

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Series**

**Volume XXXII, 1959/1881 (Saka)**

*[August 3 to 14, 1959/Sravana 12 to 23, 1881 (Saka)]*



**EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)**

*(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 6, 1959/Sharada 15,  
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Indian Trade Delegation to East European Countries

- +
- \*155 { Shri A. M. Tariq:  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Radha Raman:  
Shri Ansar Harvani:  
Shri Pangarkar:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Sarju Pandey:  
Shri Damani:  
Shri Vajpayee.  
Shri Achar:  
Shri Pahadia:  
Shri Hem Barua  
Shri P. G. Deb:  
Shri P. C. Borooah

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Trade Delegation visited some of the East European countries during May and June, 1959, and

(b) if so, the purpose and the achievements of the visit?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main purpose of the Delegation was to negotiate a fresh Trade Agreement with Rumania and modifications of the existing Trade Agreements with Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Copies of the Trade Agreement and Proto-

cols to the Trade Agreements concluded by the Delegation are placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix I annexure No 49]

श्री अ० सु० तारिक मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हंगरी के भलावा जहा जहा यह ट्रेड डेलिगेशन गया है, उन मुल्को ने हिन्दुस्तान से किन किन चीजों को मगाने पर फौकियत दी है, किन चीजों को जल्दी मगाने की स्वाहिषा का इजहार किया है और उन चीजों को फौरी तौर पर एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये क्या इन्तिजामात किये जा रहे हैं ?

[श्री अ० - अ० - तारिक : मैं  
यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हंगरी के  
मगाने जहाँ जहाँ यह ट्रेड डेलिगेशन  
गया है उन मुल्कों ने हिन्दुस्तान से कौन  
कौन चीजों को मगाने पर फौकियत दी  
है - कौन चीजों को जल्दी मगाने की  
स्वाहिषा का इजहार किया है और उन  
चीजों को फौरी तौर पर एक्सपोर्ट करने के  
लिये क्या इन्तिजामात किये जा रहे हैं - ]

श्री सतिष चन्द्र इन सभी मुल्कों से  
ज्यादातर इन्स्ट्रियल रा मैटीरियल, मशीनरी,  
प्लाट्स और एक्विपमेन्ट इस तरह की चीजें  
आयेंगी और उन की ऐवज में यहाँ से ज्यादा  
तर एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स (प्रासेस्ड और  
सेमी-प्रासेस्ड), जूट गुड्स, चाय और काफी  
बगैरह बगैरह ।

श्री अ० सु० तारिक . उन को भेजने के  
लिये फौरी तौर पर क्या इन्तिजामात किये जा  
रहे हैं ?

[श्री अ० - अ० - तारिक : मैं  
यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हंगरी के  
मगाने जहाँ जहाँ यह ट्रेड डेलिगेशन  
गया है उन मुल्कों ने हिन्दुस्तान से कौन  
कौन चीजों को मगाने पर फौकियत दी  
है - कौन चीजों को जल्दी मगाने की  
स्वाहिषा का इजहार किया है और उन  
चीजों को फौरी तौर पर एक्सपोर्ट करने के  
लिये क्या इन्तिजामात किये जा रहे हैं - ]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इकदामात से मैं माननीय सदस्य का मतलब नहीं समझा। कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि तिजारत बड़े और इन सब चीजों का रुपये के जरिये से तबादला हो। औरन एक्सचेंज में हम को कोई भदायगी नहीं करनी पड़ेगी।

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** With regard to the agreement entered into with some of these countries may I know whether this Delegation submitted any report giving the details as to the advantage that this country will get from trade with these countries?

**Mr. Speaker:** Why not the hon. Member look at the copies of the agreements?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** If the hon. Member will look into the copies of the Agreements which I have placed on the Table of the House, he will know the arrangements that have been made. The conclusions of these negotiations are incorporated in these Agreements or the Protocols to the Agreements.

**Shri Damani:** May I know whether the Delegation has suggested any measures for increasing the export of textile goods to these countries and if so the nature and extent of these?

**Mr. Speaker:** Why does not the hon. Member look into the agreements?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** These transactions are negotiated from time to time. If the hon. Member looks into the schedules attached to each Agreement he will find that textiles are included.

**Shri Achar:** May I know whether these countries are interested in getting iron ore and if so which of these countries?

**Mr. Speaker:** Why not the hon. Member look into the schedules of these agreements?

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether negotiations with other countries which the Delegation visited are also going on?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** The negotiations have been completed with all the countries which this Delegation visited.

श्री वाकबेग : जहां तक मैं ने इस पूरे पोचे को देखा है उस से इस बात का परिचय नहीं मिलता कि हमारे प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने कितां देश सं कच्ची फिल्मों के निर्यात के बारे में भी वार्ता की। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बात हुई और उम का परिणाम क्या निकला ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : कच्ची फिल्मों का निर्यात नहीं होता थावात होता है।

श्री वाकबेग : माफ कीजियेगा मेरा मतलब आयात से था।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : ईस्ट जर्मनी में कच्ची फिल्में आती हैं और उन में हम बारे में बातचीत होती रही है।

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is a fact that it was pointed out to this Delegation by the Yugoslavian Government that Yugoslavian sales to India during the last year were 5 times more than India's sale to Yugoslavia? If so, what steps have Government taken or propose to take to do away with this imbalance during the current year?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** From the date on which new arrangements have been entered into with Yugoslavia, there would be balanced trade, and we will export as much as we import.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** In the talks with the Trade Delegation have they offered any terms for supplying machinery to India for the development of Indian industries?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** Machines are to be imported from Yugoslavia on a barter basis.

**Shri Tyagi:** About the raw film I understand that East Germany had a grouse against us because in spite of the fact that an agreement had been arrived at between the Government of India and the East German Government for the setting up of a manufacturing plant for raw films in India, the Government of India was not proceeding with it. They were waiting for our Government to take some steps. What is happening to that agreement?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Mannbhai Shah):** As it is, the matter does not arise out of this question. As I had occasion to explain to the House, we went on negotiating with East Germany for three years on the raw film project. We found that the terms were unacceptable and then we started negotiations with other countries also.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** According to the latest Lloyd's register of world trade and shipping India has attained the 14th place in trade and shipping whilst smaller countries like Sweden and even Switzerland have jumped over us. I want to know why we are not expanding our trade with the Eastern bloc of countries in order to have a place higher than the 14th in world shipping and trade.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is a general question. But the question tabled relates only to trade with the East European countries which the Delegation visited.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Why are we having the 14th place? Our trade has only 1.54 per cent of the world trade. I mention this to .

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister will explore all possibilities, but this does not arise out of the present question.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Sir, the hon. Minister is willing to answer, he is getting up.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he can answer, he may do so.

**Shri Satish Chandra:** This question should be addressed properly to the Minister of Transport and Communications. But a provision has been made in the Agreements that the contracting countries will try to use as much of their own shipping as possible.

**Shri Tangamani:** Arising out of the reply to the supplementary question may I know whether Government is negotiating with the other countries for the setting up of a raw film plant, and if so, which are these countries and whether the raw film plant will be set up during the Second Five Year Plan?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : शीटमूल की देख कर मुझे धारचर्य हुआ कि मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का कोई सामान जैसे पीतल का सामान, बनारसी सिल्क, लकड़ी के लिलीने और कारपेट्स के एक्सपोर्ट का कोई जिक्र नहीं है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी कास्टी-टुप्पी के साथ यह अन्याय क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अगर दस्तकारियों के सामान से मतलब है तो वह शीटमूल में शामिल हैं। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ बनारसी कपड़ा जो माननीय सदस्य के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बनता है देश की प्रसिद्ध दस्तकारी है।

Indian Pilots and Instructors for Iraq

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\*156. { Shri Radha Raman:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Shivananjappa:  
Shri Sarju Pandey:  
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether any delegation representing Iraqi Armed forces and Civil Aviation officials visited India for negotiating recruitment of Indian Pilots and Instructors;



(b) whether they have arrived at any arrangement in this respect with the Government of India, and

(c) if so, what is the nature of the agreement arrived at?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Two delegations, one of Iraqi Air Force officials and the other of Civil Aviation officials, visited India in the latter half of May 1959 in connection with the recruitment of Air Force instructors and Civil Aviation personnel for Iraq

(b) and (c) As requested by the Government of Iraq, the Government of India have agreed to make available the services of 3 Air Force instructors, 6 Civilian Pilots and 12 Civilian servicing personnel. The personnel will be on contract with the Government of Iraq for an initial period of two years.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government have made any assessment of their own needs of pilots and instructors, particularly in view of the Second and Third Five Year Plan projects in the country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, the Ministry of Defence and the Air Force are constantly thinking of that.

Shri Radha Raman: I wish to enquire whether in view of the growing needs of the country it is possible for the Indian Government to lend its pilots and instructors to any other country. If so, what are the considerations that Government have?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All these matters are considered. In the balance it was considered desirable to lend their services.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the Government of Iraq is satisfied with the work of our engineers and pilots?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I believe that the Prime Minister of Iraq himself has expressed his deep appreciation of the services of our pilots and ground engineers.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I notice that we have not supplied any civilian pilot instructors. May I know whether any demand was made for civilian pilot instructors also?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have supplied both air force and civilian instructors.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In the reply only air-force instructors had been mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: He has now referred to the civilian instructors.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the tremendous dearth of civilian pilot instructors in the country and also the demands coming from outside as well, has the Government any positive and concrete steps to increase the quantum that will be available for internal requirements as well as for the prospective demands which may be made from outside? At present we are in great short supply.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This matter was referred by us, that is, the External Affairs Ministry to the Ministry of Communications and the civil aviation authorities and they agreed to supply some. I am sorry I cannot answer the hon. Member's question as we did not go into that matter. They have said that they are prepared to supply some for some period. In the previous answer the information given was three air-force instructors, six civilian pilots and twelve civilian servicing personnel.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Civilian pilots and not civilian pilot instructors. There is a difference. Therefore, pilot instructors have not probably been sent.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

### Violation of Indian Territory by a Pakistani Aircraft

\*158. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any reply from the Pakistan Government with regard to the protest lodged for the violation of Indian territory near Hissar, by a Pakistani aircraft on the 20th April 1959; and

(b) if so, nature of the reply received?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). No reply has been received from the Pakistan Government to our protest sent to them on April 25th. A reminder was sent on the 16th July.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any other incident of violation of Indian territory had occurred after this incident?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There have been many air violations by Pakistan.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the unfriendly attitude of the Pakistan Government, what other steps have been proposed to be taken by the Government of India in this matter?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have lodged many protests. I do not think the Government of India is planning to take any other steps.

Shrimati Masida Ahmed: Apart from lodging protests, May I know Sir, whether warning signals were given to the aircraft and if so, what immediate measures were taken for disregarding the warning signals?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Normally, these things occur in the space of some seconds; maybe, half a minute. In half a minute, the aircraft may travel fifty miles or sixty miles or even 100 miles. The speed of these is so great. It comes

and goes. It is only when there is previous notice that warning signals are given. Sometimes they are given. I do not know whether they have been given in any particular case. The House may remember that the Pakistan Government had once protested because one of our aircraft went up to chase the other that had come over; it chased it out. That happened. Normally it is not easy to give warning signals; there is no time for it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister has said that there had been many violations. May I know whether protests had been lodged many times and many times no reply had been received?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Protests had been lodged against every violation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any reply has been received for that? . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this question. They may have replied some of them.

बी. प्र० सु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने जो ये गैरकानूनी वायुसेवाएँ किये, इन में क्या धमकीयन जेट बाम्बर इस्तेमाल किये गये थे, और अगर यह हकीकत है तो हुकूमत हिन्द ने इस बारे में क्या ऐक्शन लिया ?

[ श्री अ० - अ० - طارق : मेरे ]

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने जो ये गैरकानूनी वायुसेवाएँ किये, इन में क्या धमकीयन जेट बाम्बर इस्तेमाल किये गये थे, और अगर यह हकीकत है तो हुकूमत हिन्द ने इस बारे में क्या ऐक्शन लिया ?

बी. प्रवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं नहीं कह सकता कि हर वायुसेवा में जेट बाम्बर का इस्तेमाल किया गया था या नहीं, मुझसे है कुछ मैं किया गया हो, यकायक मैं नहीं

कह सकता। कभी कभी खतरा जरा भी सख्त के बात बात कोई हुआई बहाल उड़ रहा है तो पाइपेट के लिये वह कहना मुश्किल हो जाता है कि वाकफेबाब हो रहा है या नहीं। इतिफाकन हो जाता है। लेकिन जब यह बार बार होता है तो इसे इतिफाक नहीं जान कर करना कहा जाता है। दोनो मिले होते हैं। लेकिन ये धावे भिगत में बहुत दूर चले जाते हैं। मैं बर्बर इतिफाकन किये वह कही कह सकता कि वे जैट बाम्बर ये या नहीं।

**Shri Tyagi:** Was it a military aircraft or a civilian aircraft?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I imagine these are mostly military aircraft

**Shri Hem Barua:** Excepting the pointing out of the number of occasions that Pakistan had violated our air space to re-inforce our argument against the Canberra incident, may I know whether the Government has taken it up very seriously with the Pakistan Government and if so, what is the form that the seriousness of our Government has taken except the formal protests?

**Mr. Speaker.** It is the same question excepting the word 'serious', but for that I do not find any difference (Interruptions) Order, order The hon Members want to know whether we have received any reply to any of these protests which have been lodged?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sometimes the reply comes denying it, it is usually there

**Shri Hem Barua:** This incident of violation of air-space is put in as an argument against the Canberra incident I just want to know whether these violations were treated in an isolated way and protests were made in isolated cases, apart from putting them together as our Defence Minister did when he argued against the Canberra incident?

**Mr. Speaker:** For everyone there is a protest; that is what the hon lady Minister said

#### Training of Teacher Administrators

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\*199 { **Shri E. C. Majhi:**  
**Shri Subodh Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the number of Teacher-Administrators who have completed their training so far,

(b) how the selection of these teachers for training was made, and

(c) whether all the Teacher-Administrators who were trained last year have been posted by now?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) 57

(b) By competition and also nomination by the All India Organisation of Workers

(c) Yes Nominees of the All India Workers' Organisations have however gone back to their respective Organisations after training

**Shri E. C. Majhi:** Where is the centre for the training of teacher administrators and what is the duration of the training period?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Six months

**Mr. Speaker:** Where is the centre?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Bombay

**Shri Muhammed Elias:** How many teachers are being trained and how long will it take to complete their training?

**Shri Abid Ali:** The Bombay training centre has completed its course The next one will be started in Calcutta next month

**Shri K. N. Pandey:** May I know when the next batch is going to be trained and whether they are going to be trained in Bombay or Calcutta? How many trainees are going to be taken in?

**Shri Abid Ali:** The duration is six months and the next batch will be trained in Calcutta. The number will be about 45.

**Shri Subodh Hanada:** How many candidates are recruited from outside the market? May I know whether these candidates are recruited directly or through competitive examinations?

**Shri Abid Ali:** 43 were taken on the basis of selection and 15 were from trade union organisations.

**Shri Dige:** May I know the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates selected for the training?

**Shri Abid Ali:** I want notice.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know?

**Mr. Speaker:** We go to the next question, I have allowed a number of questions.

**Shri Tangamani:** That is a different question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow any number of questions on each question.

**Shri Tangamani:** It relates to this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member must resume his seat. There is no meaning in going on interrupting like that. I have allowed a number of questions. Next question.

#### Demands of Domestic Servants

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- \*160. { **Shri Vajpayee:**  
**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri N. E. Munisamy:**  
**Shri Khushwaqt Rai:**  
**Shri Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the statement made by him on the 26th March, 1959 and state how Government propose to implement their assurance regarding the various demands of domestic servants for

regulating the conditions of their work and employment?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** The matter was discussed at the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee held on 29-4-1959. The consensus of opinion among the Committee members was that it was not practicable to have any law to regulate the working conditions of domestic workers. The Indian Labour Conference which considered the question last week was also of the same view. The conference approved a pilot scheme for setting up a special employment office in Delhi for the benefit of Domestic Servants with a Welfare Officer attached to it. Steps are being taken to implement this recommendation.

**Shri Vajpayee:** May I know if this question of framing a law to govern the service conditions of domestic servants has been referred for the opinion of the States, and, if so, how many States are in favour of such a central legislation?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Except the State of Assam, all State Governments are against it.

**Shri Vajpayee:** May I know if employment officers will be appointed in other places also?

**Shri Abid Ali:** No, Sir, not at present.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Deputy Minister just now stated that this was discussed at a meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee. May I know whether certain recommendations made by the Informal Consultative Committee were discussed at the 17th Labour Conference; and, if so, what minimum steps have been taken to mitigate the hardships of the domestic servants?

**Shri Abid Ali:** The views expressed at the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee were played

before the Conference and they were discussed in detail. What I have stated was the recommendation of the Indian Labour Conference.

**Shri N. E. Munniamy:** The Madras Government had claimed that there are no problems to be settled so far as the domestic servants in that State are concerned. May I know if any investigation has been conducted by the Central Government; if so, with what result?

**Shri Abid Ali:** The State Governments are not in favour of appointing any committee for the purpose of investigation in this matter.

बी एनईसि हवाई बर्मा घरी मिनिस्टर  
साहस ने करमाया कि मद्रास मे इंडियन लेबर  
कांफ्रेंस में इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया गया  
था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चारो  
सैटल ट्रेड यूनियन आरगनाइजेशनज एक  
राय की थी।

जो आबिद अल: . जी हा।

**Shri Panigrahi:** May I know what would be the cost of maintaining or putting up this separate pilot project in Delhi?

**Shri Abid Ali:** The cost has not been calculated as yet.

**Shri Panigrahi:** May I know whether this pilot project which has been decided upon by the 17th Indian Labour Conference will be established very soon?

**Shri Abid Ali:** Yes, very soon.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhuri:** May I know what would be the broad features of this pilot project?

**Shri Abid Ali:** To deal with registration and placement of domestic workers,—at the time of registration the domestic workers will be asked to give names of two responsible persons resident in Delhi—to keep a register of employers who need domestic workers and so on.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Deputy Minister just now stated that a domestic worker has to give two sureties. May I know whether in this scheme his pay and other service conditions will also be considered before placing him for employment?

**Shri Abid Ali:** A Welfare Officer will be attached to this centre, and he will be investigating from time to time the working conditions etc.

#### Film Institute



- \*161. { **Shri Barman:**  
**Shri Subodh Hanada:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1132 on the 11th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Film Institute has since been set up,

(b) whether it has started functioning; and

(c) the total capacity of admission to this Institute?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi):** (a) to (c). The Film Institute has not yet been established for want of suitable accommodation and equipment. Details of the courses and admissions will be finally worked out after the arrangements for the Institute have been made.

**Shri Barman:** May I know whether budget allotment has been made in the year for the purpose of this film institute and for the film production bureau; and, if so, what are the nature of difficulties in finding out proper accommodation and starting the institute?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kankar):** Sir, budget allotment has been made and the

difficulty of finding accommodation is the same as it is for many other establishments. We are trying to get accommodation in Bombay, but the requisite area is not yet available. The greatest difficulty which has cropped up in the way of establishing the institute is the want of equipment. At first it was thought that we will be able to get in the local market sufficient equipment to start the work. That equipment is not available as most of the dealers would like to have foreign exchange guarantee to be given before they part with the equipment that they have. The question of foreign exchange, therefore, is holding up the work of the institute more than the question of accommodation, which I hope will be settled soon.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the details of the scheme have been worked out and whether it has been worked out in accordance with a Bill that was introduced in this House?

**Dr. Keskar:** A draft outline of the work of the institute has been prepared, and it is proposed to discuss it with the representatives of the trade also before it is finalised, then only further steps will be taken.

**Shri Barman:** May I know the capacity of the institute, when it will be functioning, as regards the admission of students, and whether it is contemplated to spread out this admission over all parts of the country so that there may be an all round development regarding this film industry?

**Dr. Keskar:** Admission will be on an all-India basis, this much I can assure the hon. Member. Regarding the capacity, we are going to take up the work of the institute and develop it step by step. For example, we propose to have direction and production, film making, technical aspect of motion picture photography, sound recording and sound engineering to begin with. Other aspects of film technique will be taken up later. As we propose to have it step by step, it will be difficult for me to say what

will be the overall capacity of the institute.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the hon. Minister kindly state whether attempt has been made to find accommodation for this institute in any other place in India, particularly Calcutta?

**Dr. Keskar:** It is not our intention to locate the institute at any place in India. We preferably would like to have it in Bombay because the institute can then have the benefit from the studios and the equipment that we have of the Government of India's Film Division.

**Shri Subodh Hanada:** May I know whether only training will be imparted in the institute or whether research work also will be done there?

**Dr. Keskar:** No Sir, it is only for training.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know what is the amount of foreign exchange that will be required, and whether it will be from soft currency area or hard currency area?

**Dr. Keskar:** As far as the question of soft or hard currency area is concerned, we have to buy from wherever we can get the equipment. For the moment we would require equipment worth about Rs 3 lakhs to Rs 4 lakhs. Ultimately we might want Rs 8 lakhs to Rs 9 lakhs worth of equipment, but we can begin with equipment worth about Rs 2 lakhs to Rs 3 lakhs.

#### National Industrial Development Corporation

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\*162. { **Shri Subodh Hanada:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**  
**Shri Morarka:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation has made

any progress in finalising the proposal for the manufacture of the intermediates required by the drugs and dyestuff industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and where these projects will be located; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the schemes?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c) Negotiations are still in progress with the foreign collaborator and have not concluded

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** What are the intermediates that are proposed to be manufactured in that?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There will be 86 intermediates covering dyestuffs drugs and plastics

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know which countries are being contacted for this purpose?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Particularly West Germany—the firms of Bayer Badische and Hoechst

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether any foreign assistance has been asked for, if so, in what form?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The main assistance is in the nature of technical knowhow and technical collaboration and a certain portion of the credit to cover the import of the machinery and capital goods

**Shri Morarka:** May I know what will be the nature of the managerial set up which is contemplated under the NIDC for this particular institution?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I would not anticipate anything, but of course it will be on the pattern of the other public sector projects. Perhaps it might be a subsidiary of the NIDC itself

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** May I know whether any proposal has been received from the Punjab Government to set up one of the projects in that State?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** A question was asked about this last time also. A technical committee has been appointed both for the Russian drugs projects and these intermediate projects. It is examining where each one should be located, and over and above the requests from the Punjab, other States also have asked for the location of these different projects in their area.

**Shrimati Bena Chakravarty:** Regarding the question of the intermediates to be manufactured with the help and collaboration of West Germany, may I know what is the amount of financial collaboration which has been sought for and how far the project has progressed?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The total foreign exchange component, between the traditional items of equipment and the specialities, is estimated at about Rs 6 crores

#### Transfer of Refugee Colonies to D M C.

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\*163 { **Shri Vajpayee.**  
**Shri Asgar:**  
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 519 on the 23rd February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the proposal for the transfer of the civic services in the displaced persons' colonies in Delhi to the Delhi Municipal Corporation has since been finalised,

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in respect of the transfer of the Defence Colony; and

(d) if so, the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) In most of the colonies the Delhi Municipal Corporation have since taken over the maintenance of the services. About 85 per cent of the work has been transferred

(c) Yes

(d) Water Supply and sewage system in the Colony were transferred to the New Delhi Municipal Committee in 1955 and 1958 respectively. As the Colony now falls in the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipal Corporation, the rest of the services will be transferred to the Corporation as soon as they are ready to take them over

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if it is a fact that the Central Government are not willing to pay the Corporation the whole amount of Rs 23 lakhs sanctioned for this purpose and, if so, may I know why the Government are insisting on paying the amount in several instalments?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is not a fact that the Central Government does not want to pay the money. It is not Rs 23 lakhs but Rs 21 lakhs. Only there is a difference of opinion about the mode of payment. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply suggested that the mode of payment may be like payment of deposits and that initially Rs 1 lakh may be given to the Corporation. But the Corporation insisted that they should have 50 per cent of the Rs. 21 lakhs immediately. The matter has been referred to the Finance Ministry for a final decision.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that several localities lack full amenities and therefore the Corporation is not taking them up? Is it not a fact that they say that full amenities are to be provided first and then their administration would be taken over by them?

Shri P. S. Naskar: In my original answer I said that 85 per cent of the

work has already been taken over by the Corporation.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that the dispute is about the amenities, that the localities have not been provided with complete amenities and that the Rehabilitation Ministry has not provided them?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Whatever residual work is left there, the Delhi Municipal Corporation has decided to take them over.

श्री अजित राय . क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन्डवे कैम्प की जो कालोनी है वह भी ट्रांसफर होगी दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को ?

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the number of refugee colonies that may still remain with the Central Government after this transfer?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I require not.<sup>m</sup>

श्री नवल प्रभाकर . मंत्री बताना गया है कि ८५ परसेन्ट रकम मंजूर हो गया है । दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के अन्दर जो इलाका आता है कालोनीज का उन इलाको के अन्दर यह जो डिबेलेपमेंट का काम है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उस के लिये म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने कितने रुपये की मांग की है ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: There was a question on the 3rd August, 1959 about the development work in the different colonies in Delhi, and we have laid a statement giving the present position and the progress, with the remarks column showing when the work is expected to be completed.

#### Claims of Displaced Contractors

\*164 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state whether there has been any progress in the agreement with Pakistan about the recovery of the pre-partition deposits of contractors held up in that country?



**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar):** Yes. Some progress has been made. Out of 2,298 claims registered with the Central Claims Organisation, 747 claims have been settled.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** May I know the total amount of the registered claims and the amount that has been paid?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** The present position is this. The total number of claims for refund of security deposit pertaining to the pre-partition period filed by the contractors—Indian nationals—against the Central Government, State Governments and the local bodies in West Pakistan is 2,298 and the amount is Rs. 131.9 lakhs. The total number of such claims disposed of, that is, verified and accepted or rejected, by the Pakistan Government is 747. Out of that, the number verified is 342; rejected, 405. Total is 747. The amount is Rs. 74.81 lakhs.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Is it not a fact that these security deposits are duly supported by documentary evidence in the possession of the contractors and, if so, may I know the reason for the delay in the payment of the rest of the amount, that is, 50 per cent, yet?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** We are negotiating with the Pakistan Government for expediting the residuary work there.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** May I know whether the Government have taken any step, or enquired into the matter, about the claims that have been rejected by Pakistan?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** As we also accept or reject their claims according to our rules, the Pakistan Government also, I presume, do that.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it not a fact that just after partition a Partition Council was formed with members of both the countries and which dealt with this question, and may I know who is dealing with these cases now?

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** I do not know about the Council or Committee. But whatever work is being done now, it is under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement. We have had several meetings, after that Agreement, to dispose of all these claims.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** There may be an Agreement, but I want to know whether it is a fact that there were some claims, that some work has been done and receipt has been received by the contractors to the effect that the work has been done and that still no payment has been made. Even the stones are there and all the materials are there. Still the claims are rejected.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** I can only say that up to the last date for submitting the claims, whatever applications for claims we have received, we have forwarded them to the Pakistan Government.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** But the question is whether the Government of India have considered the cases of those persons who had got their receipts and all the evidence for claims, and why the claims were still rejected by the Pakistan Government and why the Government of India have accepted that position.

**Shri P. S. Naskar:** I would only request the hon. Member that if he has any such claims with him, he could forward them to us, and we will certainly look into the matter.

**Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Those claims are with the Ministry.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### Tukergam

\*165. **Shri Shivnanjappa:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government are realising revenue from the villagers of Tukergam on the Cachar-Sylhet border; and

(b) if so, whether the Indian Government has protested against this act of Pakistan?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):**

(a) There is no information that land revenue is being realised from the villagers of Tukurgram. However, Chaukidari tax from them has been demanded by the Pakistani authorities.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Shivananjappa:** May I know whether the issue was discussed with Pakistan at any official or diplomatic level and, if so, with what result?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** The answer to part (b) of the main question is, "Does not arise."

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** In reply to a similar question the other day, the Deputy Minister replied that the Chief Secretaries of Assam and Pakistan were to meet to discuss this occupied territory of Tukurgram. I want to know when this meeting is going to take place and whether it is going to take place in Assam.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I am not quite sure, but I do not think a date has been fixed. The idea is that it should be held fairly early.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether this new development in Tukurgram, that is, the collection of Chaukidari tax, is rather a milestone in Pakistan's claim that Tukurgram belongs to Pakistan, and all the more so after it is let out in Karachi that the Nehru-Noon agreement has lost its sanctity with Gen Ayub's Government and, if so, what positive steps do the Government propose to take to speed up the recovery of Tukurgram?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The steps can either be diplomatic or military. As I said on a previous occasion, in regard to Tukurgram particularly, and generally, our policy is to avoid any

large-scale military steps, not on any particular ground of, if I may use the word, 'non-violence', but because one has to think of all the consequences of military steps. Normally we want to avoid military steps. Even now, as the House knows, there have been recently totally unjustified firings on the frontier there near Dawki and other places, without the slightest justification. They have gone on, stopped, and gone on, at the present moment they have stopped. All I can say is, we are completely alive to the situation and alert, and if necessity arises, we should take action.

**Shri Hem Barua:** My question is about a particular point, it was let out in Karachi, as I said on a previous occasion also, that the Nehru-Noon agreement does not hold any force with the Pakistan Government, because of the reference of the transfer of Cooch-Bihar enclaves and the Berubari Union to the Supreme Court and all that. I just wanted to know whether this Tukurgram problem is connected with this also.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not remember that particular phrase used on behalf of Pakistan to which the hon. Member refers. But this has nothing to do with it. This is not part of any agreement. Tukurgram is a village of two parts, one on this side of the river and the other on the other side, on the west, across the river, about 200 acres on what might be called the Pakistan side of the river. Pakistan occupied that, although ever since partition and independence, it has been under the occupation of India. A little more than a year ago they occupied it. There is absolutely no justification for it all. It was pointed out at the time of the Prime Ministers' meeting—it did not form part of our discussion—and it was admitted by the other Prime Minister. But he raised another question about the Patharia Forest and said, "You are occupying some land on the Patharia Forest; if you walk out of that, we walk out of Tukurgram." He wanted to make some sort of a bargain. We said, "We

do not agree with what you say about the Patharia Forest. Let there be a proper demarcation of Patharia, a temporary one, and after that, we should not cross that temporary line. That has to be decided by the two Conservators of Forests." The two Conservators met, but did not agree and there the matter remains.

So, in that sense, Tukurgram was talked about, but it was no part of any agreement, though it was admitted by the Prime Minister of Pakistan then that that was part of India

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know why Tukurgram was allowed to be held to ransom by Pakistan for the solution of the Patharia problem. Originally it was not associated like that. Only when Mr. Noon came and met our Prime Minister, a new situation developed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it is quite correct to say that we linked it up. It was stated by the other Prime Minister; it is not a question of our linking it up. We go on claiming it separately, but we agreed to take up the other question also.

Shri Hem Barua: Tukurgram was a separate and isolated problem altogether, but it was ultimately linked with Patharia. I fail to understand this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has answered that he did not bring it up, but the other gentleman wanted both to be settled . . .

Shri Hem Barua: We are a party to that.

Mr. Speaker: We are arguing that matter. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Question 192 may be clubbed with this, since some portion of it relating to Patharia Forest has been answered by the Prime Minister. It is a very important question.

Shri Assar: In view of the hon. Prime Minister's reply, can it be said that the Nehru-Noon agreement is valid yet?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not prepared to answer that in any legal sense. It is difficult for me to answer.

Shrimati Madda Ahmed: According to Press reports—I refer to the Assam Tribune editorial on June 10, 1959—not only Tukurgram, but a few more areas which are integral parts of India are in illegal possession of Pakistan. If it is so, what measures have been taken to repel such encroachment upon our territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: According to the editorial in a paper issued in Assam, some areas unnamed are in occupation of Pakistan. How can I answer that question?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Lady Member will send it on to the hon. Prime Minister.

Shrimati Madda Ahmed: These areas are Faizal Tilla, Iliastilla and Tengarkandi in North Cachar Hill District.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Prime Minister answer question 192 also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Certainly, Sir, if you wish.

**Construction of Bunkers by Pakistani Troops in Patharia Reserve Forest**

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- \*192. { Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:  
Shri Sarju Pandey:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Assar:  
Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was continuous machine gun firing by the Pakistani troops on the Indian border post at Hartakitilla in the Patharia Forest and Karimganj areas on the 12th and 13th June, 1959;

(b) if so, the extent of loss in life and property;

(c) whether it is also a fact that trenches and bunkers are being constructed by the Pakistan Army Personnel in Sutan-Kanchi, 8 miles from Karimganj and that the Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan himself saw them during his recent visit to the border area; and

(d) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan against the violation of Cease Fire Agreement?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):**

(a) On the 12th June 1959, Pakistani forces opened machine-gun fire on Hartakitilla. On the 13th June Pakistani forces fired one round with rifle on Hartakitilla.

(b) Nil.

(c) The High Commissioner visited this border in May, 1959. He has not reported that he saw any bunkers being constructed by Pakistanis at Sutan Kanchi.

(d) Yes, Sir. The seriousness of the situation caused by the aggressive activities of the Pakistan Armed Forces in the Patharia Reserve Forest has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan, both at the State and the Central level.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know whether since then there has been any further recurrence of firing on this particular area?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** Since when?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Since 13th June.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I would not like to say definitely; I may not be correct. There has been a good deal of firing round about, but whether there has been firing at that particular place, I do not at present know.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the High Commissioner visited those areas and found there were no bunkers or trenches.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** I did not say there were no bunkers. I said, in his report he did not mention about it.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Since he has not mentioned it, shall we take it that he did not see any bunkers? If he has not seen any, may I know why this report was not contradicted? It has created a stir all over the country. I want to know whether the Press report is a fact or not. After all, this has been going on.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Bunkers are very temporary things which can be made, removed, filled up and opened. Even if bunkers are there, they can be hidden. Many things can happen. All that has been stated in the answer is that the bunkers were not obvious to the High Commissioner who went there.

**Shri Assar:** May I know whether our High Commissioner visited Tukergam after occupation by Pakistan?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not think so.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** The hon. Prime Minister stated that bunkers are of a temporary nature. May I know if the bunkers on the Pakistan side are made of cement, mortar and other things?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** How do I know? Some may be, some may not be; there are all types of bunkers.

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** A question was asked whether there has been any firing since June in the Patharia Forest. I have got some information. There has been firing in the Patharia area on the 3rd, 4th, 14th and 19th July.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** The hon. Prime Minister just now stated that the Pakistan Prime Minister approached this question of Patharia and Tukergam in a spirit of bargain. Can we not show that two can play at a game?

**Mr. Speaker:** These are suggestions for action. Next question.

**Shri Tyagi:** That is not a good game.

### Plant for Caustic Soda in Andhra Pradesh

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\*166. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**  
**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Andhra Sugars Ltd., Tanuku to establish a plant for caustic soda has been finalised;

(b) whether negotiations are under way with any foreign country for machinery and technical know-how; and

(c) whether any Foreign Exchange has been released therefor?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme has been approved by Government.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The firm's proposal to import plant and machinery from the German Democratic Republic against rupee payments has also been agreed to.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** What is the proposed estimated capacity of this plant? May I also know the expenditure involved?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The expenditure will be about Rs. 60 lakhs and the capacity is about 4,000 tons a year of Caustic Soda.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** May I know whether the plant is proposed to be established within the Second Plan period?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes sir. By that time all the equipments will be received. Whether it will go into actual production by the end of the Second Plan is a matter of conjecture, but certainly it will go into production in the early part of the Third Plan.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Out of this Rs. 60 lakhs may I know the foreign exchange component?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Rs. 38 lakhs will be the foreign exchange component out of Rs. 60 lakhs.

### Cement Factory in Bombay State

\*167. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cement factory will be set up in Bombay State during 1959-60.

(b) if so, whether the details of the project have been worked out; and

(c) the total amount to be spent on setting up the factory?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). If the Honourable Member kindly furnishes information as to which scheme he wants to know about, I will be able to supply him the same.

**Shri Pangarkar:** May I know whether any private concerns from Bombay State have applied to Government for licences to start a cement factory in the State and, if so, whether any licences have so far been granted?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Which is the particular scheme which the hon. Member has in mind? Because, several schemes are there in the different stages of consideration. If the hon. Member mentions the particular scheme in his mind, I will certainly furnish the information.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** In view of the flood in the market, while sanctioning fresh licences will the Government take into consideration the new features of our economy and the flood in the market?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As the hon Member rightly pointed out the Government is reviewing the position every six months. It is our policy to go rather cautiously in regard to opening of cement factories in view of the surplus capacity already existing, though some schemes were already approved two years ago.

**Security Press at Koratti (Kerala)**

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\*168. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**  
          **Shri Punnoose:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether the construction of the Security Press at Koratti in Kerala has begun, and

(b) if not the reasons for the delay?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a Security Press at Koratti. But a decision has been taken to set up a General Press at Koratti. The establishment of the Press has been delayed owing to non-availability of foreign exchange although land has been acquired for the location of the Press.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** The other day the hon Minister stated that the main difficulty was in getting the land acquired by the Kerala Government. Now that the land has been acquired, may I know when the Government propose to start the press?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I do not think the hon Member is correctly informed. We never said that the difficulty was non-acquisition of land by the Kerala Government. The land is

already in our possession. But we have not got the necessary foreign exchange for the machines and appliances for the press.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know the estimated cost of this plant and the labour potentialities?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** Roughly speaking, the total cost is a little over Rs 71 lakhs. The machines will cost about Rs 26 lakhs.

**Shri Punnoose:** What about labour?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I am coming to that. The equipments will cost about Rs 26 lakhs. The labour potentiality will be 400 at the beginning. It may go to a thousand when the press is fully working.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** May I know whether the Government is taking any concrete steps to get the foreign exchange for this press?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** Yes sir. We are continuously approaching the Finance Ministry to give us the necessary foreign exchange.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):** I would like to inform the House that apart from the Koratti Press a decision has been taken to establish another press at Coimbatore. That is also pending because of the same difficulty. So, both Koratti and Coimbatore are in the same boat.

**Barter Trade with U.S.A.**

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\*169. { **Shri Panigrahi:**  
          **Shri Morarka:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1974 on the 22nd April, 1959 and state the quantity of commodities exported to and imported from the U.S.A. so far under the barter deal with that country?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo):** Deliveries have not yet started as the prices are still under negotiations

**Shri Panigrahi:** According to this barter deal Government agreed to export 15 lakh tons manganese ore of 42 per cent grade, 25,000 tons of manganese ore of 46 per cent grade and 75,000 tons of ferro-manganese by November 1959. May I know whether Government is in a position to stick to that date or whether they propose to extend the date of this barter deal?

**Shri Kanungo:** There is no binding about the dates. The question is whether we are prepared to take wheat and supply manganese. We are not in a hurry to do it because we expect the prices to be more favourable in times to come.

**Shri Panigrahi:** When this barter deal was agreed to, were the prices also not agreed to?

**Shri Kanungo:** No sir

**Shri Morarka:** May I know why after the negotiations for this barter agreement were first started it took such a long time for the execution of the barter agreement?

**Shri Kanungo:** As I said, the barter agreement was between the United States Government and the Government of India. According to the law in force in the United States, the Government there is not competent to enter into any trade. They have got to function through several agencies. Therefore, the time taken for the agreement was a little longer. When the agreement was entered into by the Governments of the two countries, the question of price fixation came in between our agencies and that of the USA. As I have said, we are waiting for a time when we will get a more favourable price.

**Shri Morarka:** Is it not a fact that these negotiations have taken an unduly long time and in the meantime the price of ferro-manganese has gone

down and the price of wheat in America has gone up and consequently, India is going to suffer substantial losses?

**Shri Kanungo:** It is true. As the hon Member says, the price of wheat has gone up. But the price of manganese dropped long before the negotiations started.

**Shri Morarka:** May I request the hon Minister to tell the House when the negotiations started and why till now not a single ounce of goods has been imported into, or exported out of India?

**Shri Kanungo:** As I have said, the agreement was concluded some time in November. But when, we are not anxious to supply our goods because we are expecting a better price after a while.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know when the negotiations started?

**Mr Speaker:** He has said "long ago". He has explained the difficulty. USA Government cannot buy itself. The Government there cannot enter trade. They have to look up to other agencies. They have done so and it took some time.

**Shri Panigrahi:** May I know whether the Government is aware that within this period the private exporters of manganese ore have exported on barter basis to the extent of 75,000 tons whereas the Government of India, or the State Trading Corporation, having a stock of 2 lakhs tons of manganese ore, has not exported anything during the last 1½ years with the result that a large number of mines have been closed down?

**Shri Kanungo:** The hon Member's information is not correct. The fact is that manganese has been exported both by the STC and the exporters against contracts which are long pending.

**Shri Panigrahi:** What is the amount of manganese ore exported by the STC?

**Shri Kanungo:** I have not got the figures with me but they are available in the weekly bulletin. If I get notice I will supply it.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether all the supplies to be made to the USA under the barter deal would be only by the STC or even the private traders will be allowed to export to USA?

**Shri Kanungo:** The agreement is with the STC. But the STC will operate through its business associates.

**Shri Damani:** May I know on what basis the hon Minister thinks that the prices of manganese ore in the USA will improve?

**Shri Kanungo:** The trade papers give the reasons for that and the market view is that.

#### Migration of Refugees from East Pakistan

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\*179. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently many families have crossed over from East Pakistan and are seeking refuge in West Bengal;

(b) whether scheduled caste families have also recently come from Salkheria, District Khulna in East Pakistan;

(c) if so, whether they have alleged atrocities under the military rule; and

(d) what arrangements have been made by Government to rehabilitate them?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) The number of families who have crossed over to West Bengal from East Pakistan has been on the increase in the past few months.

(b) They include scheduled caste families also.

(c) They have alleged harassment by the Pakistan police and East Pakistan Rifles.

