

# 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/Sravana 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

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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 Borooh.	

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 म० तारिक मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हाशमी के अलावा जहाँ जहाँ यह देश डेलिगेशन गया है, उन मुल्कों ने हिन्दुस्तान से किन किन चीजों को भगाने पर फौकियत दी है, किन चीजों को जल्दी भगाने की स्वाहित्य का इजहार किया है और उन चीजों को फौरी तौर पर एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये क्या इन्तजामात किये जा रहे हैं ?

شروع آئے۔ ایم۔ طارق: ہم یہ جاننا چاہتا ہیں کہ ہنگری کے علاوہ جہاں جہاں یہ تحریک تبلیغ کوئی کیا ہے ان ملکوں نے ہندوستان سے کتنے کن چھڑوں کو ملکائے ہوئے ہیں۔ کن چھڑوں کو جلدی ملکائے کی خواہیں کا اظہار کیا ہے اور ان چھڑوں کو فوجی طور پر ایکھوڑت کر کے لئے کیا انتظامیں کئے ہیں۔

श्री सतीश चन्द्र इन मर्दी मुल्कों से ज्यादातर इडस्ट्रीयल रा. मैटीरियल, मशीनरी, प्लाट्स और एक्सप्रेसेट इस तरह की चीजें आयेंगी और उन की ऐवज में यहाँ से ज्यादा तर एकलचरल प्रोडक्ट्स (प्रासेस्ट और सेमी-प्रासेस्ट), जूट गुह्स, चाय और काफी बौरह बगैरह ।

श्री अ० म० तारिक۔ उन को भेजने के लिये फौरी तौर पर क्या इकायामात लिये जा रहे हैं ?

شروع آئے۔ ایم۔ طارق: ان کو مکمل کے لئے فوجی طور پر کیا ہے۔

الذامات لئے جا دیتی ہیں۔

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श्री सतीश चंद्र : इन्द्रामाता से मैं मान-नीय सदस्य का मतलब नहीं समझा। कोशिश पह की जा रही है कि तिजारठ क्षेत्र और इन सब जीजों का स्वयं के अरिये से तबादला हो। फ़ौरन एक्सचेंज में हम को कोई भवायगी नहीं करती पड़ेगी।

श्री श्री नारायण दास: 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?

श्री सतीश चंद्र: 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

श्री दमानी: 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?

श्री सतीश चंद्र: 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

श्री अचार: 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?

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्ता: May I know whether negotiations with other countries which the Delegation visited are also going on?

श्री सतीश चंद्र: The negotiations have been completed with all the countries which this Delegation visited.

श्री वार्षेदः : अहम तक मैं से इस प्रौद्योगिकी को देखा है उस से इस बात का परिचय नहीं मिलता कि हमारे प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने किसी देश से कच्ची फिल्मों के नियर्यत के बारे में भी बाती की। मैं आनना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बात हुई और उम्मीद परिणाम क्या निकला?

श्री सतीश चंद्र: कच्ची फिल्मों का नियर्यत नहीं होता आवात होता है।

श्री वार्षेदः : माफ कीजिये। मेरा मतलब आवात से था।

श्री लतोदाश बृङ्क : ईस्ट जर्मनी से कच्ची फिल्में आती हैं और उन में इम बारे में बातचीत होती रही है।

श्री हेम बर्हा: 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?

श्री सतीश चंद्र: 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

श्री प. स. बरोदा: In the talks with the Trade Delegation have they offered any terms for supplying machinery to India for the development of Indian industries?

श्री सतीश चंद्र: Machines are to be imported from Yugoslavia on a barter basis.

**Shri Tyagi:** About the raw film I understand that East Germany had a grievance 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 Mannbhau 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 Sankha 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?

ओर रवृत्तव तिहाँ शेडमूल की देख कर मुझे धारावर्य हुआ कि मेरे निवाचित क्षेत्र का कोई सामान जैसे पीतल का सामान, बनस्सी रिस्क, लकड़ी के लिलौने और कारेट्स के एक्सपोर्ट का कोई जिक्र नहीं है और मैं भवी महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी कार्टी-ट्रूप्सी के साथ यह अन्याय क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

बी सी रीड बम्बू . प्रगर दस्तकारियों के सामान से मतलब है तो वह शेडमूल में शामिल हैं । जहा तक मैं समझता हूँ बनारसी कम्पनी जो माननीय सदस्य के निवाचित क्षेत्र में बनता है देश की प्रतिकृद 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. Mehdī:**

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 Raghu Nath 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 there. 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 Mafida 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.

जी च० च० तारिक । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने जो ये गैरकानूनी वायलेशन्स किये, इन में क्या अवधीक्षण जैसे वाय्वर इस्टीमाल किया गया था, और अगर यह हृकीकत है तो हुक्मत हिन्द ने इस बारे में क्या ऐश्वर्य लिया?

[ شری اے - اے - طاریق : میں  
جیسا چاہتا ہوں کہ پاکستان نے  
24 ہر 24 چاروں گھنٹوں والوں میں کیمپ  
کیا امریکن جھوک بائیس  
استعمال کرنے لگے تھے۔ 24 اگر  
حکومت کے تو حکومت ہند نے  
اُس بارے میں کیا ایکشن  
لے ? ]

जी चाहूरसाल नेहरू : मैं नहीं कह सकता कि हर वायलेशन में जैसे वाय्वर का इस्टीमाल किया गया था या नहीं, कुछ किया है कुछ में किया गया हो, यकायक में नहीं

मह बहाता। कभी कभी समर यारा की सहूल के बारे भारत की तर्फ सहाय चाहाय उड़ रहा है तो पायलेट के लिये वह बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है कि वह क्यों यारा हो रहा है या नहीं। इसीलियकाल ही जाता है। लेकिन यह यह बार बार होता है दो ये इतिहासक नहीं जान कर करना कह जाता है। दोनों यिले होते हैं। लेकिन ये आधे मिनट में बहुत दूर चले जाते हैं। मैं बैठ उत्तरात किये वह नहीं कह सकता कि ये जैट बाह्यर 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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159 { **Shri B. C. Majhi:**  
**Shri Subodh Banerjee:**

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) 87

(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 B. 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 Manocha:** 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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\*162. { **Shri Vajpayee:**  
**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri N. R. Munisamy:**  
**Shri Khushwant 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 28-4-1959. 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 pleased

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

**Shri N. E. Munisamy:** 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.

जी राजनीति है जाई करना। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने करताया कि मद्रास में इडियन लेबर कॉकेन्स में इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया गया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चारों सेटल ट्रेट यूनियन आरगनाइजेशनज एक राय की थी।

जी आविद अस। 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. Shanmugam:** 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

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\*161. { **Shri Barman:**  
**Shri Subodh Banerji:**  
**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. Keskar):** 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 Hansda:** 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 Hansda:**  
**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 dye-stuff industries;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement the schemes?

**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 Roma 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 Asrar:  
 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 अर्जित साहौदरा:** क्या मरी यहोदय बताने की कृपा करें कि किन्हें कैम्प की जो कालोनी है वह भी ट्रांस्फर 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 notice.

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** मरी बतावा गया है कि ८५ परसेन्ट रप्या भंजूर हो गया है। दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के अन्दर जो इलाका आता है कालोनीज का उन इलाकों के अन्दर यह जो डिवेलोपमेंट का काम है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, कि वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उस के लिये म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने कितने समय 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.

#### Tukergram

\*165. **Shri Shivananjappa:** 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 Tukergram 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 Tukergram. 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 Tukergram. 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 Tukergram, that is, the collection of Chaukidari tax, is rather a milestone in Pakistan's claim that Tukergram 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 Tukergram?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The steps can either be diplomatic or military. As I said on a previous occasion, in regard to Tukergram 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-Behar enclaves and the Berubari Union to the Supreme Court and all that. I just wanted to know whether this Tukergram 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. Tukergram 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 Tukergram". 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, Tukergram 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 Tukergram 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:** Tukergram 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 Asmar:** 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 Meilda Ahmed:** According to Press reports—I refer to the Assam Tribune editorial on June 10, 1959—not only Tukergram, 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 Meilda 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 Asmar:**  
**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 Hartaktila 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 Chakravarty:** 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 Chakravarty:** 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 Tukergram after occupation by Pakistan?

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

**Shri P. C. Boroohah:** 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 Tukergram 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 Mansubhai 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 Narayananakutty**  
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 Koratty. But a decision has been taken to set up a General Press at Koratty. 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 Narayananakutty 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 Narayananakutty 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 Koratty Press a decision has been taken to establish another press at Coimbatore. That is also pending because of the same difficulty. So, both Koratty 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?

**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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\*178. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**  
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 Chakravarty:** 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 Basu 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 Manubhai 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

finalise 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

•174. **Shri Subiman Ghose:**  
 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 द्वादश नारा तिवारी : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना पायोग 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 बन राशि दी जावेगी, और

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

योजना उपर्युक्ती (बी स्थादश निवार) : (क) तथा (ख) राज्य सरकारों को, जिन में बिहार भी शामिल है, वह सूचित निवार नहीं है कि यह कार्यक्रम १९५६-६०

में आरी खेला और इस बर्त के पाल गांवों  
में धीने के पानी की व्यवस्था के लिये  
ही नयी योजनायें शुरू की जायेंगी।

**Purchase of Studio at Poona**

\*176. Shri Assar: 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 Mafida 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. 83].

**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 Pai:  
Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri N. R. 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 Minority 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 52 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 भौतिक विकास

\*१८१. श्री अनिलद्वारा सिंह : क्या आण्यव्य तथा उद्योग मनी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के प्रविधिक-प्रार्थिक 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 हाँ, तो भारत सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

उद्योग चंद्री (जो ननुभाई शाह) . (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) उक्त (ग) बिहार सरकार से जरुरी तौर पर कोई पत्र नहीं मिला है। ननु विधिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण दल की रिपोर्ट की एक प्राप्ति देखने से जात हुया है कि उस में उन्हें जी यह बहुत विस्तृतों द्वारा उद्योगों के

बारे में है जिन्हें भौतिक व्यक्ति स्थापित करेंगे। इन भौतिकों से जब उद्योग स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होगा तो उस पर उस के महत्व की दृष्टि से, भौतिक 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 Tengamai:  
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

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 P. G. Deb:

Shri Viswanatha Reddy:

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

Starred Question No. 204 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 Ministry 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 do 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 Abdi 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 Assar:

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 L 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 Nitaynand 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 Asrar:** 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 1959 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) U.K., 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 alum 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 talukas 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. Boroosah:

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 there?

**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 Utilisation 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 R 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. Keshar):** 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 Subbiah 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 Manabhai Shah): (a) 165,322 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 Shivananajappa:

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 Abd 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

**298. 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. At 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 Bhavan, 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 Bhavan 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 Narayanan Kurty 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 Narayanan Kurty Menon  
Shri Punnoose  
Shri B 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:

- whether Prof J Henry Richardson of the ILO has since made any recommendations regarding the policy on industrial relations;
- if so, what are the recommendations, and
- 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 7.5 crores was exported. Export figures for the months of June and July, 1959 are not yet available

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

सरकारी विभागों ने काम में आम बाले कार्य

३०४. श्री प्रकाश शीर जास्ती : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) सरकारी विभागों में ऐसे किलने कार्य काम में लाये जाते हैं जो कार्य स्टोर, कलकना के मैनेजर द्वारा दिये जाते हैं ;

(ल) उन में किलने कार्य हिन्दी में, अंग्रेजी में और दोनों भाषाओं में क्रमशः में लापे जाते हैं ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कार्मों के अंग्रेजी अध्ययन 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 च० रेड्डो) : (क) ६६६५

(स) (i) हिन्दी	१०४२
(ii) अंग्रेजी	८५४४
(iii) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी	३७
(iv) दूसरी भाषाये	४२
	—
योग	६६६५
	—

(ग) नहीं ।

(घ) सबाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

#### Settlement of BPs in Tea Gardens of Assam

**305. Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhuri:** 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.

श्रीद्वयिक उत्पादन

३०६. श्री विद्युति निधि: या आजिज्ज

तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) ३१ जुलाई, १९५८ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष की तुलना में ३१ जुलाई, १९५९ में को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में भारत में श्रीद्वयिक उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ख) उस का देशनाक क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख) ३१ जुलाई, १९५८ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में हुए श्रीद्वयिक उत्पादन का देशनाक सितम्बर, १९५८ से पहले उपलब्ध नहीं होगा। श्रीद्वयिक 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

३०७ { 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**

310 { श्री भवत दर्शन  
श्री सुबोध हसदा  
श्री ह० च० सामन्त

क्या वायिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १६ मार्च, के तारांकित प्रदन सम्पा १३६४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि नमक समिति की सिफारिशों पर नियंत्रण करने की दिशा में इस बीच आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनभाई शाह) नमक समिति की सिफारिशों के बारे में सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों के मतों की अब भी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। राज्य सरकारों को फिर स्मरण दिला कर अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपन उत्तर शीघ्र भेज दे। य उत्तर प्राप्त होते ही समिति की विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर कोई अनित्त नियंत्रण 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

## विलो और कारतानो मे हडताले

३१२. श्री विनोदि विष्णु क्या अमेर रोडवार मंत्री २२ सितम्बर, १९६५ के ताराकित प्रश्न सम्बन्धी १४३१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताना की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न मिलों और कार-  
कानों में हड्डाल रोकने के लिये इस  
वर्ष कोई निश्चित कार्यवाही करने  
का सरकार का विचार है, और

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

अम उपमन्त्री (धो आविद अलो)  
 (क) और (ख) २२ सितम्बर, १९५८  
 के प्रश्न के उत्तर में जिन बातों का  
 उल्लेख किया गया है, उन के अलावा, औदो-  
 गीक सम्बन्धों को और अच्छा बनाने  
 के लिये कामगरा और नियोजकों के  
 संगठनों की राय ले कर कार्य प्रवीणता  
 तथा कल्याण सबधी 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 Mannbhai 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.

बोनों के रिए विभेद द्वारा विभाव से करोदा  
गया भाल

३१५ श्री पद्मवेद क्या वाचिक्य तथा उद्धोग मर्ति यह बनान की कृपा करें कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में चीनी के निवासियों ने वर्ष १९५८ में तिब्बत से कितनी और कौन कौन सी चीजें ले रही थीं

(ब) १६५८ म १६५७ के बीच प्रति वर्ष किनारा माल खर्रदा गया

वाणिज्य भवी (थी नियोनल कार्बन-गो) (क) तगा (ख) चीनी के निवासिया द्वारा निष्पत्त स क। जाने वाली वरीद के प्राकृत 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 नियम**

318. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** वया निर्बाचन, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) वया यह सच है कि बम्बई नगरपालिका नियम ने भरत सरकार से बकाया करके रूप में ३ लाख रुपये मार्गने का नियम किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा तो बम्बई नगरपालिका नियम का कितना रूपया भारत सरकार के नाम बकाया कर के रूप में बाकी है?

