंट का एलेक्शन होगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि नहीं। अगर युद्ध छिड़ जाये तो यह चुनाव नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारा लोकतंत्र अभी एक नया लोकतंत्र है। अभी हम लोकतंत्र का एक्सपेरिमेंट कर रहे हैं। इसीलिये हम ने ऐसी अवस्था में अमरीका से यह अन्तर रखा है है कि यदि युद्ध की स्थिति हो देश में और एलेक्शन का टाइम आ जाये, तो दो टर्म्स से ज्यादा भी वह लड़ा हो सकता है। साध ही मैं ने इसे थोड़ा उदार बनाया है। इस दृष्टि से उदार बनाया है। अभी लोकतंत्र का एक्सपेरिमेंट कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि कोई बहुत अच्छा आदमी है। इसलिये हम उस को कुछ दिनों के लिये शासन का अधिकार दें। फिर भी हमें यह अधिकार हो कि हम उस चेन को ब्रेक कर दें। अगर आप उस को ब्रेक नहीं करते और कुछ दिनों तक एक नेता के हाथ में शासन रह जाये तो वह अधिना कवाद को जन्म दे सकता है। इस लिये मैं ने कहा कि दो कंजिक्यटिव टर्म के बाद एक टर्म का गैप दे कर वह आदमी फिर लड़ा हो सकता है। इस अमेंडमेंट में आप देखेंगे कि जो कास्टिट्यूशन फांस का है, या जो अमरीका का है, या पाकिस्तान का है, या बर्म का है, उन सब का समन्वय इस में आ जाता है।

मग आप कहेंगे कि भास्तिरकार हिन्दु-
स्तान के अन्दर इस संशोधन की क्या भावश्य-
कता उत्पन्न हुई ? क्यों मैं ने चाहा कि मैं
अपने यहां के कांस्टिट्यूशन में यह अमेंडमेंट
उपस्थित करें ?

उपायकारक व्यवस्था . भव माननीय सदस्य
भगवती दफा अपना वक्तव्य जारी रखें ।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SEVENTH REPORT

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (His-
sar):** I beg to present the Seventh
Report of the Business Advisory Com-
mittee.

5-30 hra.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the
24th August, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

[Friday, 23rd August, 1957]

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No. Subject

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1088	British Officers in Army	9481-83
1089	Landour Cantonment	9483-85
1091	Defence Production	9485-87
1092	"After care" Programmes	9487-89
1093	Tulsi Ghat, Varanasi	9489-91
1094	National Defence Academy Examination Centres	9491-92
1095	Rupee Travellers' Cheques	9492-95
1096	Iron and Manganese Ore in Bombay	9495-97
1097	Gold in Keonjharagh District	9497-98
1099	Mica	9498-9500
1101	Salem Iron Ore	9500-02
1102	Storage of Grains	9502-03
1103	Complaints	9503-05
1104	Scheduled Tribes	9506-07
1105	Modernisation of Ordnance Factories	9507-08
1108	States Reorganisation Commission	9509-10
1109	Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	9510-12

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

9512-39

1086	Co-ordination of Welfare Services	9512
1090	Currency Notes	9512
1098	Information Centres at Universities	9513
1100	Fallow Land in the Panagar Base Area	9513-14
1106	Territorial Council	9514
1107	Scheduled Castes	9514-15
1110	Central Social Welfare Grants to Institutions in U.P.	9515
1111	Small Savings Scheme	9515-16
1112	Regional Committees in Punjab	9516
1113	Amendment of Arms Act	9516
1114	Hindi Examination Committee	9516-17
1115	German Scientific Research Expedition	9517

S.Q.No.

Subject

COLUMNS

1116	Himachal Pradesh Administration	9517-18
1117	Central Emergency Relief Training Institute, Nagpur	9518-19
1118	Asian Development Fund	9519
1119	Export of Iron Scrap	9519-20
1120	Training in Ship-building	9520
U.S.Q. No.		
827	Protected Monuments in Manipur	9520
828	Removal of Memorial	9520-21
829	Second General Elections	9521
830	Mineral Survey in Rajasthan	9521-22
831	Charging of Fees in Advance in Delhi Colleges	9522
832	Import of Mining Implements for Neveli Project	9522-23
833	Survey of Krishna District	9523
834	Social Welfare Institutions in Assam	9523-24
835	Re-finance Corporation	9524
836	Indian Air Force Trainees	9524
837	Sanchi	9524-25
838	Undertrial prisoners in Manipur Jail	9525
840	Agricultural Loans	9525
841	Dead Rent	9526
842	Staff Cars	9526-27
843	Government Employees	9527
844	Foreign Firms	9527-28
845	Grants to Universities	9528
846	Government Employees	9528
847	Re-employment of Government servants	9528-29
848	A.S.C. Employees	9529
849	Chartered Plane for the Finance Minister	9529-30
850	Nepalis as Backward Class	9530
851	Central Scholarships	9531
852	Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala	9531-32
853	M.B.B. College, Agartala	9532
854	Principals in Delhi Schools	9532-34

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

U.S.Q.
No. *Subject*

855 Purchase of Ghee	9534
856 State Bank of India	9533—34
858 Corruption Cases	9534—36
859 Manipur Government Employees	9536—37
860 Foreign Scholarships to Indians	9537
861 Medical Examinations for Military Service	9537—38
862 Recognised Unions	9538
863 Youth Camps in Tirunelvelly District	9538—39
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	9539—40

The following papers were laid on the Table

- (i) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under Section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1948—
- (ii) S R O 2436, dated the 27th July, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949
- (iii) S R O 2507, dated the 3rd August, 1957, making certain amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956
- (2) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951—
 - (i) S R O 2476, dated the 3rd August, 1957, making certain amendments to the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1954.
 - (ii) S R O 2543, dated the 10th August, 1957, making certain amendments to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya

9540

Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1957 passed by Lok Sabha on the 9th August, 1957

PETITION REPORTED 9541—42

Secretary reported the receipt of two petitions each signed by a petitioner in respect of Finance (No 2) Bill, 1957

BILL INTRODUCED 9541—42

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1957

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 9542—9626

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment concluded. The Demands were voted in full

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance commenced. The discussion was not concluded

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL WITHDRAWN 9626—84

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Sadhus and Sanyasis (Registration) Bill by Shri Radha Raman was concluded. The Bill was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1957

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance and discussion on the outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Secretariat of the Vice-President and also consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No 1 Bill, 1957