(d) A report on measures the State Government have taken to rehabilitate families who have arrived recently is awaited.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know whether, in view of the fact that now rehabilitation is not offered to those who are coming over here and in view of the fact that these people have had to come over here after the Ayub rule, any relaxation is going to be made in the case of those particular refugees as well as the refugees who are coming over here after the proposed transfer of Beru Bari?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I imagine that such cases should be considered favourably.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know the actual number of families who have crossed over to India and who are in Calcutta?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** About 200 or 300 families.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Have instructions been issued to rehabilitate them or have they been given some doles for immediate relief?

**Mr. Speaker:** When are they likely to be rehabilitated?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** How can I give the date?

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Indo-Pak Baggage Rules of 1955 were unilaterally abrogated by the Pakistan Government? If so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that these migrants from Pakistan are not unduly harassed by the military and police personnel in Pakistan due to this?



**Shrimati Bama Chakravarty:** In view of the fact that the answer given.....

**An Hon. Member:** No reply has been given to that question, Sir

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the question?

**Shri Hem Barua:** I want to know whether it is a fact that the Indo-Pak Baggage Rules of 1955 are unilaterally abrogated by the Pakistan Government and if so, what steps Government have so far taken to ensure that the migrants from Pakistan are not unduly harassed due to this abrogation.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise out of this question. The Question Hour is over

**Shri Hem Barua.** It arises because there is harassment. I know that ladies who cross over to this country are denied the right to carry their ornaments with them and people are denied to carry their wrist watches and their fountain-pens with them. This means unilateral abrogation of the Indo-Pak Baggage Rules of 1955

**Mr. Speaker:** In any case the Question Hour is over

# WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

## Antibiotics

\*157. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how far the target for the production of antibiotics has so far been achieved,

(b) whether any attempts have been made to manufacture equipment for antibiotics plants in the country, and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Mannabhai Shah):** (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 50]

## Export of Jute Sackings

\*171. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the comments made in the Jute Bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee published in Calcutta on the 2nd June, 1959 about the reasons for decline in the export of jute sackings and accumulation of unsold stocks with jute mills in the 10 months preceding May, 1959,

(b) whether Government have undertaken any investigations in recent times to find out the causes of the present shrinkage in jute sackings exports,

(c) to what extent India has lost her export of jute sackings to Pakistan and other countries;

(d) the measures that are under the consideration of Government to step up the exports, and

(e) whether the views of the Indian Jute Mills Association in this regard have been obtained by Government?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) The export of sackings from India has declined while there is some increase in the export of sackings from Pakistan. The availability of cheap jute cuttings to the Pakistan Industries and Pakistan's currency retention scheme appear to have been partly responsible for this situation. The question of augmenting the import of jute cuttings for manufacture of sackings is receiving consideration

(e) Yes, Sir

## Motor Transport Industry

\*172. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Committee constituted to

analyse the draft of motor transport labour legislation has also suggested to Government to constitute a tripartite committee to go into the industrial and labour problems of the Motor Transport Industry;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to constitute a tripartite committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A suggestion was made that the Government may consider the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the working conditions, pay-scales, health and work-load of transport workers.

(b) and (c) It is not considered necessary to appoint a Commission of enquiry as a Bill to regulate the working conditions of motor transport workers is proposed to be introduced shortly.

#### Export of Films

\*173. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government officials have met the film exporters and producers from time to time with a view to promote the exports of films, and

(b) what are the chief difficulties that prevent our exporters to increase exports of feature films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) An Export Promotion Committee has been set up and has already had two meetings. The exporters and producers of films are also represented on the Committee and participate in its deliberations.

The problems connected with an increase in the export of films are many and complicated. It is difficult to mention them in a brief answer. However, I might assure that Hon'ble Member that the Committee is trying to tackle all these questions in consultation with those who are specialising in this section of the film trade.

#### Aid to Municipalities of West Bengal

{ Shri Subiman Ghose:  
\*174. { Shri Tridib Kumar  
Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to provide financial assistance to different Municipalities of West Bengal for development works pertaining to refugees;

(b) if so, the nature of development works to be undertaken; and

(c) the amount of assistance sanctioned, Municipality-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 51]

(b) The development works for which financial assistance is given are: construction of roads, arrangements for water-supply, sanitation and conservancy, construction of drains and culverts and street lighting

#### स्थानीय विकास निर्माण कार्यक्रम

\*१७५. पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी :  
क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने बिहार राज्य को यह सूचना दी थी कि वर्ष १९५६-६० के लिये स्थानीय विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन छोटी योजनाओं के लिये उसे कोई धन राशि दी जावेगी, और

(ख) क्या ये हितायतें केवल नवी योजनाओं के लिये हैं या चालू योजनाओं के लिये भी ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री आ० मं० मिश्र):

(क) तथा (ख) राज्य सरकारों को, जिन में बिहार भी शामिल है, यह सूचित किया गया है कि यह कार्यक्रम १९५६-६०

में जारी रहेगा और इस वर्ष केवल गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था के लिये ही नयी योजनाएँ शुरू की जाएंगी।

#### **Purchase of Studio at Poona**

\*176. **Shri Asmar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to purchase a studio at Poona,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have completed the transaction, and

(d) if so, what is the price and name of the studio?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) to (d) Government had received an offer from a Poona studio which will be considered taking all factors into account. It is premature to state whether the offer will be accepted or not.

#### **Methanol Plant, Sindri**

\*177. { **Shrimati Maftda Ahmed:**  
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
**Shri Vajpayee:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1967 on the 22nd April, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the utilisation of Methanol Plant lying at Sindri,

(b) whether it is a fact that some crates of the unutilised Methanol Plant at Sindri caught fire on the 3rd May, 1959; and

(c) if so, the extent of loss sustained thereby?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I,

annexure No. 53].

#### **National Tribunal for Cantonment Board Employees**

\*178. { **Shri Kunhan:**  
**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**  
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**  
**Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the given to Unstarred Question No. 2561 on the 31st March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the National Tribunal set up to consider the demands of the Cantonment Board employees has since given its award; and

(b) if not, when is it likely to be received?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) No

(b) By the end of October 1959.

#### **Prime Minister's Visit to Nepal**

\*179. { **Shri Nath Pal:**  
**Shri Vajpayee:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri N. E. Munisamy:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of his recent State Visit to Nepal and the talks with the Nepal Government, any agreement of a political nature or for cultural and economic co-operation has been reached, and

(b) if so, the broad nature of these agreements?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b). No, Sir.

#### **Loan to Punjab Government**

\*180. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Ministry Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have received a

proposal from the Punjab Government that the loan of Rupees 82 lakhs taken by them in 1947-48 for displaced persons should be converted into a grant; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Central Government to this proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) A proposal was received from the Punjab Government for conversion into grant of food loans amounting to Rs 82 86 lakhs granted by them to certain displaced persons from West Pakistan. This amount was spent by the State Government out of their own funds and not out of any loan granted by the Centre

(b) It has been decided to give the amount as a grant

उत्तरी बिहार का औद्योगिक विकास

\*१८१. श्री अनिलकुमार सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के प्रविधिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण दल ने उत्तरी बिहार में ऐसे उद्योग चालू करने की सिफारिश की है जिन में चीनी के निर्माण के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त होने वाली बेकार चीजों का कच्चे माल के रूप में उपयोग किया जा सके ;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को भी लिखा है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो भारत सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

उद्योग संघी (श्री मन्मथ झा) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) तथा (ग) बिहार सरकार से सरकारी स्तर पर कोई एच नहीं मिला है । परन्तु प्रविधिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण दल की रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति देखने से ज्ञात हुआ है कि उस में उन व चीजें बहुत विस्तार से ऐसे उद्योगों के

बारे में हैं जिन्हें औद्योगिक व्यक्ति स्थापित करेंगे । इन औद्योगिकों से जब उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होगा तो उस पर उस के महत्व की दृष्टि से, औद्योगिक नीति के सामान्य रूप और देश के विकास का ध्यान रखते हुए विचार किया जायेगा ।

#### Economic Survey of Displaced Persons Settled in Tripura

\*182. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any economic survey has been made by the Tripura Administration regarding the condition of the displaced persons settled in the Government sponsored colonies of Tripura,

(b) if so, when the report of the economic survey will be published, and

(c) whether the Tripura Administration have accepted the conclusions drawn by the economic survey?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). An economic survey on family-unit basis was conducted departmentally in the various Government sponsored colonies by the Tripura Administration during the year 1957, to enable them to formulate schemes for granting additional assistance to partially rehabilitated families. It is not intended to publish this report, but a number of schemes have since been sanctioned on the basis of conclusion drawn from it

#### Cycle Tyres and Tubes

{ Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
\*183. { Shri Tangamani:  
{ Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about black-marketing of cycle tyres and tubes;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this state of affairs; and

(c) what remedial action Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 53].

#### Trade Centre at Beirut

\*184. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador to U.A.R. has asked the Government to open a trade centre at Beirut; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) Our Ambassador in Cairo had recommended in August 1957 the setting up of a Show-room at Beirut. The proposal could not be properly considered due to difficulties in finding suitable accommodation on reasonable terms.

#### Third Five Year Plan

- \*185. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Pangarkar:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Damani:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Tangamani:  
Shri N. R. Munisamy:  
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:  
Shri L. Achaw Singh:  
Shri Pahadia:  
Shri Bangshi Thakur:  
Shri Amar:  
Shri F. G. Deb:  
Shri Viswanatha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 304 on the 13th February, 1959 and state the overall progress made so far in regard to the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 54].

#### Ladakhi Students in Tibet

\*186. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any information about the Ladakhi students in Tibet,

(b) if so, the nature thereof, and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps for the safe return of those students to India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b) We have received reports from our Consulate General in Lhasa that there are a number of Ladakhi Lama students in Tibet. Their exact number is not known since few have registered their names with the Consulate General. We have not been able to ascertain further details.

(c) We have taken up with the Chinese Government the question of treating persons of Ladakhi origin as Indian nationals and allowing them to register their names with the Indian Consulate General, if they so wish. We do not know how many of them may wish to return to India immediately, but there should be no difficulty for those who are accepted as Indian nationals to doing so.

#### Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act

- \*187. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 855 on the 3rd March, 1959, and state at what stage stands the question of

# **amendment of Industrial Disputes Act?**

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Proposals concerning further amendments of the Act were discussed at the Indian Labour Conference held in Madras from 27th to 29th July, 1959. Further action is being taken in the light of the decisions arrived at the Conference

## **Manufacture of Radial Drills**

\*188. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of radial drills in Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd has started;

(a) whether it has been marketed up till now,

(c) whether cheaper type of lathes are also manufactured in this factory, and

(d) if so, how they compare with the imported variety in quality and price?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 50 Radial drilling machines assembled in 1958-59 have been sold

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The price and quality of french type of lathes now being manufactured in Hindustan Machine Tools Company compare very favourably with those of similar imported variety

## **Refugee Markets in Delhi**

\*189. { Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri Asar:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to transfer the civic services in respect

of markets and shopping centres constructed in Delhi by the Central Government for displaced persons to the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes

(b) Two statements showing (1) the names of the Markets/Shopping Centres, the services regarding which have been transferred; and (2) the names of the Markets/Shopping Centres, some services of which are still to be transferred, are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 55].

## **Textile Mills in Bombay**

\*190. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills in Bombay have not been working to their full capacity recently, and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

## **Youth Plan Clubs**

\*191. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission have approved any scheme of Youth Plan Clubs for rousing enthusiasm among the youth of the country, make them plan-minded and to create in them a sense of discipline;

(b) if so, what are principal features of the scheme and how it is prepared to be implemented in urban and rural areas separately; and

(c) what is the total outlay of the scheme and the agencies that would handle it?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 56].

#### Raw Jute

\*193. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Jute growers' and traders' bodies praying for the imposition of an immediate ban on the import of raw jute cuttings of some varieties for which abundant supplies or good substitutes are available in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Bharat Jute Sellers' Association has asked for permission to export a portion of the large stock of Daisee Jute now lying in up-country godowns;

(c) the reasons for the accumulation of such large stocks of Daisee Jute, and

(d) the decision taken by Government in regard to the above matters?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) Suggestions have been received from certain quarters for banning imports of jute cuttings

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are not aware of any large accumulation of Daisee jute

(d) Import of cuttings are restricted to quantities absolutely necessary in the interests of exports. Exports of raw jute including Daisee variety are at present canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

#### Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

\*194. Shri Amar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay State Government have spent its allotment from the Central Government under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme only for the benefit of Bombay City;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding this from industrialists outside Bombay City; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No. The Bombay Government have utilized funds released to them under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for construction of houses, not only in Bombay City (including suburbs), but also in 44 other cities in the State.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Unattached Displaced Women, Tripura

\*195. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unattached displaced women living in Government sponsored colonies of Tripura;

(b) whether they receive any rehabilitation benefits, and

(c) if not, how does Government propose to complete their rehabilitation?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 630.

(b) Like other displaced settlers, unattached women in the colonies are also entitled to the usual rehabilitation benefits for the reclamation and terracing of land etc on fulfilling the requisite conditions.

(c) Does not arise

#### Trade Agreement with Afghanistan

\*196. { Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri P. G. Deb:  
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the old Trade Agreement with Afghanistan has expired;

(b) if so, whether a new trade agreement has been signed; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof and whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir. The current Trade Agreement expired on 21st July, 1959.

(b) and (c) An Afghan Trade Delegation is at present in New Delhi and negotiations for a new Arrangement are in progress.

#### Maps Published in China and Russia

- \*197. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri D. C. Sharma;  
Shri Rajendra Singh;  
Shri Shivananjappa:  
Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:  
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1960 on the 22nd April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government has since received any reply from the Chinese and Russian Governments regarding the publication of Maps in China and Russia showing large chunks of our territory as part of their territories;

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received, and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) to (c) No further communication has been received from either Government

#### Violation of Air Space on Goa Border

\*198. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts which violated the air space on Goa Border during 1980 so far; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Twelve.

(b) We are still considering what suitable action can be taken to prevent these violations

#### Imprisonment of Mr. Tamba in Goa

- \*199. { Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri Achar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Portuguese Military Tribunal in Goa sentenced Mr Shridhar Poroh Tamba, Advocate for three years' rigorous imprisonment for his defence of freedom fighters before the Tribunal; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) and (b) We have been informed that Shri Shridhar Poroh Tamba was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The precise nature of the charge and the statements made by Shri Tamba to the police in Goa are not known to us. We are, therefore, unable to express any views on this case

#### Manufacture of Newsprint

\*200. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have supplied twenty tons of bagasse to Japanese paper experts for experimental purposes; and

(b) if so, what is the result of the experiment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). To examine the feasibility of manufacture on newsprint from bagasse arrangements have been made to despatch about 8 tons of bagasse to Japan for experimental purposes. The consignment is now in the course of shipment by sea.



The results of the experiment would be available only after necessary tests are completed on the samples.

**Manufacture of Printing Machinery**

258. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 409 on the 18th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the firm has finalised negotiations with the foreign collaborator for setting up a factory for the manufacture of Printing Machinery at Titagarh; and

(b) if so, the nature of the negotiations concluded?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Under the agreement entered into between the parties, the foreign firm will grant the Indian firm the patent rights and also supply technical data, for the manufacture, assembly, test and selling in India of flat bed presses and components and spare parts against payment of royalty for a period of seven years. The foreign firm will also make available to the Indian Company, the services of one or more technical personnel for guidance in the manufacture of the articles

**Export of Fruits**

259. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries which import fruits from India, and

(b) whether there is any proposal before Government to increase the export of fruits to foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) UK, Aden, Bahrain Is, Muscat, Kuwait, Trucial Oman, Singapore, Malaya, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Nepal, Ceylon, Fiji Islands, Italy, Iraq, Iran, Tanganyika, Kenya,

Mauritius, Burma, Egypt, Syria, West Germany and Hongkong.

(b) Yes, Sir

**Zirconium Plant**

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

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 410 on the 18th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether and decision has since been taken by Government to set up the proposed Zirconium Plant at Trombay; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) The proposal to set up a Zirconium plant has been deferred for the present, as there is not yet an adequate demand for Zirconium in the country to justify the setting up of a plant. The Commission has, however, developed the necessary technology and could set up the plant when needed

**Slum Clearance in Delhi**

261. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 775 on the 24th February, 1959, and state the further progress made in regard to the clearance of the slums around Jama Masjid, Delhi, and the location of fish market at Dujana House, Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The Scheme for remodelling of Dujana House has not made much headway due to the reluctance of the present occupants to vacate the premises. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi, who are now responsible for execution of the slum clearance operations in Delhi are to take necessary steps to

persuade the occupants to vacate the premises. In the meanwhile, schemes are under consideration for the clearance of junk shops and cycle shops around Jama Masjid to Jhandewala

#### Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants

262. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons who have been paid compensation during 1959 (upto the end of July, 1959), and

(b) the amount of rehabilitation grants so far paid?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Figures for the month of July 1959 are not yet available. The number of persons who have been paid compensation during the period 1st January, 1959 to 30th June, 1959 is 83,606 (This includes 12,517 claimants who have been issued Statements of Accounts, 12,944, who were paid interim compensation and have now received final instalment and 2,085 who were paid Rehabilitation Grant under rules 95 and 96)

(b) Compensation includes an element of rehabilitation grant, as mentioned in rule 94 of Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955. Upto 30th June, 1959 the total compensation paid amounted to Rs 114.08 crores, of this amount, a sum of Rs 80,32,500 was paid as Rehabilitation Grant under rules 95 and 96

#### Educated Unemployed in Bombay State

263. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed in Bombay State has increased,

(b) what has been the effect of schemes undertaken by Government to reduce unemployment;

(c) whether any further schemes are under consideration; and

(d) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) This is not known, but the number of educated applicants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Bombay State has increased

(b) Additional employment opportunities have been created

(c) and (d) All schemes under the Plan are designed to increase employment either directly or indirectly. Three Work and Orientation Centres for the Educated Unemployed are proposed to be established in Bombay State during the remaining period of the present Plan

#### Accidents in Collieries

264. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the number of accidents which occurred in the collieries of India during the last six months, and

(b) the number of casualties as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) During January to June 1959, 1,503 accidents occurred in collieries as a result of which 93 persons were killed and 1,455 were injured

#### Employees' State Insurance Scheme

265. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of cities where Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been introduced so far and the number of those where it is to be introduced during the second half of 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has so far been introduced at 82 centres and is likely to be introduced at 37 more centres during the second half of

1959. All these centres are cities or towns including in some cases adjoining villages or taluqas which have coverable factories.

#### Textile Mills in Bombay State

266 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total number of applications received for the grant of licences for starting Textile Mills in Bombay State during 1958-59,

(b) the number of co-operatives which have applied for such licences;

(c) the number of licences granted, and

(d) the names of those to whom these have been granted?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) During 1958-59 only one application was received for starting a Cotton Textile Spinning Mill in Bombay State. This was from a Co-operative Society.

(c) No licence was granted during 1958-59.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Development of Handloom Industry in Bombay

267 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of small-scale handloom industries started in Bombay State on co-operative basis during 1958-59, district wise, and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of the industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) No new handloom co-operative societies are reported to have been started in the Bombay State during the year 1958-59 for which assistance has been given from the Cess Fund.

#### Industrial Estate at Kendrapara (Orissa)

268 Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3762 on the 30th April, 1959 and state

(a) the progress made so far regarding the setting up of an Industrial Estate at Kendrapara (Orissa),

(b) the money expended on this Estate so far, and

(c) when the whole project will be completed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 57].

#### Assamese Language in N.E.F.A.

269 Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any memorandum from the Government and public of Assam demanding restoration of the Assamese language in N.E.F.A., and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No official memorandum to this effect has been received, but various other approaches have been made in favour of the use of the Assamese language in N.E.F.A.

(b) Government recognise the importance of teaching of Assamese language in these areas and are examining the question of encouraging this as a medium of instruction.

#### Kynite Ore

270 { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) the production of Kynite ore during 1958-59,

(b) how much of it was exported,  
(c) whether there was any Export Control,

(d) if so, how the quota was distributed; and

(e) what is the policy of export quota to be maintained this year?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (e) A statement giving the required information is attached

#### STATEMENT

(a) 24,177 tons in 1958 Figures for 1958-59 are not available

(b) 17,400 tons during 1958-59

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) During 1958 quotas were granted to shippers and mme-owners equal to their best year's exports in any of the years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957 Quotas to State Trading Corporation are granted on ad hoc basis against contracts concluded by it.

(e) During the year 1959 the same policy as in force during 1958 is being continued During the current year provision also exists for the grant of supplementary quota against firm commitments after an individual's quota has been exhausted

#### State Aid to Industries Act

**271. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3380 on the 22nd April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the working group, set up to study the rules and procedure existing in various States for advancing loans under State Aid to Industries Act and to suggest to the State Governments simplification and improvement, has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations made?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 58]

#### Employees' Provident Funds Act

**272 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1984 on the 22nd April, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have since considered the request of textile mill owners for exemption from the operation of the Employees' Provident Funds Act for some time, and

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

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration

#### Indian High Commission Office, London

**273. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Osman Ali Khan:  
Shri Supakar:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Damani:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 385 on the 18th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the work study team, appointed to examine the staff problem of the Indian High Commission in London, has submitted its final report there?

(b) if so, the nature of measures suggested to cut down the expenditure?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) and (b) The attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the answer given by the Finance Minister in this House on August 5, 1959, to Unstarred Question No 182.

### Materials for Utilization of Atomic Energy

**274. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the nature of steps to be taken during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan for the production of all the basic materials required for the utilisation of atomic energy for power?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 1 A plant for treating monazite and producing therefrom rare earth salts and a cake containing thorium has been in operation for some years. A plant to treat this thorium-uranium cake and produce commercially pure thorium nitrate has also been in successful operation for some years. The technology of producing nuclear grade thorium oxide or metal has been developed and the Establishment will be able to set up a plant for the purpose whenever the need for nuclear grade thorium oxide or metal arises.

2 A plant to produce nuclear grade uranium metal was designed and constructed by the staff of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay within a period of about a year and went into operation on January 29, 1959. It has successfully produced nuclear grade uranium metal, which will be used in producing the fuel elements for the reactors now under construction. This plant could also be expanded to produce enough uranium metal for the first nuclear power station. The Chemical Engineering Division is now in a position to design any larger nuclear grade uranium metal plant which may be required for a substantial nuclear power programme.

3 A Fuel Element Facility for converting the uranium metal into fuel elements has just been completed, and regular production of fuel elements for the Canada-India Reactor will commence shortly. A prototype fuel element was successfully produced on June 15, this year.

4. A sufficiently large deposit of low grade uranium ore has been located in Bihar to justify the setting up of a uranium mill to produce uranium concentrate in sufficient quantities for a medium sized nuclear power station. The process for the plant, with the necessary data, is being developed in the Trombay Establishment, and will be ready shortly. It will enable a uranium plant to be set up in Bihar, without any external aid.

5 Promising deposits of uranium have been located in Rajasthan, but their extent has not yet been proved to justify the setting up of plants in this area. The proving of these deposits is being pursued energetically. Should expectations regarding these deposits be fulfilled, India will become entirely self sufficient in uranium, even for a substantial nuclear power programme.

6 A plant to treat the used fuel elements of the Canada-India Reactor and other reactors and extract plutonium therefrom is being designed by the Chemical Engineering Division of the Trombay Establishment and is expected to be complete within about two years. Facilities for handling plutonium and making plutonium fuel elements are being designed, and their construction will be undertaken shortly.

7 The production of heavy water in the fertilizer heavy water plant at Nangal is expected to commence before the end of the second Five Year Plan. Additional production of heavy water by other methods is being considered in the proposed fertilizer plant at Trombay.

8 Processes for producing nuclear grade zirconium metal from zircon have been developed, and a plant could be constructed by the staff of the Trombay Establishment as soon as there is sufficient demand for zirconium metal in the country to justify such a step.

9 It will be seen that, by the end of the second Five Year Plan, the

country will be technologically entirely self-sufficient, as far as the production of basic materials required for the utilization of atomic energy is concerned

#### **Manufacture of Heavy Machinery**

**275 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 719 on the 26th February, 1959 and state the progress made in setting up a plant to manufacture cement machinery mining machinery, water tube boilers and pressure vessels at Durgapur?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A major portion of the requirements of land for construction of the factory and for the housing colony, has been acquired by the Company. Assistance has been given to the Company for the procurement of structural steel for the construction of the factory. Arrangements are being made by the Company to import the necessary capital equipment as well as for getting technical personnel for the manufacturing scheme.

#### **Wet Mica Grinding Plant**

**276.** { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 961 on the 26th February 1959 and state

(a) whether the final reply from the American Company for setting up a Wet Mica Grinding Plant in Rajasthan has since been received

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received, and

(c) the further action taken for setting up this plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) The American Company had been requested by the Government of Rajasthan

to forward a draft of the proposed agreement, which is still awaited. Further action for setting up the plant will be taken by the State Government after the agreement is signed.

#### **Manganese Ore Trade**

**277 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1100 on the 11th March, 1959 and state the nature of decision taken for sending a trade delegation abroad to recapture India's traditional market for Manganese Ore?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): In view of unusual slackness in buying activity it was decided to postpone the departure of the delegation till such time as the market for manganese ore showed signs of revival.

#### **Indian Goods Show Rooms Abroad**

**278. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme to organise Show Rooms in foreign countries during 1959-60 with a view to promote exports has been finalised

(b) if so the details of the scheme with names of the countries where these Show Rooms will be organised, and

(c) the nature of the goods expected to be exported (country-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The proposal to organise a showroom at Baghdad during 1959-60 has been finalised

(b) The showroom is intended to give visual commercial publicity to exportable goods which are likely to find a market in Iraq. The publicity will be arranged by means of a series of commodity-wise displays. Trade

enquiries will be handled with a view to bringing together importers in Iraq and exporters in India

(c) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 59]

#### Works Committees in Cement Factories

279 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether the Works Committees are functioning in all the cement factories in the country,

(b) if not, the names of the factories which have not set up these committees so far and

(c) the nature of steps to be taken to form Works Committees in these factories?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c) The subject falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The information is not available and the time and labour involved in collecting it will not be commensurate with the object to be achieved

#### Industrial Disputes

280. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a draft of Model Principles to regulate reference of industrial disputes to adjudication, for the guidance of the States, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes. The draft principles were discussed at the Indian Labour Conference held in Madras on the 27th-29th July, 1959

(b) A copy of the Model Principles will be placed on the Table of the

House as soon as it is finalised in the light of the observations made in the Conference

#### Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund

281. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri D C Sharma:  
Shri S M Banerjee:  
Shri Jagdish Awasthi  
Shri Kunhan:  
Shri T. B Vittal Rao  
Shri N E Munisamy.  
Shri Vajpayee.

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1641 on the 3rd April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the proposal to enhance the rate of contribution to the Employees' Provident Fund from 6½ per cent to 8½ per cent has since been finalised

(b) if so the industries that would be covered and

(c) the total number of employees to whom the scheme would be extended and from which date?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### Migrants from Pakistan

282 Shri D C Sharma. Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Hindus who have migrated to India from East Pakistan and West Pakistan, separately, during 1959 so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 2,466 and \*1,927 Hindus migrated to India from East Pakistan and West Pakistan respectively during the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1959

\*This figure does not include migrants into Bombay for the second fortnight of June, 1959

**Indian Trainees in Atomic Energy in U.K.**

**283. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 823 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state the number of Indian students who are being trained at present in peaceful uses of Atomic Energy in the United Kingdom?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** No Indian student is at present receiving financial assistance from the Department of Atomic Energy for training in the peaceful uses of atomic energy in the United Kingdom

**N.S.S. Recruitment Rules**

**284. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2332 on the 26th March, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the framing of Recruitment Rules for Class III posts in the Directorate of National Sample Survey?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Recruitment Rules for Class III posts in the Directorate of National Sample Survey have been framed, and are being notified in the Gazette of India.

**Naga Hills Tuensang Unit**

**285. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Radha Raman:  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the present law and order position in the Naga Hills Tuensang Unit;

(b) the number of raids made by the Naga hostiles since the 1st May, 1959;

(c) the extent of loss in life and property suffered; and

(d) the nature of help given to affected people for rehabilitation?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) There has been a steady improvement in the law and order situation in the Naga Hills-Tuensang area. A very large number of surrenders of underground hostiles has taken place. Many of them have surrendered with arms, during recent months. The Village Guards have played a commendable part in dealing with hostiles

Committees of Nagas are considering drafts for a political settlement. It is proposed to place these drafts before a Naga Peoples Convention which is likely to be held in August

(b) There were three raids and eight skirmishes and ambushes by the Naga hostiles during the period from May to July, 1959.

(c) As a result of these raids and skirmishes, fourteen persons, twelve belonging to our Security Forces and two civilians were killed and eleven rifles, one D.B.B.L. gun, some ammunition, one vehicle, some livestock and Rs. 500 in cash as well as some personal belongings of our men were lost. The casualties suffered by the hostiles were very much heavier.

(d) Help is given in the form of relief rice, monetary assistance, building materials and award of stipends for the education of children.

**Hydel Projects in N.E.F.A.**

**286. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3748 on the 30th April, 1959 and state the progress made so far in



implementing the three Hydel Electric Schemes in N.E.F.A. in respect of which the investigations have been completed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Out of five Hydel Schemes for N.E.F.A., Investigation Reports of reconnaissance party in respect of two schemes have been forwarded by the Superintending Engineer, Assam Investigation Circle, to the Central Water and Power Commission Reports in respect of two other schemes are under submission. It has not been possible to progress the fifth one near ZERO in Subansiri Frontier Division due to difficulties of communication to the dam site. This, it is hoped, will be expedited.

Detailed investigation of the schemes will be taken up on the advice of the Central Water and Power Commission.

#### Study on the Impact of Broadcasting

287. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 27 on the 10th February, 1959 and state the progress made so far in regard to Government's proposal to conduct a nation-wide study on the impact of broadcasting on the cultural pattern of the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It has not yet been possible to organise this study.

#### Second Atomic Reactor

288. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1574 on the 31st March, 1959 and state

(a) the latest position with regard to the setting up of the second atomic reactor in India; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The fabrication of all the components for the Zerlina reactor is complete. The building to house the reactor is scheduled for completion by October 31, 1959 and erection of the reactor will start immediately the building is ready.

(b) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 11 lakhs has been incurred on the project up to the end of June, 1959.

#### Raw Film Factory

289. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri Jaipal Singh  
Shri Bhanja Deo:  
Shri Subblal Ambalam:  
Shri M. B. Thakore:  
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1903 on the 18th April, 1959 and state the progress made so far in setting up a raw film factory in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Negotiations are in progress with several prominent raw film manufacturing firms in the world for setting up a raw film project and firm proposals are expected from some of them at an early date.

#### Study Team of Institute of Chartered Accountants

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

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2839 on the 8th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Government of India have examined the report of

three-man team sponsored by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, which studied methods of management accounting in the United States, and

(b) if so, the nature of decisions taken thereon?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) (i) Copies of the report have been forwarded to the concerned Ministries and Departments and some big-sized Government companies and corporations for study and such action as they can take on the recommendations made in the report,

(ii) A study team, including one of the authors of the report, has been asked to examine the accounting and reporting system in three Government Companies with reference to the recommendations made in the report and to suggest what improvement should be tried out therein,

(iii) The National Productivity Council has also set up a Committee on Management Accounting under the Chairmanship of the leader of the team that visited the USA, with a view to exploring the possibility of introducing modern accounting methods in industry, commerce and trade in the country, and

(iv) Government are also considering what further steps could be taken to give effect to the suggestions contained in the report

#### **Use of Polythylene in Building Construction**

**291. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No 3542 on the 27th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally approved the use of Polythylene in the construction of buildings, and

(b) if so, in what form and how it is to be used?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) and (b) Not yet, since, in a matter like this, observations will have to be carried out over a considerable period of time before any definite conclusions regarding the long-term usefulness of this material can be drawn

#### **Employment Exchanges**

**292. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of persons registered with the various Employment Exchanges in the country has increased during the second quarter of 1959 as compared to the corresponding period in 1958; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) Yes

(b) By 89,313

#### **Second Five Year Plan**

**293. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether pruning of the Second Five Year Plan has affected Jammu and Kashmir State, and

(b) if so, the particular projects which are likely to be affected?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** (a) No

(b) Does not arise

**Import of Raw Silk**

294. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) total quantity of raw silk imported from outside during the year 1959 up-to-date,

(b) whether the import is made through the State Trading Corporation or any other agency, and

(c) what is the present procedure of Government to import raw silk from outside?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) 185,322 pounds upto the 30th June, 1959

(b) State Trading Corporation

(c) The quantity to be imported in each licensing period is determined by Government, whereafter the State Trading Corporation enter into contract with foreign supplier after ascertaining their competitive rates for raw silk

**Central Workshop for Atomic Energy Programme**

295. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the nature of progress made so far towards the construction of a Central Workshop to meet requirements of equipment for atomic energy programme?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The list of equipment needed for the Central Workshop of the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay has been finalised. The layout of the equipment and the special service requirements of the building have been worked out, the building is being designed by a Consulting Architect and the construction will commence soon after the rains

**Disposal of Labour Appeals**

296. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:  
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2829 on the 8th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have since considered the plan to speed up disposal of labour appeals, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** (a) and (b) The question of reviving the Labour Appellate Tribunal was discussed at the recent Indian Labour Conference and further action is being taken in the light of recommendations made by it

**Export of Bicycles**

297. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2339 on the 26th March, 1959 and state

(a) at what stage stands the Model Scheme to promote export of bicycles,

(b) whether the question of drawing up similar schemes in respect of other commodities has been examined, and

(c) if so with what results?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) The scheme in respect of Cycles has been finalised and put into effect retrospectively from the 1st January, 1959

(b) and (c) The possibility of drawing up similar schemes for certain items is being studied by two Export Promotion Councils

**Industrial Development of Madhya Pradesh**

298. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be

pleased to state the total amount spent by the Central Government on the industrial development of Madhya Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan so far?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** After excluding the expenditure incurred on industrial undertakings of an all-India character established by the Central Government, like Bhilai Steel Plant, Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Bhopal and National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepa Nagar which also have contributed to the industrial development of the State and on which a total expenditure of Rs 12,755 lakhs has been incurred, the amount actually incurred by the Central Government on schemes of industrial development in the State of Madhya Pradesh is about Rs 127.76 lakhs.

#### Pending Labour Cases

**299. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state how many cases under labour law legislation are still pending without any final decision since last five, four, three and two years either at trial or appellate stage?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):** Labour laws are administered by the various offices under the administrative control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment as well as by the State Governments and Union Territories. As such the time and labour that may be spent in collecting the data from all of them will not be commensurate with the object to be achieved.

#### Demands of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan Employees

**300 { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla  
Shri Vajpayee**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1841 on the 6th March 1959 and state

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has since completed its consideration of the demands of the employees of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi,

(b) if so, with what results, and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The management of the Bhawan has however been asked to assure the workers that they will be given as much of work as they can do within 8 hours and that it would take precautions to see that their time is not wasted in getting work. As regards the other demands, it has not been possible for the Commission to accept them.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Indians Repatriated from Ceylon

**301 { Shri Narayanankutty Menon  
Shri Punnoose**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of any organisation which collects donations and distributes relief to Indian nationals repatriated from Ceylon and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any contribution to that organisation?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs:** (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of the existence of any such organisation.

#### Industrial Relations

**302 { Shri Narayanankutty  
Menon  
Shri Punnoose  
Shri R. C. Majhi  
Shri Subodh Hansda**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Starred Question No. 219 on the 13th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Prof J Henry Richardson of the ILO has since made any recommendations regarding the policy on industrial relations;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations, and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c) Professor Richardson's report on Industrial Relations in India was submitted by him to the ILO who have not yet sent it to Government. The Professor submitted to Government a note on the Principles for determining which disputes should be referred to adjudication, and another note recommending the establishment of a Permanent Court of Industrial Arbitration and adjudication. These notes were circulated to the Indian Labour Conference.

#### Export of Manganese Ore

303 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether India has made any export of Manganese Ore to foreign buyers from November, 1958 to July 1959, and

(b) if so, the countries to which India has sold Manganese Ore during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) During the period November, 1958 to May, 1959 a quantity of 55 lakh tons of manganese ore, valued at Rs 75 crores was exported. Export figures for the months of June and July, 1959 are not yet available.

(b) U.K., Sweden, Norway, France, West Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Ceylon, Singapore, Japan, U.S.A., Italy and Yugoslavia.

सरकारी विभागों में काम में आन वाले फार्म

३०४. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकारी विभागों में ऐसे कितने फार्म काम में लाये जाते हैं जो फार्म स्टोर, कलकत्ता के मैनेजर द्वारा दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) उन में कितने फार्म हिन्दी में, अंग्रेजी में और दोनों भाषाओं में क्रमशः से छापे जाते हैं ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने फार्मों के अंग्रेजी अथवा दोनों भाषाओं की बजाय हिन्दी में की कोई निश्चित योजना बनाई है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो वह किस प्रकार की योजना है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० ज० रेड्डी) : (क) ६६६५

(ख) (i) हिन्दी	१०४२
(ii) अंग्रेजी	८५४४
(iii) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी	३७
(iiii) दूसरी भाषाएँ	४२
योग	६६६५

(ग) नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

#### Settlement of BFs in Tea Gardens of Assam

305. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated any new scheme for the settlement of displaced persons from

**East Pakistan on tea garden lands in Assam in collaboration with Government of Assam and the Indian Tea Association (Assam Branch);**

(b) if so, the extent of land proposed to be acquired for this purpose and the total costs involved;

(c) what is district-wise break up for the proposed land acquisition;

(d) what is the amount of land for jute and paddy cultivation apart from home-stead lands that would be given to each family resettled under this scheme; and

(e) whether the persons or families to whom such lands are allotted would be given legal title to these lands?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (e) In May, 1950 a scheme for the rehabilitation of 3,500 displaced families from East Pakistan on surplus tea garden lands in District Cachar, Assam, was sanctioned in collaboration with the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association. Each family was to receive two to three acres of land. However, since adequate land could not be made available to the settlers, a new scheme was sanctioned in May, 1959 at the instance of the Government of Assam. Under this scheme 27,000 bighas of land in the same district are proposed to be acquired and reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 10.24 lakh. Each family is expected to be given more or less 9 bighas of land, 3 bighas for home-stead and horticulture and 6 bighas for paddy cultivation. It is not, however, known if jute could be grown in these lands, as jute cultivation, is not extensive in Cachar District. The displaced persons will be given good title to the land acquired under this scheme.

**औद्योगिक उत्पादन**

१०६. श्री विजयललि मिश्र : स्या बाजिजब

तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) ३१ जुलाई, १८५८ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष का तुलना म ३१ जुलाई, १९५९ के को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में भारत में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ख) उस का देशनाक क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) तथा (ख) ३१ जुलाई, १९५९ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में हुए औद्योगिक उत्पादन का देशनाक सितम्बर, १९५९ से पहले उपलब्ध नहीं होगा। औद्योगिक उत्पादन का जो नवीनतम देशनाक उपलब्ध है वह १४३.७ है जो अगस्त १९५८ से अप्रैल, १९५९ की अवधि का औसत देशनाक है। इस का आधार वर्ष १९५१-१०० है।

**Productivity Delegations sent Abroad**

307 { Shri Muhammed Elias:  
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of productivity delegations have been sent abroad this year,

(b) if so, the exact number of delegations; and

(c) from which industry the delegations were selected and which were the organisations of labour represented?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Only two Productivity teams have gone abroad during 1959

(c) The teams were for Plastics Industry and Cotton Textile Industry. One representative each of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad and the Madras Labour Union, Madras

were included in the Cotton Textile Industry Team

**National Advisory Committee on Public Co-operation**

308 { Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri D. C Sharma.

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the National Advisory Committee on Public Co-operation constituted for formulating proposals for strengthening people's agencies and local institutions has since submitted its report,

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof,

(c) Government's decision thereon, and

(d) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S N Mishra): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir A copy of the report of this Sub-Committee has already been placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No 1768 on 11-3-1959

(c) and (d) The report was considered by the National Advisory Committee on Public Cooperation at its meeting held on 18-5-1959 and the recommendations of the Committee are being circulated to State Governments, Central Ministries and all-India Voluntary Organisations for such action as may be necessary

**Goods Handled by the State Trading Corporation**

309 Shri N R Munisamy Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the variety of goods handled in 1957-58 and 1958-59 by the State Trading Corporation

(b) the cost of goods exported

(c) the cost of goods imported

(d) the percentage of gain or loss in each variety of goods handled and

(e) the export and import duties incurred?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement showing the variety of goods handled by the State Trading Corporation is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 60]

(b) Rs 20,98,01,969 32 (1-7-1957 to 30-6-1958)

(c) Rs 7,22,83,256 24 (1-7-1957 to 30-6-1958)

(d) It is not in the corporation's business interest to give the details of profit and loss in respect of individual commodities

(e) Rs 2,01,71,035 02 (1-7-1957 to 30-6-1958)

**नमक उद्योग**

३१० { श्री भक्त वर्शन  
श्री सुबोध हसदा  
श्री स० ज० सामन्त

क्या बाबिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १६ मार्च, के तारकित प्रश्न सख्या १३६४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नमक समिति की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय करने की दिशा में इस बीच भागे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनभाई साहू)  
नमक समिति की सिफारिशों के बारे में सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों के सतों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। राज्य सरकारों को फिर स्मरण दिला कर अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने उत्तर शीघ्र भेज दें। य उत्तर प्राप्त होते ही समिति की विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर कोई अन्तिम निर्णय करने के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यवाही की जायगी।

**Central Statistical Organisation**

311 Shri Keshava Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Statistical Organisation has studied the state

income of the new State of Mysore, and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) No The Central Statistical Organisation has, however, indicated to the State Statistical Bureau of Mysore the lines along which the State income could be estimated

मिलो और कारखानो में हड़तालें

३१२. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री २२ सितम्बर, १९५८ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १४३१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न मिलो और कारखानो में हड़ताल रोकने के लिये इस वर्ष कोई निश्चित कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही होगी ?