**निर्बाचन, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री कौशल रेडी) :** (क) और (ख) २० जुलाई, १९५६ नक, बम्बई

में केन्द्रीय सरकारी नियमित विभाग द्वारा नियन्त्रित सरकारी इमारतों के लिये बकाया कर के रूप में नागरपालिका नियम द्वारा मार्गी गई रकम के रूप में ८१,६५० रुपये थी।

निर्बाचन, आवास और संभरण संबलपुर को छोड़ कर जहा तक दूसरे मालियां द्वारा नागरपालिका नियम को दिये जाने वाले बकाया करों का सन्बंध है, उस के बारे में मेरे मत्रालय का 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 Naluri 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, 1958, 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 Keskar) (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 Wedeyar 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, 1958 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 Singbhum 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 Chakravarty:  
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, Singhbhum District of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) the number of men and women rendered unemployed due to closures

(c) the number of workers retrenched or served with notices of retrenchment 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, complaints 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 Machinery

(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 likely to be rendered surplus on account of mechanisation of the Noamundi Mines in some other undertakings

**Water Supply to Iron Ore Mine Workers**

324. { Shri Muhammed Elias:  
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in the I S C O 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 supplied to labourers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that water in hutting 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 required 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 re-organised 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. Bomlav	2,572
2. Calcutta	1,473
3. Madras	340
4. Tiruchi	324
5. Vijawada	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 A.M. Ahluwalia):** (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

**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

**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

**Shri Hira 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 Panchsheel."

How long has this been going on?

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):** 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.

"Dr. Sampurnanand, who was replying to questions from Shri Pratap 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 Amd 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. 393, 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 REHABILI-  
TATION) 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 8th 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 introduced 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

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2 dated 6-8-59

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[M. Speaker]

J. M. Mohamed Imam, Dr. K. Atchamambe, Shri Niberan Chandra Laskar, Shri Onkar Lal, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, Shri Balkrishna Wasnik, Shri Ramu Krishan 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 Chakravarthy, 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 pay 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 *grihalakshmis*. 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 जायदेव जाह (गिरनार)  
माननीय चेयरमैन साहब इस पर यहा बहुत  
मी बात कही गई है। मेरी भी योड़ी बोलने की  
इच्छा थी। मगर कल त्यागी साहब को  
जो मैं ने सुना उससे मेरी इच्छा और बहुत  
गई। उन्होंने इस बारे में बहुत मी बा कही  
है लेकिन उन्होंने कल यहा जो साम कुछ  
कहा है मेरी के बारे में कहूँगी। बाजेदार  
जी ने भी बहुत मां मजेदार कहानिया सुनायी  
जा ग्रामर एमें ही सुनाया ग्राम है।

कल त्यागी जी न बनाया कि हमारी  
मरकार को बड़े बड़े काम ता सुझाते नहीं  
बह इन छोटी छोटी बातों में पड़ी है। उन की  
यह बात सुन कर मझे हसा भी आती है  
और यह विचार भी आता है कि जब वे मिलिन्ग  
ए तो उन्होंने बड़ी बड़ी बा की नी या  
नहीं।

श्री त्यागी (दहगाड़न) बहुत बड़ी  
बाते की थीं।

**बीमारी वाली बातें जाह :** मेरे छोटी छोटी बातें हैं जबर ने उन को नियमन देते हैं कि वह हमारे यहां बुजरात जे आये तो उन को मालूम होगा कि इन छोटी बातों के कारण जया हाल होता है।

पिछले दो तीन महीनों से इस प्रथा के जारी बो तीन खून हो जये हैं। ऐसी बहुत सी दुष्टनायें होती रहती हैं। कोई किस्सा हमारे पास आता है और कोई नहीं आता है। इसी बहनों का गला छोटा 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'*

**बोल्से जावानें जाह** ये सब दुष्टनाय डावरी के कारण होती हैं। माननाय सदस्य तो जानते ही हैं, क्योंकि उन की कम्प्यूनिटी म, नहुन सी होती है।

बाजपेयी जी न जो एक बात कही उस के बारे मेरे मेरे कुछ कहूं, तो वह मुझे माफ करे। हम देखते हैं कि जब भी इस प्रकार के समाज-सुधार का कोई प्रश्न आता है, तो जन-जागृति और पब्लिक ओपीनियन का बात की जाती है। मेरे यह कहना चाहती है कि इस सम्बन्ध मेरी सगठन और विभेन्ज कौसिल काम करते रहे हैं और आज भी कर रहे हैं। अगर उन्होंने पब्लिक ओपीनियन जागत नहीं की होती, तो जन सब बाले इस बिल को यहा आने का मोका ही न देते। आज जब यह बिल इस सदन मेरखा गया है, तो वर्ष और आर्य सत्कृति की बातें की जाती हैं। साधारण प्रादमी इन बातों से समझने जागते हैं कि जहर कोई बात होनी और कही हमारा वर्ष भ्रष्ट न हो जाये। मेरा खुद क इस बारे मेरे मनूष वह है। उन्होंने इस विषय मे

चूनाव का भी उल्लेख किया। मैं बुजराती कहते चाहती हैं। हम से चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार के सामाजिक सुलारों में चूनाव की न साधा जा, लेकिन उन्होंने बार बार ऐसा किया है। मेरे स्वतन्त्रता विधि के बाद लीक दफा बनारे इलैक्शन में सब की हुई और तीनों दफा जन संघ बालों से ही मेरा मुकाबला हुआ। उन्होंने क्या किया? उन्होंने ने सदा यही प्रधार किया कि जो भी सामाजिक सुधार किये गये हैं, वे सब दुरे हैं—ताक के बारे में जो व्यक्तियों की गई वह भी दूरी है। हिन्दू समैशन एकत्र मेरे जो सुधार किया गया, वह भी दुरा है और इन सब से हमारा वर्ष पाताल मे चला जायेगा। बातों से वह देश को भर-माते रहे हैं। मैं विवास के साथ कह सकती हूं कि ऐसी बातों से हम पर कोई असर नहीं होने वाला है। वे इसी प्रकार वाँ करते रहेंगे और हम आगे बढ़ते रहेंगे।

यह भी कहा गया कि इस प्रकार के जो बेजर्ज लाये जाते हैं, उन से काम नहीं चलता, उन के साथ पब्लिक ओपीनियन को भी जाग्रत करना चाहिए। क्या हम ये कभी ऐसा कहा है कि हम ये कायदे और कानून बना कर बैठ जायेंगे और काम नहीं करेंगे। वह तो हम करते रहे हैं और आगे भी करते रहेंगे। हम यह बताना चाहते हैं कि हमारा माशल कन्सेप्ट—हमारी मोशल फ़िलास़क्षी क्या है और हम किस प्रकार की सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं। हम एक ऐसी सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं जिस मेरेहत की प्रथा न हो और एक्सप्लायटेशन न हो। मानवता का जिस मेरे मूल्य घट जाता है, ऐसी समाज-व्यवस्था हम नहीं चाहते हैं। इस तरह बिल पास करना भी डमोक्रेसी मेरे यह बताने का एक तरीका है। इस बिल को पास कर के हम यह बताते हैं कि यह हमारा सोशल कन्सेप्ट है। त्यागी जी कहते हैं कि इस से क्या कायदा है।

यह ठीक है कि देने वाले देते रहेंगे और लेने वाले लेते रहेंगे । यहीं भी बहुत से कावदे-सम्बन्ध पाल किये गए हैं, जिन पर अब यहां पुस्तिका है । क्या इस का अन्यतर यह है कि हम बैठ जाएं और कुछ न करें? डेमोक्रेटी में हमारा जो कर्तव्य है, वह हम पूरा करते रहेंगे । कांग्रेस पार्टी ने जो सोशल कनेक्ट और जो सोशल फिलासफी सामने लाई है, उन के तरफ हम आवेदन करते रहेंगे ।

त्यागी जी के बारे में मैं कुछ सांख्य नहीं कहना चाहती । लेकिन त्यागी जी जैसे लोग जब जब बोलते हैं, तो मेरे दिल में एक ऐसा असर होता है—बाहर भी हम मुनन रहते हैं, जहां जहां हम चूपते हैं, कहा ऐसी जाते सुनते रहते हैं—और मैं समझती हूँ कि जैना हमारा विकास होता है, हमारे दिल में जैसी सामाजिक भावना रहती है, जिस कला में, जिस समाज में हम रहते हैं उन का प्राजेक्शन—रिफलेक्शन—जो हम बोलते हैं उन में आ जाता है । मैं समझती हूँ कि इस मोक्षे पर हम हस्तान पर नहीं रहना चाहते हैं । हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं और उस में जो भी रुकावट आयेगी हम उस को हटा कर प्रागे बढ़ने वाले हैं ।

कल जो बाते उन्होंने कही, उन का जवाब देने की इच्छा तो रहती ही है । लेकिन इस के पीछे जो सब से ज्यादा बात है उस के बारे में मूल्य बहना है । हमारे समाज म—खाम तौर पर हिन्दू समाज में—बहुत सी बुराइया हैं । मैं हिन्दू हूँ और मुझे भी यह देख बर शर्म आती है कि हिन्दू शर्म के नाम पर इतनी बुराइया चलती है कि जिन को देख कर हम बग रह जाते हैं । बहुत सी बुराइया है, लेकिन उन को समाप्त करने के लिये जैसे एक और हम पञ्चिक भ्रोपीनियन को जाप्रत करे, वैसे ही बूसरी और हमारे हाथ में जो राज्य है, उस के हारा कावदे-कानून बनायें ।

उन्होंने बीच में गांधी जी का नाम भी लिया । मूल्य बड़ा रज़हृषा कि हम छोटी छोटी

बातों में गांधी जी का नाम बड़ों लैते हैं । उद्दिनों हमारे हाथ में राज्यसत्रा नहीं जी । अबर होती, तो यह क्या कहते? मैं नहीं कहना चाहती; कि वह क्या कहते । मैं समझती हूँ कि हेतु बातों में उन की बीच में लाना ठीक नहीं है ।

मैं अपनी उन बहनों से भी कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ, जो कि आईन्दा शादी करने वाली हैं । हमारे जैसी, जो शादी कर चुकी हैं, उन के काम की यह बात नहीं है । हमारी आवाज़ उन बहनों तक पहुँचे । जब बेटाध्य और विवाह की बात आती है, तो दोनों पक्षों में लेने देने का तरीका चलता है—बाहे कोई बोले या न बोले, चाहे वह स्पष्ट हो या अस्पष्ट यह तो मस्लाई और डिमाड का प्रश्न है—सज्जाई क्या है और डिमाड क्या है । उस समय कुछ न कुछ तय हो जाता है । हमारी जो बहने पढ़ी लिखी है, उन को इस और प्रावे बढ़ना चाहिए और जो पढ़ी-लिखी नहीं है, उन को भी हम हिम्मत दे कर आगे लाना चाहते हैं । जब कोई जादी के समय कमीशन रखे कि इनांदा दो, तो हम विवाह करते हैं, अगर नहीं दोगे, तो नहीं करेंगे, तो हमारी बहनें उन शादी को नामजूर कर के ऐसे ही रहे । कुछ लाग कहते हैं कि पात्र हजार रुपया दो, तो हम शादी करेंगे, अगर कम होगा, ता नहीं करेंगे और शादी करने के बाद भी कहते हैं कि अगले पिता के पास से यह लाओ, वह लाओ । मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस लड़की के पास मेल्क-रेस्पेक्ट है, वह इन बातों को बदौश्त नहीं कर सकती । मैं हीनी 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 स्वतत्रता और सम्मान के लियाक है, तो सारे समाज में जल्द कुछ सुधार होगा । जो हम कायदे बना रहे हैं, उनसे इस उद्देश्य में महायता मिलेगी ।

मैं ने छोटी उम्र में एक ईर्षीडेट सुना था जिस का मूल पर बड़ा असर हुआ । सौराष्ट्र

## [बीमती ज्यादाता चाहा]

वे कुछ की, जेने देने की ज्यादा चाहा है। जहा भी ज्यादाती रहती है, वहां वह प्रबा ज्यादा होती है। एक शादी के समय बाहरपूर मा नवा वा सुखाराम में। मंडप में तीवरियां हो स्त्री भी। गाना बजाना हो रहा था। किर कुछ बात हुई। किसी और के कुछ माना गया कि इतना सोना दो बगीरा। जब बर के कानों में यह बात पड़ी कि कुछ माना 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 इनकार कर दिये कि ऐसा होगा, तो मैं कभी भी शादी नहीं करूँगा। ऐसे नौजवान जब हमारे देश में निकरेंगे, तो कुछ न कुछ सुखार होगा लेकिन ज्यादातर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। कुछ इविजियुशन ऐसा करते हैं, लेकिन अधिकतर समाज ऐसा नहीं करता है। शादी के सम्बन्ध में स्टेंड्स की भी बात या जाती है। यह देखा जाता है कि अपने बरबर के स्टेंड्स वाले के यहां 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 नड़के को अमरीका भेजो। हमारी सामाजिक परिस्थितियों और सोशल और इकानोमिक डिसपरिटीज के कारण यह सब हो गहा है। हमारी बुजुर्ग मेंटेलिटी भी इस का बहुत कुछ कारण है। अगर हम समझे कि मनुष्य-मात्र एक है और गरीब और पर्वते वाले में फर्क नहीं है और हम स्थान के न्यूज़ और डॉट में सब बातों को देखे और उस को सामने लगा दें। नड़के अद्यता नड़को का चने तो हमारी कुछ बुराइया तेजी से दूर होती। अगर ऐसा न समझा जायें कि मेरे दोनों जी के साथ सहमत हो गई है। लेकिन मैं इतना बहुर कहना चाहता हूँ कि परिवर्तक आपिनियन उसके पक्ष में नैयार की जानी चाहिये और हमारे भाई और बहनें जो शादी करने वाले हैं, जिन की शादी अभी होनी है, उनके अन्दर इस भावना को भग जायें उनके अन्दर ऐसे सत्कार

पैदा किये जायें कि वे उत्तरी न हों। उनको बताना चाना चाहिये कि जांची की बाबाक भी नहीं है, बाल जेने देने से ही नहीं हो सकती है, जिस तरह से बाबार है कोई भी बारीद या बैच भी जाती है।

यहां पर घर्म का नाम भी लिया गया है। मनुस्मृति का जिक भी किया गया है। लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि इष्टपदी के पाच पति थे। उस जमाने में यह प्रबा समाज मात्र हो सकती है लेकिन साज हम में एक पत्नी और एक पति की प्रबा यहां चलाई और यह भी एक आदर्शप बन रही है। इस पर कायम रहना कि जो साज भी वह कल भी होनी चाहिये, मैं समझती हूँ ठीक नहीं है। घर्म को इस में जाना भी ठीक नहीं है। घर्म के नाम पर कितने ही झगड़े करवाये जाते हैं जिससे देश की बरबादी होती है। मैं तो समझती हूँ समाज में योग्य परिवर्तन करके हम घर्म की ही अभिवृद्धि करेंगे। इससे समाज में इक्वेलिटी (समता) आयेगी जिस के आवार पर हम आग बढ़ाकें ज्यादा सुखी हो सकेंगे।

एक छोटी भी बात और है मैं कहना चाहती हूँ वैसे कहना तो शायद बाजिब न हो लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि उस और भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहिये। जितने भी भोजन नैजिस्लेजन आने ह, उनके दायरे में से हम मूलमानों को या माइनेरिट्ज का ग्रामकल्याण कर देते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं लगता जितनी भी विमं मूवमेंट्स आजकल हुई है उनके मूस्लिम स्त्रियों ने भी भाग लिया है और दूसरे लोगों के साथ मिल कर चर्चा है और साज भी चल रही है। जब भी कोई प्रचार किया जाता है तो इस प्रावार पर नहीं किया जाना कि एक जाति के लिए ही वह हो, लेकिन हम यही कहते हैं कि नहीं। जाति के लिए हम ऐसा करेंगे, बैसा करेंगे। इस में मुसलमान और पारसी इत्यादि भी जामिल होती है। यह

महा बाता है कि उनके जो रिवाज हैं, वे वर्ष के ऊपर बेस्ट हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुओं के रिवाज तो वर्ष के ऊपर ही बेस्ट है और हुए थे। जब हम उनमें से दूरी को बदल रहे हैं, तो इनके प्रधार भी बातर इस तरह का कोई दूरा 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 वूले चिन्ता तो स्त्रियों की है जिन के हम जैसे चिन्तार हैं। हम चाहती हैं कि उन में से ही कोई निकले और लोगोंमें जागृति पैदा करे और जो जो कुछ स्त्री 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 मैं आपसे कहूँ कि माईनोरिटीज को छोड़ना ठीक नहीं है। हो सकता है कि किसी परिस्थितिवश आप उनको छोड़ देते हों। लेकिन मैं चाहती हूँ कि ऐसे मामलों में उनके जो लीडमें हैं, उन को हम साथ लेकर चलें। और उनकी जाति में सुधार की बात भी करें। हमें सारे भारत की चिन्ता होनी चाहिये न कि एक जाति की। मैं समझती हूँ कि इससे उनको भी खुशी होनी और स्त्रियों को भी खुशी होनी। सब स्त्रिया हमारे साथ हैं और साथ रहेंगी। जितने भी कार्यक्रम उनके सामने रखे जाते हैं उनमें से किसी का भी के विरोध नहीं करती हैं। तो मैं अपनी इस बात को प्रेस तो नहीं करती हूँ, लेकिन यह मेरा संज्ञेशन अवश्य है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप इस पर चिन्तार 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 Iron 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 adopted 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.

Thus 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 (Interruption)—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 राधा रामन (चांदनी चौक):** समाजसित महोदय, यह जो विषेयक यहां पर देश किया गया है, दहेज बन्दी विषेयक . . .

**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 राधा रामन में** यह कह रहा था कि जो दहेज बन्दी विषेयक यहां पर प्रत्युत किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि देश में जायद ही कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति होगा जो कि इसका स्वागत न करे।

लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि हमारे भाननीय वाजपेयी जी ने यह कह कर कि इसको जनमत जानने के लिए चुमाया जाय, इसका विरोध किया है। मेरा यह विचार है कि इसके बारे में दो राय हो ही नहीं सकती है कि दहेज प्रथा का अन्त होना चाहिये। इसमें अगर दो राय होतीं तो उनके इस तर्क को मैं सबक्ष समझता था कि इसको जनमत जानने के लिए चुमाया जावे। उनका

## [भी याद]

एक यह तर्क भी हो सकता है कि जब तक इस विवेयक के प्रति जनमत आमूल न हो जाय तब तक इस विवेयक का जो अंदरा है वह कभी पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका मुझे यही तर्क प्रतीत होता है।

परन्तु, श्रीमन्, यदि यह विवेयक पानी हो जाय और उसके बाद जनमत संघर्ष किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई असंगति नहीं होगी और इस तरह से भी हमारा जो मकासद है वह पूरा हो सकता है।

जहाँ तक त्यागी जी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस विल को बहुत छोटा कहते हैं, बहुत अनावश्यक सा बतलाते हैं। मैं उनमें विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह विवेयक 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 विवेयक अपने में पूरा नहीं है, अपूरा विवेयक है, नगड़ा विवेयक है और इस में और भी बहुत भी चीजें आवश्यक हैं।

एक भानुनीय सदस्य लगड़ा है तो आप टांग दे दीजिये।

भी आवश्यक नगड़े लोगों को टांग देना तो हमारा काम ही है।

सारा देश समझता है और इस सदन के भानुनीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि किस प्रकार यहेज़ प्रधा की बीमारी के कारण सभी लोग असित हैं और पीड़ित हैं। सास तीर से नारी समाज इस चीज़ को कितनी खराब मानती है।

भी त्यागी उनका क्या नुकसान है। आप का नुकसान होता है।

भी आवश्यक वह कभी मा भी बनती है। बीची ही नहीं रहती, मा भी होती है। वह भी इसका विकार होती है।

तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बहेज प्रधा के पीछे जो चीज़ है उसकी तरफ विवेयक बनाने वालों का व्याप नहीं गया है। अबर बुनियादी चीज़ की तरफ आप जाते और उसको व्याप में लावर विल बनाते ही इसका रूप दूसरा ही होता। दूसरा प्रधा के पीछे कौन सी चीज़ है? इसका सब से पहला मूल कारण कुलीनपन, ऊंचनीच जाति प्रधा है। इसका दूसरा मूल कारण अबर और कोई हो सकता है तो वह आर्थिक विषमता हो सकता है। आज कोई छोटा है तो कोई बड़ा है और अबर आर्थिक विषमता न हो तो यह मानने की जो चीज़ चलती है यह शायद सत्य हो जाय। इन दोनों चीजों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान गया ही प्रतीत नहीं होता है। जब तक दोनों चीजें दूर नहीं हो जाती तो इसका नीतिया यह होगा कि यह कानून कागज पर ही रह जायगा, अमल में नहीं आयगा।

इस विल का स्वागत करते हुए भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विवेयक का विस्तार होना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज स्थिति यह है कि बाजार मुकर है आदि के। पी० मी० एस० का १५,००० रुपया, आई० ए० एस० और आई० मी० एस० का ३५,००० रुपया। अबर कोई इनके साथ अपनी लड़की की शादी करना चाहता है तो इतने रुपये के बगैर नहीं कर सकता है। मरियों की बात तो जाने ही दीजिये, वे तो बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बात करते हुए और उनका बाजार भाव भी बहुत बड़ा बड़ा है। तो क्या चीज़ है जो इन सब बूराइयों का मूल कारण है और जहाँ तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ वह आर्थिक विषमता है। जब किसी की आमदानी अधिक हो जाती है, पी० मी० एस० बन जाता है तो वह ज्यादा की भाँग करने लग जाता है। हर शहर यह चाहता है कि उसकी लड़की का सम्बन्ध ऐसे अस्तित्व के साथ ही

विवाह की आमदानी अच्छी हो, जो आई० ए० एस० हो ।

Mr. Chairman: I think the speaker must know that ladies are also in the IAS.

जी यावत में उसी पर आ रहा हूँ । स्त्रियां भी हैं जो आई० ए० एस० हैं इस विवेक में यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि दोनों ही स्त्री और पुरुष एक स्तर पर आ जाये । स्त्रियों के लिये शिक्षा की सुविधा होनी चाहिये, नौकरियों की विवेष सुविधा होनी चाहिये ताकि वे पुरुषों के बराबर आ जाय और यह जो दरेज लेने की या देने की प्रवा 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 इस में विवेष नौर से आनी चाहिये । जब तक आर्थिक समता नहीं होगी, इस कुलीन प्रया का, जाति का अन्त नहीं होगा तब तक वह चौंक दूर नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि यह कुड़म है, एक बेरा है, एक दायरा है, उमी में विवाह होता है और जब उस में विवाह होता है तो वही कहीं पैसे का सवाल होता है, और इस पैसे के मवाल के साथ साथ एक प्रया और जुड़ी हुई है कि अगर किसी की उम्र उदादा है, ४५ माल की है, ५० माल की है तो भी पैसे के लिहाज से और कुलीनपन की बजह 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 करूँगा कि कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है । इस सदन को भालूम है कि सविधान में यह व्यवस्था है कि धर्मों के साथ जो फर्क बाला व्यवहार है वह गलत है, सविधान के विपरीत है । साथ ही साथ इस सदन ने अनटेविलिटी अफेसेज एक्ट पास किया । लेकिन इस एक्ट के बावजूद

इनारस में विश्वनाथ मन्दिर में हरिजन प्रबेश के प्रश्न पर क्या किया आदालत ने ? बाकायदा रिट जारी किया, और हरिजनों को मन्दिर में प्रबेश करने से मना किया । परन्तु सविधान शामोश रहा, कानून शामोश रहा । यहा तक कि पार्लियामेंट के माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रभु नारायण सिंह को जोकि इस सदन के सदस्य है, जेल जाना पड़ा ।

13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

आदालत 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, भशा न हो कानूनों को सही 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 ।

जी त्यागी यह कानून कैसे लागू किया जायेगा ? पुलिस को दलल देने का अस्त्यार नहीं है और एक कन्या अपने वर 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 ?

जी यावत 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 डावरी तो दी जायेगी, अब वह कोई खोल कर तो दी नहीं जायेगी, किसी गवाह के समने नहीं दी जायेगी, कौन उसे सावित करेगा और भजबूरन लोग पैसा बेते रहेंगे । इसलिये जब तक आर्थिक समता और जाति भेद का नाश विवेष तौर से नहीं हो जाता तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता । शादी करने के

## [बी बाबद]

विषये ऐसा होला चाहिये कि कोई सरकारी नीतियाँ उसे मिलेंगी जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विवाह करेगा। अगर किसी तरह का जाति नेतृ नहीं खेला और सब लोग समान हो जायेंगे तभी इस तरह के विवेयक 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 अमृती है कि कर्के किसी तरह से कायम रहे और कुछ स्टॉन्ट बाले, प्रचारात्मक कानून ऐसे बन जायें जिन का इस्तेमाल खुनाव के मारे पर या बोट्स लेने के दोषों पर किया जाय पर उन का सही मकसद पूरा न हो सके। यही इस विवेयक का सारा मकसद और मंशा है।

इस विवेयक में एक तरफ तो व्याप 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 गदहे सब जाते थे, अब उन की जगह मन्त्रियों ने ले ली है। आज बर्गर मन्त्रियों के कोई बारात ही पूरी नहीं होती। उस से खर्च किस तरह से बड़ जाता है, यह में रखना चाहता है। शायद आप मुझे टोकेंगे लेकिन मैं किसी तरह से किसी खास आदमी की नुकता भीनी नहीं करना चाहता। एक भूदानी नेता, जिन का नाम कर्ण भाई है उन के लड़के की शादी थी।

**उपच्यव भ्रहोदय :** अगर अब मंत्री नहीं मिलते तो पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को भी बुलाते हैं।

**बी बाबद :** मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि कर्ण भाई के लड़के की शादी में क्या हुआ।

राष्ट्रपति, केन्द्रीय मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश के बड़ी और बिहार के लारे मंत्री वहाँ इकट्ठे हैं, लालों लघुओं का खर्च हुआ। इस तरह के पैसे का दुरुपयोग हुआ। इस द्वे लिये कोई चीज़ नहीं की जाती। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्री पंत जी हैं उन के यहाँ भी शादी में यही चीज़ हुई। इसी तरह से हाफिज़ महम्मद हाज़ाहीम के लड़के की शादी में हवाई बद्दा बन गया और विजली का खर्च जा कर इतना पड़ा कि वहाँ की विवाह सभा में न जाने कितने प्रत्यन पूछे गये।

**बी बाबद :** यह गलत बात है। कभी कोई हवाई बद्दा नहीं बना। ऐसी बात अखबार वालों ने कही से उड़ा दी।

**बी बाबद :** मंत्री महोदय इंकार कर सकते हैं। और इस पर तो उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में भी प्रत्यन उठा या।

**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.

**उपच्यव भ्रहोदय :** यह ठीक है, जो बाहर के मिनिस्टर हैं, जिन को अवसर नहीं कि यहा आ कर जबाब दे सके उन का नाम लेना उचित नहीं है। लेकिन मैं ने यहाँ एक ही मिनिस्टर का नाम सुना, इस बास्ते मैं जामोश रहा। लेकिन वह भी उचित नहीं मालूम होता। दूसरे साहब कंट्राडिक्ट भी

कर रहे हैं। जब तक मेम्बर साहब के पास पूरे बाकीयात न हो जिस से कि वह बराबर कर सके तब तक यहाँ ऐसी बात कहना मुनासिब नहीं भालूम होता। भालूम होता है कि आप के पास भी इस बात के लिये काफी सबूत नहीं हैं। इच्छा कुछ मेम्बर साहब तर्दीद कर रहे हैं इसलिये उचित नहीं भालूम होता। जो हम सोग यहा कहेंगे उस का सारी दुनिया में प्रसार होगा इसलिये मैं मेम्बर साहब से कहूँगा कि वह जरा ध्यान से काम लें।

ओ यादव : मैं तो जो यहा के मत्री नहीं हैं उन का नाम ही नहीं लेना चाहता।

उपाय्यक भाषेदय . आब तो आप का बक्त भी खत्म हो गया।

ओ यादव एक चीज और निवेदन कर दूँ। इस मे एक पेनल धारा भी है। उस में कहा गया है कि ६ महीने की सजा और ५००० रु० जुर्माना। मैं इस का इसलिये विरोध करता हूँ कि इस मे 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 लोगों को केवल ५००० रु० जुर्माना और ६ महीने की सजा ही नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाय और इस मे कोई ऐसी सजा की व्यवस्था हो जिस का कुछ मतलब भी निकले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मत्री से यह फिर निवेदन करूँगा कि आगर वे यह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह की चीज बाकई लागू हो सके, सास तौर पर यह कानून, तो जब तक सभता और जाति प्रथा के नाश के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

डा० सुश्रावा नायर डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप की शुश्रावार हूँ कि आप ने मुझे ममय दिया कि मैं इस विषय पर

अपने दो बार विचार यहा रख लकूँ। मैं इस विचेयक 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 ले होती आई हैं और जो दुस और अस्याचार स्त्री जाति पर और आम नागरिक पर इस दहेज की प्रथा के कारण होते आये हैं। उसे जानते हैं कि अनेकों लड़कियों ने आरम्भ हुत्या की, सब जानते हैं कि अनेकों माता पिता का दिवाला पिट गया और सब जानते हैं कि कितने माता पिता इस देश में बेड़जात हुए, इस बजह से कि दहेज देने की उन की ताकत नहीं थी या अपनी ताकत से बड़ बड़ 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 मे कहा गया हो। मैं समझती हूँ कि सीरियसनेस में उन का यह कहना नहीं हो सकता। भगव इस सदन में मजाक में भी ऐसी बाते कहना उचित नहीं है। आज इस देश में हम स्त्रियों और पुरुषों की समानता चाहते हैं। आम तौर पर भारतवर्ष में यह कहा गया है कि स्त्री का स्वान पुरुषों से कुछ ऊचा है, नीचा नहीं। तो फिर यह मिठल एजेज मे जो प्रथा चल गई दहेज की, उसे निकाल देना है। आज एक तरह से आप समझ से कि स्त्री व्यक्ति होने के बजाय, इन्सान होने के बजाय समाज ने उसे एक प्राप्ती बना दिया है माता पिता की। आप को शायद मालूम होगा कि जब दहेज का विक्र आता है तो उसे बरदक्षिणा का नाम दिया जाता है। कन्या दान की प्रथा और कन्यादान के साथ बरदक्षिणा की प्रथा यह दोनों इस चीज की सूचक है कि इस देश मे एक ऐसा जमाना आया जब स्त्री इन्सान नहीं थी, अपना अस्तित्व, अपनी आत्मा ~~प्राप्ति~~ <sup>प्राप्ति</sup> और स्त्री व्यक्ति नहीं थी बल्कि एक प्राप्ति ~~प्राप्ति~~ <sup>प्राप्ति</sup>।

## [डा० सुधीसा नाथर]

जैसे गढ़ का दान दिया, जैसे पैसे का दान दिया, जैसे और चीज़ का दान दिया, जैसे ही सड़की का दान दिया जाने लगा । क्या अधिकार है पिता को कि पिता अपनी सड़की का दान दे और किर उस के साथ बरदेशिणा भी दे ?