श्रम उद्गमत्री (श्री आबिद अली)

(क) और (ख) २२ सितम्बर, १९५८ के प्रश्न के उत्तर में जिन बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है, उन के अलावा, औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों को और अच्छा बनाने के लिये कामगार और नियोजकों के संगठनों की राय ले कर कार्य प्रवीणता तथा कल्याण संबंधी नियम बनाये जा रहे हैं ।

#### Central Public Works Department

313. Shri Tangamani. Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3995 on the 5th May 1959 and state

(a) whether any steps have been taken to get the figures of work charged staff employed by various Divisions of the Central Public Works Department every month,

(b) if so, with what results, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) Returns are now being received

(c) Does not arise

#### Cement

314 Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of cement required annually for use in the country at present?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) The actual consumption of cement during the year 1958 was 6 million tons. On the basis of the demands received for the three quarters of 1959, it is estimated that the present annual requirements for cement in the country may be about 7 million tons.

चीनी के दार विरों द्वारा निम्न से खरीदा गया मात्र

३१५ श्री पद्मदेव क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में चीनी के निवासियों ने वर्ष १९५८ में निम्नतः कितनी और कौन कौन सी चीज खरीदी और

(ख) १९५८ में १९५७ के बीच प्रति वर्ष कितना माल खरीदा गया

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द कानून-गो) (क) तथा (ख) चीनी के निवासियों द्वारा निम्नतः स.क. जाने वाली खरीद के आइटम अलग नहीं रखे जाते ।

#### Newton-Chickli Collieries

316. { Shri Kunhan  
Shri T B Vittal Rao

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2237 on the 5th May, 1959 and state whether the prosecution launched



against the Manager, Newton-Chuckli Collieries for violation of the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and the Coal Mines Regulations, 1926 has been withdrawn as he has been exonerated by the Court of Inquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): No

#### Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme

317. { Shri Kunhan:  
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the highest amount paid to an individual worker under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme since its inception,

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the period of service from 15 years to enable a worker to draw the full share of Employers' contribution; and

(c) if so, when it will be enforced?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Rs 6,203 16 nP

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

#### बम्बई नगरपालिका निगम

३१८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई नगरपालिका निगम ने भारत सरकार से बकाया कर के रूप में ३ लाख रुपये मागने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा तो बम्बई नगरपालिका निगम का कितना रुपया भारत सरकार के नाम बकाया कर के रूप में बाकी है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) २० जुलाई, १९५९ तक, बम्बई

में केन्द्रीय सरकारी निर्माण विभाग द्वारा नियमित सरकारी इमारतों के लिये बकाया कर के रूप में नगरपालिका निगम द्वारा मागी गई रकम केवल ४१,६५० रुपये थी ।

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर जहाँ तक दूसरे मंत्रालयों द्वारा नगरपालिका निगम को दिये जाने वाले बकाया करों का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में मेरे मंत्रालय के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

#### Pakistani Police entry into Indian Village

319. { Shri Assar:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani Police trespassed into Naljuri village under Dowki Police Station in Jaintia Hills on the 3rd June, 1959,

(b) whether it is a fact that they claimed that the village belongs to Pakistan,

(c) whether it is also a fact that they held a meeting to decide their stay, and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such incidents?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d) On 3-6-1959 seven Pakistan nationals, some of whom looked like Pakistani sepoys, trespassed into Naljuri village and declared that the village had fallen within Pakistan according to the "new survey". They are also reported to have asked the villagers to hold a meeting to decide whether they would remain in that village under Pakistan administration or leave for India

Joint demarcation operations by Assam and East Pakistan authorities in this area have not been completed, but have indicated that the larger portion of village Naljuri will fall to

Pakistan Village Naljuri has been under the jurisdiction and possession of Assam authorities from time immemorial. In accordance with the Agreement reached between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in September, 1968, pending the settlement of unresolved disputes and the demarcation and exchange of territory by mutual agreement, the status quo is to be maintained.

Adequate measures have been taken to preserve the status quo.

#### Indian Film Fairs

320 Shri Daljit Singh Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indian film fairs held in foreign countries during 1958 and 1959 so far, country-wise, and

(b) the success achieved in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Kesar) (a) and (b) No Indian film fair has been held in foreign countries during 1958 and 1959 so far, but feature and documentary films were exhibited as part of the trade exhibitions organised in foreign countries. Some of these films proved quite popular.

#### Women Workers

321 Shri Wodeyar Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the study group set up by the Planning Commission for assessing the requirements of women workers has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) (a) and (b) At the request of the National Committee on Women's Education in May, 1968 the Planning Commission set up a study group to prepare estimates of the requirements of women workers for Plan schemes under the Second Five Year Plan and likely requirements in the future. The findings of

the study group have been summarised in Chapter XVII of the Report of the National Committee on Women's Education.

#### Iron Ore Mine Workers

322 { Shri Muhammed Elias.  
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of workers employed in iron ore raising in the Singhbhum District of Bihar and the Keonjhar District of Orissa are kept as contractors' labour,

(b) if so, their respective numbers,

(c) whether it is a fact that the conditions of work and service are worse than those of regular departmental labour,

(d) whether it is also a fact that the coal field miners doing work of a permanent character are to be treated as Departmental employees, when this is not being applied to iron ore workers,

(e) whether the labour working on a contract basis is to be permitted to have the benefit of the Provident Fund Rules and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) Approximately 10 500 workmen are employed by contractors and approximately 7 500 workmen are employed departmentally

(c) Yes

(d) The question is being studied by Committee

(e) Contractor's labour employed directly in connection with the work of a covered establishment are entitled for provident fund benefits under section 2(f) of the Employees Provident

Fund Act and paras 2(f) (iii) and 26  
(1) (a) of the Employees Provident  
Fund Scheme, 1952

(f) Does not arise

**Closure of Iron Ore and Manganese  
Mines**

323. { Shrimati Renu  
Chakravartty;  
Shri Muhammed Elias

Will the Minister of Labour and  
Employment be pleased to state

(a) the number of iron ore and  
manganese mines that have been closed  
down during last one year in  
Keonjhar District of Orissa, Singh-  
bhum District of Bihar and Madhya  
Pradesh,

(b) the number of men and women  
rendered unemployed due to closures

(c) the number of workers retrench-  
ed or served with notices of retrench-  
ment during the last one year,

(d) whether it is a fact that in some  
mines even retrenchment or lay-off  
benefit has not been paid,

(e) whether the mechanisation of  
mines is responsible for large scale  
labour unemployment, and

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

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri  
Abid Ali):** (a) Forty-nine mines  
during the year 1958 and two mines  
during the first half of year 1959

(b) 5800 (approximately) during  
the period 1st January, 1958 to 30th  
June, 1959

(c) 11370 (approximately) during  
the period 1st January, 1958 to 30th  
June, 1959

(d) In certain individual cases, com-  
plaints regarding non-payment of  
retrenchment or lay-off benefits have  
been received and these are being  
attended to by the Officers of the  
Central Industrial Relations Machi-  
nery

(e) Yes, in the case of workmen  
employed in the Noamundi Iron Ore  
Mines

(f) Efforts are being made for  
absorbing the workmen who are like-  
ly to be rendered surplus on account  
of mechanisation of the Noamundi  
Mines in some other undertaking

**Water Supply to Iron Ore Mine  
Workers**

324. { Shri Muhammed Elias  
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Labour and  
Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in the  
ISCO Gua Iron Ore Mines, no filter  
ed water is available for labourers,

(b) whether it is a fact that the  
highly muddy river water which is  
made more muddy by the refuse from  
the new crushing plant is being sup-  
plied to labourers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that  
water in huttings is totally inadequate  
and no water is available to a large  
section of workers before they go to  
duty,

(d) whether there are drinking  
water taps in many of the quarries  
where labourers work under hot sun  
all the day, and

(e) whether it is also a fact that  
many representations have been made  
to his Ministry and the Central Labour  
Commissioner but have not resulted in  
adequate action?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour  
(Shri Abid Ali):** (a) to (e). The re-  
quired information is being collected  
and will be placed on the Table of  
the Sabha

**National Income**

325. { Shri Kalika Singh:  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased  
to state:

(a) the national income of India  
during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and

1958-59 and the per capita income calculated in terms of current prices and on the basis of 1948-49 prices,

(b) the national income of the reorganised States and Central Territories separately since the reorganisation and the per capita incomes of those States and Territories in terms of current prices and on the basis of 1948-49 prices,

(c) whether there has been a steady decline in the per capita income of many States ever since 1950-51, and

(d) if so, the causes thereof?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru)** (a) A statement giving the requisite information relating to the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is attached. Similar information for the year 1958-59 is not yet ready.

(b) Per capita income according to States and State-wise estimates of National Income are not worked out by the Central Statistical Organisation.

(c) The Government is not aware of any such trend.

(d) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

*Statement showing the national income and per capita income during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58*

	1956-57	1957-58 (preliminary)
	Rs	Rs
1 National income (or net national output at factor cost) in Rs crores		
(a) at current prices	11,310	11,360
(b) at 1948-49 prices	11,000	10,830
2 Per capita national income (or per capita net output at factor cost) in Rs		
(a) at current prices	291 5	289 1
(b) at 1948-49 prices	283 5	275 6

#### Damage to Trade Agency Building in Tibet

**326. Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Trade Agency buildings in Igantse (Tibet) washed away by floods, have been rebuilt, and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru).** (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) A variety of difficulties have been experienced locally which have prevented the commencement of the construction of the Agency buildings. The present Trade Agency building was washed away in floods in 1954. Our engineers were of the view that for the future safety of the Trade Agency buildings it would be necessary to construct protective works along the embankment of the adjoining river. Plans of protective works were drawn up and submitted to the Chinese for concurrence. After protracted negotiations on 2nd June, 1959, the Chinese authorities informed our Trade Agent that we could start construction of the buildings and also of protective works provided these were within our boundary and not likely to damage their highway or bridge further downstream.

Accordingly preliminary construction of protective works and the Agency site was recently started but the Chinese authorities have since ordered to stop the construction.

We have assured the Chinese authorities that our plans would not cause any damage and we have suggested, if necessary, senior engineers from both sides should meet on the spot and approve agreed plans to prevent further scouring of our property. We are awaiting Chinese concurrence to this suggestion.

#### Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Tripura

**327. Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the

amount that has been spent so far out of the total budgeted sum provided for the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): From 1951-52 to 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 808.45 lakhs has been spent on rehabilitation of displaced persons in Tripura against the total budgeted sum of Rs. 815.57 lakhs provided for in the First and Second Five Year Plans

#### Report on Child Welfare

328. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Team appointed by the Planning Commission for Child Welfare has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its salient recommendations; and

(c) the amount involved in implementing those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Planning Commission have not appointed any Study Team for Child Welfare

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### Loan to Industrial Establishments in West Bengal

329. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industry of West Bengal has taken loan from the Rehabilitation Ministry for providing employment to the displaced persons;

(b) if so, what are those industries,

(c) what is the amount given to them; and

(d) the number of displaced persons employed?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the

Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 61].

#### Hindi Programmes in A.I.R.

330. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time has been allotted for broadcast of Hindi programmes by All India Radio in non-Hindi speaking areas; and

(b) if so, the time allotted per week station-wise?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As the frequency of broadcasts differs for different programmes, the quantum of broadcasts in a week will not give a correct idea of the time allotted to Hindi programmes from non-Hindi stations. However, a statement giving information for the month of May 1959 is attached which will give an idea of the time allotted for such broadcasts

#### STATEMENT

Statement giving information regarding time allotted to Hindi Programmes broadcast from various non-Hindi stations (per month)

Stations	Spoken word Programmes (in minutes)
1. Bombay	2,572
2. Calcutta	1,473
3. Madras	340
4. Tiruch	324
5. Vijayawada	535
6. Hyderabad	1,030
7. Bangalore	376
8. Dharwar	751
9. Trivandrum	525
10. Kozhikode	541
11. Cuttack	930
12. Gauhati	511
13. Nagpur	1,809
14. Rajkot	932
15. Ahmedabad	632
16. Poona	413

N.B.—These figures do not include music programmes which are largely in Hindi throughout North India.

**Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.**

**331. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 1957-58 there were wastages in the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. of 25,558 tons and 3,320 tons in Gypsum and Ammonium Sulphate respectively;

(b) whether the company has enquired into the causes for such wastage; and

(c) what steps have been taken to prevent its recurrence?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):**  
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) There has been an excess wastage of 4.19 per cent in the case of gypsum as against the normal permissible wastage of 4 per cent and an excess shortage of 0.88 per cent against the normal permissible wastage of 1 per cent in the case of ammonium sulphate, which is explained as follows —

**Gypsum** In the case of gypsum the variation works out to 4.19 per cent as against 3.64 per cent in the past report. This is in addition to the 4 per cent normal wastages adjusted in the Accounts. The stock verification was rendered somewhat difficult this year because of the huge stocks carried with the object of having sufficient buffer stocks to meet the requirements of the expansion plants. It was also noticed that during some months the consumption of gypsum as ascertained from the existing individual weighers on the grinding mills was lower than what was specified and perhaps actually consumed.

**Ammonium Sulphate:** The stock verification revealed a shortage of 0.88 per cent over and above the allowed normal wastage limit of 1 per cent. During the period April 1957 to October 1957 due to a defect in the

belt-weigher, a constant error had crept in the figures of production indicated by the belt-weigher. The belt of the weigher has since been replaced. Neither prior to this period nor subsequently after the replacement of the belt, the variation was found to exceed 1 per cent and consequently this apparent excess shortage of 0.88 per cent during the year can only be attributed to the recording defect.

A reference has been made to the Managing Director, Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Private Ltd and a report is awaited.

**Development of Sericulture Industry in Mysore and Kashmir States**

**332. Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what are the schemes sanctioned for the development of sericulture industry in Mysore and Kashmir States for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the progress achieved so far?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 62]

Eleven schemes as per statement attached have been sanctioned only recently. It is too soon to assess the progress of the schemes. In addition to the schemes in the statement, sanctions will be issued very shortly for 13 other schemes relating to Mysore, and 9 schemes from Jammu and Kashmir.

**Collection of Membership Fees from Recognised Unions**

**333. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have considered a proposal that recognised Unions should be allowed to collect their membership dues within the factory premises; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abhi AM):** (a) Yes.

(b) It was agreed by the Indian Labour Conference that recognised Unions should be allowed to collect membership fees within the premises, of the undertakings. The Employing Ministries and State Governments were advised accordingly in June, 1958.

#### **Low Income Group Housing Scheme**

**334. Shri P. L. Barupal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Castes in Delhi territory who have been given loan under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** Loan under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme is admissible to all persons whose income does not exceed Rs 500 per month and who ordinarily do not own another house. The applicants in Delhi are, therefore, not required to disclose their caste/community while applying for loan under the Scheme to Delhi Administration. The number of Scheduled Castes, who have so far been given loan under the Scheme, is therefore not available.

#### **Research on Mulberry Trees**

**335. Shri Shankaraiya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any experiment or research work is being carried on in Mysore State as to the suitable variety of grafts of Mulberry in different parts of the State;

(b) what is the amount sanctioned by the Central Silk Board for this purpose during the last two years; and

(c) how much of it has been spent?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Restrictions on Oil Consumption by Pakistan**

**336. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have recently imposed restrictions on its oil consumption;

(b) whether it is likely to affect our trade with Pakistan; and

(c) if so, in what respect?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) Yes, Sir; on the consumption of Petroleum Products

(b) and (c) No, Sir. We have not been exporting Petroleum Products to Pakistan to any appreciable extent.

12 hrs.

#### **MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**

##### **INDIAN TRADERS IN TIBET**

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Braj Raj Singh about "flagrantly discriminatory practices adopted by the Chinese authorities at Lhasa against Indian traders in Tibet such as freezing of stocks of merchandise belonging to Indian traders, purchasing of stocks of Indian traders at arbitrary prices by Chinese authorities, creating payments difficulties and placing of obstacles in the transport of goods... This constitutes a clear violation of the letter and spirit of the Sino-Indian trade agreement on Tibet... and blow to Panchasheel."

**How long has this been going on?**

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad):** This has been going on since this trouble arose in Tibet.

**Mr. Speaker:** How is it a matter of urgent public importance when it has been going on for some months?

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** It has been a very serious thing. It has been said

by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh that our trade is shrinking a good deal. In addition to that this affects our Panchsheel principle also because our relations with a friendly country, China, might be embittered on account of this. Then the economic condition of these people, that is, the Bhutias, shall become very bad due to the shrinkage of this trade. In addition this shrinking trade will affect the border supplies in India also. So this should be considered and a full statement made by the hon. Prime Minister on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I submit for your information that the Chief Minister of U.P. has said in the State Assembly that it has not affected the trade of U.P. It is in the papers.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I shall read from the statement of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh where he says that it has to a very great extent affected the trade there.

"D. Sampurnanand, who was replying to questions from Shri Prasad Singh (PSP), said that economic conditions of Bhutias had undoubtedly been adversely affected by the decline in the trade with Tibet. The Chinese policy seemed to be to discourage trade with India across this sector."

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary to read further. He has read enough.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: "The Chief Minister said that Bhutia trade from Almora to Tibet had not completely ceased although the volume was decreasing steadily. He did not offer any comparative data to illustrate his assessment."

And so on it goes.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think that this is a matter for an adjournment motion. But I can very well understand hon. Members being interested in these reports and in these developments. It

is true that Indian trade within Tibet has suffered very considerably in the last few months, more especially since these disturbances in Tibet. I will give some figures. In February last our trade with Central Tibet was Rs. 15 lakhs imports and Rs. 10 lakhs exports. By June the corresponding values declined to Rs. 2 lakhs imports and Rs. 3 lakhs exports. So there is a big fall.

We have received many reports about the difficulties in the way of Indian traders. They cannot travel about. They cannot get transport. They cannot send their goods. All these difficulties have arisen. About another thing I do not know how far it is true, that is, as stated in this adjournment motion about the goods of Indian traders having been frozen, but the fact is that they cannot easily be moved for lack of transport.

Also, there has been a recent order—so we are told—declaring Indian currency as well as Tibetan currency in Tibet as illegal. But although the order has been passed it is not quite clear to us whether it has been enforced or not fully. Anyhow, such an order would not be in keeping with the agreement—at any rate with the spirit of the 1954 agreement.

There is no doubt that there are these difficulties. In fact, we had many other difficulties too in regard to other matters in Tibet, for example, regarding the functioning of our trade agencies. We have been communicating with the Chinese Government on this subject quite fully and repeatedly.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What has been the result of these communications? What is the reaction of the Chinese Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have received in regard to some minor



[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

matters some replies etc. Of course, there have been local references by our Consul General in Lhasa. The results of those local references have not been satisfactory and some little time ago we sent a full memorandum to the Chinese Government in Peking about it. To that we have had no formal reply except that they are considering it.

**Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur):** May I know if our trade agents are free to move in those areas or whether certain restrictions have been placed on their movement?

**Mr. Speaker:** In Tibet?

**Shri Vajpayee:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I think that normally there is some restriction about the distance, that is, about two or three miles or beyond some restrictions without a permit they cannot go. Also, there is a difficulty sometimes of transport not being available.

**Shri Goray (Poona):** May I know whether there is any discrimination between the Nepalese traders and the Indian traders as is reported in the Press?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I would not be able to say that because there are relatively few Nepalese traders. Maybe, occasionally they might have been shown somewhat different treatment, but I do not think there is any marked difference.

**Shri Achar (Mangalore):** Is it true that our Trade Agent had to change his route on account of a direction from the Chinese Government? Originally he was to go by a different route but he had to take a longer route which meant more delay.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is so. Our Trade Agent in West Tibet in Gartok had actually gone almost to the pass through which he could enter Tibet when he was told to go across another pass which meant several

weeks journey backwards and forwards.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** What effective steps does the hon. Prime Minister want to take?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are having a regular discussion on this matter. I only wanted to make up my mind as to whether this matter was of such importance, whether it arose only recently, whether it has not been going on for some time and whether it is a proper method for ventilating this grievance or having discussion. I am not satisfied that adjournment motion is the proper method of having a discussion on this subject. Restrictions have been placed from time to time. The Government is also taking steps and is doing all that is possible to do. Under these circumstances I do not feel I am competent or it will be proper that I should give consent to this motion.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Are we having a debate on foreign affairs this session? We are not.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is another matter. Let us see.

12 09½ hrs

#### RE MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notice of a privilege motion from Shri V. P. Nayar the substance of which seems to be that the hon. Home Minister was asked the other day to place the Governor's Report regarding the Kerala Proclamation on the Table of the House. He wants to raise it that it is a breach of privilege on the part of the Home Minister not having placed it.

If I give my consent, then that matter can be raised either here or sent to the Committee. But before that I must be satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case that the Home Minister is bound to place such a

paper on the Table of the House if any Member wants it or the House wants it.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): May I submit that I was told that you will refer to it, only at five minutes to eleven? And then I came and saw you in your Chamber and I submitted to you that it may not be possible for me within an hour to submit to you all the authorities. Because, the Parliament Library unfortunately does not have all the reports which I want. Therefore, may I seek your permission to just move my motion and make a statement tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of moving a motion. Let him do so tomorrow and let him in the meanwhile give me particulars. He referred to May's Parliamentary Practice. Let him give in detail those authorities on which he relies. Then I will make up my mind whether there is a *prima facie* case and if I do agree I will bring it up here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I wanted to get all the references. Although it was not necessary for me in the course of a privilege motion, this being an extraordinary matter I thought it worthwhile....

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean to say it is not enough for him if it is till tomorrow and he wants more time? He may have it till Monday then—whichever he wants.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall take your advice, Sir. Tomorrow or Monday, whichever you say.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted it to be brought today. Otherwise I would not have referred to it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall be ready with all the authorities tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Very good. He may pass it on to me. I may not bring it up if I am not satisfied.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I know, Sir,

whether it is correct to bring a motion without having all the facts before one?

Shri Baghunath Singh (Varanasi): That is the communist way.

12.13 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 760, dated the 4th July, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 859, dated the 25th July, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1485/59.]

##### AMENDMENT TO COFFEE RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 549, dated the 9th May, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Coffee Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1486/59.]

##### ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LIMITED

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1487/59.]

**COAL MINES RESCUE RULES**

**The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Ahid Ali):** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (7) of Section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952, a copy of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959 published in Notification No G.S.R. 873, dated the 25th July, 1959. [Placed in Library: See No LT-1488/59]

**AMENDMENT TO DISPLACED PERSONS  
(COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION)  
RULES**

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar):** I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 363, dated the 4th April, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 [Placed in Library See No LT-1371/59]

**NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER DISPLACED  
PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION)  
ACT**

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar):** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 —

- (i) G.S.R. No 781, dated the 4th July, 1959
- (ii) G.S.R. Nos 871 and 872, dated the 25th July, 1959 [Placed in Library See No LT-1489/59]

12.15 hrs

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE****INDO-PAKISTAN FINANCIAL TALKS**

**Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur):** Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the

attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The outcome of the financial talks held between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan recently at Delhi."

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Sir, with your permission, I shall make a brief statement on the discussions which I had with the Finance Minister of Pakistan a few days ago on the outstanding financial issues between the two countries

The House will remember that I made a statement on the floor of the House on the 7th May, 1959, in which I gave a short account of the various major items in dispute between the two countries and the order of the sums involved in each. At our meeting, we broadly reviewed the various items in an effort to arrive at an overall settlement. I believe it was common ground between us that these disputes should be settled as soon as possible in the interest of both the countries, that considering the magnitude of the sums involved in some of the claims, it would be difficult to take individual items separately for settlement and that our efforts should be directed towards the simultaneous settlement of all the major issues. It was really not a question of holding up one matter because something else was held up. Ultimately, whatever one country has to pay to another has now to be paid in foreign exchange and when claims are outstanding on both sides, a simultaneous settlement of these claims is more or less inescapable.

While on a number of items, the sums involved are either easily ascertainable or could be estimated with a fair amount of precision, the real difficulty arises in connection with the partition debt due to India of which seven annual instalments are already overdue while a further instalment

will fall due on the 15th of this month. It is obvious that some agreed estimate, however tentative, of this debt is necessary if an overall settlement of the various items has to be made. Honourable Members will remember that certain figures of how the debt should be worked out were sent to Pakistan some years ago. There was some correspondence on these figures but the matter was not further pursued. We both realised that it was essential to get the dimensions of the debt before further progress could be made. At the last meeting, officials of the two Governments got down to the real task of getting the figures originally prepared, checked and agreed. Obviously in the short time available, it was not possible for them to make more than a good beginning in this essential process. We both agreed that both countries should proceed vigorously with the checking and finalisation of these figures so that in the next few months at least a close approximation of the sum involved would be available on the basis of which a settlement could be reached. It is our intention to see that this is vigorously pursued.

A number of points of detail also arose during the discussions about which further information had to be obtained by either side. This will all be collected so that when we next meet we shall have as full a picture as possible of the various issues.

I do not think that this House or the public outside should feel any sense of disappointment that the meeting has not produced immediate results. Considering the long period over which the various claims have been in dispute, I am sure the House will appreciate that it is not easy to reach conclusions without the necessary details. The sums involved are also so large that it would be unfair to both the countries to take snap decisions. The

real gain of the meeting is that the ice has been broken and I am looking forward to the various matters requiring further examination being dealt with expeditiously in both the countries so that when the next meeting of the Ministers is held, it may be possible to reach a satisfactory settlement. I would in this connection make one appeal. A settlement will be greatly assisted in my opinion if in both the countries exaggerated claims are not put out and isolated issues given undue prominence.

12.20 hrs.

# **INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND BANK (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance, 1945.

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the International Monetary Fund and Bank Ordinance, 1945."

*The motion was adopted*

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill

12.21 hrs.

## **DOWRY PROHIBITION BILL—contd**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A. K. Sen on the 5th August, 1959 namely, —

"That the Bill to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely, Shri

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[M. Speaker]

J. M. Mohamed Imam, Dr. K. Atchannambi, Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar, Shri Onkar Lal, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, Shri Balkrishna Wasnik, Shri Ram Krihan Gupta, Shri Mahendra Nath Singh, Shrimati Satyabhama Devi, Shri Sinhasan Singh, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri Hifzur Rahman, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva, Shri V. Eacharan, Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai, Pandit Babu Lal Tiwari, Shri S. R. Arumugham, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, Shri P. T. Punnoose, Shri Subiman Ghose, Shri Uttamrao L. Patil, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Ignace Beck, Shri Khushwaqt Rai and Shri Asoke K. Sen and 15 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 a report to this House by the end of the first week 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 the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Shrimati Manjula Devi was in possession of the House. She may continue.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are certain Hindu religious obligations which compel our attention. The mantras uttered at the time of the marriage describe

the daughter as fully decorated and adorned and this stridhan becomes an integral part of the marriage custom and marriage ceremony.

12.22 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

Manu samhita fully describes the bride as Salankrita Kanya. Manu samhita also tells us how the daughter should be given in marriage fully decorated, and how after the marriage, in the family of the husband, she should be treated. She should be kept on a pedestal and worshipped as devi, fully decorated. She should not be given cause for any anxiety and no tear should be shed from her eyes.

What is the position today? The woman is deprived of her natural right to stridhan. Stridhan is converted—as a perverted version—to dowry. The dowry system is a selfish invention of the corrupt society to achieve their end. As I said yesterday, women should not be deprived of stridhan. Under the Hindu Succession Act, although woman seems to have a right to part ownership of the father's property, in actuality, she does not get, because the father has a partiality to the son and the property is willed away to the son in most of the cases. I request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the question.

I want to make another suggestion. Sub-clause (2) of clause 6 says:

"If any person fails to transfer any property as required by sub-section (1) and within the time limited therefor, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both; but such punishment shall not absolve the person from his obligation to transfer the property as required by sub-section (1)."

Suppose the father-in-law has taken the dowry money and the daughter-in-law has not the courage to file a suit against him, he will undergo the punishment all right, but that does not absolve the person from his obligation to transfer the property. How can she get the property? She cannot file a suit against him. I suggest that property equivalent to the interest of the woman should be transferred to the ownership of the woman. I am not a lawyer. But in legal terms, under legal compulsion, part of his property equivalent to that of the woman should be transferred to her. The time limit is one year. I think it is too long. It is not necessary to give one year. Sub-clause (1) of clause 6 says "transfer it to the woman within one year of the date of the marriage". It should be three to six months. Three months should actually be sufficient. You can make it from three to six months so that the transaction of transfer of property can be completed.

There is another point that I wish the hon. Minister to take into consideration. There are two kinds of dowry systems, *kanya sulka* and *vara sulka*. In Assam, it is *vice versa*. It is the bridegroom's party who pays the bride dowry and also marriage expenses. Sometimes, when there is internal quarrel and misunderstanding, the father demands the daughter back and he also demands the money and the dowry. It also creates a sort of friction in the family. Dowry in any form is not desirable. Dowry should be entirely eradicated from our society whether in the form of *kanya sulka* or *vara sulka*. *Kanya sulka* and *vara sulka* are actually perverted versions of *stridhan*. From time immemorial, any money spent at the time of marriage as gift to the daughter is considered as *stridhan*.

Mr. Chairman, Clause 2 refers to from one party to another.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: It is not clear. I want to make it clearer.

Mr. Chairman, Clause 2 says, one party to a marriage to another.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: What I mean to say is, after the clause, some legal compulsion should be added. The property that he has taken should be transferred back to the woman. It should be a sort of a legal compulsion. Not being a lawyer, I do not know the exact terms. I wish the hon. Minister takes it into consideration.

Women of India have a certain position of prestige as *grthalakshmis*. Their self-respect and honour should be upheld. The dowry system is not very becoming of the high culture and prestige of India. Women of India should not be bought or sold or bargained for as cattle by offering money. Dowry amounts to nothing but selling and buying. I hope that the country will come forward and the people will realise that this is a bad practice and help the Government to pave the way for eradicating this evil from society.

श्रीमती जायबेन साहू (गिरनार)

माननीय चेयरमैन साहब: इस पर यहाँ बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। मेरी भी छोटी बोलने की इच्छा थी। मगर कल त्यागी साहब को जो मैंने सुना उससे मेरी इच्छा धीरे-धीरे बढ़ गई। उन्होंने इस बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही हैं लेकिन उन्होंने कल यहाँ जो खास कुछ कहा है मैं उसी के बारे में कहूँगी। बाजपेयी जी ने भी बहुत माँ मजेंदार कहा निया सुनायी जा अक्सर मैंने ही सुनाया था है।

कल त्यागी जी ने बताया कि हमारी सरकार को बड़े बड़े काम ता सूझते नहीं वह इन छोटी-छोटी बातों में पड़ी है। उन की यह बात सुन कर मैंने हँसा भी भ्रात्री है और यह विचार भी भ्राता है कि जब बेमिस्तर हो तो उन्होंने न बड़ी बड़ी बातें की थी या नहीं।

श्री त्यागी (दहगढ़न): बहुत बड़ी बातें की थी।

**बीनटी बंधन सह :** ये छोटी छोटी बातें हैं मगर मैं उन को निम्नण बेसी हूँ कि वह हमारे यहां बुजुरात से धाये तो उन को मालूम होगा कि इन छोटी बातों के कारण क्या हाल होता है ।

पिछले दो तीन महीनों से इस प्रथा के कारण दो तीन खून हो गये हैं । ऐसी बहुत सी दुर्घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं । कोई किस्सा हमारे पास आता है और कोई नहीं आता है । बतानी कहने का गला चोटा जाता है कि किसी को पता नहीं चलता । इस बात को त्यागी जी छोटा समझते हैं । हम इस को छोटी और मामूली बात नहीं समझते हैं ।

tion of the President  
dowry given in those cases?

**जोन्से अयाबैन आह :** ये सब दुर्घटनाय डायरी के कारण होती हैं । माननाय सदस्य तो जानते ही हैं, क्योंकि उन की कम्युनिटी में बहुत सी होती हैं ।

बाजपेयी जी न जो एक बात कही उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहूँ, तो वह मुझे माफ़ करे । हम देखते हैं कि जब भी इस प्रकार के समाज-सुधार का कोई प्रश्न आता है, तो जन-जागृति और पब्लिक ओपीनियन की बात की जाती है । मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में स्त्री सगठन और विमेन्ज कौंसिल काम करते रहे हैं और आज भी कर रहे हैं । अगर उन्होंने न पब्लिक ओपीनियन जाग्रत नहीं की होती, तो जन सच वाले इस बिल को यहाँ आने का मौका ही न देते । आज जब यह बिल इस सदन में रखा गया है, तो धर्म और धर्म सस्कृति की बातें की जाती हैं । साधारण धार्मिक इन बातों से समझनं छगते हैं कि जरूर कोई बात होगी और कही हमारा धर्म भ्रष्ट न हो जाय । मेरा खुद का इस बारे में अनुभव है । उन्होंने न इस विषय में

बुनाव का भी उल्लेख किया । मैं खुद नहीं कहनी चाहती थी । हम तो चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार के सामाजिक सुधारों में बुनाव की न मावा जा, लेकिन उन्होंने न बार बार ऐसा किया है । मैं स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद तीन बफा कन्फेस इलेक्शन में खड़ी हुई और तीनों बफा जन सच वालों से ही मेरा मुकाबला हुआ । उन्होंने क्या किया ? उन्होंने न सवा यही प्रश्न किया कि जो भी सामाजिक सुधार किये गये हैं, वे सब बुरे हैं—तलाक के बारे में जो व्यवस्था की गई वह भी बुरी है । हिन्दू संवैधान एक्ट में जो सुधार किया गया, वह भी बुरा है और इन सब से हमारा धर्म पाताल में चला जायेगा । बातों में वह देश को भर-माते रहे हैं । मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकती हूँ कि ऐसी बातों से हम पर कोई असर नहीं होने वाला है । वे इसी प्रकार बाँ कर रहे हैं और हम भागे बढते रहेंगे ।

यह भी कहा गया कि इस प्रकार के जो मेजबान लाये जाते हैं, उन से काम नहीं चलता, उन के साथ पब्लिक ओपीनियन को भी जाग्रत करना चाहिए । क्या हम अभी ऐसा कहा है कि हम ये कायदे और कानून बना कर बैठ जायेंगे और काम नहीं करेंगे । वह तो हम करते रहे हैं और भागें भी करते रहेंगे । हम यह बताना चाहते हैं कि हमारा माशाल कन्सिप्ट—हमारी मोशल फ़िलासफ़ी क्या है और हम किस प्रकार की सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं । हम एक ऐसी सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं जिस में दहेज की प्रथा न हो और एक्सप्लायटेशन न हो । मानवता का जिस में मूल्य घट जाता है, ऐसी समाज-व्यवस्था हम नहीं चाहते हैं । इस तरह बिल पास करना भी डेमोक्रेसी में यह बताने का एक तरीका है । इस बिल को पास कर के हम यह बताते हैं कि यह हमारा सोशल कन्सिप्ट है । त्यागी जी कहते हैं कि इस से क्या फ़ायदा है ।

बहु ठीक है कि वेने बाने देते रहेंगे और लेने कले केते रहेंगे। पहले भी बहुत से कायदे-कानून पास किये गए हैं, जिस पर ध्यान होना मुश्किल है। क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि हम बैठ जायें और कुछ न करें? डेमोक्रेसी में हमारा जो फर्ज है, वह हम पूरा करते रहेंगे। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जो सोशल कन्सेप्ट और जो सोशल फिलासफी सामने रखी है, उन के तरफ हम ध्यान बढने रहेंगे।

त्यागी जी के बारे में मैं कुछ साफ नहीं कहना चाहती। लेकिन त्यागी जी जैसे लोग जब जब बोलते हैं, तो मेरे दिल में एक ऐसा प्रसर होता है—बाहर भी हम मुनन रहते हैं, अहा अहा हम छूफते हैं, कहा ऐसी बातें सुनते रहते हैं—और मैं समझती हूँ कि जैसा हमारा विकास होता है, हमारे दिल में जैसी सामाजिक भावना रहती है, जिस कला में, जिस समाज में हम रहते हैं उन का प्राजेक्शन—रिफ्लेक्शन—जो हम बोलते हैं उस में आ जाता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस मोके पर हम इस स्तर पर नहीं रहना चाहते हैं। हम ध्यान बढना चाहते हैं और उस में जो भी रुकावट आयेगी हम उस को हटा कर ध्यान बढने बाने हैं।

कल जो बातें उन्होने कही, उन का जबाब देने की इच्छा तो रहती ही है। लेकिन इस के पीछे जो सब से ज्यादा बात है उस के बारे में मुझे कहना है। हमारे समाज में—खाम तोर पर हिन्दू समाज में—बहुत सी बुराईया हैं। मैं हिन्दू हूँ और मुझे भी यह देख बर धर्म आती है कि हिन्दू धर्म के नाम पर इतनी बुराईया चलती हैं कि जिन को देख कर हम बग रह जाते हैं। बहुत सी बुराईया हैं, लेकिन उन को समाप्त करने के लिये जैसे एक ओर हम पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन को जाग्रत करे, वैसे ही दूसरी ओर हमारे हाथ में जो राज्य है, उस के द्वारा कायदे-कानून बनायें।

उन्होंने बीच में गांधी जी का नाम भी लिया। मुझे बड़ा रज हुआ कि हम छोटी छोटी

बातों में गांधी जी का नाम क्यों लेते हैं। उस दिनों हमारे हाथ में राज्यसत्ता नहीं थी। अगर होती, तो वह क्या कहते? मैं नहीं कहना चाहती कि वह क्या कहते। मैं समझती हूँ कि ऐसी बातों में उन की बीच में लाना ठीक नहीं है।

मैं अपनी उन बहनों से भी कुछ कहना चाहती, हूँ जो कि धार्मिक शादी करने बाधे हैं। हमारे जैनी, जो शादी कर चुकी हैं, उन के काम की यह बात नहीं है। हमारी भावाञ्ज उन बहनों तक पहुँचे। जब डेटराइन और विवाह की बात आती है, तो दोनों पक्षों में लेने देने का तरीका चलता है—चाहे कोई बोले या न बोले, चाहे वह स्पष्ट हो या अस्पष्ट यह तो मन्दाई और डिमाड का प्रश्न है—सज्जाई क्या है और डिमाड क्या है। उस समय कुछ न कुछ तय हो जाता है। हमारी जो बहनें पढ़ी लिखी हैं, उन को इस ओर ध्यान बढना चाहिए और जो पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं है, उन को भी हम हिम्मत दे कर ध्यान लाना चाहते हैं। जब कोई शादी के समय कन्डीशन रखे कि इतना दो, तो हम विवाह करते हैं, अगर नहीं दोगे, तो नहीं करेगे, तो हमारी बहनें उस शादी को नामजूर कर के ऐसे ही रहे। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि पांच हजार रुपया दो, तो हम शादी करेगे, अगर कम होगा, तो नहीं करेगे और शादी करने के बाद भी कहते हैं कि अपने पिता के पास से यह लाओ, वह लाओ। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस लडकी के पास मेलफ-रेम्पेक्ट है, वह इन बातों को बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकती। मैं होनी तो कभी भी न करती। जब स्त्रियों में इतनी हिम्मत आयेगी और वह हिम्मत के साथ कहेगी कि यह हम को नामजूर है और हमारी स्वतन्त्रता और सम्मान के खिलाफ है, तो सारे समाज में जरूर कुछ सुधार होगा। जो हम कायदे बना रहे हैं, उनसे इस उद्देश्य में सहायता मिलेगी।

मैं ने छोटी उम्र में एक इंसीडेन्ट सुना था जिस का मुझ पर बड़ा असर हुआ। सीरायू



### [बीमती ब्याचन साहू]

में खड़े की, लेन देन की ज्यादा प्रथा है। जहाँ भी ब्याचीवारी रहती है, वहाँ यह प्रथा ज्यादा होती है। एक शादी के समय आठबूम या नवा या ससुराल में। मंडप में तैयारियाँ हो रही थीं। गाना बजाना हो रहा था। फिर कुछ बात हुई। किसी और के कुछ मागा गया कि इतना सोना दो वगैर। जब घर के कानों में यह बात पड़ी कि कुछ मागा जा रहा है और कुछ नेगोसियेशन हो रही है, तो वह उसी समय मंडप को छोड़ कर चला गया। वह एक बड़ा रिवोल्यूशनरी था। वह लौटा नहीं और उसने इन्कार कर दिये कि ऐसा होगा, तो मैं कभी भी शादी नहीं करूँगा। ऐसे नौजवान जब हमारे देश में निकलेंगे, तो कुछ न कुछ सुधार होगा लेकिन ज्यादातर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। कुछ इडिजिजुअल ऐसा करते हैं, लेकिन अधिकतर समाज ऐसा नहीं करता है। शादी के सम्बन्ध में स्टेट्स की भी बात आ जाती है। यह देखा जाता है कि अपने बराबर के स्टेट्स वाले के यहाँ हमारी लड़की की शादी हो, जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि दाम बढ़ते रहते हैं। कई ऐसे भी लोग होते हैं, जो कहते हैं कि लड़के को भ्रमरीका भेजो। हमारी सामाजिक परिस्थितियों और सोशल और इकानोमिक डिमैण्ड के कारण यह सब हो रहा है। हमारी बुद्धि मेंटेलिटी भी इस का बहुत कुछ कारण है। अगर हम समझे कि मनुष्य मात्र एक है और गरीब और धन वाले में फर्क नहीं है और हम हमन केन्यूज की दृष्टि में सब बातों को देखें और उस को सामने रखें कर हैं। लड़के अथवा लड़की का चने तो हमारी कुछ बुगइया तेजी में दूर होगी। मगर ऐसा न समझा जाय कि मैट्रोगी जी के साथ सहमत हो गई है। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि पब्लिक आप्रिजियन उसके पक्ष में नैयाम की जानी चाहिये और हमारे भाई और बहने जो शादी करने वाले हैं, जिन की शादी अभी होनी है, उनके अन्दर इस भावना को भग जायें उनके अन्दर ऐसे मस्कार

पैदा किये जायें कि वे जरूरी न लें। उनको बतलाया जाना चाहिये कि शादी कीई बाबाक चीज नहीं है, माल लेने देने से ही नहीं हो सकती है, जिस तरह से बाजार से कोई चीज खरीद या बेच ली जाती है।

यहाँ पर धर्म का नाम भी लिया गया है। मनुस्मृति का जिक्र भी किया गया है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि द्रौपदी के पाच पति थे। उस जमाने में यह प्रथा समाज मान्य हो सकती है लेकिन आज हम न एक पत्नी और एक पति की प्रथा यहाँ थलाई और यह चीज एक आदर्शरूप बन रही है। इस पर कायम रहना कि जो आज चीज है वह कल भी होनी चाहिये, मैं समझती हूँ ठीक नहीं है। धर्म को इस में माना भी ठीक नहीं है। धर्म के नाम पर कितने ही झगडेँ करवाये जाते हैं जिससे देश की बर्बादी होती है। मैं तो समझती हूँ समाज में योग्य परिवर्तन करके हम धर्म की ही अभिवृद्धि करेंगे। इससे समाज में डिवर्लेटी (समता) आयेगी जिस के आधार पर हम भाग बट सकेंगे ज्यादा सुखी हो सकेंगे।

एक छोटी सी बात और है मैं कहना चाहती हूँ बैसे कहना तो शायद वाजिब न हो लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि उस और भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहिये। जितने भी मोशल नैजिस्लेशन आते हैं, उनके दायर में से हम मुसलमानों को या माइनोरिटीज का एक्मक्ल्यूड कर देते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं लगता जितनी भी विमंग मूवमेंट्स आजकल हुई हैं उनमें मुस्लिम मित्रियों ने भी भाग लिया है और दूसरे लोगों के साथ मिल कर चर्चा है और आज भी चल रही है। जब भी कोई प्रचार किया जाता है तो इस आधार पर नहीं किया जाता कि एक जाति के लिए ही वह हो, लेकिन हम यहीं कहते हैं कि सभी जाति के लिए हम ऐसा करेंगे, वैसा करेंगे। इस में मुसलमान और पागमी इत्यादि और भी शामिल होती है। यह

कहा जाता है कि उनके जो रिवाज हैं, वे धर्म के ऊपर बसे हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुओं के रिवाज तो धर्म के ऊपर ही बसे हैं और हुए हैं। जब हम उनमें से दूरों को बदल रहे हैं, तो इनके अन्दर भी अगर इस तरह का कोई बुरा रिवाज है, तो क्यों न उसको भी बदला जाये। जितने भी मुसलमान हैं जितने भी पारसी हैं, जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के नेशनल हैं, उन सब को हमें साथ लेना चाहिये। मुझे उन पुरुषों की चिन्ता नहीं है जो इसका विरोध करते हैं मुझे चिन्ता तो स्त्रियों की है जिन के हम जैसे विचार हैं। हम चाहती हैं कि उन में से ही कोई निकले और लोगोंमें जागृति पैदा करे और जो जो कुछ स्त्रियों की भलाई के लिये हुआ है, वह दूसरों को बतलाये। मैं तो जब भी मुसलमान स्त्रियों में जाती हूँ तो यही कहती हूँ कि हम समाज में यह करना चाहते हैं और वह करना चाहिये।

ता में आपसे कहूँ कि माईनोरिटीज को छोड़ना ठीक नहीं है। हो सकता है कि किसी परिस्थितिबद्ध आप उनको छोड़ देते हो। लेकिन मैं चाहती हूँ कि ऐसे मामलों में उनके जो मीडर्म हैं, उन को हम साथ लेकर चलें। और उनकी जाति में सुधार की बात भी करे। हमें सारे भारत की चिन्ता होनी चाहिये न कि एक जाति की। मैं समझती हूँ कि इससे उनको भी खुशी होगी और स्त्रियों को भी खुशी होगी। सब स्त्रियाँ हमारे साथ हैं और साथ रहेंगी। जितने भी कार्यक्रम उनके सामने रखे जाते हैं उनमें से किसी का भी वे विरोध नहीं करती हैं। तो मैं अपनी इस बात को प्रेस तो नहीं करती हूँ, लेकिन यह मेरा सजेशन अवश्य है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप इस पर विचार कर लें।

**Kumari M Vedakumari (Eluru)** I am very happy that this Bill has been brought forward before this House (Interruptions) Let Shri Tyagi hear me, because I am going to support him

**An Hon Member:** Support his view

**Kumari M Vedakumari:** This Bill reminds me of a story Once upon a time, there was a barber On a particular rainy day, he was not getting any customer So, he was looking this side and that side, and ultimately he caught hold of one cat with luxurious hair, and ultimately he demonstrated his art on the cat

In the same way, we are here quarrelling over this very simple Bill I mean simple in the sense that it does not bring any good effect on the people or the society We are asking that dowry should be prohibited And people are also saying that unmarried girls should not be given any dowry; unless the man gives his consent not to take any money from us, we should not give the daughters in marriage Of course, we are not prepared to give, we are not in a position to give any money to the people who marry us But the people who are taking dowry are really from the men section If we feel that we want to implement this measure, let our men section, the Parliament Members, Ministers and others go about and preach in the society that even their sons would not demand any dowry from the girls they marry Whatever we may argue, one thing we have to remember is this It is true that we are against the dowry, we accept it But in what way are we going to prohibit it? We have to bring about a change in the culture and social outlook of the people, and that can be done only by the reformers and not by this Bill

I am very happy that the offence under this Bill has not been made a cognizable one If it were to be a cognizable offence the police will parade in our house and marriage pandals, and ultimately we may have to give more dowry than what we have to give to the bridegroom

The system of dowry is one of the loopholes or defects in society, and we want to remove it, it is a very good idea to remove these defects and reform our society I think our youth

[Kamari M. Vedakumari]

are progressive enough when they talk about dowry. They are progressive enough to say that they are not going to take any dowry, they are against it, they want to reform the society, they want only education, good conduct and so on. They will say all these things, but actually, when they take dowry, they will say, 'What can we do?' We are not taking any dowry, but our parents are taking the dowry. As far as the youth are concerned, they are really for reformation. But what about the people who are taking the dowry? I must say that in the ultimate analysis, there are two sections of people in society, parents with more sons, and parents with more daughters. Parents with more sons will certainly go against this Bill, while parents with more daughters will say that dowry is not good. Even in my own home, my brother wants dowry, but I do not want to give any dowry. So it all depends upon individual integrity, individual spirit and individual opinion. If a man wants to marry without dowry, certainly, he will do so. But if dowry is given, who will go and complain that a certain party is giving dowry to a certain other party? Who will do this? Will the giving party or the taking party go to the court and complain against the dowry? Neither of them will do it. So, a middleman has to go and complain that a certain party is giving dowry to a certain other party. But I think nobody from society will go and disturb the marriage function. So, I feel that nobody will be fined within a century to come. Who will be daring enough to go and ask the party 'Why are you giving dowry?'

Moreover, dowry is not always given in the shape of money or any legalised tender; it will be given in other shapes, it may be given as black money, that is, it may be given in the shape of gold, or property or something like that.

The women Members may think that I am opposing this Bill. But what I am actually saying is that merely by

passing this Bill, we cannot reform the society. Let us go and convince the people. The parents will say, 'Yes, we are prepared not to give any dowry. But what can we do? For how many days are we going to keep the child with us?' Actually, it is the women who will abuse a parent who has not given his daughter in marriage. I think our women section is also responsible for this kind of gossiping business. If a daughter in a house is not given in marriage, they will say, 'See how this parent is not giving his daughter in marriage, she is already 25 or 30 or something like that.' So, ultimately, the parent has to obey the word of the society.

Actually, nobody is for the dowry. But it is only the person who takes, who wants it, because he wants to go abroad or he wants to buy a car or something like that, for, this is a very easy way of getting the money.

So, while supporting the Bill, I want to ask whatever you want to do, in which way are you going to bring any effect in society by passing this Bill? Even the Minister said while introducing the motion, that he is very doubtful about the effect of the Bill.

Shri Tyagi: Ask him how much he took.

Kamari M. Vedakumari: That is what I am saying. Even the men Ministers start taking dowry. In our Andhra State there is a very prominent member. He is a very great man who started this movement. And he has taken Rs. 25,000 for his admitted son! (laughter). The son has gone abroad. But this great man says 'Dowry should not be taken.' So who is giving, who are taking, and how to reform the society? This is only for the preaching society, not for implementing society.

So, while we are very happy over that concept or that idea, can we bring any change in society by passing this Bill? I think Shri Tyagi is not against the Bill, he is doubtful about the effect of it.

There is another thing also. Even among the daughters, the fair daughters are married easily, and the black girls are not married easily, and ultimately people like myself have to become either Members of Parliament or join some service. (laughter)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is a dreadful thought that on marriage she will leave us.

Kumari M. Vendakumari: Yes, certainly; that is a very easy thing also.

So when we speak about society, we have to remember that there are lots of categories, classifications, customs and traditions. All these have to be taken into consideration. We can make many speeches here asking people not to give dowry. People are not giving dowry if they are getting their daughters married very easily. When we say a thing, we must consider whether it is a practicable thing. We cannot gain anything by simply making a speech. Nobody is going to benefit by simply reading our speeches. In whatever we say, we should be practicable and sensible.

Arguing the case will not help us when we know that it is not at all practicable to implement the Bill in the existing conditions of society.

This trouble is there since a very long time, since so many centuries. I think even Sita's father had given dowry to Rama. Lots of things are there. Even now people who are famous for their reforms and who are called great reformers are also taking dowry for their sons. So when we say anything, let us be sensible enough and let us be practicable enough to realise that we should be in a position to do the thing.

So while supporting the Bill (Inter-ruption)—I am supporting the Bill; I am not against the Bill—I would ask how we can bring the full effect of the Bill to bear on society. There are so many loopholes. So I am asking the Minister with all his intellect, all his power and all his legal knowled-

ge to bring forward another Bill to see that the full effect of it is brought on society.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): After experience.

श्री राधब (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक यहां पर पेश किया गया है, दहेज बन्दी विधेयक . . .

Shri Jangde (Bilaspur): On a point of order. Those who are Members of the Joint Committee should not speak now.

Mr. Chairman: There is that consideration. But I have also got to bear in mind that there are representatives of parties in the Opposition whose names have been given by the party leaders. It so happens that the Socialist Party has given this name from their side.

Shri Tyagi: On the question of marriage and dowry, there is no party consideration. All are one.

Mr. Chairman: Actually, the complaint may also be made that only lady Members are speaking.

Shri C D Pande (Naini Tal): Men are more concerned because they have to find the money.

श्री राधब मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो दहेज बन्दी विधेयक यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि देश में शायद ही कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति होगा जो इसका स्वागत न करे।

लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि हमारे माननीय बाजपेयी जी ने यह कह कर कि इसको जनमत जानने के लिए बुलाया जाय, इसका विरोध किया है। मेरा यह विचार है कि इसके बारे में दो राय हो ही नहीं सकती हैं कि दहेज प्रथा का अन्त होना चाहिये। इसमें अगर दो राय होतीं तो उनके इस तर्क को मैं समझ सकता था कि इसको जनमत जानने के लिए बुलाया जाये। उसका

### [श्री यादव]

एक यह तर्क भी हो सकता है कि जब तक इस विधेयक के प्रति जनमत जागृत न हो जाय तब तक इस विधेयक का जो मंसा है वह कभी पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका मुझे यही तर्क प्रतीत होता है।

परन्तु, श्रीमन्, यदि यह विधेयक पाम हो जाय और उसके बाद जनमत सग्रह किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई असंगति नहीं होगी और इस तरह से भी हमारा जो मकसद है वह पूरा हो सकता है।

जहाँ तक त्यागी जी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को बहुत छोटा कहते हैं, बहुत अनावश्यक सा बतलाते हैं। मैं उनसे विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह विधेयक बहुत बड़े सामाजिक दोष के ऊपर प्रहार करने के लिए आया है, तो किस तरह से वह इसको छोटा और अनावश्यक कहते हैं। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि यह विधेयक अपने में पूरा नहीं है, अधूरा विधेयक है, लगडा विधेयक है और इस में और भी बहुत सी चीजें आवश्यक हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य लगडा है तो आप टाग दे दीजिये।

श्री यादव लगडे लोगों को टाग देना जो हमारा काम ही है।

सारा देश समझता है और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि किस प्रकार दहेज प्रथा की बीमारी के कारण सभी लोग असित हैं और पीड़ित हैं। खास तौर से नारी समाज इस चीज को कितनी खराब मानती है।

श्री त्यागी उनका क्या नुकसान है। बाप का नुकसान होता है।

श्री यादव वह कभी मा भी बनती है। बीबी ही नहीं रहती, मा भी होती है। वह भी इसका शिकार होती है।

तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दहेज प्रथा के पीछे जो चीज है उसकी तरफ विधेयक बनाने वालों का ध्यान नहीं गया है। अगर बुनियादी चीज की तरफ ध्यान जाता और उसको ध्यान में रखकर बिल बनाते तो इसका रूप दूसरा ही होता। दहेज प्रथा के पीछे कौन सी चीज है? इसका सब से पहला मूल कारण कुलीनपन, ऊँचनीच जाति प्रथा है। इसका दूसरा मूल कारण अगर और कोई हो सकता है तो वह आर्थिक विषमता हो सकता है। आज कोई छोटा है तो कोई बड़ा है और अगर आर्थिक विषमता न हो तो यह मांगने की जों चर्चा चलती है यह शायद खत्म हो जाय। इन दोनों चीजों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान गया ही प्रतीत नहीं होता है। जब तक दोनो चीजें दूर नहीं हो जाती तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि यह कानून कागज पर ही रह जायगा, अमल में नहीं आयागा।

इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुए भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक का विस्तार होना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज स्थिति यह है कि बाजार मुक र हें आदी के। पी० सी० एस० का १५,००० रुपया, आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० का ३५,००० रुपया। अगर कोई इनके साथ अपनी लडकी की शादी करना चाहता है तो इतने रुपये के बगैर नहीं कर सकता है। मंत्रियों की बात तो जाने ही दीजिये, वे तो बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बात करते हैं और उनका बाजार भाव भी बहुत बड़ा बड़ा है। तो क्या चीज है जो इन सब बुराइयों का मूल कारण है और जहाँ तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ वह आर्थिक विषमता है। जब किसी की आमदनी अधिक हो जाती है, पी० सी० एस० बन जाता है तो वह ज्यादा की माग करने लग जाता है। हर शक्ति यह चाहता है कि उसकी लडकी का सम्बन्ध ऐसे व्यक्ति के साथ हो

बिस की आमदनी बन्दगी हो, जो आई० ए० एस० हो

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the speaker must know that ladies are also in the IAS.

श्री यादव मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ । स्त्रियाँ भी हैं जो आई० ए० एस० हैं इस विषयक मैं यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि दोनों ही स्त्री और पुरुष एक स्तर पर आ जायें । स्त्रियों के लिये शिक्षा की सुविधा होनी चाहिये, नौकरियों की विशेष सुविधा होनी चाहिये ताकि वे पुरुषों के बराबर आ जायें और यह जो दहेज लेने की या देने की प्रथा है, यह दोनों पर समान रूप से लागू होनी चाहिए, चाहे स्त्री कमाती हो या पुरुष कमाता हो, चाहे वह दे या ले । यह दोनों बुरी चीजें हैं, चाहे इस तरह से हो या उस तरह से । तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज इसमें विशेष तौर से धानी चाहिये । जब तक आर्थिक समता नहीं होगी, इस कुलीन प्रथा का, जाति का अन्त नहीं होगा तब तक वह चीज दूर नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि यह कुटुम्ब है, एक घेरा है, एक दायरा है, उसी में विवाह होता है और जब उस में विवाह होता है तो वही कहीं पैसे का सवाल होता है, और इस पैसे के सवाल के साथ साथ एक प्रथा और जुड़ी हुई है कि अगर किसी की उम्र ज्यादा है, ४५ साल की है, ५० साल की है तो भी पैसे के लिहाज से और कुलीनपन की वजह से ५० साल का आदमी एक कम उम्र की लड़की से शादी कर लेता है । यह एक दूसरा दुष्परिणाम है । लेकिन केवल इस कानून को पास कर के इस को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है । इस सदन को मालूम है कि सविधान में यह व्यवस्था है कि भ्रष्टों के साथ जो फर्क वाला व्यवहार है वह गलत है, सविधान के विपरीत है । साथ ही साथ इस सदन ने अनटचेबिलिटी अफंसेज ऐक्ट पास किया । लेकिन इस ऐक्ट के बावजूद

बनारस में बिस्वनाथ मन्दिर में हरिजन प्रवेश के प्रश्न पर क्या किया अदालत ने ? बाकायदा रिट जारी किया, और हरिजनों को मन्दिर में प्रवेश करने से मना किया । परन्तु सविधान सामोश रहा, कानून सामोश रहा । यहाँ तक कि पार्लियामेंट के माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रभु नारायण सिंह को जोकि इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, जेल जाना पड़ा ।

12.02 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

अदालत ने उन को सजा दी । जब उन्होंने हाई कोर्ट में अपील की तब बेचारे छूटे । तो कानून तो पास हो जाया करते हैं, लेकिन जब तक कानूनों को लागू करने की व्यवस्था न हो, मशा न हो कानूनों को सस्ती से लागू करने का, जब तक कानूनों की लागू करने की जो जमीन होती है, घरती होती है वह तैयार नहीं होती, तब तक इस तरह के कानून बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

श्री स्यागी यह कानून कैसे लागू किया जायेगा ? पुलिस को दखल देने का प्रत्यार नहीं है और एक कन्या अपने घर के खिलाफ गवाही देने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगी, जेल भेजने के लिये, न बाप के खिलाफ गवाही देगी न ससुर के खिलाफ गवाही देगी । तो आखिर यह चलेगा कैसे ?

श्री यादव वह तो मैं ने अर्ज किया अगर आप समझे । जब तक आर्थिक समता कायम नहीं होती तब तक इस तरह के कानून का लागू होना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि डाबरी तो दी जायेगी, भ्रम वह कोई झोल कर तो दी नहीं जायेगी, किसी गवाह के सामने नहीं दी जायेगी, कौन उसे साबित करेगा और मजबूरन लोग पैसा देते रहेंगे । इसलिये जब तक आर्थिक समता और जाति भेद का नाश विशेष तौर से नहीं हो जाता तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता । शादी करने के

[श्री यादव]

किये ऐसा होना चाहिये कि कोई सरकारी नौकरी उसे मिलेगी जो अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करेगा। अगर किसी तरह का जाति भेद नहीं रहेगा और सब लोग समान हो जायेंगे तभी इस तरह के विधेयक का असर पड़ सकता है, लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो यह कानून न के बराबर है। आज जो भी समानता के कानून बन रहे हैं सरकार का उन को लागू करने का मंशा ही नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। वह तो चाहती है कि फर्क किसी तरह से कायम रहे और कुछ स्टन्ट वाले, प्रचारात्मक कानून ऐसे बन जायें जिन का इस्तेमाल चुनाव के मौके पर या वोट्स लेने के मौके पर किया जाय पर उन का सही मकसद पूरा न हो सके। यही इस विधेयक का सारा मकसद और मंशा है।

इस विधेयक में एक तरफ तो ध्यान ही नहीं गया। शादी में दहेज तो चलता ही है लेकिन बारात में इतना लम्बा खर्च होता है जिस की कोई इन्तहा ही नहीं। इस को तो किसी तरह से रोका भी जा सकता है, पता भी लग सकता है, लेकिन इस की तरफ कोई इशारा भी नहीं किया गया कि आज क्या होता है। पिछले जमाने में तो घोड़े और गधे सब जाते थे, अब उन की जगह मत्रियो ने ले ली है। आज बगैर मत्रियो के कोई बारात ही पूरी नहीं होती। उस से खर्च किस तरह से बढ़ जाता है, यह मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। शायद आप मुझे टोकेगे लेकिन मैं किसी तरह से किसी खास आदमी की नुकता चीनी नहीं करना चाहता। एक भूदानी नेता, जिन का नाम कर्ण भाई है उन के लड़के की शादी थी।

उपस्थित महोदय : अगर अब मंत्री नहीं मिलते तो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो को भी बुलाते हैं।

श्री यादव : मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि कर्ण भाई के लड़के की शादी में क्या हुआ।

राष्ट्रपति, केन्द्रीय मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्री और बिहार के सारे मंत्री वहाँ इकट्ठे थे, लाखों रुपयों का खर्च हुआ। इस तरह के पैसे का दुरुपयोग हुआ। इस के लिये कोई चीज नहीं की जाती। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्री पंत जी हैं उन के यहाँ भी शादी में यही चीज हुई। इसी तरह से हाफिज महम्मद इब्राहीम के लड़के की शादी में हवाई भ्रष्टा बन गया और बिजली का खर्च जा कर इतना पड़ा कि वहाँ की विधान सभा में न जाने कितने प्रश्न पूछे गये।

श्री त्पाणी : यह गलत बात है। कभी कोई हवाई भ्रष्टा नहीं बना। ऐसी बात असंभव वालों ने कही से उड़ा दी।

श्री यादव : मंत्री महोदय इंकार कर सकते हैं। और इस पर तो उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में भी प्रश्न उठा था।

Dr Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): On a point of order, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear a point or order on this side.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, should people who cannot come and give a reply here be brought in? I can understand about the Ministers of the Government of India; but Ministers of other States are being brought in

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): No Minister of any other State has been brought in

Shri P. N. Singh (Chandauli): Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim is a Minister here and not of any State.

उपस्थित महोदय : यह ठीक है, जो बाहर के मिनिस्टर हैं, जिन को भवसर नहीं कि यहाँ आ कर जवाब दे सके उन का नाम लेना उचित नहीं है। लेकिन मैं ने यहाँ एक ही मिनिस्टर का नाम सुना, इस बास्ते मैं सामोश रहा। लेकिन वह भी उचित नहीं मालूम होता। दूसरे साहब कंट्रॉक्टर भी

कर रहे हैं। जब तक मेम्बर साहब के पास पूरे वाक्यात न हो जिस से कि वह बराबर कर सकें तब तक यहाँ ऐसी बात कहना मुनासिब नहीं मालूम होता। मालूम होता है कि आप के पास भी इस बात के लिये काफी सबूत नहीं है। इधर कुछ मेम्बर साहब तरदीब कर रहे हैं इसलिये उचित नहीं मालूम होता। जो हम लोग यहाँ कहेंगे उस का सारी दुनिया में प्रसार होगा इसलिये मैं मेम्बर साहब से कहूँगा कि वह जरा ध्यान से काम लें।

श्री यादव : मैं तो जो यहाँ के मंत्री नहीं हूँ उन का नाम ही नहीं लेना चाहता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . अब तो आप का बक्त भी खत्म हो गया।

श्री यादव एक चीज और निवेदन कर दूँ। इस में एक पेनल घारा भी है। उस में कहा गया है कि ६ महीने की सजा और ५००० रु० जुर्माना। मैं इस का इसलिये विरोध करता हूँ कि हम में केवल इतना ही होगा कि कम से कम सजा हो, इस से समाज में उस का आदर न रहे, कुछ उसे शर्म आये ताकि वह इस तरह का काम न करे। लेकिन इस तरह के लोग को केवल ५००० रु० जुर्माना और ६ महीने की सजा ही नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय और इस में कोई ऐसी सजा की व्यवस्था हो जिस का कुछ मतलब भी निकले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह फिर निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर वे यह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह की चीज वाकई लागू हो सके, खास तौर पर यह कानून, तो जब तक समता और जाति प्रथा के नाश के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

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डा० सुशिला नायर डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप की शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया कि मैं इस विषय पर

अपने दो चार विचार यहाँ रख सकूँ। मैं इस विषय का हृदय से स्वागत करती हूँ। कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है कि इस सदन के सदस्यों के सामने उन सब बातों की चर्चा की जाय जो हमारे देश में बरसहा बरस से होती आई हैं और जो दुःख और अत्याचार स्त्री जाति पर और आम नागरिक पर इन्हें दहेज की प्रथा के कारण होते आये हैं। सब जानते हैं कि अनेकों लड़कियों ने आत्म हत्या की, सब जानते हैं कि अनेकों माता पिता का दिवाला पिट गया और सब जानते हैं कि कितने माता पिता इस देश में बेइज्जत हुए, इस वजह से कि दहेज देने की उन की ताकत नहीं थी या अपनी ताकत से बढ़ बढ़ कर उन्होंने दहेज दिया।

मुझे तो आश्चर्य हुआ, मेरी बहन बेद कुमारी ने जो कुछ कहा उसे सुन कर। उन का यह कहना कि काली लड़की की शादी के लिये शायद दहेज से कुछ मदद मिल जाय, शायद मजाक में कहा गया हो। मैं समझती हूँ कि सीरियसनेस में उन का यह कहना नहीं हो सकता। मगर इस सदन में मजाक में भी ऐसी बातें कहना उचित नहीं है। आब इस देश में हम स्त्रियों और पुरुषों की समानता चाहते हैं। आम तौर पर भारतवर्ष में यह कहा गया है कि स्त्री का स्थान पुरुषों से कुछ ऊँचा है, नीचा नहीं। तो फिर यह मिडल एजेंज में जा प्रथा चल गई दहेज की, उसे निकाल देना है। आज एक तरह से आप समझ लें कि स्त्री व्यक्ति होने के बजाय, इन्सान होने के बजाय समाज ने उसे एक प्रापर्टी बना दिया है माता पिता की। आप को शायद मालूम होगा कि जब दहेज का जिक्र आता है तो उसे वरदक्षिणा का नाम दिया जाता है। कन्या दान की प्रथा और कन्यादान के साथ वरदक्षिणा की प्रथा यह दोनों इस चीज की सूचक हैं कि इस देश में एक ऐसा जमाना आया जब स्त्री इन्सान नहीं थी, अपना अस्तित्व, अपनी आत्मा खो देती थी व्यक्ति नहीं थी बल्कि एक प्रापर्टी बन गई।



[डा० सुशीला नायर]

वैसे गऊ का दान दिया, वैसे पैसे का दान दिया, जैसे और चीज का दान दिया, वैसे ही लड़की का दान दिया जाने लगा। क्या अधिकार है पिता को कि पिता अपनी लड़की का दान दे और फिर उस के साथ वरदक्षिणा भी दे ?

और जो नौजवान आदमी या पुरुष पैसे ले कर किसी लड़की के साथ शादी करता है उस को क्या इस चीज की शर्म नहीं होती ? मैं नहीं समझती कि इस सदन में कोई भी माननीय सदस्य ऐसा होगा जोकि खड़े हो कर इस दहेज की कुप्रथा का समर्थन करेगा। हां यह बात सही है कि मात्र कानून से सामाजिक सुधार करना बहुत कठिन बात है। कानून को अगर वाकई में हमें पालन करवाना है उसे काबिल बनाना है कि समाज को सुधार सके तो हमें जनमत तैयार करना चाहिये। कानून पहले और कानून के बाद भी उस जनमत को कायम रखना चाहिये ताकि उस कानून पर भ्रमल किया जा सके। बिना जनमत के तैयार किये खाली सजायें दिलवा कर यह कानून चलने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि चोरी चोरी से आपस में समझौता हो जायगा, पैसे का लेना देना होता जायगा और कौन शिकायत करेगा, कौन पता चलायेगा और कौन सजा पायेगा। मगर मैं समझती हूँ कि जहाँ पर कुछ थोड़ा बहुत भी शर्म लिहाज होगा, वह सालाच में नहीं फसेंगे। और इस कानून से लोगो में हिम्मत आयेगी यह कहने की कि भाई तुम दहेज मांगते हो, मगर यह बात गलत है। कानून के खिलाफ है। इस कानून के लोगों को शिकायत करने में भी हम को मदद मिलेगी।

श्रीमान्, मुझे दुख है कि आज हम हर चीज के बास्ते सरकार की ओर देखते हैं। जिस समय यहाँ पर अपनी सरकार नहीं थी

उस समय जितने जोरों से समाज सुधार का आन्दोलन चलता था, दहेज प्रथा को खत्म करने और जाति पांश तोड़ने आदि के बारे सगते थे। अब उसने जोर से यह सामाजिक सुधार का आन्दोलन नहीं चल रहा है और हम पार्लियामेंट में स्पीच देकर अपना काम खत्म हुआ समझ बैठते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको साफ तौर से बतला देना चाहती हूँ कि यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में केवल स्पीच दे देने से यह काम पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। आवश्यकता इस चीज की है कि पार्लियामेंट के कानून की हम मदद ले मगर उस मदद के साथ बाहर जनता में हम इस आन्दोलन को चलायें ताकि जनता में इस चीज की मान्यता हो जाय कि यह बुरी बात है और यह हम को नहीं करनी चाहिए।

दहेज को ग्री धन भी कहा है। जिस जमाने में ग्री का कोई दूसरा अधिकार नहीं था, जायदाद का, कोई सक्सेशन का, इनहेरिटेन्स वर्गह का किसी स्त्री को हक नहीं दिया था। उस वक्त शायद हम दहेज का कोई थोड़ा बहुत उपयोग रद्दा होगा। लेकिन आज जब हमारी समझ में इनहेरिटेन्स वर्गह के सारे कानून स्त्री पुरुष के लिये समान पास कर दिये हैं तो ऐसा परिस्थिति में इस दहेज की प्रथा को कायम रखने का जरत भी जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं मिलता। यह दहेज एक हिस्टारिकल निशान है एक बारबेरिटी का जहालत का निशान है, मुझे क्षमा कीजिये। आज के युग में इस प्रथा के जारी रखने का लवलेश भी कारण नहीं है। मैं इस विवेक का स्वागत करती हूँ और आशा करती हूँ कि सब के सब संसद् सदस्य और सदस्याएँ इस कानून के बाव पूरी शक्ति के साथ इसके सही एम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये जो हुवा होनी चाहिए जो फिजा होनी चाहिए उसको पैदा करने के लिये पूरी पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

सेठ नोबिन्ध बास (जबलपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार को इस बात पर बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक को हमारे सामने उपस्थित किया है। मैं अपनी बहिन डा० सुसीला नायर से सर्वथा सहमत हूँ कि इस देश में अब तक इस दहेज प्रथा के कारण जो कुछ हुआ है वह इस देश के सामाजिक इतिहास में एक कलंक की चीज है। श्री त्यागी जिनको कि मैं बड़े आदर की दृष्टि से देखता हूँ और बहुत ही उनके मतों से सहमत भी रहता हूँ, आज मेरा उनसे मत भेद है। वे इस विधेयक को एक छोटी सी चीज समझते हैं। जब तक हमें स्वराज्य नहीं मिला था देश की आजादी हमारे लिए सर्वोपरि बस्तु थी परन्तु यदि वे यह समझते हैं कि देश की स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् भी हम प्रकार के सामाजिक सुधारों का प्रयत्न छोटी चीज हैं तो मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे एक गलत बात सोचते हैं। आज राजनीति का वह महत्व नहीं रह गया है जो आजादी के पहले था और राजनीति का यह महत्व दिन पर दिन घटने वाला है। अब महत्व रहेगा मानव जीवन के भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों का जिनसे कि समूचे समाज की उन्नति होती है। इसलिये आज मैं इस विधेयक को छोटी चीज नहीं मानता। मैं इस विधेयक को बहुत बड़ी चीज मानता हूँ। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस विधेयक के अनुसार काम कैसे होगा यह उनकी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं कुछ दूर तक उनसे सहमत हूँ और मैं मानता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के अनुसार काम करना एक कठिन बात होगी परन्तु इसी के साथ मैं इस विधेयक में यह एक गुण की चीज मानता हूँ कि पुलिस को या सरकारी अफसरान को इसमें दखल देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं रक्खा गया है। इस प्रकार के विधेयक एक वायु मंडल को उत्पन्न करते हैं और उस वायु मंडल की उत्पत्ति के बाद उनके अनुसार काम करने में सहूलियत हो जाती है। जब जब यह विधेयक एक विधि में परिणित

ही जायगा और उसके अनुसार काम चलने लगेगा तब हम देखेंगे कि इस विधेयक के अनुसार काम करने में जो कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं वे भी दूर होंगी और उन कठिनाइयों के विषय में हम शायद समय समय पर सुधार के रूप कुछ विधेयक भी उपस्थित कर सकेंगे।

धर्म के नाम पर भी इस प्रकार के विधेयकों का विरोध किया जाता है। यदि हम इस प्रकार के विधेयकों का इतिहास देखें तो हम को मान्य होता है कि धर्म के नाम पर सदा उनका विरोध होता था। जिस समय यहाँ पर सती प्रथा प्रचलित थी और जब प्रातः स्मरणीय राजा राम मोहन राय ने उस कुप्रथा के विरोध में आन्दोलन आरम्भ किया उस समय भी धर्म के नाम पर उसका विरोध किया गया जिस समय इस देश में विधवा विवाह कानून की दृष्टि से जायज नहीं था और जब आदरणीय ईश्वरचन्द विद्यासागर ने विधवा विवाह को कानूनन जायज कराने के लिये आन्दोलन किया उस समय भी उसका विरोध किया गया और वह विरोध किया गया धर्म के नाम पर। लेकिन धर्म को मैं इतनी छोटी चीज नहीं मानता। मैं अपने को भी एक धर्म पर चलने वाला छोटा सा व्यक्ति मानता हूँ।

मैं मानता हूँ कि धर्म के नाम पर इस प्रकार के समाज सुधार के विधेयकों का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ तो धर्म शब्द का बड़े व्यापक अर्थ में प्रयोग होता था। धर्म के नाम पर उस समय, जिस समय भारतवर्ष में सच्चे धर्म का प्रचलन था, सच्ची भारतीय संस्कृति के दर्शन होते थे, स्वयं धर्म में किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन हुए हैं। स्मृतियों को आप लीजिए। एक ऋषि एक स्मृति में एक बात कहता है दूसरा ऋषि दूसरी स्मृति में, जो स्मृति पहली स्मृति में

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

से किसी प्रकार कम नहीं है, उसके ठीक विपरीत बात कहता है, उसी धर्म के नाम पर। हमारी संस्कृति इतनी प्राचीन है, हमारा धर्म इतना पुराना है। हमारे धर्म के नाम पर इस प्रकार के समाज सुधार के विधेयकों का विरोध करना उचित बात नहीं है।

इस दहेज प्रथा ने किस प्रकार से कितने कुटुम्बों का, कितने व्यक्तियों का निरादर कराया है, उनको किस प्रकार कठिनाई में डाला है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के पारित होने पर इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न होंगी जिससे हम इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

जहाँ तक लड़की को कुछ देने का प्रश्न है कोई भी लड़की को कुछ दे सकता है। परन्तु जब ठहरावनी होती है, चाहे वह वर पक्ष की ओर से हो या कन्या पक्ष की ओर से हो तो वह आपत्तिजनक होता है। मैं तो भारवाड़ी समाज से आता हूँ। वहाँ तो अनेक स्थानों पर कन्या विक्रय भी होता है। कहीं वर की ओर से रुपये की माँग की जाती है तो कहीं कन्या की ओर से रुपये की माँग की जाती है। कहीं एक प्रकार की ठहरावनी होती है, कहीं दूसरे प्रकार की ठहरावनी होती है। यह ठहरावनी बन्द होना चाहिए। कोई किसी को कुछ दे इसमें आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रवर समिति जो इस बिल पर विचार करने के लिये नियुक्त होगी, वह अवश्य इस बात को देखेगी कि कोई अगर लड़की को कुछ देना चाहे, या लड़के को कुछ देना चाहे तो उसमें कोई बाधा उपस्थित नहीं होनी चाहिए। ठहरावनी बन्द होनी चाहिए। जो विवाह के पहले तिलक और ठहरावनी होनी है उसमें हजारों रुपये दे दिये जाते हैं। वह बन्द होना चाहिये। कानून की दृष्टि से इसमें बाधा होनी चाहिये।

मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कुल्ला मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का और विधि मंत्रालय का बहुत धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के एक बड़े कलक को धोने के लिये दहेज रोक विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है कि इस पर ध्यान देना तो नवयुवकों का काम था, परन्तु उन्होंने इस कलक को नहीं धोया वह हमारी बर्दाश्तमती है। त्याग की जगह देश में लालच आ गया, और यह महान लालच है, जिसने हजारों लड़कियों की जाने ली है। मैं यह कहूँगी कि कभी भी देश में बात से नवयुवक ऐसे हैं जो इस चीज से नफरत करते हैं लेकिन इतने बड़े देश में उनकी गिनती नहीं के बराबर है।

इसमें कुछ दोष महिलाओं का भी है। मैं उनको इस महान दोष से मुक्त नहीं करना चाहती क्योंकि अगर देश की महिलाएँ इस पर आन्दोलन करती और इसके खिलाफ बोलती तो बहुत कुछ हो सकता था। लेकिन मैंने देखा है और मैं जानती हूँ कि जिन औरतों के लड़के होते हैं उनको हमेशा यही इच्छा रहती है कि उसका विवाह किसी धनवान् आदमी के यहाँ हो ताकि उनके घर में बहुत सी चीजें आवें। अगर किसी गरीब घर का लड़का पढ़ लिख जाता है तो उसके वहाँ बहुत बड़ा लालच हो जाता है और घर वाले सोचते हैं कि अगर इसकी शादी किसी बड़े घर होगी तो घर की गरीबी दूर हो सकती है। महिलाओं को तो इस तरफ बहुत कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी। मैं जानें इस देश में इस बात की ओर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया गया।

अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि अगर लड़कियाँ दहेज लेकर सुसराल नहीं जाती हैं तो उनको सास के तानों के कारण लड़ कर आत्म हत्या तक करनी पड़ी है। इस प्रकार की चीजें

समाज के लिये कल्पित कलंक की बात है। मैं सब बातों को यहाँ बहुराना नहीं चाहती और उन भयानक तस्वीरों को सदन के सामने नहीं लाना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं। जिनके बहाँ नौजवान लड़कियाँ होंगी और जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है वे इस को भली प्रकार समझते हैं और महसूस करते होंगे। पर जब समाज किसी बात पर ध्यान नहीं देता तो सरकार को तो उसकी तरफ ध्यान जरूर देना पड़ता है। अगर सरकार भी इन बातों पर ध्यान न दे तो उनके बहुत बड़ जाने से बहुत बुरे नतीजे निकल सकते हैं। सरकार ने यह बहुत ही अच्छा कदम उठाया है कि वह आज देश के एक बहुत बड़े कलंक को दूर करने जा रही है, जिसकी वजह से कई मातापिताओं को रात को नींद नहीं आती, वह सोचते हैं कि चाहे उनकी लड़की कितनी ही अच्छी क्यों न हो, कितनी ही लायक क्यों न हो, कितनी ही पढ़ी लिखी क्यों न हो, पर अगर उनके पास दहेज नहीं है तो उसकी कोई कीमत नहीं है। यह इस देश की हालत है।

मुझे इस विधेयक में कुछ बातें ऐसी दिखायी देती हैं जिनकी ओर मैं संयुक्त समिति का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगी। वह इन पर ध्यान दे ताकि जो त्रुटियाँ नजर आती हैं वे दूर हो सकें। इसमें क्लॉज २ में यह साफ नहीं किया गया है कि शादी तथा सगाई पर निर्धारित रकम व्यय की जाए या अलग अलग। अक्सर देखा गया है कि देश के कई हिस्सों में सगाई के बक्त तरह तरह के रिवाज किए जाते हैं। और हजारों, रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। यह बात साफ होनी चाहिये कि सगाई के समय जो रुपया दिया जाएगा वह कितना हो और दहेज में जो निर्धारित रकम रखी गयी है उसके उसका लगाव होगा या नहीं। अक्सर यही समाज में देखा गया है कि कुछ वह रिवाज बतावेंगे कि थोड़ी रकम देकर

सगाई की जाए, लेकिन कहीं बहुत बड़ी रकम सगाई के बक्त ली जाती है चाहे विवाह साल भर बाद ही क्यों न हो या चाहे विवाह हो ही नहीं। कहीं तो ऐसा होता है कि सगाई के बक्त रकम ले ली और फिर रिश्ता टूट जाता है। तो मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस पर भी गौर किया जाए।

इस के अलावा भी बहुत तरह की बातें होती हैं। मैं आपको एक सही घटना का हाल बतलाती हूँ। किसी के घर विवाह था। लड़की अच्छे घर की थी लेकिन उसका पिता बहुत ज्यादा खर्च नहीं कर सकता था। घर की तरफ से यह मांग की गई कि रोशनी और बिजली का बहुत इंतजाम हो क्योंकि अगर वह नहीं हुआ तो उनकी इज्जत में फर्क आ जाएगा। उस चीज में हजारों रुपये लगते थे। इतना वह भादमी खर्च कर नहीं सकता था। जब लड़की ने यह सुना तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाती हूँ कि वह बेहोश हो गई और उनके घर में शादी की जगह मातम न ले ली। ऐसी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं जो समाज में होनी हैं। जहाँ तक हो सके इनको कम करने का इन्तिजाम होना चाहिये। पहले खाना बारात को घरों में ही दिया जाता था, लेकिन अब चाहते हैं कि होटलो में हो और वह भी महंगे होटलो में। ऐसी चीजें हैं। इन छोटी छोटी बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

क्लॉज ४ के अनुसार पाँच हजार ज़ुमाना और ६ मास की सजा है। मेरे विचार में यह काफी नहीं है। इसमें एक और चीज जोड़ दी जाए। इसमें ज़ुमाने और सजा के अतिरिक्त यह और जोड़ दिया जाए कि विवाह में निर्धारित रकम से जितना ज्यादा दिया जाएगा उसको गवर्नमेंट जब्त कर लेगी। इससे बहुत फायदा होगा।

क्लॉज ७ और ८ में यह नहीं बतलाया गया है कि इस्तग़ासा कौन करेगा। लड़की के रिश्तेदार और बाप तो यह करने नहीं

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

क्योंकि वे तो खुद गिरफ्तार हो जायेंगे। तो इस पर भ्रमल कैसे होगा। मैं संयुक्त समिति से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि उसे इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसके लिये कोई स्पेशल अफसर या जज मुकर्रर होना चाहिए जो कि वहाँ जाकर छापा मार कर वही फैसला करे। मेरे स्थान में यह अच्छा होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दहेज सारा वह ले जाए।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : जो इसमें दो हजार रखा है उसके भलाबा जो ज्यादा हो वह ले जाए। अगर हम किसी घटना पर उसी वक्त ध्यान नहीं देते हैं और वह मामला बाद में अदालतों में जाता है और कई कई दिन फैसला होने में लगते हैं पब्लिक पर उसका असर नहीं होता है, जनता भूल जाती है कि उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ। इसलिए मैं फिर हृदय से इस बिल का स्वागत करती हूँ। मैं सदन को भी मुबारकवाद देती हूँ कि इतना अच्छा समाजसुधार का और समाज को जागृत करने वाला विधेयक हमारे विधि मंत्रालय ने पेश किया है।

श्रीमती सुमित्रा जोशी (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से हमारे कई सदस्यों ने इस बिल के बारे में बातचीत की। त्यागी जी ने जो बातें कहीं, मेरा कल तो स्थान था कि मैं उनका जवाब दूँ, लेकिन कल सदन के बाहर जाकर त्यागी जी ने सबसे माफ़ी मांग ली।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बातें बाहर आपस में हों, उन को यहाँ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री स्वाामी : भान ए प्वायण्ट आफ परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन। यहाँ जितनी देविया मेम्बर है, उन्होंने कल मुझे बाहर घेर लिया और मेरा निकलना मुश्किल हो गया। मैंने

बुपके से कह दिया कि मुझे माफ़ करो, आने से मैं कोई बात नहीं करूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेम्बर साहब का यह हाल हुआ और उन्होंने वहाँ माफ़ी मांग ली और अब उस को विदबा करते हैं, तो फिर बाहर जा कर क्या हाल होगा? उन को दोनों तरफ की बात सोच लेनी चाहिए। वह जब बाहर जाते हैं तो इतने मजबूर हो जाते हैं।

श्री स्वाामी : बेयर को प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अन्दर तो बेयर प्रोटेक्शन दे सकती है, लेकिन बेयर बाहर कहा साथ साथ जायेगी?