और जो नौजान आदमी या पुरुष ऐसे ले कर किसी सड़की के साथ शादी करता है उस को क्या इस चीज़ की शर्म नहीं होती ? मैं नहीं समझती कि इस सदन में कोई भी माननीय सदस्य ऐसा होगा जोकि खड़े हो कर इस दहेज़ की कुप्रधा का समर्थन करेगा । हाँ यह बात सही है कि मात्र कानून से सामाजिक सुधार करना बहुत कठिन बात है । कानून को अगर बाईं 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 अमल किया जा सके । बिना जनमत के तैयार किये साली सजायें दिलवा कर यह कानून बलने 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 । यगर मैं समझती हूँ कि जहाँ पर कुँड़ घोड़ा बहुत भी शर्म लिहाज़ होगा, वह सालच में नहीं फैलेंगे । और इस कानून से लोगों में हिम्मत आयेगी यह कहने की कि भाई तुम दहेज़ मांगते हों, 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 चीज़ के बास्ते सरकार की ओर देखते हैं । जिस समय यहाँ पर अपनी सरकार नहीं थी

उस समय जिसने जोरों से समाज सुधार का आन्दोलन चलता था, दहेज़ प्रधा को खत्म करने और जाति पांत तोड़ने आदि के नारे सगते थे । अब उठने जोर से यह सामाजिक सुधार का आन्दोलन नहीं चल रहा है और हम पालियामेट में स्थीज देकर अपना काम खत्म हुआ समझ बैठते हैं । लेकिन मेरे आपको साफ तौर से बतला देना चाहती हूँ कि यहाँ पालियामेट में केवल स्थीज दे देने से यह काम पूरा होने वाला नहीं है । आवश्यकता इस चीज़ की है कि पालियामेट के कानून की हम मदद ले मगर उस मदद के साथ बाहर जनता में हम इस आन्दोलन को चलायें ताकि जनता में इस चीज़ की मान्यता हो जाय कि यह बुरी बात है और यह हम को नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

दहेज वो गँड़ी धन भी बहा है । जिस जमाने मेरी का कोई दूसरा अधिकार नहीं था, जायदाद का, कोई सक्षेपन का, इनहें गेय वर्गह का किसी स्त्री को हक नहीं दिया था । उस वक्त शायद हम दहेज का कोई थोड़ा बहुत उपयोग रहा होगा । लेकिन आज जब हमारी समृद्धि में इनहें नेट्स वर्गह के सारे कानून स्त्री पुरुष के लिये समान पास कर दिये हैं तो ऐसा परिस्थिति में इस दहेज की प्रधा को कायम रखने का जरा भी जटिलिकेशन नहीं मिलता । यह दहेज एक हिस्टारिकल निशान है एक आर्बेट्री का जहालत का निशान है, मुझे क्षमा कीजिये । आज के युग में इस प्रधा के जारी रखने का लवलेश भी कारण नहीं है । मेरे विवेयक का स्वागत करती हूँ और आशा करती हूँ कि सब के सब संसद सदस्य और सदस्याएं इस कानून के बाव पूरी शक्ति के साथ इसके सही एम्प्ल.मेटेशन के लिये जो हवा होनी चाहिए जो किजा होनी चाहिए उसको पैदा करने के लिये पूरी पूरी कोशिश करें ।

लेठ जोकिम्ब दात (जबलपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सरकार को इस बात पर बाधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विवेयक को हमारे सामने उपस्थित किया हूँ। मेरे अपनी बहिल डा० मुश्तिला नायर से सर्वथा सहमत हूँ कि इस देश मेरे व्यवहार तक इस दहज प्रवाह के कारण जो कुछ हुआ है वह इस देश के सामाजिक इतिहास में एक कलंक की चीज है। श्री त्यागी जिनको कि मेरे बड़े आदार की दृष्टि से देखता हूँ और बहुधा उनके मतों से सहमत भी रहता हूँ, आज मेरा उनसे मत भेद है। वे इस विवेयक को एक छोटी भी 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 पश्चात भी इस प्रकार के सामाजिक सुधारों का प्रयत्न छोटी चीज है तो मेरे 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 बढ़ने वाला है। अब महत्व रहेगा मानव जीवन के भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों का जिनसे कि सभूते समाज की उन्नति होती है। इसलिये आज मेरे इस विवेयक को छोटी चीज नहीं मानता। मेरे इस विवेयक को बहुत बड़ी चीज मानता हूँ। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस विवेयक के अनुसार काम कैसे होता यह उनकी समझ में नहीं आता। मेरे कुछ दूर तक उनसे सहमत हूँ और मेरे मानता हूँ कि इस विवेयक के अनुसार काम करना एक कठिन बात होगी परन्तु इसी के साथ मेरे इस विवेयक में यह एक गुण की चीज मानता हूँ कि पुलिस को या सरकारी अफसरान को इसमें दखल देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं रखा गया है। इस प्रकार के विवेयक एक बायू मंडल को उत्पन्न करते हैं और उस बायू मंडल की उत्पत्ति के बाद उनके अनुसार काम करने में सहायता हो जाती है। जब व्यवहार यह विवेयक एक विधि में परिणित

ही जायगा और उसके अनुसार काम चलने लगेगा तब हम देखेंगे कि इस विवेयक के अनुसार काम करने में जो कठिनाइयां आती हैं वे भी दूर होंगी और उन कठिनाइयों के विषय में हम शायद समय समय पर सुन्नार के रूप कुछ विवेयक भी उपस्थित कर सकेंगे।

धर्म के नाम पर भी इस प्रकार के विवेयकों का विरोध किया जाता है। यदि हम इस प्रकार के विवेयकों का इतिहास देखें तो हम को मानूम होता है कि धर्म के नाम पर सदा उनका विरोध होता था। जिस समय यहां पर सती प्रवा प्रचलित थी और जब प्रातः स्मरणीय राजा राम मोहन राय ने उस कुप्रवा के विरोध में आन्दोलन आरम्भ किया उस समय भी धर्म के नाम पर उसका विरोध किया गया जिस समय इस देश में विषवा विवाह कानून की दृष्टि से जायज नहीं था और जब आदरणीय ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर ने विषवा विवाह को कानून 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 भी इतनी छोटी चीज नहीं मानता। मेरे अपने को भी एक धर्म पर चलने वाला छोटा सा व्यक्ति मानता हूँ।

मेरे मानता हूँ कि धर्म के नाम पर इस प्रकार के समाज सुन्नार के विवेयकों का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारे यहां 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 स्त्र॒ति के दर्शन होते थे, स्वयं धर्म में किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन होते हैं। स्त्र॒तियों को आप लीजिए। एक इष्टि एक स्मृति में एक बात कहता है दूसरा इष्टि दूसरी स्मृति में, जो स्मृति पहली स्मृति में

## [सेठ गोविन्द दास]

से किसी प्रकार कम नहीं है, उसके ठीक विपरीत बात कहता है, उसी वर्ष के नाम पर । हमारी सरकार इतनी प्राचीन है, हमारे वर्ष के नाम पर इस ब्राह्मण के समाज सुधार के विवेयकों का विरोध करना उचित बात नहीं है ।

इस दहेज प्रथा ने किस प्रकार से किसने कुछ लड़कों का, कितने व्यक्तियों का निरावर कराया है, उनको किस प्रकार कठिनाई में डाला है । मेरा आशा करता हूँ कि इस विवेयक के पारित हीने पर इस प्रकार की परिस्थितिया उत्पन्न होंगी जिससे हम इस सम्बंध में कुछ आगे बढ़ सकेंगे ।

वहाँ तक लड़की को कुछ देने का प्रसन्न है कोई भी लड़कों को कुछ दे सकता है । परन्तु जब ठहरावनी होती है, चाहे वह बर पक्ष की ओर से हो या कन्या पक्ष की ओर से हो तो वह आपत्तिजनक होता है । म तो मारवाड़ी समाज से आता हूँ । वहाँ तो अनेक स्थानों पर कन्या विक्रय भी होता है । कहीं बर की ओर से रुपये की मांग की जाती है तो कहीं कन्या की ओर से रुपये की मांग 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 । मेरा आशा करता हूँ कि प्रब्रह्म समिति जो इस बिल पर विचार करने के लिये नियुक्त होये, वह अवश्य इस बात को देखेंगे कि कोई अगर लड़की को कुछ देना चाहे, या लड़के को कुछ देना चाहे तो उसमें कोई आधा उपस्थित नहीं होनी चाहिए । ठहरावनी बन्द होनी चाहिये । जो विवाह के पहले तिलक और ठहरावनी होनी है उसमें हजारों रुपये दे दिये जाते हैं । वह बन्द होना चाहिए । कानून की दृष्टि से इसमें पाला होनी चाहिये ।

मेरे इस विवेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती बुज्जा बेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे केन्द्रीय सरकार का और विधि नियालय का बहुत धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के एक बड़े कलक को जीतने के लिये दहेज रोक विवेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है कि इस पर ध्यान देना तो नवयुवकों का काम था, परन्तु उन्होंने इस कलक को नहीं धोया वह हमारी बदाकिस्मती है । त्याग की जगह देश में लालच आ गया, और यह महान लालच है, जिसने हजारों लड़कियों की जाने ली है । मेरे यह कहाँगी कि कभी भी देश में बात से नवयुवक ऐसे हैं जो इस बीज से नफरत करते हैं लेकिन इतने बड़े देश में उनकी गिनती नहीं के बराबर है ।

इसमें कुछ दोष महिलाओं का भी है । मेरे उनको इस महान दोष से मुक्त नहीं करना चाहतों क्योंकि अगर देश की अहिलाएँ इस पर आनंदोलन करती और इसके लियाँ बोलती तो बहुत कुछ हो जाता 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 धनवान आदमी के यथा हो ताकि उनके घर में बहुत सी चीजें आवे । अगर किसी गरीब घर का लड़का पढ़ लिख जाता है तो उसके बहाँ बहुत बड़ा लालच हो जाता है और घर बाने 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 । न जाने इस देश में इस बात की ओर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया गया ।

अबसर यह देखा गया है कि अगर लड़किया दहेज लेकर सुसराल नहीं जाती है तो उनको सास के तानों के काल्पन लड़ कर आत्म हत्या तक करनी पड़ी है । इस प्रकार की बीड़

समाज के लिये कल्पन्त कलंक की बात है। मेरे सब बातों को यहा दुहराना नहीं चाहती और उन भवानक तस्वीरों को सदन के सामने नहीं लाना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं। जिनके बहाँ नीजबान लड़कियां होंगी और जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है वे इस को भली प्रकार खम्भते हैं और महसूस करते होंगे। पर जब समाज किसी बात पर ध्यान नहीं देता तो सरकार को तो उसकी तरफ ध्यान ज़रूर देना पड़ता है। अगर सरकार भी इन बातों पर ध्यान न दे तो उनके बहुत बड़े 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 बजह से कई मातापिताओं को रात को नीद नहीं प्राप्ति, वह सोचते हैं कि चाहे उनकी लड़की कितनी ही अच्छी बयो न हो, कितनी ही लायक बयो न हो, कितनी ही पड़ी लिंबी बयो न हो, पर अगर उनके पास दहेज नहीं है तो उनकी कोई कीमत नहीं है। यह इस देश की हालत है।

मुझे इस विषेयक में कुछ बातें ऐसी दिखायी देती हैं जिनकी ओर मैं संयुक्त ममिति का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगी। वह इन पर ध्यान दे ताकि जो त्रुटिया नजर आती है वे दूर हो सके। इसमें कलाज २ में यह साफ नहीं किया गया है कि शादी तथा संगाई पर निर्वारित रकम व्यय की जाए या अलग अलग। अक्सर देखा गया है कि देश के कई हिस्सों में संगाई के बक्त तरह तरह के रिवाज किए जाते हैं। और हजारों, रुपया लंबं किया जाता है। यह बात साफ होनी चाहिये कि संगाई के सभय जो रुपया दिया जाएगा वह कितना हो और दहेज में जो निर्वारित रकम रखी गयी है उसके उसका लगाव होगा या नहीं। अक्सर यहीं समाज में देखा गया है कि कुछ वह रिवाज बतावेंगे कि थोड़ी रकम देकर

संगाई की जाए, लेकिन कहीं बहुत बड़ी रकम संगाई के बक्त ली जाती है चाहे विवाह साल भर बाद ही बयों न हो या चाहे विवाह हो ही नहीं। कहीं तो ऐसा होता है कि संगाई के बक्त रकम ले ली और फिर रिस्ता दूँट 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 बताती हूँ। किसी के घर विवाह था। लड़की अच्छे घर की थी लेकिन उसका पिता बहुत ज्यादा लंबं नहीं कर सकता था। घर की तरफ से यह माम की गई कि रोशनी और बिजली का बहुत इतजाम हो अच्छी अगर वह नहीं हुआ तो उनकी इज्जत में फँक आ जाएगा। उस चीज में हजारों रुपये लगते थे। इतना वह आदमी लंबं 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 ने ले ली। ऐसी बहुत सों चीजें हैं जो समाज में होनी हैं। जहा तक हो सके इनको कम करने का इन्लिजाम होना चाहिये। पहले खाना बारात को घरों में ही दिया जाता था, लेकिन अब चाहते हैं कि होटलों में हो और वह भी भहगे होटलों में। ऐसी चीजें हैं। इन छोटी छोटी बातों पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

कलाज ४ के अनुसार पाच हजार जुमला और ६ मास की मजा है। मेरे विचार में यह काफी नहीं है। इसमें एक और चीज जोड़ दी जाए। इसमें जुमले और सजा के अतिरिक्त यह और जोड़ दिया जाए कि विवाह में निर्वारित रकम से जितना ज्यादा दिया जाएगा उसको गवर्नरेट जब्त कर लेगी। इससे बहुत कायदा होगा।

कलाज ७ और ८ में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि इस्तमास कौन करेगा। लड़की के रिस्तेदार और बाप तो यह करेंगे नहीं।

**[बीमती कृष्णा भेहता]**

क्योंकि वे तो कुद गिरफ्तार ही जायेंगे । तो इस पर अमल करें होगा । मैं संतुष्ट लमिति से प्रार्थना करूँगी कि उसे इस पर व्याप देना चाहिए और इसके लिये कोई स्पेशल अफसर या जज मुकर्रर हो न चाहिए जो कि वहा जाकर छापा भार कर वही फैसला करे । मेरे स्थाल में यह अच्छा होगा ।

**उपाध्यक्ष भाहोदय :** बहेज सारा वह ने जाए ।

**बीमती कृष्णा भेहता :** जो इसमें दो हजार रखा है उसके अलावा जो ज्यादा हो वह ले जाए । अगर हम किसी घटना पर उसी बहत व्याप नहीं देते हैं और वह मामला बाद में अदालतों में जाता है और कई कई दिन फैसला होने में लगते हैं परन्तु पर उसका अपर 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 मुवारकबाद देती हूँ कि इतना अच्छा समाजसुधार का और समाज को जागृत करने वाला विषेषक हमारे विषय मन्त्रालय ने पेश किया है ।

**बीमती तुमड़ा जोकी (धन्माला) :** उपाध्यक्ष भाहोदय, कल से हमारे कई सदस्यों ने इस बिल के बारे में बातचीत की । त्यागी जी ने जो बातें कहीं, मेरा कल तो स्थाल था कि मैं उनका जवाब दू, लेकिन कल सदन के बाहर जाकर त्यागी जी ने सबसे माफी भांग ली ।

**उपाध्यक्ष भाहोदय :** जो बातें बाहर आपस में हों, उन को यहां कहने की ज़रूरत नहीं है ।

**बीमती :** आने ए प्लायट आफ परसनल एक्सप्लोरेशन । यहां जितनी देविया लेबर है, उन्होंने कल मुझे बाहर भेर लिया और मेरा निकलना मुश्किल हो गया । मैंने

जुपके से कह दिया कि मुझे भाफ़ करो, आवे से मैं कोई बात नहीं करूँगा ।

**उपाध्यक्ष भाहोदय :** अगर भेवर साहब का यह हाल हुआ और उन्होंने वहां माफी भांग ली और अब उस को विद्रोह 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 ।

**बीमती :** चेयर को प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए ।

**उपाध्यक्ष भाहोदय :** अन्दर तो चेयर प्रोटेक्शन दे सकती है, लेकिन चेयर बाहर कहा साथ साथ जायेगी ?

**बीमती तुमड़ा जोकी :** उन्होंने बायदा किया था कि जब यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी से वापस आयेगा, तो वह उस का समर्थन करेंगे ।

**उपाध्यक्ष भाहोदय :** अब उस का जिक न किया जाये ।

**बीमती तुमड़ा जोकी :** मालूम यह होता है कि वह अपनी माफी बे सीरियस नहीं थे । इस बिल में इस के बारे में कुछ न कुछ ज़रूर कहना चाहती है ।

**उपाध्यक्ष भाहोदय :** अगर क्या बेविया दबाव से दूसरों को हमराये करना चाहती है ?

**बीमती तुमड़ा जोकी :** इस बिल के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है । उस की कई अच्छी बातें भी बताई गईं और उस की कई कमज़ोरियों का भी जिक किया गया । परन्तु मुझे ऐसा लगा है कि हमारे बहुत से समाज के सदस्यों ने उस सीरियसनेस से—इस गम्भीरता से—इस बिल पर विचार नहीं किया, जिससे कि उनको करना चाहिए था । उपाध्यक्ष भाहोदय, अगर प्राप मूले हजार दू, तो मैं इस बिल पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने से पहले एक पत्र को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहती हूँ, जो कि

एक लड़की ने अपने पिता को लिखा । वह इस प्रकार है : "पैसे के लोभी ब्रीताम, आप ने पैसे को सब कुछ समझा और मेरे प्यार को कोई कदर नहीं की । आठ दिन पहले मैंने जो डैटोल लिया था, वह आप की अमियतों के कारण पिया था । मेरे देवता, मेरे मां बाप अमीर जहर हैं भगवर इतना रुपया आप को नहीं दे सकते । मैं ने उन्हें भजबूर करना ठीक नहीं समझा । मूँझे अफसोस है कि आपको सिर्फ़ पैसों की जहरत थी, मेरी नहीं । लिहाजा जहा आप को अपनी मुह मारी मुराद मिले, वही अपनी शादी करें । मैं आप की खुशी के लिए अपनी जिन्दगी का दाव लगा रही हूँ । एक बात का स्थाल रखे कि अब जहा भी अपनी शादी की बात करें, लेनदेन पहले ही तय कर लें, ताकि मेरी तरह उस बेचारी को भी भौत को गले न लगाना पड़े । ब्रीतम, इस में आप क्या कर सकते हैं ? जैसे घर बाले सिखाएं, वही होगा । उन्होंने मूँझे तग कर के रुपए लाने के लिए आप को कहा । भगवर मैं भजबूर थी । मैं मैं दफ्तर में फ़ोन भी किए । मैं भरने से पहले एक बार आपको देखना चाहती थी, भगवर आप पटियाला गए हुए थे । मेरी लाश के साथ आप को न जाना पड़े, यही सोच कर मैं आज भर 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 भरने का बिल्कुल अफसोस न करें । आप की सुश होना चाहिये कि आपकी लड़की उन कमीनों के पंजों से निकल आई । मेरी जिन्दगी तबाह हो गई, कोई बात नहीं । अब मेरी बहनों का स्थान रखना । मेरी जिन्दगी तबाह करने वाले हैं । मेरा दिमाग खराब नहीं है कि मैं भर रही हूँ । मैंने अच्छी तरह से सोच लिया है कि खिलाफ भरने के बेरे पास भी कोई आप नहीं ।

ये दसवीं और प्रभाकर पास हूँ । रोटी के सिये कभी सकती थी । मैं ने उन्हें यहां तक कहा कि मूँझे नौकरानी की तरह से ही रख लें । मैं आप के बरतन साक कर के रोटी खा लूँगी, लेकिन उन्हें यह भी मंजूर नहीं । अब यह किसी ऐसे घर की लड़की लायेंगे, जो पैसों से तोल कर भी जायगी । मेरे प्यारे बहन भाइयों को बहुत प्यार ।" इस के बाद यह लड़की खिटी 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 यहा दिल्ली में मैजिस्ट्रेट हैं । उन्होंने सेकड़ों कुसूरावालों को सजा दी । हम सेकड़ों बहनों के काम करवाने उन के यहां आया करते हैं और सेकड़ों मुसीबतजदा बच्चियों के के लिये मदद लेते हैं ।

एक दूसरी लड़की का खत भी है, जो मैं यहां नहीं लाई । उस ने लिखा कि “तुमने मूँझे पांच सौ रुपया फ़र्लीचर का दहेज में नहीं दिया, मूँझे पांच सौ रुपया फ़ोरन भेजो, नहीं तो मेरी जिन्दगी खतरे में है ।"

एक और लड़की ने अपने बाप को लिखा है “कि पिताजी, जिस तरह से भी हो, रेडियो का इन्टर्व्यू कर दीजिए ।" उस बदकिस्मत लड़की ने यह भी लिखा—उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा इन लकड़ों को सुनिये—“पिता जी, क्या रेडियो की कीमत आप को मेरी जिन्दगी 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 जिन्दा रहते हैं और जलालत उठाते हैं, बच्चियों का तड़पना सारी उमर देखते हैं और फिर उस को भजाक में उड़ा देते हैं । कोई बिल का मुखा-लिफ्फत करे, मूँझे उस का कोई अफसोस नहीं है । कोई कहे कि यह ठीक नहीं है, मूँझे उस का भी अफसोस नहीं है । परन्तु इतनी कठिन समस्या का, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की

## [श्रीमती सुभद्रा जीवी]

श्रीमती श्राविदी से ताल्लुक रखती है, मजाक उड़ाया जाते, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इस लिए मैं अदब से अबं कहा कि हम लोग इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें।

त्यागी जी ने कहा है कि सिफ़ ऐसा ही नहीं देखा जाता, शक्त देखी जाती है, विद्या देखी जाती है। कहा देखी जाती है? किस जगहने की बात करते हैं? हम अपनी बच्चियों को पढ़ाते हैं, काविल बनाते हैं बी० ऐ० पास कराते हैं, ऐ०० ऐ० पास कराते हैं। तब उन में स्वाभिमान वैदा होता है। वे बेचारियां अपने आप को इन्हाँन समझने लगती हैं। वे डॉबेडूस में हिस्ता लेती हैं, इनाम लेती हैं, फस्ट आरी हैं, सेंडैंड आरी हैं। और तब किर जब उन के लिये लड़का दूँड़ने की बात होती है, तो जैसा कि मैं ने पहले सदन में भी कहा था, अजीब अजीब शब्दों 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 ल्पाल है कि पहले जो लोग दासों को खरीदते थे, वे थोड़ी डिग्निटी और इज्जत रख कर खरीदते थे। उन लड़ाकियों पर नुकता-चूना होता है। एक बर दो बर, दस बर, दस दस बर देखने हैं और किर अभिमान से कहते हैं कि हम ने अपने लड़के के लिये दस पृष्ठ रिजेक्ट की है, हम को कहीं मिलती नहीं है। इस तरह लड़कियों को बेचना और बरोदना होता है। और अगर पसन्द आ भी गई तो किर कहते हैं कि पैसा कितना दोगे। किस की शादी होती है? मैं कहती हूँ कि आज तो समाज का पतन न जर आता है। आज जो लड़कियों पर कसूर किए जाते हैं, जो उन के फैशन पर उगली उठाते हैं, वे चारा अपने समाज को तो देते हैं। आज दहेज के बिना मावाप के लिए लड़का तलाश करता असम्भव हो गया है। लड़की अपनी मरजी से आहे प्रहर सैकटरी से शादी करे, चाहे तैकटरी से करे। उस की पाच हजार कीमत

नहीं है। चाहे वह भाग कर शादी करे, लेकिन माँ काप इज्जत से दहेज के बिना लड़का दूँड़ कर शादी नहीं कर सकते। इस लिए मैं चाहूँगी कि इस के लिए कोशिश की जाय।

जहाँ तक बिल का सवाल है, यह एक मजाक सा मालूम होता है, परन्तु किर भी मैं कहूँगी कि सुन्दर मजाक है और अगर उस पर बोड़ी तवज्जह दी जाय, तो वह और अच्छा हो सकता है। मैं चाहूँगी कि हमरे मिनिस्टर एक बात को साफ करे। कलाज़ ३ मे लिखा है—“before or after the marriage, as consideration for the betrothal or marriage.”

“एक कनसिडरेशन” जो शब्द है, उन्होंने अमेरिका डाल दिया है। क्या इस का भतलब यह है कि यह साबित करना पड़ेगा कि अगर किसी ने दो, चार या पाच हजार रुपए दिए हैं, वे एजे कनसिडरेशन आफ मैरिज दिए हैं, ऐसे नहीं दिए। क्या इस में कोई फ़र्क पड़ेगा? क्यों कि यह साबित करना मुश्किल होगा। हम डावरी मूकरंग करते हैं कि वह दो हजार से ज्यादा नहीं होती और अगर कोई वह दे कि वह तो मैं ने दे रहा दिया था, यह शादी के कनसिडरेशन मे नहीं दिया, तो उस को छुटकारा मिल जाएगा? ना मिनिस्टर इस बात को साफ करे। यह साबित करना मुश्किल हो जायगा कि कितना एजे कनसिडरेशन फार मैरिज दिया और कितना उस के अलावा दिया।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यहा पर जो दो हजार रुपए की बात रखी गई है वह ज्यादा है। ऐसी रकम गर्भी जानी चाहिए जो कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग आसानी से दे सकें और इस विवेयक से लाभ उठा सके। मैं अदब के साथ अबं करना चाहती हूँ कि पाच सौ के करीब यह रकम होनी चाहिए, इस से अधिक नहीं।

जहाँ तक आफेसिस 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 चर चर में आवेदी 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 कागनिजेबल आफेस नहीं बनाया था। हम उम्मीद यह करते हैं कि जैसा कि ज्यादी जी ने कहा है कि कोन लड़की अपने पिता के लिलाक गवाही देगी या बाप अपने दमाद के लिलाक देगा जो उसको कागनिजेबल बनाया जाए। यहां पर भी उम्मीद यह की जाती है कि जब लड़की की शादी हो जाएगी तो वह खुद अगर मुकदमा करेगी तो वह आफेस है, खुद न करे तो आफेस नहीं है। मुश्किल यह है कि कानून हम बनाते हैं, किर हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि अगर आफेस हो तो लड़कियां घर छोड़ें, पत्निया घर छोड़ें और मैदान में आकर, कच्चहरियों में जा कर मुकाबला करें जो कि पूरी होना मुश्किल है। अगर इस को आकेस बनाना है तो उम्मीद यह कर तो चाहिए कि पुलिस उस में दखल दे सके। मैं जानती हूँ कि बहुत सारी ज्वराबिया इस से अमल करते वक्त आरंगी अगर पुलिस ने दखल दिया लेकिन उस के बारे इस पर अमल हो नहीं सकता है और इस को बनाने का कोई लाभ भी नहीं है। इस वास्ते मैं प्रारंभना करती हूँ कि इस पर भी गोर किया जाय।

अन्त में मैं दतना ही कहना चाहनी हूँ कि आनंदेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इसको कुछ और अच्छा बनाये ताकि इस पर ज्यादा मेर्ज्या अमल हो सके।

#### विदेशी ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिमार)

बनाव डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने अपनी अभी बहल के दिल हिला देने वाली तकरीर सुनी है। इस से पहले भी हमने बहुत से बाकात भ्रष्टबाड़ों में छरे बेखे हैं कि किस तरह से नीजवान लड़कियों को तंग किया जाता है, किस तरह उसके सूखारल बाले उस के मां बाप से पैसे की भाँग करते हैं और किस तरह से वे लड़किया

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 में कम होती हैं। लेकिन जो असली चाज है वह यह है कि आज भी कितने ही सानादान ऐसे भीजूद हैं जिसन मिडिल क्लास फैमिलीज के अन्दर, जिन में कि लोग रात दिन कुछे जाते हैं, वही वही लड़किया उन के घरों में बैठी है और वे उनकी शादिया नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्योंकि उन के पास देने के लिये पैसा नहीं है। अन्दर ही अन्दर वे लोग जल रहे हैं, भर रहे हैं लेकिन शादी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस वास्ते यह कहना कि इम बुराई का कोई इलाज नहीं है या हो नहीं सकता ३ में भनवता हूँ ठीक नहीं है। यह कहता है कि कानून बना देने से अमल को नुकान पूछेंगा, वे समझता हूँ कि आज के दिन कोई सीरियसली नहीं कह सकता है।

हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने शारंदा एकट का जिक्र किया है। मुझे याद है कि कितनी हिम्मत के साथ हमने उस एकट का पास किया था। उसके पास होने के बाबजूद भी अगर आज छोटी छोटी उड़ा की शादिया हो रही है तो इसकी बजह यह है कि गवर्नरमेट इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देती है, गवर्नरमेट इस चीज को रोकना नहीं चाहती है। ताहम यह कहा जा सकता है कि सारी फिजाहों बदल गई हैं। उसकी बजह से भल आदमी पड़े लिये आदमी बहुत ज्यादा फायदा उठाते हैं। पहले के मुकाबले में छोटी उड़ा की शादिया होना अब कम हो गई है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि अब होती नहीं है, बेहतर होनी है, लेकिन पहले के मुकाबले में कम हो गई है। जो भले आदमी उस से नाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, उठाते हैं।

इस बिल से भी मैं समझता हूँ कि सोशल काशसनेस एकत्रित करने में मदद मिलेगा और लोगों के अन्दर बहुत खाल पैदा होगा कि यह दहेज की Extortion की पढ़ति बहुत बुरी चीज है और जो लोग इस से फायदा उठाना चाहें, उठायेंगे। इस लिहाज से मैं इसका स्वाक्षर करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अमर कोई

## [पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कानून से लाल उठाना चाहे तो उसको इस से वंचित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये और इसके हक में यह दलील देना कि यह शास्त्रों के खिलाफ चाहता, अपील नहीं करता है।

यह सब होते हुए भी जहां तक इस प्रेजेंट दिल का ताल्लुक है, इसके अन्दर कई सामिया हैं जिन की तरफ मेरा पापकी तवज्ज्ञह दिलाना चाहता है और समझता है कि जो विवाही इस सारी कुश्यता के लिए जिम्मेवार है, वह दूर नहीं होगी जब तक, तब तक यह इफ-विट्ट नहीं होगा, जैसा कि सा मिनिस्टर साहब और त्यागी जी ने कहा है और वह बीमारी बहुत दीप है और उसका दूर होना बहुत आवश्यक है। उसको दूर करने के लिए जितनी यह मदद दे सकता है, वे 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 लकड़-ब-लकड़ आंध्र के एकट की तारीफ को रिप्रोड्यूस कर दिया है, जो कि बिल्कुल गलत है। मेरे इसको गलत ही नहीं मानता बल्कि यह भी कहना चाहता है कि डावरी की यह तारीफ नहीं है कि जो कि इसके अन्दर भी हुई है। मेरी राय में मेरेज में दो पार्टीज होती हैं, एक मिया और दूसरी बीबी। त्यागी जी ने यह कहा है कि मेरेज के अन्दर एक पार्टी लड़के और उसके सारे सानादान की और दूसरे लड़की और उसके सारे सानादान की होती है। मेरे समझता हूँ कि ये पार्टी दू दी मेरेज नहीं हैं। यद्यपि आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि ये दो पार्टीज मिया और बीबी ही हैं, और कोई नहीं। इसके सिवाय इसके कोई दूसरे माने नहीं हैं। इस बास्ते साविन्द्र और बीबी अगर एक दूसरे को कोई चीज दें, तो वह डावरी है, दूसरी नहीं। चूनांच इसके बेघल्काल है:—

"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 सेड पार्टीज की ही कहीं जानी चाहिये।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव सेड पार्टीज की मेरेज है, बाइडपूम के फादर और उसके सानादान और बाइड के फादर और उसके रिश्तेदारान की मेरेज नहीं होती है। जो भी गिफ्ट है, जो बीबी साविन्द्र को दे या साविन्द्र बीबी को दे, देट इज डावरी उस तारीफ के मुताबिक।

मेरे अबं करना चाहता है कि रामचन्द्र जी महाराज ने जब सीता को कहा कि तुम बनवास 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 सूत.