श्रीमती सुमित्रा जोशी : उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि जब यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी से वापस आयेगा, तो वह उस का समर्थन करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उस का जिक्र न किया जाये।

श्रीमती सुमित्रा जोशी : मालूम यह होता है कि वह अपनी माफ़ी से सीरियस नहीं थे। इस लिए मैं इस के बारे में कुछ न कुछ जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर क्या बेविया दबाव से दूरियों को हमराये करना चाहती है?

श्रीमती सुमित्रा जोशी : इस बिल के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। उस की कई अच्छी बातें भी बताई गईं और उस की कई कमजोरियों का भी चिक्र किया गया। परन्तु मुझे ऐसा लगा है कि हमारे बहुत से सभा के सदस्यों ने उस सीरियसनेस से—उस गम्भीरता से—इस विषय पर विचार नहीं किया, जिससे कि उनको करना चाहिए था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप मुझे इजाजत दें, तो मैं इस बिल पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने से पहले एक पक्ष को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहती हूँ, जो कि

एक लड़की ने अपने पति को लिखा। वह इस प्रकार है : “पैसे के लोभी प्रीतम, आप ने पैसे को सब कुछ समझा और मेरे प्यार को कोई कदर नहीं की। आठ दिन पहले मैंने जो डेटोल लिया था, वह आप की धमकियों के कारण पिया था। मेरे देवता, मेरे मां बाप अभीर ज़रूर हैं अगर इतना रुपया आप को नहीं दे सकते। मैं ने उन्हें भजबूर करना ठीक नहीं समझा। मुझे अफ़सोस है कि आपको सिर्फ़ पैसों की ज़रूरत थी, मेरी नहीं। लिहाजा जहाँ आप को अपनी मुह मागी मुराद मिले, वहीं अपनी शादी करें। मैं आप की खुशी के लिए अपनी ज़िन्दगी का दाव लगा रही हूँ। एक बात का ख्याल रखे कि अब जहाँ भी अपनी शादी की बात करें, लेन-देन पहले ही तय कर लें, ताकि मेरी तरह उस बेचारी को भी मौत को गले न लगाना पड़े। प्रीतम, इस मैं आप क्या कर सकते हैं? जैसे घर वाले सिखाएँ, वही होगा। उन्होंने मुझे तग कर के रुपए लाने के लिए आप को कहा। अगर मैं भजबूर थी। मैं मैं दफ़्तर में फ़ोन भी किए। मैं मरने से पहले एक बार आपको देखना चाहती थी, अगर आप पटियाला गए हुए थे। मेरी लाश के साथ आप को न जाना पड़े, यही सोच कर मैं आज मर रही हूँ। गीता का पाठ करने वाले आप के माता पिता ने पराई लड़की को जैसे सताया है, उसे भगवान देख रहा है।”

उस लड़की ने अपने माता पिता को भी एक खत लिखा, जो कि इस प्रकार है—“पूज्य योग भापा जी व भाभी जी, आखिरी नमस्ते। आप मेरे मरने का बिल्कुल अफ़सोस न करें। आप को खुश होना चाहिये कि आपकी लड़की उन कमीनों के पंजों से निकल आई। मेरी ज़िन्दगी तबाह हो गई, कोई बात नहीं। अब मेरी बहनों का ख्याल रखना। मेरी ज़िन्दगी तबाह करने वाले हैं। मेरा दिमाग खराब नहीं है कि मैं मर रही हूँ। मैंने अफ़सोस से सोच लिया है कि बिना मरने के मेरे पास और कोई चारा नहीं।

मैं बसबी और प्रभाकर पास हूँ। रोटी के लिये कमा सकती थी। मैं ने उन्हें यहाँ तक कहा कि मुझे नौकरानी की तरह से ही रख लें। मैं आप के बरतन साफ़ कर के रोटी खा लूंगी, लेकिन उन्हें यह भी मंज़ूर नहीं। अब यह किसी ऐसे घर की लड़की लायेंगे, जो पैसों से तोल कर दी जायगी। मेरे प्यारे बहन भाइयों को बहुत प्यार।” इस के बाद यह लड़की मिट्टी का तेल डाल कर जल गई। इसी शताब्दी की यह बात है और उस के पिता भी कोई ऐसे नहीं हैं कि जिनको कोई जानते नहीं हैं। उस के पिता यहाँ दिल्ली में मैजिस्ट्रेट थे। उन्होंने सैकड़ों कुसूरवालों को सजा दी। हम सैकड़ों बहनों के काम करवाने उन के यहाँ जाया करते थे और सैकड़ों मुसीबतज्जदा बच्चियों के के लिये मदद लेते थे।

एक दूसरी लड़की का खत भी है, जो मैं यहाँ नहीं लाई। उस ने लिखा कि “तुमने मुझे पांच सौ रुपया फ़रनीचर का देहज मैं नहीं दिया, मुझे पांच सौ रुपया फ़ौरन भेजो, नहीं तो मेरी ज़िन्दगी खतरे में है।”

एक और लड़की ने अपने बाप को लिखा है “कि पिताजी, जिस तरह से भी हो, रेडियो का इन्तजाम कर दीजिए।” उस बदकिस्मत लड़की ने यह भी लिखा—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ज़रा इन लफ़्जों को सुनिये—“पिता जी, क्या रेडियो की कीमत आप को मेरी ज़िन्दगी से भी ज्यादा प्यारी है?”

यह हालत है आज हमारी बच्चियों की। खुशकिस्मत थे वे लोग जो बच्चियों को पैदा होते हो मार डालते थे। आज हम लोग ज़िन्दा रहते हैं और ज़लालत उठाते हैं, बच्चियों का तड़पना सारी उमर देखते हैं और फिर उस को मज़ाक में उड़ा देते हैं। कोई बिल का मुखा-लिफ़्त करे, मुझे उस का कोई अफ़सोस नहीं है। कोई कहे कि यह ठीक नहीं है, मुझे उस का भी अफ़सोस नहीं है। परन्तु इतनी कठिन समस्या का, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की

### 【श्रीमती सुमित्रा जोशी】

भाभी भाबादी से ताल्लुक रखती है, मजाक उड़ाया जाये, यह मेरी सवस में नहीं आता। इसलिए मैं भदब मे भजं करणी कि हम लोग इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें।

त्यागी जी ने कहा है कि सिक्र पैसा ही नहीं देखा जाता, शकल देखी जाती है, बिद्या बेबी जाती है। कहां देखी जाती है? किस जमाने का बात करते हैं? हम अपनी बच्चियों को पढ़ाते हैं, काबिल बनाते हैं बी० ए० पास कराते हैं, एम० ए० पास कराते हैं। तब उन में स्वाभिमान पैदा होता है। वे बेचारियां अपने भाप को इन्मान समझने लगती हैं। वे डीबेट्स में हिस्सा लेती हैं, इनाम लेती हैं, फस्ट प्राती हैं, सैंडव प्राती हैं। और तब फिर जब उन के लिये लडका ढूँढने की बात होती है, तो जैसा कि मैं ने पहले सदन में भी कहा था, अजीब अजीब शकलों के लोग देखने में आने हैं। कोई कहता है कि रंग अच्छा नहीं है, कोई कहता है कि मुँह अच्छा नहीं है, कोई कहता है कि हाथ अच्छे नहीं हैं और कोई कहता है कि पांव अच्छे नहीं हैं। मेरा ब्याल है कि पहले जो लोग दासों का खरीदते थे, वे थोड़ी डिगनिटी और इज्जत रख कर खरीदते थे। उन लड़कियों पर नुबना-बाना होती है। एक घर दो घर, दस घर, दस दस घर देने हैं और फिर अभिमान से कहने हैं कि हम ने अपने लड़के के लिये दस पड़ह रिजेक्ट की है, हम को कहीं मिलती नहीं है। इस तरह लडकियों को बेचना और खरीदना होता है। और अगर पसन्द आ भी गई तो फिर कहने हैं कि पैसा कितना दोगे। किस की शादी होरी है? मैं कहती हूँ कि आज तो समाज का पतन नजर आता है। आज जो लड़कियों पर कसूर किए जाते हैं, जो उन के कैशन पर उगली उठाते हैं, वे खरा अपने समाज को तो देखें। आज दहेज के बिना भाबाप के लिए लडका तलाश करना असम्भव हो गया है। लड़की अपनी मरखी से चाहे भर सैकटरी से शादी करे, चाहे सैकटरी से करे। उस की पाच हजार कीमत

नहीं है। चाहे वह भाग कर शादी करे, लेकिन मां बाप इज्जत से दहेज के बिना लडका ढूँढ कर शादी नहीं कर सकते। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगी कि इस के लिए कोशिश की जाय।

जहां तक बिल का सवाल है, यह एक मजाक सा मालूम होता है, परन्तु फिर भी मैं कहूंगी कि सुन्दर मजाक है और अगर उस पर थोड़ी तबज्जह दी जाय, तो वह और अच्छा हो सकता है। मैं चाहूंगी कि हमारे मिनिस्टर एक बात को साफ करे। क्लॉज ३ में लिखा है—

"before or after the marriage, as consideration for the betrothal or marriage."

"एक कनसिडरेशन" जो शब्द है, उन्होने भ्रम से डाल दिया है। क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि यह साबित करना पड़ेगा कि अगर किसी ने दो, चार या पाच हजार रुपए दिए हैं, वे एजें कनसिडरेशन आफ मैरिज दिए हैं, ऐसे नहीं दिए। क्या इस में कोई फर्क पड़ेगा? क्यों कि यह साबित करना मुश्किल होगा। हम डावरी मूकरें करते हैं कि वह दो हजार से ज्यादा नहीं होगी और अगर कोई वह दे कि वह तो मैं ने देने हा दिया था, यह शादी के कनसिडरेशन में नहीं दिया, तो उस को झूटकारा मिल जायेगा? ना मिनिस्टर इस बात को साफ करे। यह साबित करना मुश्किल हो जायगा कि कितना एज कनसिडरेशन फार मैरिज दिया और कितना उसके अलावा दिया।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यहां पर जो दो हजार रुपये की बात रखी गई है वह ज्यादा है। ऐसी रकम रखी जानी चाहिए जो कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग आसानी से दे सकें और इस बिषयक से लाभ उठा सकें। मैं भदब के साथ भजं करना चाहती हूँ कि पाच सौ के करीब यह रकम होनी चाहिए, इस से अधिक नहीं।

जहां तक आफेंसिस का ताल्लुक है, मैं चाहती हूँ कि कोशिश यह की जाए कि वे कागनिजेबल हों। इस के बारे में हमारे कई

माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि पुलिस तंग करेगी, पुलिस घर घर में आयेगी और लोग बहुत ज्यादा दुखी हो जायेंगे। कुछ बरस हुए हम ने एक कानून बनाया था और उस में कहा था कि किसी की दूसरी शादी न हो लेकिन उसको कागनिजबल आफेंस नहीं बनाया था। हम उम्मीद यह करते हैं कि जैसा कि त्यागी जी ने कहा है कि कौन लड़की अपने पिता के खिलाफ गवाही देगी या बाप अपने दामाद के खिलाफ देगा जो उसको कागनिजबल बनाया जाए। यहाँ पर भी उम्मीद यह की जाती है कि जब लड़की की शादी हो जाएगी तो वह खुद अगर मुकदमा करेगी तो वह आफेंस है, खुद न करे तो आफेंस नहीं है। मुश्किल यह है कि कानून हम बनाते हैं, फिर हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि अगर आफेंस हो तो लड़कियाँ घर छोड़े, पतिलया घर छोड़े और मैदान में आकर, कचहरियों में जा कर मुकाबला करें जो कि पूरी होना मुश्किल है। अगर इस को आफेंस बनाना है तो उम्मीद यह करी चाहिए कि पुलिस हम में देखल दे सके। मैं जानती हूँ कि बहुत सारी खराबियाँ इस से भ्रमल करते वक्त आयेगी अगर पुलिस ने देखल दिया लेकिन उस के बगैर इस पर भ्रमल हो नहीं सकता है और इस को बनाने का कोई लाभ भी नहीं है। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि इस पर भी गौर किया जाय।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब हमको कुछ और अच्छा बनाये ताकि इस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा भ्रमल हो सके।

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्वा ( हिमाल )

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने अपनी अभी बहन के दिल हिला देने वाली तकरीर सुनी है। इस से पहले भी हमने बहुत से बाकात असबारो में छेरे बेखे हैं कि किस तरह से नौजवान लड़कियों को तंग किया जाता है, किस तरह से उसके ससुराल वाले उस के भा बाप से पैसे की मांग करते हैं और किस तरह से वे लड़कियाँ

अपने ऊपर मिट्टी का तेल छिड़क कर आत्म-हत्या कर लेती हैं। यह भी सही हो सकता है कि आज के जमाने में इस तरह की बातें पहले से कम होती हैं। लेकिन जो असली चीज है वह यह है कि आज भी कितने ही खानदान ऐसे मौजूद हैं खसुस मिडिल क्लास फैमिलीस के अन्दर, जिन में कि लोग रात दिन कुड़े जाते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी लड़कियाँ उन के घरों में बैठी हैं और वे उनकी शादियाँ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्योंकि उन के पास देने के लिये पैसा नहीं है। अन्दर ही अन्दर वे लोग जल रहे हैं, मर रहे हैं लेकिन शादो नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस वास्ते यह कहना कि इस बुराई का कोई इलाज नहीं है या हो नहीं सकता, मैं मनसुता हूँ ठीक नहीं है। यह कहना कि कानून बना देने से घम को नुक्सान पहुँचेंगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के दिन कोई मीरियसली नहीं कह सकता है।

हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने शारदा एकट का जिक्र किया है। मुझे याद है कि कितनी हिम्मत के साथ हमने उस एकट का पास किया था। उस के पास होने के बावजूद भी अगर आज छोटी छोटी उम्र की शादियाँ हो रही हैं तो इसकी वजह यह है कि गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती है, गवर्नमेंट इस चीज को रोकना नहीं चाहती है। ताहम यह कहा जा सकता है कि सारी फिजा ही बदल गई है। उसकी वजह से भल आदमी पड़े लिखे आदमी बहुत ज्यादा फायदा उठाते हैं। पहले के मुकाबले में छोटी उम्र की शादियाँ होना अब कम हो गई हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि अब होती नहीं हैं, बेइतहा होनी हैं लेकिन पहले के मुकाबले में कम हो गई हैं। जो भले आदमी उस से लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, उठाते हैं।

इस बिल से भी मैं समझता हूँ कि सोशल काशसनेस एकत्रित करने में मदद मिलेगा और लोगों के अन्दर वह खयाल पैदा होगा कि यह दहेज की Extortion की पद्धति बहुत बुरी चीज है और जो लोग इस से फायदा उठाना चाहेंगे, उठावेंगे। इस लिहाज से मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई



### [पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवं]

कानून से लाभ उठाना चाहे तो उसको इस से संबंधित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये और इसके हक में यह दलील देना कि यह शास्त्रों के खिलाफ होगा, अपनील नहीं करता है।

यह सब होते हुए भी जहां तक इस प्रजेक्ट बिल का तात्पर्य है, इसके अन्दर कई सामिया हैं जिन की तरफ से आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं और समझता हूं कि जो बिमारी इस सारी कुप्रथा के लिए जिम्मेवार है, वह दूर नहीं होगी जब तक, जब तक यह इफैक्टिव नहीं होगा, जैसा कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब और त्यागी जी ने कहा है और वह बीमारी बहुत डीप है और उसका दूर होना बहुत आवश्यक है। उसको दूर करने के लिए जितनी यह मदद दे सकता है, दे और हम इस से मदद करें।

तो सब से पहली चीज यह है कि हम देखें कि डावरी क्या चीज है जिस के खिलाफ हम जिहाद करना चाहते हैं, जिस को हटाना चाहते हैं। हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो तारीफ दी है, डावरी की, उसके अन्दर उन्होंने सफ़ज-ब-सफ़ज आंग्रे के एक्ट की तारीफ को रिप्रोड्यूस कर दिया है, जो कि बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं इसको गलत ही नहीं मानता बल्कि यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि डावरी की यह तारीफ नहीं है कि जो कि इसके अन्दर दी हुई है। मेरी राय में मेरेज में दो पार्टिस होती है, एक मिया और दूसरी बीबी। त्यागी जी ने यह कहा है कि मेरेज के अन्दर एक पार्टी लड़के और उसके सारे खानदान की और दूसरे लड़की और उसके सारे खानदान की होती है। मैं समझता हूं कि ये पार्टिस टू दो मेरेज नहीं हैं। अगर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलना कि ये दो पार्टिस मिया और बीबी ही हैं, और कोई नहीं। इसके सिवाय इसके कोई दूसरे माने नहीं हैं। इस वास्ते खानबन्द और बीबी अगर एक दूसरे को कोई चीज दें, तो वह डावरी है, दूसरी नहीं। घुनाचे इसके वे अस्काह हैं :—

"In this Act, "dowry" means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given to one party to a marriage (or to any other person on behalf of such party) by the other party to the marriage (or by any other person on behalf of such other party) either at the marriage or before or after the marriage, as consideration for the betrothal or marriage of the said parties.....".

"Said parties" can only mean those two persons and nobody else. "On behalf of such other party" means on behalf of either the bridegroom or the bride. (Interruptions). Even if a father gives it to the bride, it does not come under this. Even if it is given by the father of the girl to the bridegroom, it is not dowry according to this.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरेज सैंड पार्टिस की ही कहीं जानी चाहिये।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवं सैंड पार्टिज की मेरेज है, बाइडग्रूम के फादर और उसके खानदान और बाइड के फादर और उसके रिश्तेदारान की मेरेज नहीं होती है। जो भी गिफ्ट है, जो बीबी खानबन्द को दे या खानबन्द बीबी को दे, देट इज डावरी उस तारीफ के मुताबिक।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि रामचन्द्र जी महाराज ने जब सीता को कहा कि तुम बनबास न चलो और अपने बाप के पास चली जाओ, वह राजा है तो सीता ने यह उत्तर दिया

मितं ददाति हि पिता  
मितं भ्राता मितं सुत.  
अमितस्य दातारं मर्ता  
का न पूज्येत।

उसने कहा कि आप क्या कहते हैं मुझ को कि मैं बाप के घर चली जाऊं ? जितने भी कांटे आपके रास्ते में आयेंगे, मैं उनको शाक कटंगी

मां और बाप, आई और बेटा तो किसी स्त्री को एक भित्तदान देते हैं लेकिन जो स्त्रीवादि हैं वह अभित्तदान देता है। इसी वास्ते बीबी स्त्रीवादि के वास्ते और स्त्रीवादि बीबी के वास्ते पूजनीय हैं। यह उसका जबाब था, यह उसका मत था।

यहां पर एक कानून आया था और कांग्रेस पार्टी की मज्जों के खिलाफ पास किया। जिस में कहा गया था कि १८ बरस में बड़ी लड़की अगर उसके मां बाप जिन्दा हों तो उनकी इजाजत के बगैर उनकी मज्जों के बगैर शादी नहीं कर सकती है। उस वक़्त में ने एक अमेडमेंट पेश किया था और उसको हाउस में मंजूर भी कर लिया गया था कि १८ बरस से ऊपर की लड़की, चाहे उसके मां बाप की मज्जों हों या न हो, अपनी मज्जों से उमी नरह से शादी कर सकती है जिस तरह से कि लड़का कर सकता है। उसके मौजूद होने हुए भी दो तरह की शादियां होती हैं। या तो लड़के लड़कियां खुद करते हैं या मां बाप उनकी शादी करते हैं। जो लड़कियां आज खुद शादी करती हैं वह कानून के मुनाबिक ठीक करती हैं। हम ने मैरिज ला बेयह पास किया तो जो लड़कियां इस तरह से शादी करती हैं क्या आप उस में रुकावट डालना चाहते हैं। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वह किसी अर्ध-आदर्श से शादी न करे। क्या वह किसी ऐसे आदर्श से शादी न करे जिस के पास लाइफ भर खाने पीने का इन्तजाम हो, और अगर वह मर भी जाए तो बेचारी लड़की का गुजारा हो सके? लड़कियों की ज़्यादा है, उन की मज्जों हैं, जिस से चाहें शादी करे। आप क्या डावरी पर पाबन्दी लगा कर यह करता चाहते हैं कि कोई स्त्रीवादि अपनी बीबी से यह वहे कि तेरे वास्ते यह सेंट्रल करता हू कि आइन्दा गुजारा चल सके, मैरिज सेंट्रलमेंट करता हूँ, अगर कोई बाप कहता है कि तेरे वास्ते ऐसा सेंट्रल करता हूँ ताकि तेरे स्त्रीवादि के परलोक जाने के बाद तेरा गुजारा चल सके, अगर कोई सुसर ऐसा करना चाहे, तो वह ऐसा न कर सके?

आप इस को बन्द करना चाहते हैं? यह मैरिज मुमकिन है बन्द करना जब तक लड़की को अस्तयार है कि वह खुद अपनी शादी करे, उस को अस्तयार है कि काले से शादी शरायात तय करे, गौर से करे, अमीर से करे या गरीब से करे, चाहे जिस से शादी करे, और शादी की शरायात तय करे इस के होते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि यह कहना कि अगर स्त्रीवादि कुछ पैसा दे देगा तो उस लड़की को छ महीने की सजा हो जायगी या स्त्रीवादि को छ महीने की सजा हो जायगी, कहा तक जायज है? क्या यही आप की फ्रीडम आफ मैरिज है? अगर एक अमीर आदर्श के पास प्रापर्टी है और वह शादी करते वक़्त बीबी को कुछ देना चाहें तो वह अपनी बीबी को कुछ नहीं दे सकता?

श्री रघुबीर सहाय इस में देने लेने का मवाल कहा आता है?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव गरीबनवाज, मुझे पता नहीं कहा आता है। जहां तक वैल्यूएबल सिक्क्योरिटी या प्रापर्टी का सवाल है which is given or agreed to be given at the time of the marriage by the husband

श्री रघुबीर सहाय (बदायूँ) आप तो फरमा रहे थे कि कोई लड़की किस, लड़के से शादी करना चाहती है तो रुकावट पड़ती है, इस में रुकावट कहा है?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव इस के वास्ते रुकावट यह है कि लड़का नहीं दे सकता at the time of the marriage any property to the girl.

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) बाद में दे दे।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव बाद के लिये भी भदज है कि "बिकोर और आफ्टर दि मैरिज" उत्तर भर नहीं दे सकेगा। मैं इस पर भी आता हूँ। अलफाज है :- इन कंसिडरेशन आफ दि मैरिज। अभी मेरी बहून से इस पर सवाल किया

## [पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

था कि इन कंसिडरेशन आफ दि मैरेज क क्या था है। क्या इस के माने है कि वह शादी नहीं कर सकती ? यह चीज बहुत डाउटफुल है, इस के माने साफ नहीं हैं। इन अल्फाज के माने, यानी इन कंसिडरेशन आफ दि मैरेज के माने बिल्कुल बेग है। जैसा कानून यह है कि उसे बिल्कुल सीधे की तरह साफ होना चाहिये। इस में यह बेगनेस नहीं होनी चाहिये। उस ने आक्ट्टर दि मैरेज, शायद २० बरस बाद कोई सेट्लमेंट कर के अगर कुछ ले लिया तो उस के ऊपर भी शायद यह चीज लागू हो जाय कि इन कंसिडरेशन आफ दि मैरेज, किया था। मेरी भदब से मुजारिफ है कि अगर बीबी खाविन्द को या खाविन्द बीबी को कुछ दे, जो कि एक लव मैरेज है, स्वतंत्र मैरेज है, उस के लिये यह मुनासिब और जायज नहीं है कि यह पावन्दी रखी जाय। कल त्यागी जो ने कहा था कि बाप बेटी को कुछ देना चाहे ऐठ दि डाइम आफ मैरेज तो वह हंगिज डावरी नहीं है। आम लोग यह जानने हैं कि जो मसूर या बाप मैरेज के वक्त देता है वह डावरी होती है, लेकिन फिलवाक्या वह डावरी नहीं है। डा० सुशीला नायर ने बड़ी सल्ल सल्ल बातें सुनाईं ऐसी कटरी कटरी मुनाई कि हिन्दू सिस्टम और मैरिज बारबरिक है कि जिस से मेरा दिल जल गया। वह कहती है कि इडिया की मैरेज एक बारबेरस फार्म है जिस में लड़की का दान दिया जाता है। मैं इस वक्त इस में नहीं जाना चाहता; क्योंकि मेरे पास ज्यादा वक्त नहीं है, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जैसी मैरिज लाइफ की फेलिसिटी हिन्दुस्तान में है वैसी शायद दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है, यह एक मुसल्लेमा है। लेकिन शादी के वक्त कोई किसी को कुछ दे नहीं सके, न खुशिया मनाये, किसी को कुछ दे ले नहीं यह ठीक नहीं है। मेरी बहन सुभद्रा जोशी ने जो भी कहानियां सुनाईं, कौन ऐसा शक्स् है हिन्दुस्तान में जिस के दिल पर उन का असर न हो, कौन चाहता है कि लड़की को कैद बना दिया

जाय, लड़की को कैद बना दिया जाय। कोई मां बाप ऐसा नहीं चाहते। फिर इस में सिर्फ बापों का ही कसूर नहीं है, उन लड़कियों के मां भी होती हैं जिन पर यह इल्जाम लगता है। उन के भाई भी होते हैं। क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि यह खूबी की बात है कि हमारी बहनों और लड़कियों की कीमतें उठें और यह तय किया जाय कि कितना रुपया दिया जायेगा कितना नहीं ? शादी के वक्त झगड़ा हो जाये जब तक कि काफी धन न दिया जाय। अभी हाल ही कश्मीर की बहन ने फरमाया कि शादी के वक्त यह तय होता है कि इतने साने दिये जायेंगे, बरातियों को इतने रुपये दिये जायेंगे, इतनी रोशनी की जायेगी। आज मैं दिल्ली में देखता हूं कि खुसूसन पंजाबियों की शादियों में कि सारा मकान जगमगा उठता है, हजारों रुपये सिर्फ बिजली पर खर्च हो जाते हैं। यह तय किया जाता है कि चांदी के गिलास, चांदी के थाल और चांदी की कटोरियां हर एक बराती को दी जायेगी। मुझे पता नहीं कि यह डावरी नहीं तो क्या है। लेकिन यह पहले से तय होता है। यहां तक तय होता है कि बरात होटल में ठहराई जायेगी, ढाई सौ रुपया रोज का कमरा अणोक होटल में, जो कि कश्मीर के नाम से है, नौसे के निये रखा जायगा। यह चीजे तय होती हैं अब। लेकिन यह चीजे इस बिल से बाहर हैं। अगर आप इस तरह रखना चाहते हैं तो हमारी सरकार ने ए स्पेडिचर टैक्स लगाया है, एक और कानून बना दिया जाय, बरानियों की तादाद मुकर्रर कर दी जाय। पुरानी स्टेड्स में बरातियों की तादाद मुकर्रर थी। यह मुकर्रर था कि इस से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होगा मैरेज पर। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर यह बहुत नाजायज चीज है कि हम शादियों पर इस तरह से बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं। लेकिन इस डावरी बिल में यह चीजे नहीं आ सकतीं। डावरी बिल के अन्दर यह तय नहीं हो सकता है इस लिये हम को समझ लेना चाहिये कि आखिर डावरी है क्या।

दो बिल और हिन्दुस्तान में पास किये गये, एक आंध्र में और एक बिहार में डाबरी के बारे में। आज हमारे सा मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो प्रश्नी भीजे बिल में रखी है आन्ध्र बिल में वह भी उड़ी हुई थी। हमारे सा मिनिस्टर साहब ने मेहरबानी करना कर इतना तो किया कि कम से कम २,००० रु० की प्रेजेन्ट्स दी जा सकती है ऐंट दि टाइम आफ मैरेज। आन्ध्र वालों के लिये तो एक कौड़ी का भी प्राविजन नहीं किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि शादी करते वक्त वहाँ कितनी प्रेजेन्ट्स दी जा सकती हैं। वहाँ बहुत से हिन्दू हैं जो कि मनस्मृति को मानने वाले हैं जिस में लिखा है कि नौशा जब बिठलाया जाय तो सुभाषिताम होना चाहिये, उस के ऊपर अच्छे कपड़े होने चाहिये, भले ही खट्टर के हों लेकिन निहायत अच्छे हो। मैं भ्रज करता हूँ कि शादी का मौका खुशी का होता है या रंज का होता है? हमारे सा मिनिस्टर साहब ने आम्बेज्जट्स ऐंड रीजन्स में लिखा है कि हम ने लड़की को सब प्रापर्टी में हक दे दिया है और वह इसी गरज से दिया था कि डाबरी की प्रथा हट जाये। हो सकता है कि इस से कोई अच्छा नतीजा निकले, लेकिन मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समझना कि लड़की को आप ने इन्हेरिटेस में जो हक दिया उस की वजह से लड़की को शादी के वक्त कुछ न दिया जाय, इस से ज्यादा खराब कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती यह एक गैर-कुदरती बात है। कोई शस्स इस चीज को नहीं मानेगा और ऐसे कानून के टुकड़े टुकड़े करके फेंक दिये जायेंगे। इस हाउस के अन्दर कम से कम दस बारह करोड़पति हैं, पचास साठ लक्षपति भी हैं, शायद १०० हों, उन्होंने भी अपनी लड़कियों की शादिया की होगी, उन में से कौन ऐसा है जिस ने षेड हजार या ढाई हजार रुपये लड़की को दहेज में दिये हैं। कौन इस तरह से दे सकता है। मान लीजिये कि किसी आदमी के लड़का नहीं है और उसकी १० करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी है तो वह उस रुपये का क्या करेगा? क्या अपनी

बिता के साथ उन नोटों को जलावेगा? अगर लड़की को नहीं देगा तो किस को देगा?

श्री त्यागी : लड़की को नहीं देगा, भोरारजी देसाई को दे देगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं देखता हूँ कि एक बहन ने यह तजवीज दी कि जो इस तरह का दहेज हो उसे सरकार कांफिस्केट कर ले, भोरारजी देसाई के खजाने में डाल दे। इस बिल में दो दफायें हैं, एक दफा ४ और दूसरी दफा ६। दफा ४ कुछ रीजनेबल कही जा सकती है, लेकिन दफा ६ गलत है। दफा ४ के अन्दर लिखा है कि अगर कोई इस तरह का दहेज डिमान्ड करेगा तो मागने वाले को ५००० रु० जुर्माना या ६ महीने की सजा, या दोनों ही सजायें कर दी जायेंगी। मैं तो इसके लिये इतनी सजा भी काफी नहीं समझता जो शस्स कि इस तरह का ठहराव करे और लड़के की या लड़की की कीमत मागता है। यह चीज ऐसी है जिस के लिये जितनी भी सजा दी जाय थोड़ी है। यह एक रूट इविल है जिसके अन्दर यह चीजे पैदा होती हैं।

दफा ६ के अन्दर लिखा है कि दहेज का रुपया उसे ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाय लड़की के नाम। मुझे अफसोस है कि कौन लड़की को पूछना है, कौन दामाद को पूछना है? सब लोग अपनी इज्जत के खातिर, अपनी शान व शौकन की खातिर बिजलियां जलाते हैं, २, २ हजार रुपया बारातियों के खाने के लिये खर्च करते हैं। लड़कियों को कोई दहेज नहीं देता। लड़कियों को जहर दे दो और खर्च कर दो बारातियों पर। यह कहा गलत है कि लड़कियों को दहेज दिया जाना है। पुराने जमाने में यह प्रथा थी कि जिसको शुल्क कहते थे। ब्राइड्स प्राइस कहते थे। सन् १६२८ में इस हाउस की एक कमेटी बनी थी शारदा बिल के मूतालिक। मैं उसका मेम्बर था। उस वक्त मैंने सा

### [पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हिन्दुस्तान का बीरा किया। हमने सारी कुमपाओं पर ध्यान दिया और उन पर विचार किया। उस वक्त एक केस हमारे सामने आया। जिसे मैं आपकी इजाजत से धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। एक सरकारी वकील हमारे सामने आया हमने कहा कि हम पुरानी हिन्दू धीरतों की राय जानना चाहते हैं। मडुरा का वाक्या है। हमने एक पुरानी लेडी को बुलाया। सरकारी वकील उसका इंटरप्रेटर हो कर चला आया। जो धीरत भाई उसके साथ एक लड़की भी थी। वह मां बेटी दोनों की दोनों भाई। मैंने उनका बयान लेना चाहा तो सरकारी वकील ने उनको इंटरप्रेट करना शुरू किया। मैंने पूछा कि वह कौन है, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि मेरी लड़की है। जब भी मुझे वह सीन याद आता है तो बड़ा दुःख होता है। वह लड़की निहायत खूबसूरत थी, एफ० ए० पास थी और हमारे सामने बैठी थी। उस वक्त एक बड़ी डेलीकेट बात हुई। वह वकील कहने लगा कि हमने इस लड़की की शादी कर दी। शादी करने के बाद एक रस्म होती है मद्रास में शायद उसको गर्भाधान कहते हैं। अपने यहां शायद मुक्लावा कहते हैं। नई बीबी जाती है खाविन्द के घर। उस लड़की के खाविन्द ने कहा कि १०,००० रु० दो वरना मैं शादी कसमेशन नहीं करूंगा। यह तमाम किस्सा उस लड़की के सामने सुनाया।

मैं भयब से धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां हिन्दुस्तान में इसी कुरीतियां हैं कानून से आप किस-किस का इलाज करियेगा? वह डाउरी में नहीं आती।

14 Jan.

मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि यही दिल्ली के अन्दर जब संसद् में हिन्दू कोड बिल्ड पर विचार चल रहा था तो हमारे सामने — १० शादी शुदा धीरतों आकर कहने लगीं

कि तुम हाउस में हिन्दू कोड बिल की हिमायत न करना। मैं ने उनसे कहा कि तुम बैठ जाओ मैं तुम्हें यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दू कोड बिल की हिमायत करूंगा और इसलिये करूंगा क्योंकि हिन्दू कोड बिल एक पुरुष को एक से अधिक शादी करने की इजाजत नहीं देता। वह दो धीरतों शादी करके नहीं रख सकता। मुझे उन्होंने बतलाया कि यह जो लड़की उनके साथ है इसके खाविन्द ने इसे छोड़ा हुआ है। मैंने उनको बतलाया कि देखो हिन्दू कोड बिल के मुताबिक इसका खाविन्द दूसरी शादी नहीं कर सकता। और इसलिये मैं उसकी हिमायत करूंगा। यह कोई खाली भकेली लड़की का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि दिल्ली की ऐसी १०,००० लड़कियां मौजूद हैं जिनके कि खाविन्दो ने उनको छोड़ रखा है बिना किसी कसूर के। ऐसा क्यों है और इमका क्या इलाज सोचा है? मैं कहता हूँ कि इसका इलाज डाइवोर्स है और डाइवोर्स हो जाना चाहिये। यह कुरीतियां हम कानून से दूर नहीं होंगी। जब हम सब मिल कर इनको दूर करना चाहेंगे तभी दूर होंगी। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज हम लोग मेट्रियलिज्म के पीछे बहुत हैं और मा, बाप, भाई, बहिन जो कुछ भी है वह सब पैसा ही है और कुछ नहीं है। इसलिये जब तक यह चीज दूर नहीं होगी तब तक यह नामुमकिन है कि यह चीज दूर हो सके। अब यह एक लम्बी कहानी है और मुझे डर है कि इसमें जाने से मैं हाउस का काफी वक्त खूगा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आज कहानी लम्बी न करे।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : बहुत अच्छा। अब मैं इस विषय को यही पर छोड़ता हूँ।

मैं भयब से धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल है इसमें बिहार बिल के प्रावि

देकेंगे हैं। स्त्रीधन को उन्होंने डाउरी की डेफिनीशन में आने से बचा लिया है। ऐसा ठीक किया गया है और उसमें कोई बजह नहीं देखता कि लड़कियाँ इस स्त्री धन डाउरी के बहाने से क्यों महरूम की जायें। अगर इस बिल का यह मतलब है कि कोई औरत को स्त्री धन न दे तो मैं इसकी हिमायत नहीं कर सकती। अगर किसी लड़की की शादी के मौके पर लड़की के माँ बाप, रिश्तेदार या नजदीकी दोस्त उसको बालटिरी निकट देते हैं और उस मौके पर तोहफे और प्रजेन्ट्स देना फर्ज समझा जाता है नां यह सब डाउरी की जद में नहीं आना चाहिये और इन पर कोई गोक नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर लड़की का ब्राविन्द या उसका समुर अपनी पत्नी अथवा बहु को वालेंटियरी वगैर किसी दबाव के कुछ तोहफे देना चाहें और वे इस डाउरी कानून की वजह से न दे सकें तो मैं इस बिल की सक्त्त मन्बालफल करता हूँ क्योंकि मुझे वह दिन अभी दूर नजर आता है जब कि लड़कियों के भाई उनकां जायदाद वगैरह में हिस्सा लेने देंगे। मुझे तो वह दिन अभी दूर ही मालूम होता है। जेवर तो स्त्रीधन होता है और उसमें स्त्री को महरूम करना किसी भी हालत में जा नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि शादी के मौके पर बरी की रस्म होती है जिसमें कि लड़की को उसकी समुराल वाला की तरफ में मिलने वाले जेवर वगैरह दिल्लायें जाते हैं और वह तमाम उस लड़की का स्त्रीधन होता है। बिहार में जब इस बारे में ऐक्ट बना तो उन्होंने डाउरी की जो तागीक की उसमें स्त्री धन को उन्होंने डाउरी के दायरे में शामिल नहीं समझा और यह ठीक भी है क्योंकि शादी के मौके पर जो बालटियरी प्रजेन्ट्स दिये जाते हैं वह डाउरी में शामिल नहीं हो सकते। लेकिन मुझे डर है कि ना मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो डाउरी की डेफिनीशन की है उसके मुताबिक तो वह भी डाउरी का हिस्सा है। अब आप ही बसलाइये कि मेरे १०० दोस्त हैं और मैं

उनकी लड़कियों की शादी में तोहफे देना चाहता हूँ तो जाहिर है कि जब मैं अपनी लड़की की शादी करूंगा तो वे भी मेरी लड़की की शादी में तोहफे देंगे। “बेट इन् स्त्रीधन बट इट इन् नीट ऐज ए मैटर ऑफ कंसेट डाउरी।”। इसलिये डाउरी की तारीक में यह चीज माफ कर दी जाय कि उसमें स्त्रीधन शामिल नहीं समझा जायेगा। डाउरी तो वह होगी जो कि आपस में उनमें ठहराव हो कि शादी इतना रुपया मिलने पर होगी, एक कट्टक हो कि इतना देने पर शादी होगी। लेकिन शादी के मौके पर मिलने वाले तोहफे डाउरी में शामिल नहीं किये जा सकते।

जहा तक इस बिल के उद्देश्यों का ताल्लुक है मैं उनमें पूरी तरह मुत्तफिक हूँ। लेकिन मैं ज्वाण्ट मेलेबट कमेटी की खिदमत में दस्त-बस्ता गुजार्गिष करूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी करके यह स्पेसिफाई कर दें कि डाउरी क्या चीज है और उसके बाद जो इस सिलसिले में जुर्म करता पकड़ा जाय उसे सक्त्त सजा दे। मैं खतावार लोगों को सक्त्त सजाये देने के बगलिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लड़कियों का गला इनडाइरेक्ट तरीके से न घोट दिया जाय कि उनको स्त्रीधन भी न मिले। मुस्लिम ना मैं आखिर क्या है? वहां पर भी शादी के वक्त ब्राविन्द अपनी होने वाली बीबी के नाम मेहर करता है। अगर कोई लड़का किसी लड़की के साथ शादी करना चाहता है तो उनके दरमियान इस तरह एक मुआहिदा होता है कि वह उसके लिये इतना मेहर में लिखेगा या देगा। यह कानून हिन्दू मुसलमानों के लिये एकसा होना चाहिये। यही विधान का मंशा है। माँ बाप लड़की के वास्ते कोई प्राविजन करना चाहते हैं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि वे ऐसा न कर सकें और आप उसको डाउरी में शामिल कर दें। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि औरतों को उनके जायज हक से और स्त्रीधन से जो

[ पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ]

कि अब तक उनको मिलता था है उससे उन्हें महकम करें ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The time that we had allowed for this Bill has already been exceeded. What is the wish of the House now? I ought to have called the hon. Minister for a reply, but still there are so many hon. Members that even if I extend it by one hour, which is the maximum that I can do, I shall not be able to accommodate all those hon. Members, unless hon. Members agree to take five minutes each.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right, if it is agreed then certainly I will extend it by one hour. I will call Shri Bijaya Chandra Prodhan now. The new limit imposed begins from him.