अभितस्य दातारं मर्ता  
का न प्रव्येत।

उसने कहा कि आप क्या कहते हैं मुझ को कि मैं आप के घर चली जाऊँ? जितने भी काटे आपके रास्ते में आयेंगे, मैं उनको खाक करूँगी।

यां और बाप, भाई और बेटा तो किसी स्त्री को एक भित दान देते हैं लेकिन जो साविन्द्र है वह अभित दान देता है। इसी बास्ते बीवी साविन्द्र के बास्ते और बाविन्द्र बीवी के बास्ते पूजनीय है। यह उसका जबाब था, यह उसका मत था।

यहां पर एक कानून आया था और कावेश पाटी की मर्जों के खिलाफ पास किया। जिस में कहा गया था कि १८ बरस में बड़ी लड़की अगर उसके मा बाप जिन्दा हों तो उनकी इजाजत के बगैर उनकी मर्जों के बगैर शादी नहीं कर सकती है। उस बवत में ने एक अमेंडमेंट पेश किया था और उसको हाउस में मजूर भी कर लिया गया था कि १८ बरस से ऊपर की लड़की, जो उसके मा बाप की मर्जों हों या न हों, अपनी मर्जों से उमीं नरह से शादी कर सकती है जिस तरह से कि लड़का कर सकता है। उसके बोजूद होने हुए भी दो तरह की शादिया होती हैं। या तो लड़के लड़किया खुद करते हैं या मा बाप उनकी शादी करते हैं। जो लड़किया आज खुद शादी करती है वह कानून के मुनाबिव ठीक करती है। हम ने मेरज ला में यह पास किया तो जो लड़किया इस तरह में शादी करता है क्या आप उस में रुकावट डालना चाहते हैं? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वह किसी अमर्त्य आदर्मी से शादी न करे। क्या वह किसी ऐसे आदर्मी से शादी न करे जिस के पास लाइफ भर खाने पीने का इन्तजाम हो, और अगर वह मर भी जाए तो बेचारी लड़की वा गुजार, ह. सके? लड़कियों की ज्वायस है, उन की मर्जों है, जिस की जाहें शादी करे। आप क्या डावरी पर पावड़ी लगा कर यह करता चाहते हैं कि कोई साविन्द्र अपनी बीवी से यह बहे कि तेरे बास्ते यह सेंदून करता है कि आइन्डा गुजारा चल सके, मेरज सैट्लमेंट करता है, अगर कोई बाप कहता है कि देरे बास्ते ऐसा सेंदून करता हूंसाकि तेरे साविन्द्र 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 मेर मुमकिन है बन्द करना जब तक लड़की को अस्तायार है कि वह खुद अपनी शादी करे, उस को अस्तायार है कि काले से शादी अस्तायार तय करे, और से करे, अमीर से करे या गरीब से करे, जाहे जिस से शादी करे, और शादी की शारायत तय करे इस के होते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कहना कि अगर साविन्द्र कुछ पैसा दे देगा तो उस लड़की को छ महीने की सजा हो जायगी या साविन्द्र को छ महीने की सजा हो जायगी, कहा तक जायज है? क्या यही आप की फोडम आफ मेरज है? अगर एक अमीर आदर्मी के पास प्राप्टों हैं और वह शादी करते बवत वं वी को कुछ देना चाहते हैं वह अपनी बीवी को कुछ नहीं सकता?

श्री रघुबीर सहाय इस में देने लेने का सवाल कहा आता है?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत गरीबनवाज, मुझे पता नहीं कहा आता है। जहा तक वैनएबल सिक्योरिटी या प्राप्टी का सवाल है which is given or agreed to be given at the time of the marriage by the husband

श्री रघुबीर सहाय (बदाय) आप तो करमा रह थे कि कोई लड़की किस, लड़के से शादी करना चाही ह तो रुकावट पड़ती है, इस में रुकावट कहा है?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत इस के बास्ते रुकावट यह है कि लड़का नहीं दे सकता at the time of the marriage any property to the girl.

श्री बाजपेशी (बलरामपुर) बाद में दे दे।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत बाद के सिथे भी दर्ज है कि "बोर आर आफ्टर दि मेरेज" उधर भर/नहीं दे सकेगा। मैं इस पर भी आता हूं। अल्काज है:- इन क सिडरेशन आफ हि मेरेज। अभी भेरी बहन से इस पर सवाल किया

## [पंचिंत घासुर घास भार्गव]

वा कि इन कंसिडरेशन आफ दि मैरेज के क्या भाव हैं। क्या इस के माने हैं कि वह शादी नहीं कर सकती? यह चीज बहुत डाउटफूल है, इस के माने साफ नहीं हैं। इन अल्काज के माने, यानी इन कंसिडरेशन आफ दि मैरेज के माने बिल्कुल बेग हैं। जैसा कानून यह है कि उसे बिल्कुल शीशों की तरह साफ होना चाहिये। इस में यह बेगनेंस नहीं होनी चाहिये। उस ने आइटर दि मैरेज, शायद २० बरस बाद कोई सेटलमेंट 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 अदब से गुजारिष है कि अगर बीबी खाविन्द को या खाविन्द बीबी को कुछ दे, जो कि एक लब मैरेज है, स्वतंत्र मैरेज है, उस के लिये यह मुनासिब और जायज नहीं है कि यह पावनी रखी जाय। कल त्यागी जी ने कहा था कि बाप बेटी को कुछ देना चाहे ऐ दि डाइन आफ मैरेज तो वह हंगिज डावरी नहीं है। आम लोग यह जानते हैं कि जो मसुर या बाप मैरेज के बक्त देता है वह डावरी होती है, लेकिन फिलवाक्या वह डावरी नहीं है। डा० सुशीला नायर ने बड़ी सल्ल सल्ल बातें सुनाई एसी कट्टी कट्टी मुनाई कि हिन्दू सिस्टम और मैरिज बारबरिक है कि जिस से मेरा दिल जल गया। वह कहती है कि इडिया की मैरेज एक बाबरेस फार्म है जिस में लड़की का दान दिया जाता है। मैं इस बक्त इस में नहीं जाना चाहता; क्योंकि मेरे पास ज्यादा बक्त नहीं है, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि जैसी मैरिंड लाइफ की फेलिसिटी हिन्दूस्तान में है वैसी शायद दुनिया में कही नहीं है, यह एक मुसल्लेमा है। लेकिन शादी के बक्त कोई किसी को कुछ दे नहीं सके, न सुशिया मनाये, किसी को कुछ दे ले नहीं यह कीक नहीं है। मेरी बहन सुभद्रा जोशी ने जो भी कहानियां सुनाई, कौन ऐसा शस्त्र है हिन्दूस्तान में जिस के दिल पर उन का असर न हो, कौन चाहता है कि लड़की को चैल बना दिया

जाय, लड़की को फैटल बना दिया जाय। कोई भा० बाप ऐसा नहीं चाहते। फिर इस में सिर्फ बापों का ही कपूर नहीं है, उन लड़कियों के भां भी होती हैं जिन पर यह इत्तम लगता है। उन के भाई भी होते हैं। क्या आप यह समझते हैं कि यह सुशी 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 बक्त जगड़ा हो जाये जब तक कि काफी बन न दिया जाय। अभी हाल ही कश्मीर की बहन ने फरमाया कि शादी के बक्त यह तय होता है कि इतने खाने दिये जायेंगे, बरातियों को इतने कपड़े दिये जायेंगे, इतनी रोशनी की जायेगी। आज मैं दिल्ली में देखता हूँ कि सुसून पंजाबियों की शादियों में कि सारा मकान जगमगा उठता है, हजारों रुपये सिर्फ बिजली पर लर्ज हो जाते हैं। यह तय किया जाता है कि चांदी के गिलास, चांदी के घाल 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। यहा तक तय होता है कि बरात होटल में ठाराई जायेगी, ठाई सौ रुपया रोज का कमरा अणोक होटल में, जो कि कश्मीर के नाम से है, नौशे के लिये रखा जायगा। यह चीजे तय होती है अब। लेकिन यह चीजे इस बिल से बाहर है। अगर आप इस तरह रखना चाहते हैं तो हमारी सरकार ने ए स्पेंडिचर टैक्स लगाया है, एक और कानून बना दिया जाय, बरानियों की तादाद मुकर्रर कर दी जाय। पुरानी स्टेट्स में बरातियों की तादाद मुकर्रर थी। यह मुकर्रर था कि इस से ज्यादा लर्ज नहीं होगा मैरेज पर। हिन्दूस्तान के अन्दर यह बहुत नाजायज चीज है कि हम शादियों पर इस तरह से बहुत ज्यादा लर्ज 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 प्राविर डावरी है क्या।

दो विल और हिन्दस्तान में पास किये गये, एक भाँध में और एक बिहार वेडावरी के बारे में। भाज हजारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो अच्छी चीजें विल में रखती हैं आनंद विल में वह भी उड़ी हुई थीं। हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने मेहरबानी लकड़ा कर इतना तो किया कि कम से कम २,००० रु की प्रेजेन्ट्स दी जा सकती है ऐट दि टाइम आफ मैरेज। आनंद बालों के लिये तो एक कीटों का भी प्राविष्ठन नहीं किया। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि शादी करते बक्त वहाँ कितनी प्रेजेन्ट्स दी जा सकती हैं। वहाँ बहुत से हिन्दू हैं जो कि भनस्पृति को मानने वाले हैं जिस में लिखा है कि नीशा जब बिठलाया जाय तो सुभाषिताम होना चाहिये, उस के ऊपर अच्छे कपड़े होने चाहिये, मले ही खड़ार के हों लेकिन निहायत अच्छे हों। मैं अर्जन करता हूँ कि शादी का मौका खुशी का होता है या रंज का होता है? हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने आजेन्ट्स ऐड रीजन्स में लिखा है कि हम ने लड़की को जब प्राप्टी में हक दे दिया है और वह इसी गरज से दिया था कि डावरी की प्रथा हट जाये। हो सकता है कि इस से कोई अच्छा नतीजा निकले, लेकिन मैं अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समझना कि लड़की को आप ने इन्हेन्टिस में जो हक दिया उस की वजह से लड़की को शादी के बक्त कुछ न दिया जाय, इस से ज्यादा खराब कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती यह एक गैर-कुदरती बात है। कोई शस्त्र इस चीज को नहीं मानेगा और एस 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 हौं, उन्होंने भी अपनी लड़कियों की शादियों की होगी, उन में से कौन ऐसा है जिस ने डेढ़ हजार या ढाई हजार रुपये लड़की को दहेज दे दिये हैं। कौन इस तरह से दे सकता है। मान सीजिये कि किसी आदमी के लड़का नहीं है और उसकी १० करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी है तो वह उस रुपये का क्या करेगा? क्या अपनी

जिता के साथ उन लोटो को बलायेगा? अमर लड़की को नहीं देगा तो किस को देगा?

बी स्यारी: लड़की को नहीं देगा, बोरारी देसाई को दे देगा।

पंचित डाकुर दास भार्या: मैं देखता हूँ कि एक बहुत मेरह तजवीज दी कि जो इस तरह का दहेज हो उसे सरकार कांफिसेट कर ले, भोरारी देसाई के सजाने में डाल दे। इस विल में दो दफाएँ हैं, एक दफा ४ और दूसरी दफा ६। दफा ४ कुछ रीजनेशन कहीं जा सकती है, लेकिन दफा ६ गलत है। दफा ४ के अन्दर लिखा है कि अगर कोई इस तरह ला दहेज डिमान्ड करेगा तो मानने वाले को ५,००० रु जुमाना या ६ महीने की सजा, या दोनों ही सजायें कर दी जायेगी। मैं तो इसके लिये इतनी सजा भी काफी नहीं समझता जो शस्त्र कि इस तरह का ठहराव करे और लड़के की या लड़की की कीमत मांगता है। यह चीज ऐसी है जिस के लिये जितनी भी सजा दी जाय थोड़ी है। यह एक रुट इविल है जिसके अन्दर यह चीजें पैदा होती हैं।

दफा ६ के अन्दर लिखा है कि दहेज का रूपया उसे ट्रासफर कर दिया जाय लड़की के नाम। मुझे अफसोस है कि कौन लड़की को पूछता है, कौन दामाद को पूछता है? जब लोग अपनी इजित के खातिर, अपनी शान व शौकत की खातिर बिजलियाँ जलाते हैं, २, २ हजार रुपया बारातियों के लाने 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। आइड्स प्राइस कहते थे। सन् १६२८ में इस हाऊस की एक कमेटी बनी थी शारदा विल के मूतालिक। मैं उसका भेज्वा था। उस बक्त मैंने साल

## [पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हिन्दुस्तान का दीरा किया । हमने सारी कुशवाहों पर अ्यान दिया और उन पर विचार किया । उस वस्तु एक केस हमारे सामने आया । जिसे मैं आपकी इजाजत से घर्ज करला चाहता हूँ । एक सरकारी वकील हमारे सामने आया । हमने कहा कि हम पुरानी हिन्दू धीरतों की राय जानना चाहते हैं । मधुरा का बाकया है । हमने एक पुरानी लेडी को बुलाया । सरकारी वकील उसका इटरप्रेटर हो कर चला आया । जो औरत आई उसके साथ एक लड़की भी थी । वह मां बेटी दोनों की दोनों भाई । मैंने उनका बयान लेना चाहा तो सरकारी वकील ने उनको इटरप्रेट 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 दुख होता है । वह लड़की निहायत खूबसूरत थी, एफ० ए० पास थी और हमारे सामने बैठी थी । उस वस्तु एक बड़ी डेलीकेट बात हुई । वह वकील कहने समझा कि हमने इस लड़की की शादी कर दी । शादी करने के बाद एक रस्म होती है मदास में शायद उसको गर्भाधान कहते हैं । अपने यहा शायद मुकलावा कहते हैं । नई बीवी जाती है खाविन्द के पर । उस लड़की के खाविन्द ने कहा कि १०,००० रु दो बरना मैं शादी कसमेशन नहीं करूँगा । यह तमाम किस्सा उस लड़की के सामने सुनाया ।

मैं अदब से घर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी कुरीतिया है कानून से आप किस-किस का इलाज करियेगा? वह डाउरी में नहीं आती ।

16 hrs.

मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि यही विली के अद्वय जब संसद् में हिन्दू कोड विल् पर विचार चल रहा था तो हमारे सामने — १० शादी सुदा औरतें आकर कहने लगीं

कि तुम हाउस में हिन्दू कोड विल की हिमायत न करता । मैं ने उसे कहा कि तुम बैठ जाओ मैं तुम्हें यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दू कोड विल की हिमायत करूँगा और इसलिये करूँगा क्योंकि हिन्दू कोड विल एक पुरुष को एक से अधिक शादी करने की इजाजत नहीं देता । वह दो औरतें शादी करके नहीं रख सकता । मूँह उन्होंने बतलाया कि यह जो लड़की उनके साथ है इसके खाविन्द ने इसे छोड़ा हुआ है । मैंने उनको बतलाया कि देखो हिन्दू कोड विल के मूताविक इसका खाविन्द दूसरी शादी नहीं कर सकता । और इसलिये मैं उसकी हिमायत करूँगा । यह कोई खाली अकेली लड़की का सवाल नहीं है बनिक दिल्ली की ऐसी १०,००० लड़किया मौजूद हैं जिनके कि खाविन्दों ने उनको छोड़ रखा है बिना किसी कसूर के । ऐसा क्यों है और इसका क्या इलाज सोचा है? मैं कहता हूँ कि इसका इलाज डाइवोर्स है और डाइवोर्स हो जाना चाहिये । यह कुरीतिया इन कानून से दूर नहीं होगी । जब हम सब मिल कर इनको दूर करना चाहेंगे तभी दूर होगी । लेकिन मृत्त्वे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज हम लोग मैट्रियलिज्म के पीछे बहुत हैं और मा, बाप, भाई, बहिन जो कुछ भी हैं वह सब पैसा ही है और कुछ नहीं है । इसलिये जब तक यह चीज दूर नहीं होगी तब तक यह नाभुमिक है कि यह चीज दूर हो सके । अब यह एक लम्बी कहानी है और मृत्त्वे डर है कि इसमें जाने से मैं हाउस का काफी वस्तु लगा । . . .

उपराष्ट्रमन्त्री भरोदय : आज कहानी लम्बी न करे ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव . बहुत धन्यवाद । अब मैं इस विषय को यहीं पर छोड़ता हूँ ।

मैं अदब से घर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विल है इसमें बिहार विल के प्राप्ति

देखेंट है। स्त्रीधन को उन्होंने डाउरी की डेफिनीशन में आने से बचा लिया है ऐसा ठीक किया गया है और उसमें कोई बजह नहीं देखता कि लड़किया इस स्त्री घन डाउरी के बहाने से क्यों महरूम की जायें। अगर इस बिल का यह मतनव है कि कोई औरत को स्त्री घन न दे तो मैं इसकी हिमायत नहीं कर सकता। अगर किसी लड़की की शादी के भौके पर लड़की के मां बाप, रिस्टेवार या नजदीकी दोस्त उसको बालटिरी बिस्ट्रम देते हैं और उम भौके पर नोहफे और प्रेजेट्स देना फर्ज ममझा जाता है तो यह सब डाउरी की जद में नहीं आना चाहिये और इन पर कोई गेक नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर नड़की का खाविन्द या उसका समूर अपनी पत्नी अथवा वह को बालेंटियरी बर्गेर किसी दबाव के कुछ तोहफे देना चाहे और वे इस डाउरी कानून की बजह से न दे सके तो मैं इस बिल की मूलत मम्बालफत करता हूँ क्योंकि मुझे वह दिन अभी दूर नज़र आना है जब कि लड़कियों के भाई उनको जायदाद बर्गेरह में हिस्सा लेने देंगे। मुझे तो वह दिन अभी दूर ही मालूम होता है। जेवर तो स्त्रीधन होता है और उसमे स्त्री को महरूम करना किसी भी हालत में जा नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि शादी के भौके पर वरी की रस्म होती है जिसमें कि लड़की को उसको समुराल वालों की तरफ में मिलने वाले जेवर बर्गेरह दिलखाये जाते हैं और वह तमाम उस लड़की का स्त्रीधन होता है। बिहार में जब इस बारे में एकट बना तो उन्होंने डाउरी की जो तारीफ की उम्में ज्वी घन को उन्होंने डाउरी के दायरे में शामिल नहीं समझा और यह ठीक भी है क्योंकि शादी के भौके पर जी बालटियरी प्रेजेट्स 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 जी डाउरी का हिस्सा है। अब आप ही असलाइये कि मेरे १०० दोस्त हैं और मैं

उनकी लड़कियों की शादी में लोहफे देना चाहता हूँ तो आहिर है कि जब मैं आपसी लड़की की शादी करना तो वे भी मेरी लड़की की शादी में तोहफे देंगे। “हैंट इव स्त्रीधन बट बट इव नीट एव ए र्मटर बाल बैट डाउरी।”। इसलिये डाउरी की तारीफ में यह जी बाक कर दी जाय कि उनमें स्त्रीधन शामिल नहीं समझा जावेगा। डाउरी तो वह होगी जो कि आपस में उनमें ठहराव हो कि शादी इतना रुपया मिलने पर होगी, एक कट्टेंट हो कि इतना देने पर शादी होगी। लेकिन शादी के भौके पर मिलने वाले तोहफे डाउरी में शामिल नहीं किये जा सकते।

जहा तक इस बिल के उद्देश्यों का ताल्लुक है मैं उनमें पूरी तरह मुतकिक हूँ। लेकिन मैं उजाएट मेलेवट कमेटी की लिदमत में दस्त-बन्सा गुजारिंग करहा कि वह भेहरवानी करके यह स्पेसिफिक कर दें कि डाउरी क्या जीज है और उसके बाद जो इस सिलसिले में जुँम करता पकडा जाय उसे सब्त सजा दे। मैं खतावार लोगों को सब्त सजाये देने के बरबिलाक नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लड़कियों का गला इनडाइरेक्ट तरीके से न धोट दिया जाय कि उनको स्त्रीधन भी न मिले। मुस्लिम ना मे आविर क्या है? वहां पर भी शादी के बक्त खाविन्द अपनी होने वाली बीबी के नाम भेहर करता है। अगर कोई लड़का किसी लड़की के साथ शादी करता चाहता है तो उनके दरमियान इस तरह एक मुशाहिदा होता है कि वह उसके लिये इतना भेहर मे लिखेगा या देगा। यह कानून हिन्दू मुसलमानों के लिये एकता होना चाहिये। यही विधान का अंशा है। मां बाप लड़की के बास्ते कोई प्राविजन करना चाहते हैं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि वे ऐसा न कर सके और आप उसको डाउरी में शामिल कर दे। इस बास्ते में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि औरतों को उनके जायज हक से और स्त्रीधन से जो

[ पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ]  
कि अब तक उनको मिलता आया है उससे  
उन्हें महसूस 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 jayegu). 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 लड़ा हूँ। असे दराज से माता पिता यह सोच रहे हैं कि कोई ऐसा कानून पास हो कि जिसके मन्त्रगत उनकी लड़कियों की—मैं कहूँगा—बाजार में जो विक्री होती थी वह कम से कम बन्द हो। बहुत से आइयों ने यहाँ बताया

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—अनुमूलित जातियां) : 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 नुकस हो तो सिलेक्ट कमेटी के माननीय सदस्य उसको देखें और उसमें इस तरह के संशोधन करके यहाँ पेश 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 । जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम अपने देश के भाइयों को भी समझावें कि वे यह न समझें कि यह दहेज एक प्रकार का नानपेटबिल 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 पाये 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 सबाल नहीं है । मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई है इस बिल को देख कर । भन १६२७ में मेरी मुश्रिज्जिज माता जी ने बंगला भाषा में एक किताब लिखी थी—आमार बाप—यानी लड़की का पिता । उस बक्त 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 प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (गुडगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे विधि मंत्री महोदय ने आज जो इस सदन के सम्मुख यह विवेचक 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 प्रत्वेक आवश्यक समस्या

## [भी प्रकाशदीर लास्टी]

की ओर उनका स्थान प्राकृति होता है। बहुत सी ऐसी समस्याये हीती हैं जो कि हमारे देश में उत्तरी बातावरण से सम्बन्ध रखती है, लेकिन वह इस प्रकार की समस्या है जो कि प्रत्येक घर के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध रखती है।

हमारे समाज में बहुत समय से कुछ बींच शीर्ष प्रथाएँ प्रचलित हैं जिनके बागे आज समाज की बड़ी हानि हो रही है। उन प्रवामों में दहेज की प्रवामी अपना मुख्य स्थान रखती है। मैं भी कुछ अशो मर्डिन ठाकुर दास जूं के साथ समझत हूँ कि जिम समय हम दहेज की प्रवामी के सम्बन्ध में विचार करते हैं तो हमें एक समस्या पर आगे अवध्य विचार करना होगा। हम अपनी उन परम्पराओं पर भी विचार करना हांगा जिनका हमारे यहाँ एक खास स्थान है। अब पिता अपनी कन्या का हाथ घर के हाथ में देता है तो वह यह कहना है

इमाम अनकृताम अन्याम प्रतिगृह्णातु  
मवान् ।

इसके पीछे एक भावना है। उस समय हर माना पिता यह ही चाहते हैं कि अगर उनके पास कुछ की भी सम्पत्ति हो ना तो वे अपनी लड़की का ददं। आज वह इस घर से पतिगृह में जा रही है वह दूसरे पांच-बार का अग बन जाता। इस अवध्य पर वह अपनी प्यारी पुत्री का न केवल अपनी क्षक्ति के अनुसार धन देते हैं बल्कि अपने यहाँ की परम्परा के अनुसार बाद में भी यथावृत्ति देते रहते हैं। हमारे देश की वरम्परा के अनुसार लड़की तीन पीढ़ी तक लेती रहती है, पहले बाप से बेटी के रूप में, किर भाई से बहित के रूप में और किर भतीजों से बुआ के रूप में। तो हमारे देश की वह परम्परा है कि हम तीन पीढ़ियों तक लड़की को देते रहते हैं।

हमारे यहा वह प्रवा है कि विवाह के अवसर पर लड़की को भाई भपनी बहित के हाय घान की लोगों से भरता है। एक तो हमारे यहा नाजा होम को इस परम्परा को पवित्र माना। बात है, दूसरा इसक। तात्पर्य यह भी है कि घान एक ऐसा भ्रम है जिसको पहले खेन में बोने हैं फिर उसे दूसरी बार उचाड़ कर अन्यत्र रोपा जाता है तो उसमें अच्छी बाल लगती है। लड़कों की भी अवस्था कुछ ऐसा है। ही है कि वह वैदा मा बाप के बाहर होना है और दूसरों बगह पतिगृह जाकर फननी कूननी है। इस नाजा दान का एक तात्पर्य यह भी है कि भाई भपनी बहित से कहना है कि बहित! यहा तक तो भेरे माना पिता जूं का कर्तव्य या वह नो आज पूरा हुआ उचाड़ नैरा हाय एक राम वर के हाय म दे दिया। अब इसके आगे मेरा कर्तव्य अर्थ हाँ हाँ है। जब जब तू पान के घर में आती तो मैं तुम खान, ताब नहीं जाँ दीगा अरनी। शाकन भर तुम दान। ना हमारे यहा इस प्रकार भवय ममर पर लड़का का दन रहने का प्रबा था। लेकिन बाद म यह प्रथा बिगड़ गई आग लड़का के मार्गाना म जबर्दस्त। दहेज माग। जाने लगा। जिम दन म उनका कठाई का सामना करना पड़ा था। उम जार जबर्दस्ती के कारण बहुत मे भरकर पांचाम हुंते जिनके उदाहरण यहा दिय गय। भेरे पास भी इस प्रकार के बहन मे उचाड़ है लेकिन समय कम होने मे मे उनका यहा उचाड़ नहीं करना चाहता।

पहले हमारे देश मे यह प्रथा भी कि योग्य लड़की की तलाज जे लड़के बाले जाते थे। सीता की लोज मे राम जनक राजा के घर गये, रुक्मिणी की लोज मे कृष्ण उनके घर गये, दमयन्ती के लिये नल उनके यहाँ गये। द्वोपदी की लोज मे अर्जुन उसके डार पर गये। यह हमारे लोगों की तुरली परम्परा है। लेकिन आज इस प्रकार की

कुशला हो गई है कि लड़की बालों को लड़के के द्वार पर जाना पड़ता है। पहले प्रथा शैली कि प्यासा कुशु के पास जाता था, लेकिन आज उस्टी प्रथा यह हो गई है कि कुशां प्यासे के पास जाता है और इस कारण वह अपने को कुशा समझता है। जो लड़की बाला 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 जर लेता है, लेता रहेगा, वह अपने को कुशा समझने नहा है। यह स्थिति आज हमारे समाज की हो गई। ऐसी स्थिति में कन्याओं के सम्बन्ध में स्सकृत के एक कदि ने दुखी हो कर लिखा —

जातेति कन्या महती हि चिन्ता  
कन्मे प्रदेयेति महान् विवाद ।  
कत्वा सुख प्राप्त्यमि वा नवेति  
कन्या पितृत्व खन नाम कष्टम् ॥

लड़की ऐदा हुई कि माता पिता के सिर पर एक कष्ट मवार होता है कि किस के हाथ पर इसका हाथ रखा जायेगा और वहा जाकर भी वह मुखी रहेगी या नहीं।

मैं अपने बहतव्य को बहुत मक्षेप में इन शब्दों के साथ समाप्त करता हूँ कि अगर दहेज प्रथा को भारतवर्ष से भासात करना है, तो इसके लिये विवान के साथ यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि सामाजिक जागरण भी किया जाये। मैं विधि मरी महोदय में निवेदन करूँगा कि जो सामाजिक संस्थाएं इन कुप्रधारों के निवारण में आरम्भ से ही प्रयत्नशील हैं—एक विशेष संस्था का नाम मैं औरव के साथ इस सदन में लेना चाहूँगा और वह है महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती के द्वारा स्थापित आर्य समाज का संगठन—उनका व्याख्याप इस प्रकार की कुरीतियों के निवारण के लिये लिखा जाये।

जल्द में मैं अपनी बहनों के निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ यह यही है कि नारी के बृत्तांत में पुक्ष 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 भगर लड़का पैदा हो, तो माना के स्वाभाविक शब्द होते हैं कि फूल दरसे हैं, भगवान की कृपा हुई है। और भगर लड़की पैदा हुई—मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यहा पर जो बहने उपस्थित हैं, उनकी भावना क्या है, लेकिन मैं गाव का रहने वाला हूँ, इमलिये में जानता हूँ कि साधारण स्थिति यह है कि भगर लड़की पैदा हो और बुढ़िया दादी से पूछो तो वह कहती कि पत्तर भहे 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 उनकी प्रसन्नता नहीं होती, जिननी कि लड़के के पैदा होने पर होती है।