**Shri B. C. Prodhan** (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker,** Sir, I do not think that this Bill is a good one because in some cases it will so happen that some rich gentleman, who may have an ugly daughter and there being nobody to take her, will be ready to pay a lot of money and give her in marriage. At that time if some such case will come to the court then it will become the Nehru-Noon Pact. The case will become complicated. Anyhow we have to solve this problem as the Communists are trying to solve in Kerala.

This is not a new thing, that is, this restriction about dowry. Some hon. lady Members and some other hon. Members sometimes say that if this restriction remains their daughters will be of no avail (*bekar ho jayega*). But I do not think so. If a particular girl has some good quality she may go and marry anybody. It is not a new thing for India. You see the old case of Shakuntala, who was staying in the jungle, eating fruits and nuts, yet she was married to Raja Dushyanta.

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** But no dowry.

**An hon. Member:** The Raja became mad.

**Shri B. C. Prodhan:** So, if the girl has some good quality she can go and marry anybody. But if she is ugly and is like Surpnakha then who will take her? In their cases to solve the problem their fathers will always try to offer a lot of money. If the Government will put restrictions about this then they will become *bekar*. Then where will they go? Anyhow we have to solve the problem. So, if Government are only saying it in writing then it is a different thing but if Government actually wants to do this then it cannot be controlled by them because how many officers Government is ready to appoint to catch all the cases. How many police officers will Government be ready to appoint? While we are already in want of money and is another thing will come for the Government of India. If for that Government will spend a lot of money then again a time may come for our hon. Finance Minister to go to the World Bank and to some other banks borrowing money.

So our Law Minister should think about this matter seriously and bring this Bill again after finding out which portions should be dropped and which should remain here. Without doing that if he would just bring this Bill, because the majority is there they can pass it. That is all I have nothing more to say about this.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुमा हूँ। अक्सर दराज से माता पिता यह सोच रहे हैं कि कोई ऐसा कानून पास हो कि जिसके अन्तर्गत उनकी लड़कियों की—मैं कहूँगा—बाजार में जो बिक्री होती थी वह कम से कम बन्द हो। बहुत से मादरों ने यहाँ बतलाया

है कि किस तरह से इस दहेज प्रथा के कारण बहुत से माता पिताओं ने खुदकशी करके अपनी जान दी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह किसी तरीके से दूर हो।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर—रक्षित—अनुमोचित जाति) : आपने कहा कि लड़कियों की बिक्री होती है पर हम देखते हैं कि लड़के लेने पड़ते हैं।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मैं जानता हूँ कि शादी के पहले लड़की के माता पिता से कितनी शरायत मंजूर करायी जाती हैं। कोई कहता है कि लड़के को विलायत भेजना पड़ेगा, कोई कहता है कि इसके बी० ए० पास करने के बाद ला का खर्चा आप दें। तो इस तरह से आज माता पिता के सामने ये शरायत रखी जाती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि शादी कितने ही नेगोसियेशन के बाद हो, पर लड़की सुखी नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में अगर कोई नुक्स हो तो सिलेक्ट कमेटी के माननीय सदस्य उसको देखें और उसमें इस तरह के संशोधन करके यहाँ पेस करें कि जिससे इस कानून की अवहेलना न हो सके। मैं एक बात से डरता हूँ कि कहीं ऐसा त हो कि डाउरी बन्द करने के कारण लड़की के माता पिता को नौशे को चुपके से डाउरी देनी पड़े और उसके साथ ही कुछ पुलिस वाले को भी देना पड़े। यह खतरा मुझे कभी कभी नजर आता है क्योंकि हमारे देश में यह परम्परा चली आ रही है कि अगर कानून से किसी चीज की मुमानियत होती है तो वह चीज चुपके चुपके चलना शुरू हो जाती है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि हम अपने देश के भाइयों को भी समझावें कि वे यह न समझें कि यह दहेज एक प्रकार का नानपेएबिल नान रिटर्नेबिल रिहैबिलिटेशन लोन है। वह समझते हैं कि लड़के को बी० ए० पास करने के बाद, शादी में तीन

चार हजार रुपये मिल जायेंगे जिससे वह कुछ न कुछ अपना भविष्य बना सकेगा। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुवे यह साफ तरीके से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके साथ ही हमको समाज में सुधार करना होगा। आज लोगों को यह समझाना होगा कि समाज में ऐसी परिस्थिति न रहने पावे कि किसी लड़की के माता पिता को यह कहा जाये कि तुम इतना रुपया ला कर दोगे तब तुम्हारी लड़की का उद्धार होगा। उनको सिर्फ बिल के आधार पर ही नहीं दूसरी तरह से भी समझाना होगा और यह कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी कि आज जो प्रथा चल रही है और जिसकी वजह से वे बातें हो रही हैं जिनको कि हमारे भाई और बहनों ने बताया है, वे आगे न हों और यह प्रथा बन्द हो। ऐसा होगा तभी समाज की उन्नति होगी।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुवे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। यह आज का सवाल नहीं है। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई है इस बिल को देख कर। मई १९२७ में मेरी मुअज्जिज माता जी न बंगला भाषा में एक किताब लिखी थी—आमार बाप—यानी लड़की का पिता। उस वक्त लोगों ने कहा था कि यह बात नहीं चल सकती। यह चीज बन्द नहीं हो सकती। यह तो सदियों से चली आ रही है। मैं आज इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और समझता हूँ कि इसके जरिये मेरी पूज्या माता जी का सपना पूरा होने जा रहा है और मैं अपने तरीके पर भी कोशिश करूँगा कि लोग इस चीज को समझें और इसको दूर करने में मदद दें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे विधि मंत्री महोदय ने आज जो इस सदन के सम्मुख यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया है इसकी ओर न केवल इस सदन के सदस्यों का अपितु भारतवर्ष के निवासियों का ध्यान उसी प्रकार आकर्षित हुआ है जैसे कि प्रत्येक आवश्यक समस्या



### [श्री अकाशवीर शास्त्री]

की ओर उनका ध्यान आकषित होता है। बहुत सी ऐसी समस्याएँ होती हैं जो कि हमारे देश में ऊपरी बातवचरण से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं, लेकिन वह इस प्रकार की समस्या है जो कि प्रत्येक घर के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध रखती है।

हमारे समाज में बहुत समय से कुछ खीर्ण खीर्ण प्रथाएँ प्रचलित हैं जिनके कारण आज समाज की बड़ी हानि हो रही है। उन प्रथाओं में दहेज की प्रथा भी अपना मुख्य स्थान रखती है। मैं भी कुछ अंशों में रूढ़िवादी ठाकुर दास जी के साथ सहमत हूँ कि जिस समय हम दहेज की प्रथा के सम्बन्ध में विचार करते हैं तो हमें एक समस्या पर और अवश्य विचार करना होगा। हम अपनी उन परम्पराओं पर भी विचार करना होगा जिनका हमारे यहाँ एक खास स्थान है। जब पिता अपनी कन्या का हाथ घर के हाथ में देता है तो वह यह कहता है

इसम अनकुनाम अन्धाम प्रतिगूँथानु भवान्।

इसके पीछे एक भावना है। उस समय घर माना पिता यह ही चाहते हैं कि अगर उनके पास कुबेर की भी सम्पत्ति हो तो वह अपनी लड़की का दहेज के रूप में आज वह इस घर से पतिगृह में जा रही है वह दूसरे परिवार का अंग बन जाय। इस अवसर पर वह अपनी प्यारी पुत्री को न केवल अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार धन देते हैं बल्कि अपने यहाँ की परम्परा के अनुसार बाद में भी सहाय्य देते रहते हैं। हमारे देश की परम्परा के अनुसार लड़की तीन पीढ़ी तक लेती रहती है, पहले बाप से बेटी के रूप में, फिर भाई से बहिन के रूप में और फिर भतीजों से बुढ़ा के रूप में। तो हमारे देश की यह परम्परा है कि हम तीन पीढ़ियों तक लड़की को देते रहते हैं।

हमारे यहाँ वह प्रथा है कि विवाह के संवत्सर पर लड़की का भाई अपनी बहिन के हाथ धान की खीची में भरता है। एक तो हमारे यहाँ लाज होम को इस परम्परा की पवित्र माना जाता है, दूसरा इसका तात्पर्य यह भी है कि धान एक ऐसा अन्न है कि जिसको पहले खाने में बोले हैं फिर उसे दूसरी बार उखाड़ कर अन्यत्र रोपा जाता है तो उसमें अच्छी बाल लगी है। लड़की की भी अवस्था कुछ ऐसी ही है कि वह पैदा मा बाप के घर होता है और दूसरी जगह पतिगृह जाकर फननी फूँती है। इस लाज दान का एक तात्पर्य यह भी है कि भाई अपनी बहिन से कहता है कि बहिन! यहाँ तक तो मेरे माना पिता जी का कर्तव्य था वह नौ आश्रय पूरा हुआ उन्हाँ नैरा हाथ एक राख घर के हाथ में दे दिया। अब इसके आगे मेरा कर्तव्य प्रारम्भ होता है। जब जब नू पान के घर में आया तो मैं तुझ खाना हाथ नहीं जाय दगा अपनी शासन भय नृप दगा। तो हमारे यहाँ इस प्रकार भव्य मगर पर लड़की का दन रहने का प्रथा था। लेकिन बाद में यह प्रथा बिगड़ गई और लड़की के माता पिता में जवर्दस्ती दहेज मागा जाने लगा। जिस दन में उनका कनईया का सामना करना पड़ता था। उस जगह जवर्दस्ती के कारण बहुत से भयानक परिणाम हुए जिनके उदाहरण यहाँ दिए गए। मेरे पास भी इस प्रकार के बहाने उदाहरण हैं लेकिन समय कम होने में मैं उनका यहाँ उदाहरण नहीं करना चाहता।

पहले हमारे देश में यह प्रथा थी कि योग्य लड़की की तलाश में लड़के बाले जाते थे। सीता की खोज में राम जनक राजा के घर गये, रुक्मिणी की खोज में कृष्ण उनके घर गये, दमयन्ती के लिये नल उनके यहाँ गये। द्रौपदी की खोज में अर्जुन उसके द्वार पर गये। यह हमारे समाज की पुरानी परम्परा है। लेकिन आज इस प्रकार की

कुप्रथा हो गई है कि लड़की बालो को लड़के के द्वार पर खाना पड़ता है। पहले प्रथा यह थी कि प्यासा कुष्ठ के पास जाता था, लेकिन आज उल्टी प्रथा यह हो गई है कि कुष्ठा प्यासे के पास जाता है और इस कारण वह अपने को कुष्ठा समझता है। जो लड़की ब्राह्मण अपनी पोषित की हुई लड़की देगा, विवाह शादी का सारा व्यय वहन करेगा और फिर जब तक वह लड़की जीवित रहेगी, वह देता ही रहेगा, आज वह तो समाज में प्यासा माना जाने लगा है और जो जीवन जरूर लेता है, लेता रहेगा, वह अपने को कुष्ठा समझने लगा है। यह स्थिति आज हमारे समाज की हो गई। ऐसी स्थिति में कन्याओं के सम्बन्ध में संस्कृत के एक कवि ने दुखी हो कर लिखा —

जातेति कन्या महती हि चिन्ता

कर्म प्रदेयेति महान् विषाद ।

कत्वा सुख प्राप्त्यमि वा नवेति

कन्या पितृत्व खल नाम कष्टम् ॥

लड़की पैदा हुई कि माता पिता के सिर पर एक कष्ट मवार होता है कि किस के हाथ पर इसका हाथ रखा जायेगा और बड़ा जाकर भी वह सुखी रहेगी या नहीं।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को बहुत मक्षेप में इन शब्दों के साथ समाप्त करता हूँ कि अगर दहेज प्रथा को भारतवर्ष से समाप्त करना है, तो इसके लिये विधान के साथ यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि सामाजिक जागरण भी किया जाये। मैं विधि मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि जो सामाजिक स्थापने इन कुप्रथाओं के निवारण में आरम्भ से ही प्रयत्नशील हैं—एक विशेष संस्था का नाम मैं गौरव के साथ इस सदन में लेना चाहूँगा और वह है महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती के द्वारा स्थापित आर्य समाज का संगठन—उनका सहयोग इस प्रकार की कुरीतियों के निवारण के लिये किया जाये।

अन्त में मैं अपनी बहनों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ यह सही है कि नारी के सम्मान में पुष्प भी बड़ा कारण रहा है, लेकिन वह भी बहुत सही है कि नारी के अपमान में स्वयं नारी भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण हो रही है। जन्म से ही यह स्थिति पैदा होती है कि परिवार में अगर लड़का पैदा हो, तो माता के स्वाभाविक शब्द होते हैं कि फूल बरसे हैं, भगवान की कृपा हुई है। और अगर लड़की पैदा हुई—मैं यह नहीं कहता कि बड़ा पर जो बहने उपस्थित है, उनकी भावना क्या है, लेकिन मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ, इसलिये मैं जानता हूँ कि माधारण स्थिति यह है कि अगर लड़की पैदा हो और बुढ़िया दादी से पूछो तो वह कहती कि पत्थर मूँट्टे हैं। बुढ़िया दादी से कोई यह पूछे कि कभी तुम भी तो पैदा हुई होगी। यह तथ्य है कि लड़की के पैदा होने पर नारी को उतनी प्रसन्नता नहीं होती, जितनी कि लड़के के पैदा होने पर होती है।

यही अवस्था भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में है। यहाँ पर जितनी लड़को को शिक्षा दी जाती है, लड़कियों को उतनी नहीं दी जाती है। लेकिन सब से आवश्यक चीज यह है कि विवाह के पश्चात् जब लड़की पति के परिवार में पितृगृह आती है, तो माता उममे पूछती है कि बेटा कोई कष्ट तो नहीं हुआ, लड़की अपनी दबी जबान में कहती है कि “और तो कोई कष्ट नहीं रहा, लेकिन इतना ही हुआ कि दहेज सम्बन्धी कुछ ताने सुनने का मिले।” माता पूछती है कि ताने समुह ने दिये हैं, तो लड़की कहती है कि नहीं माता जी, समुह इतना सीधा है कि उसने होठ भी नहीं खोले, सब से ज्यादा ताने तो सास ने दिये। क्या जेठ ने भी ताने दिये? “नहीं, जेठानी ने ही दिये।” क्या देवर ने भी ताने दिये? “नहीं, नन्द ने ज्यादा ताने दिये।” मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि दहेज के सम्बन्ध में ताने जितना भारत भारत को देती है, उतना पुष्प नहीं

[श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

देता है। इसलिये स्त्रियों को इस सम्बन्ध में अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति सावधान होना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जांगड़े (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन तो करता हूँ, परन्तु व्यवहार में समाज में कितने लोगों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा, इसमें मुझे कुछ सन्देह है। हिन्दू कोड बना और उसका क्या असर हुआ और उससे कितने लोगों को फायदा हुआ, इस को मैं देखता हूँ, तो मुझे सन्देह होता है कि जितने भी सामाजिक कानून इस सदन में बनाये जाते हैं, उनका व्यवहार कितना होता है और उनको अमल में शासन कितना लाता है, उनके अधीन कितने अन्वय्य करने वाले दण्डित होते हैं। इसको देख कर मुझे शंका होती है कि यह कानून बनगा और बनने के बाद कितने लोग इसकी पकड़ में आयेंगे और समाज में इसका कितना असर पड़ेगा। मुझे सन्देह होता है कि कहीं यह कानून मखौल और हसी की चीज न बन जाये। हमने शारदा एक्ट बनाया लेकिन हमको कुछ पता नहीं है कि प्रत्येक प्रदेश में हर साल बाल-विवाह के कितने मामले पकड़े गये और बाल-विवाह की कुप्रथा को रोकने में उस कानून का कितना असर पड़ा। इस प्रकार जो अन्य सामाजिक कानून बने हैं, उनका भी कोई असर नहीं हुआ है।

इस कानून में जो भी क्लजिज या प्रावधान हैं, उन को देखने पर मेरा अचरज और भी बढ़ जाता है। इसमें कहा गया है कि दो हजार रुपये के भलावा आभूषण, कपड़े और अन्य वस्तुयें जो रिवाज के मुताबिक दी जाती हैं, वे इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं। शायद भी इस देश में करोड़ों ऐसे लोग हैं, जो पचास या सौ रुपये में शादी करते हैं।

कानून के द्वारा हम उनको एक प्रकार से

बड़ावा देते हैं कि शासन कहता है, सरकारी कानून कहता है कि वे दो हजार रुपये खर्च दे सकते हैं और उसके भलावा कपड़े और आभूषण भी दे सकते हैं। उसमें निरन्तर वृद्धि होती जायेगी। आज आदिवासीयों और हरिजनो में १०१ या २०० रुपये में शादी होती है, उस को हम जबर्दस्ती ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करके या प्राइम कंट्रोल करके बढ़ा रहे हैं। इन बातों को देख कर मुझे मालूम होता है कि इस कानून से समाज के कतिपय—पाच परसेंट लोगों पर ही असर पड़ेगा, ९५ परसेंट पर इसका कोई असर नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि दो हजार और कपड़े और आभूषण सम्बन्धी प्रावधान को मोच समझ कर बनाया जाये। कानून का उद्देश्य तो ठीक है, उसके पीछे जो भावना है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन कानून के शब्दों में कहा पर क्या होना चाहिये, इसका विचार नहीं किया गया है।

इस विधेयक के विभिन्न प्रावधानों और खण्डों को देख कर मैं इस परिणाम पर पहुँचा हूँ कि सबके लिये एक ही दण्ड रखा गया है—सब धान बार्ड्स पसेरी। सब को छ महीने की सजा और पाच हजार का जुर्माना दण्ड दिया जायेगा। एक ही क्रिस्म के दण्ड का प्रावधान किया गया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पाच हजार तक।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : कम भी हो सकता है।

श्री जांगड़े : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में जितना मुलासा और ब्योरेवार और विस्तृत ढंग से विचार और अध्ययन होना चाहिये, वह नहीं किया गया है।

इस के उपरान्त मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसा समाज, जिस के अपने

विशेष रस्मों-रिवाज और सामाजिक रिवाज हैं। हम कहते हैं कि सामाजिक सुधार करना चाहिये और सामाजिक क्रान्ति होनी चाहिये। लेकिन शासन में सामाजिक बन्धनों मान्यताओं को क्या महत्व प्राप्त है? क्या शासन सामाजिक रिवाजों को, रस्मों को, बन्धनों को मान्यता देता है? नहीं देता है। कई समाजों में यह रिवाज है कि स्त्री की शादी का शुल्क ५१ रुपये या १०१ रुपये या १००० रुपये हैं। अगर वही रस्मों-रिवाज कोर्ट में आता है, तो अदालत उस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। आज समाज में डील पड़ती जा रही है, जाति-प्रथा टूटती जा रही है, सामाजिक रिवाज टूटते जा रहे हैं। समाज की यह क्रान्ति, रिवाजों में यह उथल-पुथल मचना मेरे लिये कोई मतलब नहीं रखता, जब तक कि समाज के कार्यकर्ताओं को, सामाजिक संस्थाओं के कार्य को मान्यता न मिले। जब तक ऐसा न हो, तब तक उम का यह कहना कि हम सामाजिक रिवाजों को मान्यता देगे और समाज में क्रान्ति लायेंगे, मुझे ठीक दही जचता।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि का न बनाना तो सहज है, परन्तु हमें समाज में क्रान्ति लानी चाहिये। जिन देशों में सामाजिक रिवाजों का कानूनी अमर है, उन में वे कानून का काम करते थे, लेकिन जब सामाजिक रिवाज कानून के समान अमर नहीं करते हैं, तो यह कहना कि सामाजिक क्रान्ति लाइये और कानून बाद में लाइये, यह गलत बात है। आज हर एक कार्य में कानून और विधेयक की जरूरत होती है। इसलिये ही यह कानून बनाया गया है। यह उपयुक्त है, परन्तु इस को मासिक तक पहुँचाने के लिये, इस को मास स्केल पर उपयोगी बनाने के लिये इस में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने होंगे।

**Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

श्री मूल चन्द दुबे श्रीमान उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर माहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस कानून को उपस्थित किया है और मैं अपने मित्र श्री त्यागी जी से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ, जब वह यह बयान करते हैं कि हम को पहले समाज का सुधार करना चाहिये और फिर कानून के बारे में सोचें या न सोचें। अगर उन की यह बहस सही होती, तो उनको बहसा चाहिये था कि जितने पीनल लाब हैं, उन सब को रिपोल कर दो, पहले समाज का बना दो और फिर कानून की जरूरत नहीं होगी। यह एक अजीब बात है, जो कि किसी तरह भी मानने के काबिल नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री त्यागी : उससे बकीनों को फायदा हो जायेगा।

श्री मूल चन्द दुबे जो गैर-वकील हैं, उन को नुक्सान हो रहा है। आप की किस्म के लोगों को नुक्सान हो रहा है।

डावरी पहले एक ऐसी चीज थी, जिस के मायने थे कहे जाते थे कि लड़की के विवाह पर लड़के को नजर करने के लिये जो कुछ दिया जाय, वह डावरी है। अंगरेजी में डावरी के यहाँ मायने कहे जाते हैं। यह एक अच्छी प्रथा थी। मैं उस को खराब नहीं कहता हूँ। लेकिन पहले जो डावरी खुशी से दी जाती थी, उस की हालत यह हो गई है कि अब वह एक किस्म की एक्सटर्शन हो गई है और वह अब डावरी नहीं रही। यह एक ऐसी मिसाल है, जिस से यह पता लगता है कि एक

[जी मूल बन्द वृत्ति]

अच्छी प्रथा भी किस तरह से खराब हो जाती है। डाबरी जो कि खुशी से दी जाती थी उसकी हालत अब यह हो गई है कि एक्सटर्नल की शक्ति में दी जाने लगी है। क्योंकि डाबरी डाबरी नहीं रह गई है बल्कि एक जबरन की चीज बन गई है। इसको किसी न किसी तरह से रोका जाना चाहिये। यह कहना कि पब्लिक को बहुत समझाने की जरूरत है, मैं समझता हूँ कि सही नहीं है। पब्लिक कंशस इस बारे में काफी राउज्ड है। हर एक खयाल करता है कि यह खराब चीज है और यह बन्द होनी चाहिये।

लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारा देश अर्थ-प्रधान देश होता जा रहा है। लोग जहाँ रुपया देखते हैं वही गिर पड़ते हैं बावजूद इस के भी कि वे यह जानते हैं कि यह चीज कानून के खिलाफ है और नहीं की जानी चाहिये। जहाँ पर भी रुपया नजर आता है, अच्छा हो चाहे बुरा हो, उस पर गिर जाते हैं। इस वाम्ने मैं समझता हूँ कि देश को सम्भालने की जरूरत है। हर एक जानता है कि यह चीज खराब है और बन्द होनी चाहिये और जितनी जल्दी बन्द हो सके, उतनी जल्दी होनी चाहिये। चूंकि देश अर्थ-प्रधान होता जा रहा है इस वास्ते लॉग रुपये पर गिर जाते हैं और उस गिरावट को रोकना चाहिये। क्या किया जाये, यह मवाल हमारे सामने है। यह कहना कि इस में बिनाकुल भी फायदा नहीं होगा अगर कानून बन गया तो भी, मैं नहीं मानता और मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। बहुत से लोग, सैकड़ों और हजारों ही नहीं बल्कि लाखों ऐसे आज भी हैं जो कानून को किसी भी हालत में तोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। अगर यह कानून बन गया तो बहुत से लोग आपको ऐसे मिलेंगे जो कि इसको नहीं तोड़ेंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसे भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो कि कानून को तोड़ने की ही फिक्र में रहते हैं।

तबानी जी से यह भी कहा है कि हम लोगों की सामाजिक व्यवस्था, सोशल कांसेस की वजह से डाबरी जैसी चीज मौजूद होने की वजह से आज भी कायम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही जो सोशल कांसेस है, इस कानून को लागू करने में मदद भी देगी।

यहाँ पर शारदा ऐक्ट का जिक्र हुआ है। उसको पास हुये ३०-३५ बरस हो गये हैं। उसमें जो व्यवस्था थी, उसको अमल में लाने में हम आज तक भी पूरी तरह से कामयाब नहीं हुये हैं लेकिन फिर भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे आपको मिलेंगे जो कि उन ऐक्ट को तोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं और उनमें काफी लाभ हुआ है। इसी तरह से इस कानून को भी बहुत से लोग तोड़ना नहीं चाहेंगे और उस हद तक तो कम से कम इसमें लाभ होगा ही।

लेकिन मैं यह भी महसूस करता हूँ कि जिस तरह में कानून को बनाया जा रहा है, उसमें थोड़ी सी गलती है जिस की तरफ मैं आपको ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे बाद है कि हम ने शारदा ऐक्ट में यह चीज रखी हुई है कि १८ बरस से कम के लड़के लड़कियों की शादियां नहीं हो सकती हैं। जब दोनों मजूर होंगे तो यह खयाल करना कि वे खुद ही अपनी शादी नहीं करेंगे बल्कि कोई और शख्स उनके लिये उनकी शादी करेगा, ठीक नहीं है। यह दूसरी बात है कि आज की मौजूदा हालत में मा बाप के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन चन्द बरस बाद, दस पंद्रह बरस बाद, यह जानत हो भर्त्ता है कि मा बाप की जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो जाय और लड़के लड़कियों पर ही यह जिम्मेदारी रह जाये। आपने इनहेरिटेस ऐक्ट बनाया है जिस के जरिये से लड़कियों को भी लड़कों के बराबर का जायदाद में हक दिया गया है और इस हक के होते हुये वे खुद भी अपनी शादियां आप कर सकेंगे

और जब लोग शादी करने जायेंगे तो वे यह भी देखेंगे कि लड़की को बावदाव मिलेगी या नहीं, मिलने वाली है या नहीं और अगर मिलने वाली है तो कितनी मिलने वाली है। ऐसी हालत में भी यह हाबरी की जो प्रथा है, जो एन्मटार्गन की प्रथा है, यह बरत है।

आपने दफा २ में कहा है कि जो रुपया या जायदाद इन कंसिड्रेशन आफ मेरेज दी जायेगी, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कंसिड्रेशन आफ मेरेज को साबित करना बहुत कठिन हो जायेगा। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर माहब इस बात पर गौर करें कि क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि इसमें एक प्राविमा लगा दिया जाये कि जो कुछ जायदाद या रुपया शादी होने के छ महीने पहले या बाद या इस दौरान में दिया जायेगा उसके बारे में यही कयास किया जायेगा कि वह इन कंसिड्रेशन आफ मेरिज में ही दिया गया है। अगर ऐसा किया गया तब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लाभ होगा, और अगर नहीं किया गया तो अधिक फायदा नहीं होगा।

Dr M S Aney (Nagpur) I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity of making a few observations on this small but important Bill

My hon friend Shri Tyagi asked this House not to get involved in dealing with insignificant matters of this kind, therefore I have deliberately stated that though the Bill is small, the matter is important and significant enough to claim the attention not only of other Members but even of Members like Shri Tyagi himself

It deals with an institution which is the root, and the first root, of what is known in the world as civilised life, that is the family, the formation of the family or the creation of the family from which the entire human civilization as we understand it today,

and not as it is understood by some Members on the other side of this House, has grown, and therefore, having attained the status of an independent State it is the duty of Indians to see whether the institutions which they have been honouring and respecting for so many generations are being kept clean or not, so that we should be able to get out of those institutions citizens worthy of playing their part in future in the effort to promote the interests of this country

Marriage, as I have said, is one of the most sacred institutions, and it was regarded as a sacred institution till the time of my childhood which I remember even now. The word "dowry" was known in English, but in Marathi language we did not hear of the word "Hunda" which is represented by the word "dowry" here. We did not hear anything of the word "hunda" in those days. Marriage was contracted only on certain considerations, the eligibility of the boy, the eligibility of the girl, the respectability of the two families and such other common considerations like social manners and life etc. These were the primary considerations which those persons who were engaged in bringing about a marriage had before them. There was no sordid consideration of bringing any profit out of this for one party from the other. This idea of a sordid consideration which ultimately materialises in the form of what is known as dowry in this Bill, is an evil that is of recent creation. I do not want to attribute it to a particular Government which ruled over us, but in my childhood this sordid consideration never came in to bring about a marriage at all. This point I am making for this reason that you are dealing with an evil which is not very old. You are dealing with an evil which is recent and which has cropped up because of too much emphasis on material considerations rather than spiritual and moral considerations which were at the bottom of the marriage institution.

[Dr M. S. Aney]

Therefore, when we are starting on an experiment in this country, because our State has become a welfare State, we have to see that those institutions, which were at the bottom of society, which were the real cause of making society, promoting the development of the society in a particular way, are kept clean and are fit to carry on the great work which we expect of them. It is necessary to see what steps we should take in keeping them clean

I have already mentioned that marriage is one of those institutions and that marriage were generally contracted on certain considerations which were more related to the promotion and welfare of society as a whole than the individual interests of the parties concerned, particularly of a sordid nature. If they have grown of late, it is our first duty to make a supreme effort to rid those institutions of that evil. If this aspect of the question is taken into consideration I believe my hon friend Shri Nagi, who is one of the most acute thinkers in this House—I have been seeing him—will see that it is important enough even for him to engage himself in the matter and give his assistance to the Government which has come out with a Bill of this kind and is asking the House for its co-operation in this matter.

I agree with the second point which was referred to by the hon Minister who moved the motion for reference to Joint Committee. He said that by legislation alone you cannot expect to bring about big social changes. Legislation should mark a certain stage in the reform movement so that when the time is ripe it may be given a further push and translated into actuality. So far as intelligent opinion in this country, or even so far as the opinion of the other classes of persons is concerned, there is no man or no woman who can ever speak in favour of the institution of dowry as it exists today. They submit to it,

and I know they do it in a state of helplessness, feeling themselves helpless, they do it. But nobody thinks that even doing it is a good thing. Everybody feels within himself that there is something wrong which he is doing, but he does not know how to get out of it, and, therefore, he does it. Now, there is that sense of helplessness in the man which compels him to submit to an evil of this type. How is he to get out of this state of helplessness?

There are two ways of doing it. One is by general expression of opinion by those whose opinions generally count in the world, those who call themselves the heads of the religions or great social reformers or prophets, pious men like Sanyas and Sankaracharya. They should create public opinion against dowry. Secondly, the country has sent us here as their wisest men, looking at things and taking a discreet and sensible view of all matters from the point of view of the general good of the public to represent them in this House. So this Parliament is another big institution in the whole country, which can give to itself the right of expressing an opinion with a view to instil and create an atmosphere suitable for the proper working of an Act of this kind.

By passing this Bill, we shall not annihilate the evil but we shall be creating a suitable atmosphere in which the social reformers will find it easy to work, and a new generation of young boys and girls will be created who will know what the marriage institution is and who, without caring for the opinions of their greedy parents, will come out of themselves as bold bridegrooms and brides and contract marriage before the fire without asking for any dowry. A recent marriage like that has taken place in our country, and it was reported only the other day in the papers.

This law itself should be passed, but it is important that people should

also be pressed not to give anything in dowry and not to accept anything in dowry. If there be a strong body of men like that, in this House and outside, this law will certainly be of great help to them.

There is one more point, and I shall finish. The law should be made for every Indian citizen. I really do not see the reason for making an exception in the case of Mehars. I do not want to dilate on this point for want of time. If it is really of the same nature as dowry we should have the boldness to make a law for the benefit of our Mohammedan friends also. Except for this, I give my wholehearted support for the Bill which has been moved by the hon. Minister, leaving untouched a few other points for want of time.

श्री रघुबीर सहाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुये सिर्फ दो चार बातें इस मिलसिले में कहूंगा। उन ऐतराजात और मुश्किलात के बारे में जो हमारे दोस्तों ने इस बिल की बहस में हाउस के सामने रखे हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल बहुत ही जरूरी है। हमें तो इस हाउस में इस से पेशतर आना चाहिये था। मेरा खयाल है कि जब हिन्दू मैरेज ऐक्ट और सक्सेशन ऐक्ट इस हाउस में बहस के लिये रखे गये थे, उस वक्त मैंने यह अर्ज किया था कि यह दोनों कानून उस वक्त तक अपना उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि डाबरी की प्रथा को रोकने की धारा शामिल नहीं की जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल जो कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने पेश किया है चार पांच वर्ष पहले आना चाहिये था। लेकिन देर आयद दुस्त आयद। अब भी आना है तो मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ।

हमारे कुछ दोस्तों ने इस कानून के बारे में जो चीजें पेश की हैं वह गौरतलब

हैं। एक तरफ से यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह कानून देखने में तो अच्छा मालूम होता है, लेकिन इस का फायदा नहीं होगा। इसका प्रैक्टिकल ऐप्लिकेशन क्या होगा, इस का इस्तेमाल कैसे किया जायेगा? मैं उन दोस्तों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जरा धारदा ऐक्ट की तरफ तबज्जह करें और हरिजन रिमूवल आफ डिसएबिलिटीज ऐक्ट की तरफ तबज्जह करें। जिस तरीके से उन कानूनों को पास करने की जरूरत थी उसी तरीके से इस कानून को भी पास करना जरूरी है। आप कोई शक ऐसा नहीं हैं जो कह सकता हो कि चाइल्ड मैरेज ऐक्ट की मौजूदगी से जितनी भी खराबियां थी वह दूर हो गईं, शायदा कम उम्र की रुक गई हैं और हरिजनों के साथ जो बुराईयां होती थी वह रुक गई हैं। लेकिन इन दोनों कानूनों की मौजूदगी से बहुत कुछ महारा हो गया पब्लिक प्रोप्रीनियम को। इन चीजों की रोक बहुत कुछ आसान हो गई है। इसी तरीके पर जो दहेज की प्रथा हमारे मुल्क में बहुत दिनों से चल रही है, जिस के बहुत बुरे नतायज हमारे दोस्तों ने बतलाये हैं, उन को रोकने के लिये इस कानून को पेश करने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि साहब, जब आपने इस को नानकानिजेबल जूरी रक्खा है तो इस को अमल में कौन लायेगा? लडका जायेगा या लडकी जायेगी, या फिर बाप जायेगा अदालत में? मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि चाइल्ड मैरेज ऐक्ट को अमल में लाने के लिये किस तरीके से काम किया गया और रिमूवल आफ डिसएबिलिटीज आफ हरिजन ऐक्ट को किस तरीके से काम में लाया जा रहा है? आप की समझाये हैं, आर्य समाज है और सोशल रिफॉर्म बाडीज हैं, वे काम कर रही हैं, उन को उठाना चाहिये, मैदान में आना चाहिये। जो मसाला मिलता है उस पर तबज्जह करें और देखें कि सोसायटी



[श्री रघुवीर सह्याय]

मैं जो मुक्त है वह कैसे दूर हो सकते हैं।  
वह सब सैदान से आये।

मेरे बुजुर्ग और लायक दोस्त ने डावरी की डेफिनिशन की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाई है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह काबिल तबज्जह है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेलेक्ट कमेटी के जब यह बिल जायगा तो डावरी की डेफिनिशन को ऐसा बनाया जायेगा कि जो भार्गव साहब के ऐतराजित हैं वे उस में दूर हो जायें। मैं तो यह अर्ज करूँगा कि अगर इस डावरी की डेफिनिशन में से स्त्री धन को निकाल दिया जाय तो शायद जो ऐतराज है जिन को कि मेरे दोस्त ने पेश किया है, वह सब दूर हो जायेंगे।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि आज शादी की प्रथा बड़ी काम्लिकेटेड कर दी गई है, हमें बोलिश करनी चाहिये कि हम उसे एक सिम्पल अफेयर बनायें। मैं उन दोस्तों से भी इत्फाक करता हूँ जो यह चाहते हैं कि शादी का वक्त मुकर्र कर दिया जाय। आज तो शादी बरबादी हो गई है। दरवाजों की मेरिमनी में एक दिन लगता है, भात की मेरिमनी में दूसरा दिन लगता है, बढाग की मेरिमनी में तीसरा दिन लगता है और रुब - , चौथा दिन लगता है। इससे बरबादी ही बरबादी है, लाभ कोई नहीं है। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि कानून पेश करने वक्त इन तमाम चीजों को भी देखना चाहिये।

आखिरी बात यह अर्ज करता हूँ कि शादी की प्रथा को सम्भालने के लिये हम जो जो पाम्प ऐड शो और डिस्प्ले होता है जिस की तरफ अक्सर तबज्जह दिनाई जाती है, उस को भी रोकना चाहिये।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, the hon Minister.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon** (Mukandapuram): I only want to point out one position.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sorry; there is no time for it now.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** I quite appreciate that; I do not want to make a speech, but I want to point out, before the hon Minister replies, that if this Bill is passed into an Act, and it comes into force, it will create some difficulty, as far as the Kerala State is concerned, because along with this, there are certain consequential Bills which will have to be introduced.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Some Members belonging to the hon Member's Party are there on the Joint Committee, and he can instruct them to put these things before the Joint Committee.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** The trouble is that it may not be possible to bring them later, now that Parliament has got jurisdiction over this matter.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Quite right, but this Bill is going to the Joint Committee, and these points can be put before them, and they will consider them.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** If Government could consider the question of amending the Christian Succession Act, it will be better, once this Bill goes before the Joint Committee, it will come back only in the finalised form.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I can only say that we can never undertake any legislation affecting a minority community without first consulting that community. If it concerns the Christian community, we have to consult them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He might reply to the debate.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The debate has disclosed almost a unanimity of opinion as regards the necessity for abolishing this practice of dowry. Difficulties have been expressed only as regards the practical problem of enforcing a legislation of this type, but the necessity for such a legislation has not been doubted by any one. Even Shri Tyagi has not doubted the necessity of having such a legislation, he has only questioned the wisdom of passing it in the form it has taken—simply because he thinks that it will not be very easy or facile to enforce it in the complexity of social forces in which we live.

I had said in the opening of the debate that I am quite conscious of the difficulties which lie in the way of enforcement of such a measure. These difficulties are not inherent in this legislation only, they are inherent in all forms of social legislation which seek to remove social evils which have taken root in our society for a very long time. These evils can only be cut as under completely—root and branch—if there is a vigorous public opinion against them. Law alone cannot perform the task. On that we are all agreed. Nevertheless it is absolutely essential that the law preserves the conscience of the people, their opinion as regards such matters so that at least public odium attaches to these evils and to these practices, and people know that those who contravene them contravene the law of the land.

Today, those who resort to these practices may only incur social odium, but they do not suffer from the feeling that they are contravening the law of the land. It is a great progress in the march of our society to see that our Parliament enacts in the form of legal imperatives injunctions which everyone knows to be the law and that it is not mere platitudes which we express here voicing public opinion outside.

I must say that some of the points raised by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan

deserve serious consideration when the matter goes before the Joint Committee. I, however, cannot agree with her accusation that the ruling Party—I take it she means the Congress Party—has been slow in implementing progressive legislation of the type we have before us now. I do not think the record of the past ten years shows any want of vigorous social measures including prohibition of bigamy, giving equality to our women in the matter of succession giving the right to our women to get divorce under certain circumstances and, above all, giving them the right to vote and the right to become Members of Parliament and State Legislatures. So I do not think we have done very badly and we need not be ashamed of our record as regards our attitude towards the fair sex.

With regard to her point concerning making the offence cognisable, there are tremendous difficulties in trying to do it. I appreciate the feelings of those who consider that the police must catch the man when he contravenes the law or the woman when she contravenes the law. But she seems to forget that there are hundreds and thousands of marriages celebrated every day in this wide country consisting of a population of 40 crores. How is the police to tackle these hundreds and thousands of marriages? I think our police have a bagful at the moment.

**Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal):** There are hundreds and thousands of police stations all over the country.

**Shri Tyagi:** Let them catch thieves.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** If the hon. Member thinks that the police are plentiful and that they can divert their attention from their normal duties for detecting marriages performed in contravention of this law, he is very much mistaken or he will be mistaken in no time. What is needed is to make the machinery available to those who want to have the offenders punished.

[Shri A K Sen]

At the present moment, we have no machinery. That machinery must also provide sufficient safeguards against flimsy complaints. We know how in our society party feuds and personal feuds may play their part in such matters. Simply because I do not like the face of a man I lay my complaint before the police so that just at the time of the marriage the police must come and kick up a row at the wedding. These are possibilities which we cannot totally rule out. In fact our experience has been that in regard to such matters personal feuds and rivalries do form incentives in the matter of filing complaints before the police. Therefore if a man thinks that another person contravenes the law let him have the courage to go to a Magistrate and lay the complaint. It is not that the bride must go or the bridegroom must go to the Magistrate. Any man can put the machinery of criminal law in operation provided he has the courage of his conviction and he is completely certain of his information and is ready to go to the Magistrate and lay the complaint before him.

Now, with regard to the amount of Rs 2000, it has been said that it is far too much. It is far too little in the view of some and far too much in the view of others. It is true that even Rs 2000 may be too much for a particular person. But we have to put at a figure which represents on the one side a practical view of the expenses necessary for a normal wedding amongst the classes within which this practice prevails. This practice of dowry in its crude form hardly prevails amongst the peasantry, it is the other way about. By and large, it is only amongst the lower middle class the higher middle class and the top class that this system really shows its ugly form. Therefore, we have taken into account the reasonable expenses, having regard to the prices which obtain today.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): May I seek a clarification? Can parents give any amount, say Rs 1 lakh, to their daughter? Is there any limit prescribed?

Shri A K Sen: No, provided it is not in consideration of marriage. I can give all my property to my daughter to the exclusion of my sons. Many have done that.

Shri Kalika Singh: But the Bill refers to one party giving to the other party, it does not speak about one party giving to the same party.

Shri A K Sen: That is only a part of the definition. The governing part is 'as consideration'. The whole thing is qualified.

Shri Tyagi: It is the occasion that is specified.

Shri Kalika Singh: At the time of the marriage of his daughter a father gives Rs 1 lakh or gifts the whole property to her. Is that prohibited?

Shri A K Sen: Certainly, if he runs the risk of being accused of having paid that amount as consideration for marriage. But if it is proved that it is not as consideration for marriage it is not hit. How can a father be prevented from paying any amount to his daughter? I am perfectly at liberty to exclude my sons totally from inheritance and give the entire property as much as I have to my daughters. There is no prohibition. Do not think we are laying down a line of succession or a right of inheritance. We are only prohibiting a particular type of payment either in cash or in kind which is conditioned by the payment being made as consideration for the marriage.

15 hrs.

And the expression 'as consideration for marriage' is well settled in

law because that expression occurs in English law regarding marriage settlements. So the expression, 'as consideration for marriage' is well understood in the legal world. It is not the occasion that will make the consideration. In fact, you will find that in the old draft Hindu Code the word 'occasion' also found a place in the definitions. The word 'occasion' does not find a place in our definition.

That answers largely the point made by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that we have prohibited *stridhan*. *Stridhan* is not in consideration of marriage. The very concept of *stridhan* is that it is a voluntary gift made to the bride by relations and by the parents. And a gift cannot be in consideration of something. A gift is without consideration.

**Shri Kalika Singh:** Specific mention must be made. (*Interruptions*)

**Shri A. K. Sen:** If the Joint Committee thinks that specific mention should be made they can do it. The Government have no fixed ideas on this; they are not committed to fixed things. They are anxious to ban an evil. The Government shall be prepared to accept such suggestions as are conducive to that end without hitting at other healthy practices which have never been condemned by anyone. For instance if a father gives some property to the daughter as *stridhan* it has never been condemned as falling within the practice of dowry.

**Shri M. C. Jain:** If that is the view which the Law Minister is accepting then the whole Bill will become redundant.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Well, I do not see why it should be so. (*Interruptions*)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Joint Committee will take into consideration all the objections that have been raised here.

**Shri M. C. Jain:** That should be the opinion of the Law Minister also at this stage. (*Interruptions*)

**Shri A. K. Sen:** That answers all the points raised. I therefore ask the House again to vote for the motion as it is.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is the amendment of Shri Vajpayee.

**Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur):** Sir, I am not pressing the amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I think the hon. Member has the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment.

*The amendment was by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is—

"That the Bill to prohibit the giving or taking of dowry, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members: 30 from this House, namely, Shri J. M. Mohammad Imam, Dr. K. Atchamamba, Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar, Shri Onkar Lal, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, Shri Balkrishna Wasnik, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, Shri Mahendra Nath Singh Shrimati, Satyabhama Devi, Shri Smhasan Singh, Shrimati Uma Nehru, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri Hifzur Rahman, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Tekur Subrahmanyan, Dr. M. V. Gangadhar Siva, Shri V. Eacharan, Shrimati Sahodra Bai, Rai, Pandit Bahu Lal Tiwari, Shri S. R. Arumugham, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shrimati Renu Chakravarti, Shri P. T. Punnoose, Shri Subiman Ghose, Shri Uttamrao L. Patil, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri Ignace Beck, Shri Khushwaqt Rai and Shri Asoke K. Sen, and 15 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 a report to this House by the end of the first week of the next session,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

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 the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee "

*The motion was adopted*

15 05 hrs.

# MOTION RE REPORT OF THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

**Mr Deputy-Speaker:** We shall now take up the next item Shri Ram Krishan Gupta

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh):** Sir, I beg to move

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period from 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1957, laid on the Table of the House on the 13th March, 1959"

इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जा १३ मार्च सन् १९५८ को हाउस की टेबिल पर रखी गई सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि यह रिपोर्ट बहुत देर के बाद रखी गई । इस तरीके से देर करने में रिपोर्ट का अमली मतलब पूरा नहीं होता । मिसाल के तौर पर इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर १ मितम्बर, सन् १९५६ से लेकर ३१ दिसम्बर, सन् १९५७ तक के तमाम बाकयात दर्ज है,

लेकिन यह इस हाउस की टेबिल पर १३ मार्च सन् १९५८ को रखी गई और आज तकरीबन काफी धर्म के बाद इस पर बहुत हो रही है । इसलिये इस बारे में मेरी सबसे पहली तजवीज यह है कि धायन्दा यह कोशिश की जाये कि इस किस्म की सालाना रिपोर्टें जल्दी से जल्दी पेश की जायें ताकि जो मौजूदा हालत हो उन तमाम हालात पर पूरे तरीके से विचार हो सके । दूसरी बात इस बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि रिपोर्ट को देखने में पता चलता है कि १ मितम्बर, सन् १९५६ में एन० आई० सी० के काम को नेगनेटाइज किया गया है । इसमें काफी तरक्की हुई है । मिसाल के तौर पर सन् १९५६ में कुल लाइफ इश्योरेस बिजनेस १८७ ६६ करोड़ का था जब कि १ मितम्बर, सन् १९५६ में लेकर ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक यह २७७ करोड़ ६७ लाख तक पहुँच गया । लेकिन जहाँ तक फाइन इश्योरेस का तालुक है इसके अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा कमी हुई है । इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस मीके पर अपील करूंगा कि इसकी तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये और फाइन इश्योरेस काफी बढ़ान की कागिश की जाय । इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो फिगर हैं उनको देखने में पता चलता है कि इसके अन्दर हमें बहुत ज्यादा नाकामवाबी हुई है । उदाहरण के तौर पर सन् १९५५ में इसकी तादाद २० करोड़ ३३ लाख थी जो कि सन् १९५६ में १२ करोड़ ५६ लाख हो गई और अब सिर्फ ५ करोड़ ६० लाख के करीब रह गई है । इसलिये इस तरफ ध्यान देने की खास तौर पर जरूरत है ।

जहाँ तक प्रीमियम इनकम का मसाल है उसमें भी काफी इजाफा हुआ है । सन् १९५५ में प्रीमियम इनकम ५८ करोड़ ५५ लाख थी और अब यह अनकरीबन ८८ करोड़ १२ लाख है और टोटल इनकम में

भी इसी तरीके से काफी इजाफा हुआ है। जहाँ तक लाइफ फंड का सवाल है उसमें भी ८४ करोड़ १० लाख की रकम बचा की गई है। इससे पता चलता है कि जब से एल० आई० सी० के काम को नेशन-लाइज किया गया है बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की हुई है।

इस मौके पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दो चार बातों की तरफ खास तौर पर ध्यान दिया जाता तो और भी ज्यादा तरक्की होती। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर ज्यादा एजीवेंसी से काम लिया जाता, अगर पुराने डिफेक्ट्स को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाती और जो बोर्ड आब डाइरेक्टर्स बनाया गया है या जो इन-वेस्टिंग और दूसरी कमेटियाँ बनायी गयी हैं उनके अन्दर उन लोगों को कम से कम लिया जाता जो पहले इस बिजनेस को कंट्रोल करते थे, तो इसमें और भी ज्यादा तरक्की होती। खर्च में यह आता है कि जब से इस बिजनेस को नेशनलाइज किया गया है और जो कमेटियाँ बनायी गई और जो बोर्ड आब डाइरेक्टर्स मुकर्रर किया गया है उनके अन्दर काफी तादाद उन आदमियों की भी है जो पहले इस काम को चलाते थे। इसलिये इस काम की तरक्की करने में काफी रुकावट हुई है। इसलिये मेरी यह अपील है कि इसके अन्दर उन आदमियों का कंट्रोल कम होना चाहिये।

दूसरी तजवीज मेरी इनवेस्टमेंट के मुतालिक है। इसके बारे में हमारी पालिसी यह होनी चाहिये कि इससे कौम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मफाद हो। जहाँ तक इनवेस्टमेंट का सवाल है १ सितम्बर, सन् १९५६ को कुल इनवेस्टमेंट ३४८ करोड़ ५८ लाख था और ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ को इसकी तादाद ३८१ करोड़ १० लाख तक पहुँच गई इसमें से २६० करोड़ ६१ लाख की रकम

ऐसी है, जो सैंड्रल गवर्नमेंट, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और एपस्ट्रॉप सिक्योरिटीज पर दी गई है। बाकी रकम प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के हिस्सों और जायदाद और मकानात बगीरह खरीदने या गिरवी रखने पर दी गई है। यह बड़ी गलत पालिसी। इस पर हमें जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए इससे काफी नुकसान हुआ है। मिसाल के तौर पर मुदड़ा डील आप के सामने मौजूद है कि उन शेयरज को खरीद कर कितना नुकसान किया गया। इसके अलावा जायदाद पर जो कर्ज पहले से होगा, दिया है, वह भी डाउटफुल है और वह कर्ज ज्यादातर उन लोगों की तरफ बकाया है, जो पहले इस काम को कंट्रोल करते थे। मेरी अपील है कि इस कर्ज को वसूल करने के लिए हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो उनको कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया है, इसको उस रकम में भी एडजस्ट कर सकते थे। इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ६ पर इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है और कहा गया है—

"It was observed that number of these loans had been granted on inadequate security or on the security of property the title to which was unsatisfactory with the result that on a number of loans defaults had occurred and the corporation has been constrained to take legal or other measures to enforce its security."

इस लिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि इस कर्ज को वसूल करने के लिए हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए और आइन्दा जहाँ तक हो सके, इनवेस्टमेंट की ज्यादा तादाद सैंड्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जो काम हैं, या जो सिक्योरिटीज एपस्ट्रॉप है, उनके लिए दी जाये।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी तजवीज रखना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पालिसीज पर प्राफिट डिक्लेयर करने का सवाल है, उसमें भी बहुत ज्यादा देरी हुई है

[Shri Ram Krishan Gupta]

इससे पब्लिक के काफिरेंस पर असर पड़ता है। आप सुद देख सकते हैं कि तकरीबन चार पांच साल के बाद प्राफिट डिक्लेयर किया गया है और वह भी बहुत कम है। साइफ इन्शोरेंस कापॉरेशन एक्ट, १९५६ के सेक्शन २८ के तहत जो रकम सरप्लस है, उसका तकरीबन ६५ फीसदी, या इससे कुछ ज्यादा रकम पालिसी पर बतौर प्राफिट डिक्लेयर करने के लिए रिजर्व किया जाता है। यह ठीक है कि जो रकम प्राफिट के लिए रिजर्व की गई है, वह ६५ फीसदी के करीब है, लेकिन मेरा क्याल है कि अगर हम स्वर्च की रेशो को — (एक्सपेंस रेशो) को कम करने की कोशिश करते, तो यह रकम और भी ज्यादा हो सकती थी और पालिसी होल्डर्स को और भी ज्यादा रुपया बतौर प्राफिट के मिल सकता था। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि रीन्यूड एक्सपेंस रेशो बहुत ज्यादा है। इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ८ पर भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया है, जो कि अब १५.८६ के करीब है, जब कि इस बिजनेस को नेशनलाइज करने में वह सिर्फ १० फीसदी के करीब थी। आशा यह थी कि इन बिजनेस को नेशनलाइज करने से, इस काम के बढ़ने से यह रेशो कम हो जायगी, लेकिन यह बहुत ज्यादा है और इसका असर सरप्लस रकम पर पड़ा है, जो कि पालिसी होल्डर्स को प्राफिट के लिए दी जानी थी। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि हमें यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि इस काम को ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से, एफिशेन्सी से चलायें और एक्सपेंस रेशो को कम करने की कोशिश करें, ताकि हम पालिसी-होल्डर्स की ज्यादा से ज्यादा को-आपरेशन ले सकें, जिस पर कि इस कारोबार की तरक्की का दायरेदार है।

जहां तक कि सैटलमेंट आफ क्लेमज का सवाल है, मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं

रहूंगा—बल्कि जब हम लोगों से मिलते जुलते हैं तो यह बात आम सुनने में आती है कि जब से इसको नेशनलाइज किया गया है, क्लेमज का सैटलमेंट करने में बहुत ज्यादा देरी लगती है। यही नहीं, बल्कि क्लेमज की तादाद आये साल दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इस तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि हम क्लेमज को जल्दी सैटल कर सकें। इस बारे में मेरी एक छोटी सी तजवीज है कि अगर हम हर जिले में एक सैटलमेंट आफिसर मुकर्रर कर दें, तो यह काम आसान हो जायगा जिसका सिर्फ यही काम होगा कि क्लेमज वगैरह को सैटल करें क्योंकि यह बिजनेस बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है और इसको बढ़ाने की भी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इस किम्म के सैटलमेंट आफिसरज मुकर्रर किए जायें। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर इन दो तीन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय—प्राफिट की तादाद बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाय और क्लेमज को जल्द सैटल करने की कोशिश की जाय, तो हमारे इस काम में जो तरक्की हुई है, आइन्दा तरक्की हमें ज्यादा होगी।

वह भी देखने में आया है कि जो प्रोपोजल पेश की जाती हैं, उनको मन्जूर करने में बड़ी देर लगती है। यही नहीं, जो इन्टेरिम रिसीट दी जाती है, वह भी काफी अरसे के बाद दी जाती है और पालिसीज वगैरह तो बहुत दिनों के बाद मिलती हैं। यह बात मैं अपने जाती तजुबे की बिना पर भी कह सकता हूँ कि जो पालिसी मैंने इन्शोरेंस के काम को नेशनलाइज करने से पहले कराई थी, उसकी इन्टेरिम रिसीट, सैटर आफ प्रोपोजल और पालिसीज तकरीबन एक महीने के बाद मिल जाती थीं, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि इन तीनों चीजों की

मिलने में छ महीने तो मामूली बात है, बल्कि इस से भी ज्यादा धरसा लग जाता है। मैं ये तमाम बातें इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमने जो यह कदम उठाया है, हमारी यह स्कीम कामयाब हो, क्योंकि इसकी कामयाबी पर कई दूसरी बातों की कामयाबी का दारोमदार है। धाबे चल कर हमने देश की तरक्की के लिए दूसरे रीसोसिज को भी नैशनलाइज करना है और वे स्कीमज तभी कामयाब हो सकती हैं, जब कि हमका चारों तरफ में धाम पब्लिक का को-अपरेशन मिले। वरना हमका बहुत दिक्कत आयगी। इसलिए ये बाने धान्य छोटी मालूम होनी हैं, लेकिन वे बहुत अग्रह हैं, क्योंकि वे डायरेक्टली जनता में ताल्लुक रखती हैं। इसलिए मेरी धर्मील है कि हम को पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि कनेम्ज बगैरह जन्द मैटल हो और प्रायोजन को एक्सेप्ट करने में ज्यादा में ज्यादा दो हफने या एक महीना लने और पालिसी दा तीन महीने में जरूर इष्कू होनी चाहिए ताकि लोगों पर इसका अछ्छा असर पड़े और इस काम को तकवियत मिले और हमारा होसला हो कि दूसरे इनकम के रीसोसिज—बैंक्स बगैरह को नैशनलाइज करने के लिए हमारे कदम उठ सकें।

प्राक्सिडर में मैं एजेन्ट्स के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ इस बारे में मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि इस काम की एजेन्ट्स बैंकबोन हैं। इस काम की तरक्की का सबसे ज्यादा दारोमदार एजेन्ट्स पर है, लेकिन आज वे फस्ट्रेटिड हैं। वे महसूस करते हैं कि हमारी वह इज्जत नहीं है, जो कि पहले थी। वे अपने आप को इन्फ्रीरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स में फंसा हुआ पाते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि कमीशन बेसिस पर काम करने के कारण हम हर एक आफिसर के मातहत हैं। इसलिए उनकी हासत को सुधारने की सबसे ज्यादा

जरूरत है, क्योंकि उन का पब्लिक से डायरेक्ट ताल्लुक है। इसलिए मेरी तजवीज है कि उनकी हासत को सुधारने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाय। उसके लिए मैं दो तीन तजवीज हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

मेरी सबसे पहली तजवीज यह है कि एजेंट्स होल-टाइमस होने चाहियें। जो पहले इस काम को किसी एक खास कम्पनी के लिए या चन्द आदमियों के लाभ के लिए चलाने का मशा हुआ करता था वह आज खत्म हो गया है। तमाम देश के लिए, तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की के लिए इस काम को हमें चलाना है। इस वास्ते इस नए सेट-अप में यह जरूरी मालूम पड़ता है कि एजेंट्स होल-टाइमस हो और उनको इस काम को अच्छी तरह में करने के लिए, स्पेशलाइज किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि एजेंट्स एक्वाइंट करने का जो तरीका है वह यूनिकार्म होना चाहिए। आज हम देखते हैं कि एक शहर की आबादी १०,००० अगर है तो उसमें २० एजेंट्स काम करते हैं और किसी दूसरे शहर की आबादी अगर १५-२० हजार है तो वहा पर मुश्किल से एक या दो एजेंट्स ही काम करते हैं। इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिये जाने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए कुछ उसूल तय करने होंगे और एक यूनिकार्म सिस्टम बनाना होगा। हम कह सकते हैं कि पाच या दस हजार की आबादी पर, जैसा भी आप मुनासिब समझें इतने एजेंट्स मुकरर होंगे लेकिन इसमें यूनिकार्मिटी जरूर होनी चाहिये।

इस मौके पर मैं बरायनाम या बोगस एजेंट्स के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सी जगहों पर यह देखने में आया है कि कुछ एजेंट्स ऐसे होते हैं



[Shri Ram Krishan Gupta]

जो कि फील्ड आफिसर्स के या इन्स्पेक्टर के रिलेटिव्स होते हैं या उनके अपने ही बच्चे या उनकी अपनी ही बीथियां होती हैं। ये बराबरीनाम ही होते हैं और इनका तमाम काम इन्स्पेक्टर ही करते हैं या फील्ड आफिसर्स अपने रसूख से करते हैं। हमें इस तरह ध्यान देना होगा कि इस किस्म के जो एजेंट्स हैं उनको खत्म किया जाए। इतना ही नहीं हमें ऐसे लोगों को मुकर्रर करना चाहिये जिन का उस इलाके के अन्दर इनफ्लूएस हो और जो इस काम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सकें। इससे हम को यह फायदा होगा कि जो ग्रामदानी होगी वह ज्यादा हाथों में जाएगी, एक ही इन्स्पेक्टर या फील्ड आफिसर के हाथ में ही कसैट्टे नहीं होगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ एजेंट्स की ट्रेनिंग का भी खास तौर पर इतिजाम किया जाना चाहिए। मैं एजेंट्स के बारे में इस वास्ते ज्यादा जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम दूसरे मुल्कों के इनफोर्सेस सिस्टम्स को स्टडी करें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि जिस देश के अन्दर भी एजेंट्स को ज्यादा ट्रेन करने की कोशिश की गई है, वहां सबसे ज्यादा तरक्की इस काम में हुई है। इस बारे में एक अमरीकी राइटर् हर्बर्ट कैसन ने एक किताब लिखी है जिसके अन्दर इन बातों का जिक्र किया है और उसमें यह कहा गया है —

"Mr. Herbert N. Casson in his book "Selling more Life Insurance" states that the American companies sold as much of life insurance in nine years by modern methods as they did in the preceding eighty years by old fashioned methods. This was achieved because the agents were properly trained in salesmanship"

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अपील करूंगा कि वह एजेंट्स की ट्रेनिंग की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दें ताकि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करने में कामयाब हो सकें और इस काम में हमको और भी अधिक कामयाबी हासिल हो।

इन चर्च शब्दों के साथ मैं अपील करता हूँ कि जो डिफिकल्टी मैंने प्वाइंट आउट किये हैं, उनको दूर करने की पूरी कोशिश की जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period from 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1957, laid on the Table of the House on the 13th March, 1958"

Now, the Mover has taken about 25 minutes May I know if half an hour would be enough for the hon Minister?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That should be enough, because in a two-hour debate I can't ask for more

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, the hon. Mover might like to have five minutes in the end That means only one hour is left I have ten names already with me, and I find certain hon Members rising in their seats who have not given their names; they are also to be considered Therefore, there must be a time-limit. If I give ten minutes to each hon. Members six hon. Members can be accommodated There are six names in the notice of the motion itself. If I reduce the time further that would not be good. I do not think it would be proper that even ten minutes should not be given to an hon. Member. Therefore, if I disappoint many I would be excused, I suppose

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in view of your observations I will be as brief as possible. We are very grateful that we are called upon to discuss the first statutory report under section 27 of the Act although it is a belated report. This report covers a period of sixteen months, from 1st September 1956 to 31st December, 1957.

Sir, in June 1959 an evaluation report of the Corporation was published, and according to this LIC makes a profit of Rs 33.04 crores during these sixteen months. 95 per cent of the net profit according to the report that was published in the Press, namely, Rs 27.56 crores, has been reserved for bonus to the policyholders. So, that shows that the business has been expanding and the LIC has been making considerable profit.

I shall only deal with three or four aspects which have been referred to in this report. My first point will be on the question of investment policy. The House had occasion to discuss the investment policy on the statement that was made on 25th August, 1958. In paragraph 8 of that statement it is stated:

"The attitude regarding stock markets is as follows. There is not the slightest intention that the LIC should indulge in speculation and thus take advantage of the temporary fluctuations in market prices. It must necessarily invest on a long term basis. But this should not preclude it from certain buying and selling operations when circumstances so warrant."

What we have taken objection to is the last sentence. That will also lead to speculation in the stock market. We have made it clear on the previous occasion that this being public money should be only invested in the public sector. We have been given the figures as to how much

investment has been made in the public sector and how much has been made in the private sector.

In the public sector, Sir, according to the report that has been submitted to us, 77.37 per cent has been invested, and in the private sector 22.63 per cent. In actual amount it will be Rs. 255.1266 crores in the public sector and Rs. 74.6171 crores in the private sector. Therefore, our submission is that the entire amount, even this amount of nearly Rs. 75 crores which has been invested in the private sector should go into the public sector.

Having said this, I shall come to the next point, namely, the points which have been mentioned in paragraphs 75 and 76 of this report. In paragraphs 75 and 76 dealing with categorisation of officers it is said:

"A reference was made in the Interim Report to the difficulties that confronted the Corporation in integrating the officers drawn from the different insurers into a well-knit cadre. This task has now been completed. The case of each officer was gone into carefully on the basis of rank assigned to him in the lists annexed to the report of the 'Lall Committee' as well as the quality of work of the officer as ascertained from the confidential reports obtained for the purpose. As desired by Government, these decisions were submitted to them and their approval obtained before they were given effect to."

"It can confidently be claimed that appraisal of the relative claims of the officers, drawn from the 245 old insurers, has been done dispassionately and with utmost consideration for the claims of every one. The Government, the 'Lall Committee' and finally the Corporation had striven their utmost to ensure this. The procedure adopted should leave little room for any apprehension that the claims of

[Shri Tangamani]

any officer or group of officers were overlooked."

Here we have been receiving reports that even the categorisation according to the Lall Committee's Report has not been followed. Reports have also reached us that even in the 'Lall Committee' certain preference has been given to a number of employees. We have been repeatedly demanding that the report of the 'Lall Committee' should be made available to us. I have got certain figures and I do not propose to cast aspersions on any of the officers if I happen to mention some of them.

I only want to illustrate my points. I will illustrate only the cases of some five officers whose names are probably mentioned in the Lall Committee's report also. But they have been preferred to others who had been high up in the list. There is the case of one Mr T S Swaminathan who was formerly the manager of the Prithvi Insurance Company. His salary and emoluments during the pre-nationalisation period were Rs 1,560. At present he is a Zonal Manager in the selection grade and he is now drawing Rs 3,035.

There is then the case of one Mr Rangarajan who was an actuary in the Prithvi Insurance Company and who was drawing Rs 884. Today he is drawing Rs 1,911. About this Rangarajan, I am informed—of course I have not got the report of the Lall Committee here—that it may be seen from the list which was appended to that report that many of those who were high up have been overlooked. This matter may be looked into.

The next case is that of Mr C S Kalyanasundaram who is now the Divisional Manager drawing Rs 1,690 and whose salary during the pre-nationalisation period was Rs 867. Another is the case of one Mr T S Kishnamurthi, most probably the brother of Mr T S Swaminathan

mentioned earlier. He is now a Divisional Manager drawing Rs 1,911. His salary during the pre-nationalisation period in the United India Insurance Company was Rs 957. The last case is that of one Mr P S Sundaraman who is now a Divisional Manager drawing Rs 1,238, while his previous salary was Rs 650.

There are two purposes for my mentioning this. I have already made it clear that I have nothing against these officers and I do not know any of them. But we find that the salaries have almost been doubled and so the matter must be looked into, and it must also be investigated as to whether the allegations that have been made namely that these officers have been preferred to those who have been senior to them even according to the Lall Committee's report, are true or not. That is briefly my point.

My next point is this. Another representation has been made to us that officers and assistants who were working in the office of the Controller of Insurance have now joined the Life Insurance Corporation. I have got a list of these 20 persons or so. The intention or the purpose of the person who has represented all these cases to me appears to be that because this Controller of Insurance has become a very important man in the Life Insurance Corporation, he was able to switch on the entire staff—at least 20 of them—to a very much preferred position. That is also a matter which may be looked into. I have got with me the names of all those 20 persons.

The next point which is more or less akin to this is in relation to the Chief Public Relations Officer, P V Oza. I think I can give the name of that person also because of this fact. There is a journal called *Insurance and Banking* which is a monthly publication from Delhi. I believe this has been there for the past 20 years and it is a very important journal in the

insurance world. I was surprised to read an article in that journal—the issue for December, 1958. That article refers to a matter, namely, about 500,000 pamphlets to be distributed at the LIC stall at the India 1958 Exhibition had to be printed. This could have been printed at Delhi, but it was printed in Bombay although the transport charges and other things were there. The article says that instead of paying Rs. 10,000, Rs. 16,000 has been paid—Rs. 6,000 more than what would have been paid to any other press. It is learnt that this Public Relations Officer was a gentleman who was twice rejected by the UPSC and if the Corporation had not come into being we do not know where he would have been. This is the information from the article published in that journal and I am bringing it to the notice of the hon. Minister so that if what has been alleged here is not true suitable action may be taken against these newspapers. If what has been alleged is true, then it is a very serious matter, and it has to be carefully looked into. Because of this Public Relations Officer there has been this kind of waste of money which should normally go to the LIC and the public at large.

The last point would be about the conditions of service of the employees themselves. There has been demand from the employees, more particularly from the All-India Insurance Employees' Association, that nationalisation should not be delayed, because, as the House will remember, there was an attempt at mutualisation by the then Oriental Insurance Company which was resisted by the employees who said that mutualisation was not going to help in the matter at all and it would only profit certain big concerns. Ultimately, nationalisation came. This association has been helping the process. As my hon. friend pointed out, we see how the business has considerably increased, and this report also makes that point clear. I believe that the

new business in 1955 was 108 and the new business now is 281. It is more than double. We were also informed in this House that business has considerably increased. The employees have been co-operating and their demand has been that they must get bonus. Their demand was a continuous demand, and ultimately a provisional agreement was reached on the 4th May, 1959. But there was much delay before a final settlement was reached. I would like to know why there was so much delay. The final settlement was reached only on the 2nd July, 1959, granting bonus to the employees at the rate of one and a half month's pay for the period from 1957 to 1961. I am very happy that the bonus for the years 1957 and 1958 has been disbursed.

About the field officers, I think the revised scale is doing some justice to them. It is necessary that the benefit of the bonus should be extended to them also. About the agents, enough has been said by the previous speaker.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): I have nothing else but wholehearted appreciation for this report. I am not prepared to accept the allegation made by the hon. Member for Madurai that this is a belated report. We have taken a very right step in the right direction, and we have got together 245 companies and several State insurance companies as well. It is a huge task, and that task has had teething troubles. Therefore there cannot be any inexcusable delay in this matter.

One other matter that the hon. Member for Madurai was pleased to mention was that the entire amount ought to have been invested in the public sector. Ours is a mixed economy, and we have got to give some sort of encouragement to the private sector as well. I do not think Heavens will fall or there is anything wrong in having diverted a small portion—about 20 per cent. of the investment—towards the private sector.

[Shri Keshava]

Another observation of my colleague was about the non-implementation of the Lal Committee's report. I do not know the details, but I quite agree with my hon friend from Madurai on some of the aspects which he referred to in this connection. I have also had some experience about it. In the categorisation of officers there has not been sufficient satisfaction, and admittedly in the report itself, we might see that quite a large number of appeals have been preferred by the officers and quite a large number of appeals have been filed. That itself is a clear indication that what we have been doing is not quite satisfactory and proper.

I also have brought to the notice of the Chairman of the LIC the cases of some of the officers from Mysore, who have been holding very responsible positions in the State Insurance Department of the Mysore Government. Of course, they were not being given happy salaries, but the quantum of responsibility entrusted to them was very considerable. This aspect has not been taken into consideration and they are posted as junior officers. I brought to the notice of the authorities the cases of Shri M. N. Srinivasan and B. N. Ramaswamy. I am surprised that the Chairman of the LIC has not been pleased to tackle this matter quickly. In fact, I called on him personally twice on my way back to my constituency, but nothing has been done. Once in a way, in intervals of six months or more, I get a communication that this matter is being attended to. This state of affairs is not satisfactory. We cannot keep the employees in an unsatisfied condition. We want to have a contented staff, which is a great asset. So, we should do everything possible quickly to see that our employees are satisfied.

One other matter I would like to refer to is the way in which we are dealing with our agents. Our employ-

ees are only about 21,000 but the agents, who are the real workers in the field getting business for us, who are the back-bone of the entire organisation, number about 2,20,000. They have been treated in a step-motherly way. In fact, I learn that there has been a stipulation that the field officer has got to appoint within a specified time a few hundred agents. So, he goes on appointing anybody and everybody as agents, with the result that the real workers, who are full-time agents, are suffering on account of this.

Representations have been made to the authorities concerned several times without any effect. I feel here that we are getting the solemn rule "First things first". You must first take care of the agents and then the LIC will take care of itself. We have got a very vast programme of expansion and we must keep the agents absolutely satisfied. On the other hand, we have even curtailed some of the amenities they were enjoying in the previous insurance companies. I am told they used to be given advance payments on prospective business, but it is not done now. The commission on first year's premium is reduced from 40 per cent to 25 per cent. The agents do not come under the category of employees and so they do not have the other amenities given to the employees. They have no free insurance, etc. I quite agree with Shri Ram Krishna Gupta that we have absolutely forgotten the crucial question of training of agents. They are lakhs in number and I feel there must be an all-India institution for training them in all parts of the country. It is very necessary and it must be started forthwith. In the interest of the country, all attempts must be made to train our agents and to organise them properly.

If I may throw out a suggestion at this juncture, I would even suggest that the hon. Minister may be pleased to enlist one of the elected representatives of the agents in the Board.

of Directors We are talking of workers' participation in management and other matters As such, it will be worthwhile if there is an accredited representative of the agents on the Board of Directors

Then, in page 16, there has been an unequivocal admission regarding the quantum of business done on group insurance and the janata policy scheme Our country is economically backward and as such, these group schemes are very beneficial to our countrymen, particularly in the field of workers The only section of our country that is fairly organised is the section of our workers and to that section we have to take this message of insurance All efforts have got to be made for furthering this in the field of workers

With these few words, I heartily welcome this report

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह (बन्दोली)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले में रिपोर्ट जो सदन् के सामने प्रस्तुत और जैसे कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी शिकायत की है मेरी भी यह शिकायत है कि इसको जितनी जल्दी आना चाहिए या उतनी जल्दी यह नहीं लाया गया। इस सिलसिले में यह बात स्पष्ट है कि रेलवेज के बाद यदि कोई दूसरा राष्ट्रीयकरण का बड़ा कदम उठाया गया तो वह जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले में है और इस सिलसिले में यह बात याद रखनी है कि जिन उद्योगों का या जिन व्यापारों का हम राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं यदि उनका हम स्पष्ट निर्वाह नहीं करते तो ऐसी दशा में आगे के लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ कदम उठाने के लिए हमें बहुत ही दिक्कत होगी और इस पहलू से हमको इस रपट को देखना चाहिये जो रपट कि इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले में इकर देश में बहुत ही चर्चा हुई है।

सासकर बूढ़ा डीप्ट के सिलसिले में छागला कमिशन के सामने और जिस रिपोर्ट पर कि इस सदन में जब वह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से पेश होगी तो उस पर हमें विचार करने का मौका मिलेगा। जब भी सदन् को उस रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा तो यह मालूम हो जायगा कि हमारे सारे जन जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है और छागला रिपोर्ट में उस भ्रष्टाचार की ओर बहुत बड़ा सकेत किया गया है और जहाँ जहाँ पर भ्रष्टाचारी लोग हैं वे परेशान हैं सरकार के सामने इस बात की जिम्मेदारी है कि जिन व्यापारों का सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रही है, सरकार इस बात को देखे कि उन उद्योगों के अन्दर या उस व्यापार के अन्दर किसी तरह का भ्रष्टाचार न हो।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक नीति का प्रश्न उत्पन्न होता है और वह नीति का प्रश्न यह है कि हमें जब भी जीवन बीमा निगम में पालिसी होल्डर्स से रुपये प्राप्त हो उस रुपये का इनवेस्टमेंट हम किस तरह से करें किन चीजों में करें, इसके सम्बन्ध में एक स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में इतना कहना बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि जहाँ तक देश में आज आर्थिक विकास के सिलसिले में रुपये की आवश्यकता है और उसके लिए जीवन बीमा निगम का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये। बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इस बात को साफ तौर से हमारे सामने रखना चाहिए कि मिक्सड एकोनामी के नाम पर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जीवन बीमा निगम के रुपये को लगाया जाना, वह किसी तरह उचित नहीं होगा।

जो रेशियो जो रिस्ता इस रपट के द्वारा हमें मिला उसमें ऐसा लगा कि ७७ फीसदी के करीब तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में रुपया लगा हुआ है और २३ परसें

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

के करीब प्राइवेट सैक्टर में बीमा निगम का रुपया लगा हुआ है। सरकारी बैंचें से एक माननीय सदस्य न मिक्सेड एकाणामी की चर्चा की। उनको मिक्सेड एकाणामी से बड़ी मुहब्बत है और समाजवादी उद्देश्य की कल्पना रखने वाले लोग भी मिक्सेड एकाणामी की बहुत चर्चा करते हैं। मिक्सेड एकाणामी का नाम जो यह लोग जरूर ले लेते हैं लेकिन आखिर उससे उद्देश्य क्या है इसको भी तो समझें। उद्देश्य तो यह है कि हम पबलिक सैक्टर को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाये। उसके लिए आवश्यकता तो इस बात की है कि समाजवादी उद्देश्य की बिल्फलाभों को पूरा करने के लिए और उसमें निहित आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए नेजों के साथ आगे बढ़े। जब हमारे सामने समाजवादी उद्देश्य की आकांक्षाएं हों तो ऐसी दशा में पबलिक सैक्टर में ही अधिक से अधिक रुक्या हमारा लगना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले में मैं उसकी रिपोर्ट के पेज ५७ पर दिये हुए एमेंट्स के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि व्यक्तिगत तौर से प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जो रुपया लगा है उसके सम्बन्ध में काफी शूबहा इस बात का है कि वह रुपया हमारा सिक्क्योर्ड है या नहीं। पेज ५७ पर एमेंट्स के रूप में जो रुपया दिया गया है कर्जों के रूप में  
On Mortgages of Property within India (including doubtful loans Rs 1,69,40,348)

इमके बाद

On Mortgages of property outside India including doubtful loans Rs 1,02,31,275 On personal security including doubtful loans Rs 4,88,764".

के नोट्स हैं। इस तरीके में हम यह देखने हैं कि जहाँ पर कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के धनदाता पर्सनल डील्स में हम ऐसे रूपों को

ले जायेंगे जिनका कि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है तो उस में खतरा आने की गुंजाइश है।

इसलिए नीति के सिलसिले में हमें स्पष्ट तौर से इस बात को कह देना है कि जहाँ तक जीवन बीमा निगम के फंड के इनवेस्टमेंट्स का सवाल है उसको पबलिक सैक्टर में ही अधिक से अधिक इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये।

इसी के साथ साथ आपके सामने और सदन के सामने मैं इस बात को भी रखना चाहता हूँ कि जो काम जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले में चल रहा है और जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है उसमें यह बात कही गयी है कि जो प्रोपोजल्स मिले थे वह कुल ₹१,३४,६३३ थे लेकिन उनमें से केवल ₹४१,६५४ मैटीरियलाइज हुए और करीब दो लाख प्रोपोजल्स, जिनकी डाक्टरी हो चुकी थी और जिन पर खर्चा हो गया था, उनका पेमेंट नहीं हुआ। इस सम्बन्ध में कारपोरेशन के सामने एक नीति होनी चाहिये कि लोगों पर दबाव डाल कर पालिसी दिलाने की कोशिश को एनकरेज करना चाहिये या डिसकरेज करना चाहिये। यह जो जोर डाल कर पालिसी दिलाने का तरीका है इस के बारे में कारपोरेशन की तरफ से इन्डक्शन होने चाहिये कि इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई नहीं होनी चाहिये। जो फील्ड वर्कर हैं उनके लिये कारपोरेशन को कुछ नीति निर्देशन का कार्य करना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं देखता हूँ कि आडिट रिपोर्ट के ४६वें पन्ने पर सेक्शन २ सब सेक्शन ए० में यह कहा गया है .

"We have verified Investments having a total Book Value of Rs 345,68,18,343 but we have not been able to verify the balance of Investments having a total Book Value of Rs. 1,19,08,545 as

we are informed that Investments acquired in respect of "Controlled Business" have not yet been fully reconciled with the Books of Account."

यह सिलसिला अपनी जगह पर ठीक नहीं है। इस चीज को कारपोरेशन को ध्यान से देखना चाहिये कि जो बिजनेस जिस समय हो वह एकाउंट्स में ठीक तरीके से आ जाना चाहिये। अगर इसी तरह से इस मामले को चलाया गया तो नतीजा यह होगा

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I say that it has been done already and there is nothing wrong found in it?

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह यदि रिपोर्ट में यह न होता तो शायद मैंने यह बात न कही होती। ठीक है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बात बतला दी। इसके लिये मैं उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में इनफार्मेशन दे दी गयी। इस सिलसिले में मुझे यह कहना है कि इस बात का ब्याल रखा जाये कि इस तरह की डिले एकाउंट मेनटेन करने के सिलसिले में नहीं करनी चाहिये।

**Shri Morarji Desai:** May I say that a note has been added to this effect? In that note it is stated

'As desired by you we have verified investments totalling Rs 1,19,08,545 referred to in the "Auditors' Report to the Life Insurance Corporation of India" dated 29th December, 1958 with bank certificates, vouchers, reconciliations and other documents produced to us"

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट में दिखाया गया है कि जनवरी, १९५३ में २७,६७२ कर्मचारी थे जो कि दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक

बढ़कर ३०,७६८ हो गये। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि जहाँ तक कर्मचारियों के बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है इस पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि आवश्यकता के अनुसार ही कर्मचारियों की बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये। इस बढ़ोतरी से भी अधिक महत्व का प्रश्न कर्मचारियों के लिये यह है कि उनकी सरबिम कडीशन, उनके बोनस, फी इनसोरमेंट और डिपरनेस अलाउंस आदि का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये। हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि जीवन बीमा निगम में जो कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं या जो फील्ड वर्कर हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में जितना ठीक तरीके से काम किया जाना चाहिये या उतना ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं किया गया है। उनकी मार्गें समय समय पर यहाँ आती रही हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जीवन बीमा निगम में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया गया। जब तक कि राष्ट्रीयकरण किये हुए उद्योगों और व्यापारों के अन्दर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के साथ न्याय नहीं होगा, तब तक राष्ट्रीयकरण का काम ठीक तरीके से आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता। राष्ट्रीयकरण वाले उद्योगों और व्यापारों में इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि उनमें लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के साथ न्याय हो। क्योंकि सरकार कानून बनाती है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ठीक तरह का ट्रीटमेंट मजदूरों और दूसरे कर्मचारियों को मिले, इसलिये गवर्नमेंट द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले उद्योगों और व्यापारों में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के साथ भी सारे मामलों में ठीक से न्याय होना चाहिये।

**Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar).** After the big storm centred round the co-called Mundhra deal, which has almost subsided fortunately, we are discussing this report of the LIC for the first time—its first report. It is no doubt an encouraging document, and within the time at my disposal



[Shri KhadiKar]

I would like to make a few observations.

We have seen during the Mundhra controversy that in the running of an autonomous corporation of this nature the question of fixing responsibility is extremely difficult. It is the third national financial institution in this country if we leave aside the Reserve Bank and the State Bank and so if we do not exercise sufficient care to remove certain suspicions harboured in certain quarters it would be difficult to run such an autonomous corporation with the desired objectives. Therefore, I would like to suggest that so far as the investment part of the Corporation work is concerned, instead of leaving it to the Investment Committee, we should hand it over to the Reserve Bank. That would leave the Corporation absolutely free from the so-called entanglements in the participation in the capital market and in the stock exchange so that it can look to the field work in a much better way.

So far as the present set up is concerned, as one hon Member pointed out, I do not know what is the policy regarding the pay scales of the top officers, middle officers and lower grade officers. About 245 concerns were to be integrated and there were difficulties. I do realise it. But even after three years of nationalisation there is constant heart-burning going on in the Corporation that while integrating the officers of these companies a certain weightage is given to a few big companies and they have got a big proportion of officers in the higher ranks. I think this must be removed as early as possible. Particularly, this tendency of bureaucratisation at the top creates a sense of frustration at the bottom and the very purpose of nationalisation is frustrated in the effort. I myself had occasion, along with the hon Member, Dr Aney, to represent a case where a certain injustice has been done, and after

several representations to the Deputy Minister—I do not want to mention the details—even that small injustice which has been pointed out again and again has not been removed. This shows that the purpose of the Lall Committee, which was certainly to remove, while categorising the officers' cadres, privilege position enjoyed by some big company officers, has not been served and particular positions have been given, even now, to big concerns. That has not been done and rationalisation in categorisation is absolutely absent. I would urge the hon Finance Minister to look into this matter.

16 hrs

There is another aspect which is very important and which has been neglected. There is no mention of it in the Report. That is the medical services which now are necessary for insurance purposes. Formerly the position was that eminent doctors were approached by companies. Now it is entirely at the discretion of the agent. I know some doctors are having roaring so-called insurance practice and others, whose medical judgment would be more impartial, are totally neglected. Then in the previous days, when insurance business was in private hands, there was a board of referees. I made enquiries at different levels and in different regions. There is no such board at present. I do not know, but if I am wrong the hon Minister will correct me. Therefore so far as medical services are concerned I would urge that there should be some rules specifying as to in what manner a future insured person is taken to a doctor and what fees the doctor is allowed to charge and all these things. There should not be a sort of conspiracy between an agent and a doctor at a particular place because in the long run the Corporation is likely to suffer if this comes about.

So far as the investment policy is concerned, I do not insist that it should

be entirely in the public sector but I would certainly like to insist that there should be diversification. There should be a certain amount of regional preference while the investment policy is decided upon. The present pattern is that you look to the stock market in order to show a particular yield on the funds. Why should the Corporation not take up some works such as the water works of municipalities coming to the market for a loan? There are many municipalities and corporations and small local bodies in this country. It takes a long time to raise funds to meet the needs of the local bodies. If the Corporation could service them at, say, 4 or 4-1/4 per cent, instead of depending upon the speculative trends of the market to make profits and show how we have succeeded in making 3 or 3-1/4 per cent, it would be better. So, I would like to have this change made so far as the investment policy is concerned.

As regards the agents, I entirely agree with the suggestion made by the hon. Mover of the motion. This business entirely depends on the agents and if they are really satisfied in the business it improves their approach to possible clients. It is not a simple thing. There is a certain art involved in this. At the present juncture all the agents do not put in their best. Some of them, who happened to meet me, told me their experience. When the business was in private hands they were given greater latitude to mobilise business but today because the return is not equal to the effort made, they do not put in their best. This is the experience. We want to mobilise savings all round by way of insurance. In fact, as one member of the Planning Commission has suggested, which suggestion I fully endorse, in some form or other if you want to control the present inflationary trend which is discernible in our economy some form of compulsion, wherever possible, should be introduced to mobilise the savings scattered all the country. For this purpose if agents are given better conditions of

service and a little training I am certain that this field work will be better organised.

I have one small suggestion too. I am afraid the Corporation today is just working in a rut. There are new fields, particularly, in our country. When we are trying to increase agricultural production with all the risks, why should the Corporation not take up crop insurance? There are some other fields also where insurance has not yet entered in this country. I would definitely like the Government to consider it and in some place, as a trial measure, crop insurance should be tried immediately.

One last suggestion and I have finished. I do not know the building policy of the Corporation. Recently I learnt that there were several company buildings in Poona scattered all over the place. The same thing is there in Bombay. There is a rage to have one central building with huge investment. I do not know as to what would be the return on that investment. Plans are afoot, I am told, in Bombay, Poona and several other places to acquire big pieces of land outside the city at fabulous prices and have magnificent structures. I think this policy should be discouraged specially when building material is scarce and old buildings should be utilised for the time being wherever possible without going after this gigantism.

With these few observations I conclude.

**Shri Subbiah Ambalam** (Ramana-thapuram) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is gratifying to note that after nationalisation insurance business in our country has increased. In fact, it has doubled during the last ten years. As has been pointed out by the previous speaker, the value of insurance in 1940 was only about Rs 100 crores. In 1954 it was about Rs 150 crores and now, by the accounting period 1957, it has come to Rs 280 crores. But I would like to suggest that there is a lot of scope for improvement of this industry.

[Shri Subbiah Ambalam]

As is well known from the Report the total business in force is 56 86 lakh policies of the value of about Rs. 1,474 crores. Considering the wealth of our country as also the population this is very small. It can be doubled if only real efforts are made to popularise insurance schemes and, as has been pointed out by several hon. Members, if the condition and remuneration of agents are improved.

It has been admitted in the Report that steps are being taken to train agents to get more of business and to take the message of insurance to every corner and to every village in our country. I would suggest regarding the agents that while training is necessary, remuneration also should be adequate at the same time. It is known that before nationalisation commissions to agents have been up to 35 to 40 per cent. Now after nationalisation it has been made uniform. I understand that it is about 25 per cent. This is a sort of discouragement and not an encouragement to agents to get more of business. These commissions should be fixed on a graded basis as had been done by the companies before nationalisation that is, for a certain limit, say, up to Rs. 1 lakhs it may be 25 per cent and if they secure more of business the commission should also in proportion be increased so that people may take interest in getting more business. That is one suggestion.

Then, regarding the investment policy I would like to say that the Corporation should be very careful in making investments and take into consideration the needs of different regions. The Committee on Estimates in Madras State have said in their Sixth Report

"It is only fair that apart of the large sums of money collected by the Life Insurance Corporation from Madras State should be ploughed back by way of invest-

ment in the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank at a reasonable rate of interest to make agricultural improvement economical."

This is a good suggestion. The object of our Plan and all our Government policy is to improve agriculture and to see that our country is self-sufficient in the matter of food, and if we only so shape the investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation as to give a helping hand to further these agricultural programmes I am sure that we would be able to make headway so far as our agricultural production is concerned.

One other matter that is facing our country is shortage of houses. There are a lot of slums in big cities and towns. The one way of tackling this problem is for the Life Insurance Corporation to concentrate on building houses. There are two aspects in this matter: one is getting more business, and the other is solving this housing problem at the same time. I know fully well that in the Madras State the old Prithvi Insurance Company had a policy of constructing houses. That is, such of those people who are desirous of having a house will take up a policy for, say, ten or twenty thousand rupees, and this life insurance company will undertake to construct a house for that person. Then they will collect premia, and at the time of maturity of the policy, instead of paying cash to the policyholder they will transfer the property in the name of that policyholder. So that, during the time when the policy is in force the persons will be occupying the houses and continue to pay the premia and at the end of the period they will get the house instead of cash. It is a very good scheme. If it is given due publicity, the Life Insurance Corporation will get more business and they can invest in houses which in a way will solve this housing problem.

I would also make another suggestion, that in our country there should be some sort of compulsory insurance to government employees and an unemployment insurance scheme. This is a big matter but one to which our Government should pay due attention and see how far it is possible to introduce this sort of unemployment insurance and compulsory insurance in India.

I would also reiterate the point advanced by one of the hon. Members that crop insurance should also be tried in this country. It is worth while trying it.

Then in regard to investments we find from the report that in respect of the loans advanced by some of these companies the title to the securities was defective and unsatisfactory. This is a matter which must have been considered at the time when the nationalisation took place. I understand from the reports that compensation to the old insurance companies has already been paid. I would like to suggest that the Government and the Corporation should have retained some of the money that was paid by way of compensation to these companies to make good such losses. If they had only retained some money, all these losses would have been averted.

Regarding the janata policy from the report we find that the total amount of business they were able to do during the year 1957 was Rs 1.17 crores under this scheme. This is not encouraging. Adequate steps should be taken to improve the results of this janata scheme. There should be more publicity and more training given and better remuneration should be provided to the agents so that we may get more business under this Janata policy scheme.

श्री म० च० जैन (कैथल) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस रिपोर्ट के लिये

लाइफ इनश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जब इसको नेशनलाइज किया गया और नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद उन्हीं सरमायेदारों के कारिन्दों को इसमें रखा गया तो मुझे खदशा हुआ था कि आया ये नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद भी उसी तरीके से देश को देश समझ कर काम करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे और मेरा खयाल था कि शायद न करें। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बाद मैं उनको बधाई दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने बखूबी इस काम को किया है। इधर उधर कोई एक आध गड़बड़ हो सकती है लेकिन वह अलग बात है। आम तौर पर उनकी तारीफ़ किये बगैर नहीं रहा जा सकता है। उनको ट्रिब्युट पे किये बगैर नहीं रहा जा सकता है। वे उच्च उठे और उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से इस काम का किया है।

पेशतः इस क विमं अपनी कुछ सज्जेशंस हूँ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जो अच्छे काम इस कारपोरेशन ने आज तक किये हैं, अगर उनकी फेहरिस्त यहाँ पर रखी जाये तो यह हाउम इस बात को तसलीम करेगा कि बाकी में जो काम जब यह बिजनेस प्राइवेट हाथों में था, उनसे नहीं हो सका और न ही हो सकता था वह काम केवल इसी वजह से हुआ है कि यह बिजनेस प्राइवेट हाथों से निकल कर पब्लिक सेक्टर में आया है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जा शरह बड़ी स बड़ी कम्पनी ने minimum की रखी थी, उससे कम शरह प्रीमियम थी, नेशनलाइज होने के बाद रखी गई है। इसी तरह से पहले फौजी लोगों को कुछ फाल्तू रकम देनी पड़ती थी प्रीमियम को आम लोगों के मुकाबले में लेकिन कुछ एक कैटेगरीस को छोड़ कर, बाकी सब को अब फाल्तू रकम नहीं देनी पड़ती है।

इसी तरह से औरतो में प्राइवेट कम्पनियों वाले एक्सट्रा प्रीमियम लिया करते थे, लेकिन आज वह बातें उड़ा दी गई हैं।

[श्री मू० चं० बैन]

पुराने पालिसी-होल्डर्स पर अचीव किस्म की कुछ शर्तें थीं, घोनरस किस्म की, बेज शर्तें भी आज खत्म कर दी गई हैं। एक ऐसी रियायत भी इसमें है जिससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। कुछ ऐसे लोग भी बीमा कराते हैं जो बाद में विचालिये बन जाते हैं और उनके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि ऐसी रियायत जो इन लोगों को दी गई है ७० लाख रुपये की, वह कम्पनी के मुनाफे में से पूरी कर ली जाये और यह चीज कारपोरेशन ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को रिफॉर्म की है। क्योंकि यह ७० लाख रुपये के घाटे को बरदाश्त करने की बात हुई वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। यह एक ऐसी बात थी जो बीच में हो गई।

इसी तरह से एक फायदा कारपोरेशन चलाता जो यह भी पट्टाया कि जो जो डायबिटीस के मरीज थे, और जिन का पहले इन्श्योरेंस नहीं होता है, नेशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद खास खास किस्म के मरीजों को भी इस बात की इजाजत दे दी गई कि इन्श्योरेंस करवा सकते हैं।

इस सब से यह जाहिर होता है कि काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट के काम हुए हैं। प्राइवेट कम्पनीज अपने ही मुनाफे के लिये काम करती थी और मैं मानता हूँ कि मुनाफा करना आज की कारपोरेशन का भी एक मकसद है लेकिन जो फायदे आज पट्टाये गये हैं, वे अगर यह बिजिनेस प्राइवेट हाथों में रहता, तो नहीं पट्टाये जा सकते थे।

मूबर महोदय ने कुछ नुक्ताचीनिया की है। उनकी कुछ नुक्ताचीनियों से मुझे इत्तफाक है। उन्होंने इन्वैस्टमेंट पालिसी की नुक्ताचीनी की है और कहा है कि पेज ६ पर जिस चीज का हवाला दिया गया है, उसमें कर्ज देने में गलती की गई है। दरअसल पेज ६ पर जिस बात का हवाला दिया गया

है, उसने कारपोरेशन का कोई कसूर नहीं था, बल्कि पर तो कम्पनिया कसूरवार थी और उनका हवाला दिया गया है कि उन्होंने गलत इन्वैस्टमेंट्स की थी और ऐसी जगहों पर कर्ज दे दिये थे जहाँ से कि वसूल नहीं हो सकते थे। इसके लिये कारपोरेशन को बिम्बेवार ठहराना कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है और समझ की गलती मालूम होती है। मुदबबा की जो मिसाल है वह इस हाउस में पहले आ चुकी है और वह भ्रमल सवाल है। गिरवी रखने या मारटगेज करने या इन्वैस्टमेंट करने की जिन बातों का हवाला दिया गया है पेज ६ पर वह इस कारपोरेशन के बनन के पहले की बात है, बाद की बात नहीं है। इसी तरीके से मूबर ने एक और बात की नुक्ताचीनी की है। उन्होंने फरमाया कि यह जो एक्सपेंस रेशियो है वह बहुत बढ़ गया है। जहाँ तक मैं न रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है सफा ४ पर, मैं तो यह समझा हूँ कि कारपोरेशन बनन के बाद यह एक्सपेंस रेशियो कम हुआ है दोनों किस्म का। इस में लिखा गया है पैरा २२ में कि एकाउंट के पीरियड में जिस जमाने का यह एकाउंट है, उस में एक्सपेंस रेशियो २७ : १ है। १९५५ में यह ३१ : ८ था, ३१ अगस्त, सन १९५६ में यह ३३ : ७ था। तो एक्सपेंस रेशियो तो कम हुआ है। इस लिये इस पर कारपोरेशन की नुक्ताचीनी करना कोई मानी नहीं रखता। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से कारपोरेशन ने २४५ कम्पनियों को इंटिग्रेट किया, कितनी-कितनी कम्पनिया थी, कितनी-कितनी समस्याएँ कारपोरेशन के सामने थीं, उन सब के प्रिमियम रेट भ्रमल-भ्रमल थे, बोनस की शर्तें भ्रमल-भ्रमल थी, सब चीजों को कोऑर्डिनेट करने के लिये उन को क्रेडिट दिया जाना चाहिये। थोड़े से धर्से में उन्होंने जो काम किया है उस के लिये उन की जितनी तारीफ की जाये उतनी थोड़ी है।

मेरे लायक दोस्त ने इन्डिस्ट्रिमिनेशन की पालिसी के बारे में कुछ सचेष्टता दिये। मैं कोई खास बात नहीं कहना चाहता, सिवाय इस के कि यह हमारे देश की हाउसिंग प्रब्लेम बड़ी गम्भीर है। मुझे पता है कारपोरेशन उस के लिये पैसा देना चाहता है। कारपोरेशन ने फैसला किया कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मार्फत रुपया पा सकेंगे। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने हाउसिंग प्रब्लेम सात्व करने के लिये जो मिडल क्लास ग्रुप नाले है, जिन की इनकम ६००० रु० से कम है, उन को कर्जा देने की स्कीम बनाई है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ज्यादा रकम नहीं दे सकती, वह तो एक महदूद रकम ही दे सकती है, लेकिन पंजाब के हर जिले से हजारों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो मकान बनाने के लिये कर्जा लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह रकम बहुत थोड़ी होती है और वह जल्दी खत्म हो जाती है। लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के पास रुपया फालतू है और यह बड़ा सेफ इन्वेस्टमेंट है। मैं नहीं जानता कि कहा पर उस का इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है लेकिन कम से कम इस में नहीं है। उन की क्या शर्तें हैं और उन में जो दिक्कतें हो उनको दूर करना चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया हाउसिंग प्रब्लेम को सात्व करने के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मार्फत, न सिर्फ ६,००० रु० की इनकम वालों को बल्कि जो ज्यादा रुपये कमाते हैं उन को भी लोन दिया जाये। वह लोग मकान बनाने के लिये कर्जा चाहते हैं।

दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मेरे दोस्त श्री तगामणि ने इशारा किया वह है अफसरों के केडर के मतालिक। जब यह पूर्ण होई और कारपोरेशन के अफसरों का एक केडर हुआ उस की गडबडियों की भिन्नसे उन्होंने कोट की। मेरे सामने कुछ और बिचार हैं। मैं उन लोगों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि यह चीज मुझे सिर्फ लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन

में ही नहीं नजर आती है, बल्कि जितने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारपोरेशन बने हैं सभी जगह मान्य होती है। यह जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टरों वगैरह पब्लिक सेक्टर की कन्सर्न्स (Concerns) में बने हैं, ऐसा मान्य होता है कि हर एक में कोई न कोई उन लोगों का रिस्तेदार भर्ती होता है मुक्तलिफ केडर के अफसरों में। उन के लिये खर्च जरूर होगा लेकिन उन की कोई चेंकिंग नहीं है। वैसे तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को अफर्न सारी भर्ती होती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में उन के पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के जरिये होती है लेकिन लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन में या दूसरे पब्लिक सेक्टर की कन्सर्न्स (Concerns) में ऐसा नहीं होता मान्य पड़ता है। मेरा भ्रमण है उन में भर्ती करने के किये एक इंडेडेंट बाडी होनी चाहिये। यह काम मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर या जेनरल मैनेजर के हाथ में नहीं होना चाहिये। न सिर्फ इसी कन्सर्न् के लिये बल्कि दूसरी कन्सर्न् के लिये भी तभी जा कर यह डिस्ट्रिक्टिनेशन की चीज खत्म हो सकती है, वरना पार्लियामेंट में भी इस का कंट्रिब्यूशन होता रहेगा और बाहर भी होता रहेगा। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि रियासतें सी उन की काबज हो जायें और वैसे ही काम होता रहे जैसे कि रजवाडों में होता था जिस के लिये कोई चेक नहीं था। इस तरह से जैसे कि काम चल रहा है, यही चीज होने लगेगी।

तीसरी बात जो मैं खास तौर पर जोर दे कर कहना चाहता हू वह यह कि देहातो में इश्योरेंस बिजिनेस के बारे में बड़ी भारी भ्रमण है। आप में जनता पालिसीज इंट्रोड्यूस कीं, लेकिन उस का कोई खास बिजिनेस नहीं हुआ। सिर्फ डेड करोड का बिजिनेस रहा। इस तरह से यह कैसे बढ़ सकता है। मैं जिन लोगों ने इस की ट्रेनिंग पर जोर दिया उन की हिमायत करते हुए कहना चाहता हू

[बी नू० बं० जैन]

कि जो एजेन्स देहातों की तरफ से बिजिनेस लावे उन को कुछ कानून रेगुलेशन सुझाव दिया जाय । तभी वे देहातों में जाकर काम करेंगे । देहातों में रुपया है । उन में गरीब लोग भी हैं लेकिन रुपया भी है, उस रुपये को मोबिलाइज किया जा सकता है । लेकिन इस के लिये पब्लिसिटी की जरूरत है । पब्लिसिटी की तरफ जो इशारा किया गया है उस से मेरी तसल्ली नहीं है । पोस्टर छपवाये गये, प्रसन्नबारों में प्रॉटिक्लस निकले । लेकिन यह सब तो जो लिटरेट जनता है उस के लिये ही है । यह पब्लिसिटी जरूर हुई है लेकिन आप ने देहातों में कितनी पब्लिसिटी की ? मेरे स्थान में कारपोरेशन देहातों में पब्लिसिटी क्लेम भी नहीं करता । वह होना चाहिये ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं आप की मार्फत फाइनेस मिनिस्टर साहब को कुछ सल्लेख देना चाहता हूँ कि देहातों में कुछ पेड वर्कर्स रखे जाये । जहाँ एजेंट जा कर कहता है कि तुम को यह फायदा होगा, वह फायदा होगा तो वे समझते हैं कि चूँकि इस को कमिशन मिलना है इसलिये यह इतनी तारीफ कर रहा है । पेड वर्कर्स जा कर लोगों को समझाये तो कारपोरेशन को बहुत बड़ा फायदा हो सकता है । क्योंकि वह खुद बीमा ना करेंगे ।

मुझे यही सुझाव देने थे । अगर इन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय तो लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ने जो क्रेडिटबल काम किया है वह और भी तेज होगा और हमें इस बात का हीसला होगा कि वह इरावे जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रह कर पब्लिक को एक्स्प्लायट करते थे वह हिन्दुस्तान के काम आवेंगे और हमारा भी हीसला

बढ़ेगा और फिर हम बैंकों का भी नेसनलाइजेशन कर सकते हैं ।

बी० रसबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीमा कारपोरेशन के कार्यकर्ताओं को बर्बाद देते हुए मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि बीमा का जो कारोबार बढ़ा है उस की वजह यह नहीं है कि वहा के कार्यकर्ताओं ने कोई बहुत प्रयत्न काम किया है, बल्कि इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि देश के प्रादमी का हमारी देश की सरकार के ऊपर विश्वास है । यह इस का सब से बड़ा कारण है । लोगों में यह गलत-फहमिया न रहे कि कार्यकर्ताओं की कार्य से ही तरक्की हुई है । असल बात तो यह है कि जो बीमा कम्पनिया थीं और जैसा मेरे दोस्त राम कृष्ण जी ने बतलाया इन कारोबार के प्रान्दर पालिसी होल्डरों को पहले जितनी सहूलियत थी वह आज नहीं है । मुझे बहुत से लोग मिले उन्होंने कहा कि उन को पैसा भेजे हुए ५, ५, ६, ६, ८, ८ या १०, १० महीने बीत जाते हैं लेकिन उन के पास उस की रसीद बन कर नहीं आती है । मेरे साथ खुद ऐसा हुआ कि डेढ़ साल बाद रसीद आई और वह भी तब जब कि पुरी साहब ने इस मामले में ध्यान दिया । उन से बात करने से पहले मेरे पास रसीद नहीं पहुंची । जब मेरी हालत यह है तो आम प्रादमी की हालत क्या होगी इस का आप इसी से प्रत्याज्ञा लगा सकते हैं ।

जहा तक कार्यकर्ताओं का तत्कालिक है, उन से तो इस काम को थकता ही पहुंचा है क्योंकि शायद आप ने भी देखा हो कि वह लोग सरकारी बुद्धि से काम करना शुरू कर देते हैं । जिस तरह से पहले वे काम करते थे उस तरह से अब नहीं करते ।

इसके अलावा मैं इन्वेस्टमेंट पालिसी के सिलसिले में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब के अन्दर बिजली का जाल बिछ रहा है और बिजली पैदा करने की तैयारी है। देहातो में लोग बिजली बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन के पास पैसा नहीं है। इसी तरह से दूसरी रियासतों के अन्दर भी जो दूसरी चीजें हैं बेश की तरक्की की उन को बढ़ाने के लिये भी रुपये की जरूरत है। रुपये की जरूरत पूरी न होने की वजह से दूसरों का काम पूरी तौर पर नहीं बढ़ पाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट एलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को भी बीमा कारपोरेशन के जरिये कर्ज दिया जाय।

इसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज देश के सामने जो वाटर लॉगिंग की बड़ी भारी समस्या है खास तौर से पंजाब में ३० लाख एकड़ के करीब भूमि खराब हुई है, उस को ठीक करने के लिये आयोजन सरकार को कर्जा दे। यहाँ शेयर मार्केट के अन्दर बीमा कारपोरेशन जाता है। अभी मूडडा कांड का जिक्र किया गया उस के ऊपर भी यहाँ पर बहस होगी। शेयर मार्केट में जाने का सही नतीजा हुआ यह हमें बताया गया। हमें कई दफा विश्वास दिलाने की कोशिश की गई कि शेयर मार्केट में जाने से फायदा हुआ है और कहा गया कि हम यकीन दिलाने हैं कारखानेदारों को कि हम चौर दरवाजे से नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं करेंगे। कई दोस्तों का खयाल है और मैं उन के साथ सहमत हूँ कि अगर शेयर मार्केट में हमें खराबने के लिये जाना है और उन कारखानों को हमें खरीदना है तो हमें देश के नफे की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा देश की जरूरतों के लिए उनका चलाना जरूरी है और उनको मजबूत करना जरूरी है। इसलिए हमें

एक धम्की चीज को करने में शिक्षकना नहीं चाहिए। अगर हम शेयर मार्केट में जायें तो यह नीति लेकर जायेंगे कि हम ने उन कारखानों को आखिरी तौर पर देश के मुक़ाद को महेनजर रखते हुए नेशनलाइज करना है। इसलिए सरकार का कारोबार में जाने का तरीका यह होना चाहिए कि वह बैंको को भी उसी तरीके से सरकारी बनाये ताकि उसका काम आगे बढ़े।

एक भ्रज किये बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता क्योंकि शुरू ही में मुझे यह स्थान आया कि आखिर यह जो बीमा कारपोरेशन का मामला है यह कोई किसी खास कम्पनी का मामला तो नहीं बल्कि यह तो देश का मामला है और यह देश की तरफ से चलता है। हमें यह सदैव ध्यान में ही रखना होगा कि इस देश में ८० फीसदी किसान बसते हैं और उनकी कृषि इश्योरेंस कराने के वास्ते हालांकि एक बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा बीमा आयोजन मौजूद है लेकिन इस दिशा की ओर कोई सक्रिय कोशिश भ्रववा कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय जो कि एक बहुत मजबूत और आहिनी इंसान हैं, वे इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दें और कारपोरेशन को इस बात के लिए जरूरी हिदायत दें कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जितना भी रुपया वह लेंड मार्गेंज के लिए दिला सकती है दिलाये और उसी के साथ किसानों के वास्ते कृषि इश्योरेंस का भी यह बीमा कारपोरेशन इतजाम करे।

Shri Morarji Desai: I am very thankful to the hon Members who took part in this discussion for appreciating the work done by the L.I.C. so far and also for pointing out some deficiencies and making some suggestions which, I am quite sure, will be helpful in further bettering the work of the L.I.C.



[Shri Morarji Desai]

Of course, it does not mean that I am able to accept all the suggestions as being useful, and I would have therefore, to say something about some of the suggestions which I may not consider very practicable, though I readily grant and appreciate that they have been made with the best of intention and with a consciousness that they will lead to improvement

It has to be remembered that the work of the L.I.C. in the early years has been very difficult, it has been a gigantic task considering that over 200 companies had to be integrated and the work had to be co-ordinated and put in order. So many different categories of staff employed by so many different companies had all to be brought into one co-ordinated whole and had to be satisfied and justice done. Naturally, therefore, this process took time and no body of the best persons possible can ever claim that no acts of commissions and omissions would ever be made in a process like this. There have been, therefore, some faults which are being rectified as time goes on, and there have been some faults which were inevitable, which may be considered faults but which, really speaking, are not remediable and have got to be put up with and have got to be suffered. In this category will fall complaints of some officers who may be still feeling that they have not been done justice. I may say that I have paid considerable attention to this matter because I considered it the duty of Government to see that justice was done as far as possible, to the maximum extent.

If one considers that out of more than 600 officers who were categorised there were appeals from only 104, it will be seen that the work done was fairly good and careful. In respect of these 104 appeals again, careful attention was paid to each case and wherever anything had to be done that has been done. About 20 or 24

cases have been dealt with like this. In the other cases it was not possible to do anything, nor was it found necessary to do anything, and the complaints were not considered as proceeding out of any injustice.

In this connection I should like to mention that whereas at this stage Governments has paid considerable attention to these grievances of officers, Government will not be prepared to do so in future as regards the staff and the new staff, because that will be the work of the autonomous body, and I do not think it will be right for us to interfere in the day-to-day working of the L.I.C. or to encourage a belief in the staff that they can appeal to the Government or to any body except the L.I.C. for their future, or for getting justice done to them. That is the policy which will be followed by me and by Government as far as I can see.

In this connection I may mention that there have been a few cases which have come to my notice, to which reference was made by the hon. Member Shri Tangamani, nine cases in which more emoluments have been paid to them than they had been receiving before, that is to the extent of about double the salaries that they were receiving before. Not in all the cases double has been received; in a few cases it has been double, in a few cases it has been less than double, but it is more as one might see it. Regarding all these nine cases, and one or two more cases which have come to my notice, we have told the LIC to examine them and to bring their salaries in relation to what they were receiving and in relation to what other received, so that there may not be any injustice done either to them or to the others. Therefore, that will be done by the LIC, but I do not propose to interfere more than that in this matter because that would not be right.

It was complained that there has been an inordinate delay in the submission of this report. According to section 15(1) of the Insurance Act, the report has to be submitted within nine months of the date of expiry of the period for which it is given. This report is for the year ending December, 1957. It had, therefore, to be submitted by the end of September, 1958. Government has been given power by the Act itself to extend this period by three months if necessary, and looking to the fact that this was a work of a gigantic nature undertaken by the LIC, it was necessary to extend the time, and they did it within that period, that is, by the end of December they submitted the report. It cannot, therefore, be said that it has been inordinately delayed. Government submitted the report to the House in the beginning of March, 1959. I do not think that it can be said that Government took any inordinately long time in submitting it to the House. The House could not take it up earlier because of many other important pieces of work which the House had to deal with, and therefore the complaint may not be well placed.

I would certainly thank the hon. Mover of the motion for his deep study, but that deep study should not lose sight of the amount of labour put in by other people also which might be even greater than the labour put in by him. Let him also appreciate the labour put in by those people in submitting the report. All the same, we shall try to see that in future the report is submitted sooner than this, if it is possible, it may be submitted within four or five months, but it is not a report which can be submitted as soon as the period ends, for, then the report will be slipshod, and will have not much worth. It is, therefore, that the report has got to be carefully submitted, especially in a case like this where so many things had to be done, and the LIC was a new body entirely. It would

be very uncharitable to say that the report has been inordinately delayed. That is what I would like to tell my hon. friends.

My hon. friend was also not very charitable to the composition of the board as it is. I do not know where he found that many of the people who are managing the board or managing the LIC today are those people who were dealing with this business before. I do not know whom he has found like that. Of course, the officers who are dealing with it certainly are officers who are experienced and who should have dealt with it, and some of them were there. But, today, the officers are not on the board. Therefore, to say this is not proper. I do not know how it was said like this. I should like to understand this much more because our interest is common in this matter, also because it is necessary to see that new ideas are brought to bear on this work and that former prejudices are not there. But if we can make use of former experience, I think we should do so, and it would be wrong for us not to take advantage of that experience out of any prejudice that we may have for some people.

But I may give this assurance to my hon. friend that care has been taken to see that the board is composed in the best manner possible, so that the work is done as efficiently as possible, and evolves as best as it can be evolved. The proof of it lies in the fact that the work is increasing and becoming better and better.

I must also admit at the same time that if the work is improving, it is not entirely due to the good work of all these capable people concerned or of the staff, but it is also due to the fact that it is a monopoly now. There is no competition for getting the work, and people are now getting more and more insurance-minded, and, therefore, it makes it easier to get more work. I may, therefore,

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say that I have even told the LIC that even though the work is better, I am not quite satisfied, and I should like to have it in a greater volume still, and we should like to reach the figure of a thousand crores of rupees in work as early as possible. They have an idea of doing it within five years. Well, it is a good ambition for them, but I would say that it can be even bettered.

But if we want them to work better and better, we should also appreciate their work more and more, while giving them suggestions too. And I do think that they are doing better work.

It is true that the foreign work has gone down but now it is coming up. The chairman and members are paying attention to this work, and they are trying to expand it because it also helps us in the matter of foreign exchange. Therefore, this work is not being neglected.

I wish my hon. friend, when he made his suggestion about training of agents, had not, in his care of study, overlooked para 81 of the report itself, where it is said:

"Plans have been finalised to impart training to the agents with a view to improving their professional skill and efficiency and to encourage the part-time agents to take a greater interest in their work."

Therefore, this is not a new suggestion. This is a thing which has been before the LIC, and they are at it, and they are going to do it, and I am quite sure that they will do it more and more, as time goes on. More and more attention should be paid to the training of the whole staff, and not merely the agents, but all the people, and that is what is sought to be done. I am very thankful, all the same, for the suggestion made, because that will fortify the LIC in taking up this work as they should have done.

Then, a reference was made to investment and the investment policy. The investment policy has been now fixed by Government, put before this House, and also discussed and agreed to. It was suggested that all the moneys should be invested in the public sector and should not be given to the private sector. I do not see how hon. Members forgot the undertaking given in this very House to the private sector in this matter while this was nationalised.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh, the then Finance Minister, while piloting the Life Insurance Corporation Bill in Parliament had given this indication:

"The Finance Ministry in particular is very closely associated with all the stages of the formulation and implementation of the Plan, and it will be possible for them to issue directives, if necessary, for investments, in order to ensure that the general investment policy of the corporation is such as to help in the attainment of the objectives of planning. In this connection, I would also refer to the criticism that I guaranteed, unfortunately, that the same percentage of investments would flow to the private sector. What I said and would like to say again is this: I would like to tell the spokesmen of the private sector, industrialists and others that it is not Government's intention to divert the flow of funds, that is, large dimensions of the present funds, to the public sector, to a greater degree than at present. Now, it is my endeavour to see that at least as much money as is available today is made available for investments in the private sector. It is obvious because we do not know what the shape of future planning is going to be."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Shall it always remain a *dharma* with Government now?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I do not know whether my hon. friend believes in dharma, what dharma he believes in, I myself do not know. Therefore, I am saying this, not that he does not believe in dharma or anything, he believes in dharma, but I do not know what dharma he refers to. He swears by socialism, as we also go by socialism, we do not swear by it, but we do believe in it. But I am afraid the socialism we believe in is not of a particular brand, perhaps, his is of a particular brand and, therefore, they do not tally. The socialism that we believe in does allow a mixed economy, and it is going to allow a mixed economy. That is the policy that we have believed in, and that is vitally necessary. I would say that it will be a blunder for this country if that policy is not adhered to, if we want to advance as fast as we want to advance. That being so, it would be unwise for the LIC not to give these funds to these private companies, if they are doing well, according to the policy laid down, and therefore, it will be done. I am sorry that I am not, therefore, able to satisfy those of my hon. friends who are determined to see that no money is given to the private sector from these funds whatsoever. The policy that has been laid down will be followed, and followed properly and efficiently, not only in the letter, but in the spirit too.

But it must be seen that more and more money is being given to the public sector, and that will be done, and that is what we want to do. But that does not mean that all the sectors which are helpful to the country and which increase the prosperity of the country will not be helped. It would be a suicidal policy to have that sort of attitude. That is all that I would like to plead.

Some of my hon. friends without any occasion have also taken this opportunity to plead for nationalisation of banks. Well, I am going to

speak about it when the proper time comes . . .

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

**Shri Morarji Desai:** perhaps tomorrow, if it is reached, or if not reached, at some other time.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** He should be asked not to move the resolution because he will have to withdraw it.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** We are not people who prevent them from doing what they want to do. We do not prevent them from holding views whether on this side or on that side. Therefore, that is not the idea. It is only the monopoly of some to prevent others from holding views that they want. It is not our monopoly to do so. On the contrary, our intention is to see that there are as many views as can be honestly held, and when they are coordinated, the country advances as a result of the co-ordination of all the views.

That is what we would like to do. But I have already once before spoken about the banks and nationalisation. I can only say in this occasion when reference was made that that again will not be of any advantage to Government or the country. It may satisfy some Members who want to look very forward, but it does not do any good, and I wish my hon. friends, at any rate on this side, think about it better.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** They will have to

**Shri Morarji Desai:** There was also a reference made in this connection to some employees from the office of the Controller of Insurance having been taken in the LIC on higher salaries. They have been deputed to the LIC. It is not necessary that they should always continue there. Their salaries also will be examined, and we will see to it that they do not profit by it unduly. But there is nothing wrong in members from that office going to the LIC; they

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have better and more experience to give; they also get some more salary which may be due to them for doing work of even greater importance. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in 20 people from that office going to the LIC. Hence, by itself it need not be taken as something wrong done.

Some references were made to some moneys which were not properly used. But all that related to the time of the old insurance companies and not to the LIC. Of course, the Mundhra deal has always come up, and will probably come up for a few years to come; every time when somebody has to say something without any arguments or reason to condemn something, it will perhaps always be put up out of time, out of tune and without regard for any application.

Even in the matter of the Mundhra deal, soon after the transaction was made, the LIC had some profit according to the rates that were there. It was only afterwards that it turned into a scandal, that things went wrong and there were losses. But I would not like to go into that deal at this stage because it has been dealt with at very great length, and some people have suffered and a lot of criticism has been heard by everybody. Perhaps it may come up again and if there is anything to be said then, I shall certainly do so. It is no use referring to matters which are not relevant on this occasion.

The Investment Committee, as it is, is composed of people who know the market and who are fit enough to do this work. A suggestion was thrown out that this work should be given to the Reserve Bank. A very fanciful suggestion, no doubt. But the Reserve Bank does not want to do the work. My hon. friend does not know that. It is not the function of the Reserve Bank to go into these things. And if the LIC as a responsible body is expected to develop insurance, it

would not be right or fair to tell it, 'Your function is only to bring in the money; it will be the function of some other people to look after that money'. That is not the way of creating more and more responsibility and more and more capacity. I do not think it would be right to take away this work from the LIC. The Investment Committee is constituted by it, it is doing well and if there is anything wrong done, this House is always there to pull it up as it has the supreme authority to pull up everybody whom it wants to. Therefore, that check is always there. Government are also there. The reports come here from time to time. They do not do anything in private; they do everything which is published and is known to the public. But this work must be done by people who are aware of it and who are qualified to do so.

Shri Khadlikar: I made that suggestion because there are two other institutions which have to make similar investment. So the investment policy must be unified among the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and the LIC. From that angle, I made that suggestion to remove any possible suspicion or grounds for scandal.

Shri Morarji Desai: Will a day ever dawn in the world when there will be no ground for any scandal for some people at any rate? There are some people who will always want to delight in scandalising. Therefore, that can never be taken away from them. Hence it is no use expecting a day when there will be no such thing. But all due care should be taken, and all due care is taken. The Reserve Bank has enough work of its own; the State Bank has enough of its own and the LIC also should be trusted to do its own work. I do not think that the LIC has done anything whereby its capacity for doing this work can be doubted. Mistakes will be made by anybody, the highest

and the lowest. But we should not judge people only by the mistakes that they have made; we should judge them more, on the whole, by the total work that they have done. Considered from this viewpoint, I have no doubt that the LIC deserves the thanks of this House for doing the work that it has done.

श्री राज कृष्ण गुप्त मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, सर, मैं आप के जरिये माननीय मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने थोड़े से शर्तों में तमाम दलीलों का जवाब दे दिया। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि जो तजवीजें हाउस के सामने पेश की गई हैं, उन पर पूरा विचार किया जायगा। इस मीके पर मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के बारे में २ मार्च, १९५६ को एक सवाल पूछा गया था, जिस को मैं हाउस के सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ —

"Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state: (a) whether any employee of the Birla's is on the board of directors of the Life Insurance Corporation; (b) if so, the name of the employee; and (c) the reasons why this particular individual was appointed a director?"

The answer was:

"(a) Yes, Sir. But he was not appointed as an employee of Birlas; (b) Shri C. C. Desai; and

(c) long and varied administrative experience".

मैंने बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स का जिक्र इसलिए किया था। मैंना कहने का मकसद कोई और नहीं था। लेकिन चूंकि इस किस्म का सवाल हाउस के सामने आ चुका था, इसलिए मैंने इस बात का जिक्र किया। यह ठीक है कि उन लोगों को काफी तजुबई है, लेकिन वह भी ठीक है कि उस तजुबई से हम को जितना फायदा पहुंचना चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुंचता। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर उन का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि इस काम को और ज्यादा सुधारने की कोशिश की जायगी और इस में पूरी उन्नति होगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period from 1st September, 1956, to 31st December, 1957, laid on the Table of the House on the 13th March, 1959".

The motion was adopted.

16.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 7, 1959|Sravana 16, 1881 (Saka).

[Thursday, the August 6, 1959/Sravana 15, 1881 (Saka)]

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			262.	Compensation and rehabilitation grants	887
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271.	State aid to Industries Act . . . . .	891-92
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274.	Materials for utilization of atomic energy . . . . .	893-95
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332	Development of sericulture industry in Mysore and Kashmir States	928
333	Collection of membership fees from recognized Unions	928-29
334	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	929
335	Research of Mulberry trees	929
336	Restrictions on oil consumption by Pakistan	930

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

930-34

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri Braj Singh and Arjun Singh Bhadauria alleging discriminatory treatment against Indian traders in Tibet by Chinese authorities resulting in decline of India's trade with Tibet

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

936-37

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1958 :
  - (i) G S R. No. 760 dated the 4th July, 1959.
  - (ii) G S R No 859 dated the 25th July, 1959
- (2) A copy of Notification No G S R 549 dated the 9th May, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942, making certain further amendment to the Coffee Rules, 1955.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited for the years 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956
- (4) A copy of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959 published in Notification No G S R 873 dated the 25th July, 1959, under sub-section (7) of Section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952
- (5) A copy of Notification No G S R 393 dated the 4th April, 1959 under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, making certain further amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955
  - (i) G S R No 781 dated the 4th July 1959
  - (ii) G S R Nos 871 and 872 dated the 25th July, 1959

CALLING ATTENTION TO  
MATTER OF URGENT  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

937-40

Shri Vajpayee called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the outcome of the financial talks held between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan recently at Delhi.

## COLUMNS

## COLUMNS

**CALLING ATTENTION TO  
MATTER OF URGENT  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**  
—Contd.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement in regard thereto.

**BILL INTRODUCED**

940

The International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill, 1959

**BILL REFERRED TO JOINT  
COMMITTEE**

940—1021

Further discussion on the motion to refer to the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959 to a Joint Committee was concluded, and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION RE REPORT OF  
LIFE INSURANCE COR-  
PORATION OF INDIA**

1021—72

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta moved that the House take note of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, laid on the Table on 13-3-1959. After some discussion Shri Ram Krishan Gupta replied to the debate and the motion was adopted.

**AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,  
AUGUST 7, 1959/SRAVA-  
NA 16, 1881 (SAKA)—**

Consideration and passing of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Bill, consideration of Rajya Sabha amendments to the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill passed by Lok Sabha on 11-2-59 and also consideration of Private Members' Resolutions.