यही अवस्था भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में है। यहा पर जितनी लड़कों को शिक्षा दी जाती है, लड़कियों को उननी नहीं दी जाती है। लेकिन सब से आवश्यक बीज यह है कि विवाह के पश्चात जब लड़की पनि के परिवार में पितृगृह आती है, तो माना उसमें पूछती है कि बेटी कोई कष्ट तो नहीं हुआ, लड़की अपनी दबी जबान में कहती है कि “श्रीर तो कोई कष्ट नहीं रहा, लेकिन इतना ही हुआ कि दहेज मन्त्रिकी कुछ ताने सुनने का मिले।” माता पूछती है कि ताने समुर ने दिये हैं, तो लड़की कहती है कि नहीं माता जी, समुर इतना सीधा है कि उसने होठ भी नहीं सोले, सब से ज्यादा ताने तो सास में दिये। क्या जेठ ने भी ताने दिये? “नहीं, जेठानी ने ही दिये।” क्या देवर ने भी ताने दिये? “नहीं, ननद ने ज्यादा ताने दिये।” मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि दहेज के सम्बन्ध में ताने जितना औरत औरत को देती है, उतना पुरुष नहीं

[**श्री अकाश और 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 अवधार 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 अवधार कितना होता है और उनको अमल में शासन कितना लाता है, उनके अधीन कितने अन्याय करने वाले दण्डित होते हैं। इसको देख कर मुझे शंका होती है कि यह कानून बनना और बनने के बाद किनने लोग इसकी पकड़ में आयेंगे और समाज में इसका कितना असर पड़ेगा। मुझे सन्देह होता है कि कहीं यह कानून भलौल और हसी की चीज़ न बन जाये। हमने शारदा एकट बनाया नेकिन हमको कुछ पता नहीं है कि प्रत्येक प्रदेश में हर साल बाल-विवाह के कितन 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 बलाजित या प्रावधान है, उन को देखने पर मेरा अचरज और भी बढ़ जाता है। इसमें कहा गया है कि दो हजार रुपये के अलावा आभूषण, कपड़े और अन्य बस्तुये जो रिवाज़ के मूलाधिक ही जाती हैं, वे इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं। आख भी इस देश में करोड़ों ऐसे लोग हैं, जो पराल या सौ रुपये में शादी करते हैं।

कानून के द्वारा हम उनको एक प्रकार से

बहावा देने हैं कि शामन कहता है, सरकारी कानून कहता है कि वे दो हजार रुपये दूर्घट दे सकते हैं और उसके अलावा करवे और आभूषण भी दे सकते हैं। उसमें विरतर वृद्धि होती जायेगी। माज आदिवासियों और हरिजनों में १०१ या २०० रुपये में शादी होती है, उस को हम उदारस्ती और मार्केटिंग करके या प्राइम कटौल करके बढ़ा रहे हैं। इन बातों को देख कर मुझे मालूम होता है कि इस कानून से समाज के कृतिपय—पाच परसेट लोगों पर ही असर पड़ेगा, ६५ परसेट 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 खंडों को देख कर मैं इस परिचाम पर पहुँचा हूँ कि भवके लिये एक ही इष्ट रखा गया है—सब धान वाइस परेसी। भव को छ अमीने की सजा और पाच हजार का जुर्माना दण्ड दिया जायेगा। एक ही किस्म के दण्ड का प्रावधान किया गया है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : पाच हजार तक।

**श्री शीनारायण दास** (दरभंगा) : कम भी हो सकता है।

**श्री जांगड़े** : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में जितना खुलासा और अवेदार 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

विवेच रस्मो-रिवाज और सामाजिक रिवाज है। हम कहते हैं कि सामाजिक मूधार करना चाहिये और सामाजिक क्रान्ति होनी चाहिये। लेकिन शासन में सामाजिक बन्धनों माल्यताओं को क्या महत्व प्राप्त है? वया 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 है। अगर वही रस्मों-रिवाज कोटं में आता है, तो अदालत उम को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। आज समाज वे ढील पड़ती जा रही है, जाति-प्रथा टृटी जा रही है, सामाजिक रिवाज टृटे जा रहे हैं। समाज की यह कान्ति, रिवाजों में यह उथल-पुथल मचना सेरे लियं कोई मतलब नहीं रखना, जब तक कि समाज के कार्यकर्ताओं को, सामाजिक सम्यांशों के कार्यं को मान्यता न मिले। जब तक ऐसा न हो, तब तक उम का यह कहना कि हम सामाजिक रिवाजों को मान्यता देंगे और समाज में क्रान्ति लायेंगे, मुझे ठीक दही जबता।

कई माननीय महस्यों ने कहा कि का न बनाना तो सहज है, परन्तु हमे समाज में क्रान्ति लानी चाहिये। जिन देशों में सामाजिक रिवाजों का कानूनी अमर है, उन में कानून का काम करते थे, लेकिन जब सामाजिक रिवाज कानून के समान असर नहीं करते हैं, तो यह कहना कि सामाजिक क्रान्ति लाई और कानून बाद में लाई, यह गलत बान है। आज हर एक कार्य में कानून और विधेयक की ज़रूरत होती है। इसलिये ही यह कानून बनाया गया है। यह उपयुक्त है, परन्तु इस को मासिज 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 चाई राय : हिन्दी में बोलिये।**

श्री मूल चन्द दुबे श्रीमान उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर माहब को अन्यायाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस कानून को उपनियत किया है और मैं अपने मित्र श्री त्यागी जी में बिन्कुल 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 बहाना चाहिये था कि जितने पीछे लाज है, उन सब को रिपोर्ट कर दो, पहले समाज को बना दो और फिर कानून की ज़रूरत नहीं होती। यह एक अजीब बात है, जो मि केसी नरह मी मानने के काबिल नहीं हो सकती है।

**श्री त्यागी : उससे बकीनों को कायदा हो जाएगा।**

श्री मूल चन्द दुबे जो ईरवील है, उन को नुकसान हो रहा है। आप की किस्म के लोगों को नुकसान हो रहा है।

डावरी पहले एक ऐसी चीज़ थी, जिस के मायने थे कहं जाते थे कि लड़की के बिवाह पर लड़के को नज़र करने के लिये जो कुछ दिया जाय, वह डावरी है। अगरेजी में डावरी के यहाँ मायने कहे जाते हैं। यह एक अच्छी प्रथा थी। मेरे उस को खराब नहीं होता हूँ। लेकिन पहले जो डावरी खुशी से दी जाती थी, उस की हालत यह हो गई है कि अब वह एक किस्म की एकसटार्वान हो गई है और वह अब डावरी नहीं रही। यह एक ऐसी मिसास है, जिस से यह पता लगता है कि एक

[चीज़ बन्द रुपे]

अच्छी प्रवा भी किस तरह से बराबर हो जाती है। आवरी जो कि लूटी से दी जाती भी उसकी हालत अब यह हो गई है कि एक्सट्राईन की शक्ति में दी जाने लगी है। अबैक आवरी आवरी नहीं रह रहा है बल्कि एक जर्वेस्टी की चीज़ बन गई है। इसको किसी न किसी तरह से रोका जाना चाहिये। यह कहना कि पब्लिक को बहुत समझाने की ज़रूरत है, मैं समझता हूँ कि सही नहीं है। पब्लिक क्षेत्र इस बारे में काफी रातजड़ है। हर एक ख्याल करता है कि यह खराब चीज़ है और यह बन्द होनी चाहिये।

लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारा देश अर्थ-प्रधान देश होता जा रहा है। लोग जहा रुपया देखते हैं वही गिर पड़ते हैं बाबजूद इस के भी कि वे यह जानते हैं कि यह चीज़ कानून के खिलाफ़ है और नहीं की जानी चाहिये। जहा पर भी रुपया नजर आ रहा है, अच्छा हो जाहे बरा हो, उस पर गिर जाते हैं। इम वाम्पे मैं समझता हूँ कि देश को सम्भालने की ज़रूरत है। हर एक जानता है कि यह चीज़ खराब है और बन्द होनी चाहिये और जिननी जल्दी बन्द हो सके, उतनी जल्दी होनी चाहिये। चूँकि देश अर्थ-प्रधान होता जा रहा है इस वास्ते लोग रुपये पर गिर जाते हैं और उस गिरावट को रोकना चाहिये। क्या किया जाये, यह मवाल हमारे सामने है। यह कहना कि इस में बिनकुल भी कायदा 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 जाया 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 फ़िक्र में रहते हैं।

तानी जी से यह भी कहा है कि इन सेवों की सामाजिक अवस्था, सेवाल कालेस की बजह से आवरी जैसी चीज़ भीजूद होने की बजह से आज भी कायदा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही जो सोशल कालेस है, इस कानून को लागू करने में मदद भी देगी।

यहाँ पर शारदा एक्ट का जिक्र हुआ है। उसको पास हुवे ३०-३५ बरस हो गये हैं। उसमें जो अवस्था थी, उसको अमल में लाने में हम आज तक भी पूरी तरह से कायदाब नहीं हुये हैं लेकिन किर भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे आपको मिलेंगे जो कि उस एक्ट को तोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं और उसमें 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 थाड़ी भी गलनी है जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे बाद है कि हम ने शारदा एक्ट में यह चीज़ रखी हुई है कि १८ बरस से कम के नड़के लड़कियों की शादिया नहीं हो सकती है। जब दोनों भजर होंगे तो यह ख्याल करना कि वे खुद ही अपनी जादी नहीं करेंगे बाल्कि काई और शर्स उनके लिये उनकी शादी करेंगा, ठीक नहीं है। यह दूसरी बात है कि आज की मौजूदा हालत में मा बाप के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन चल्द बरस बाद, दस पद्धति बरस बाद, यह छानत हो भकर्ना है कि मा बाप की जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो जाय और नड़क लड़कियों पर ही यह जिम्मेदारी रह जाये। आपने इनहैरिटेंस एक्ट बनाया है जिस के जरिये से लड़कियों को भी नड़कों के बराबर का जायदाद में हक दिया गया है और इस हक के होते हुये वे खुद भी अपनी शादियाँ आप कर सकेंगे।

और यह लोग शादी करने जायेंगे तो ये वह भी देलेंगे कि लड़की को बायदाद विलेली या नहीं, पिलने वाली है या नहीं और अगर पिलने वाली है तो कितनी पिलने वाली है। ऐसी हालत में भी यह छावड़ी की जो प्रथा है, जो एकमटांगन की प्रथा है, यह बराबर है।

आपने दफा 2 में कहा है कि जो रुपया या जायदाद इन कसिडेशन आफ मेरेज दी जायेगी, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमिट्टेशन आफ मेरेज को सावित करना बहुत कठिन हो जायेगा। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर माहब इस बात पर गौर करे कि क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि इसमें एक प्राविष्टा लगा दिया जाये कि जो कुछ जायदाद या रुपया शादी होने के ले महीने पहले या बाद या इस दौरान में दिया जायेगा उम्मेके बारे में यही कथास किया जायेगा कि वह इन कसिडेशन 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 कायदा 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 Jagi 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 Sanyass and Sankaracharyas. 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 Mehrs. 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 करने हैं निर्दोष दो चार बातें इस मिलिसिले में कहा गया उन शेतराजात और मुश्किलात के बारे में जो हमारे दोस्तों ने इस बिल की बहस में हाउस के सामने रखने हैं। ६१. कृपा

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल बहुत ही जरूरी है। इसे तो इस हाउस में इस से पेशतर आना चाहिये था। मंग ख्याल है कि जब हिन्दू मेरेज ऐक्ट और सक्षेषन ऐक्ट इस हाउस में बहस के लिये रखे गये थे, उस बक्त ने यह प्रार्जन किया था कि यह दोनों कानून उस बक्त नक अपना उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि डावरी 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 पाँच बर्ब पहले आना चाहिये था। लेकिन देर आयद दुर्स्त आयद। अब भी आवा है तो मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ।

हमारे कुछ दोस्तों ने इस कानून के बारे में जो चीजे पेश की हैं वह गौरतलब

है। एक तरफ से यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह कानून देखने में तो अच्छा भालूम होता है, लेकिन इस का कायदा नहीं होगा। इसका ऐनिटिकल ऐक्ट क्या होगा, इस का इस्तेमाल कैसे किया जायेगा? मैं उन दोस्तों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जग शारदा ऐक्ट की तरफ तबज्जह करे और हरिजन रिमूवल आफ डिसएबिलिटीज ऐक्ट की तरफ तबज्जह करे। जिस तरीके से उन कानूनों को पास करने की ज़रूरत थी उमी तरीके से इस कानून को भी पास करना ज़रूरी है। आज कोई शब्द ऐसा नहीं है जो कह मस्कता हो कि चाइल्ड मेरेज ऐक्ट की मौजूदगी से जितनी भी खराबिया थी वह दूर हो गई, शादिया कम उम्र की रुक गई है और हरिजनों के साथ जो बराड़िया होती थी वह इक गई है। लेकिन इन दोनों कानूनों की मौजूदगी से बहुत कुछ भारा हो गया पब्लिक ऑपोनियन को। इन बीजों की ओर बहुत कुछ आसान हो गई है। इसी तरीके पर जो दोज की प्रथा हमारे मूल्क 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 ज़रूरत है।

दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि साहब, जब आपने इस को नानकाग्निजेवल जर्ब रखा है तो इस को अमल में कौन लायेगा? लड़का जायेगा या लड़की जायेगी, या कि बाप जायेगा अदालत में? मैं प्रार्जन करता हूँ कि चाइल्ड मेरेज 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 सन्धार्य हैं, आर्य समाज है और सोशल रिफर्म बाड़ीज है, वे काम कर रही हैं, उन को उठाना चाहिये, मैदान में आना चाहिये। जो भसाला मिलता है उस पर तबज्जह करे और देखे कि सोसायटी

[स्त्री रक्षा विधाय]

मैं जो वृक्ष है वह जैसे दूर हो सकते हैं।  
वह सब जैवान भे जाये।

मेरे बुजुर्ग भौं लालक दोस्त ने डावरी की डेफिनिशन की तरफ तब्ज्जह दिलाई है। मैं अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह काबिल तब्ज्जह है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि बेलेक्ट कमेटी वे जब यह बिल जायगा तो डावरी की डेफिनिशन को ऐसा बनाया जायेगा कि जो भारंग बाहूब के एतराजात है वे उस में दूर हो जाये। मैं तो यह अर्जन करूँगा कि अगर इस डावरी की डेफिनिशन में से स्त्री श्रत को निकाल दिया जाय तो शायद जो एतराज है जिन को कि मेरे दोस्त ने पेश किया है, वह सब दूर हो जायेगे।

इस के साथ ही माथ में अर्जन करूँगा कि प्राज शादी की प्रथा बड़ी काम्प्लिकेटेड कर दी गई है, हमें बोशिंग करनी चाहिये कि हम उसे एक मिम्पल अफेंट्र करनाये। मैं उन दोस्तों से भी इनफांक करता हूँ जो यह चाहते हैं कि शादी का वक्त मुकर्र कर दिया जाय। प्राज नो शादी बरबादी हो गई है। दरवाजे की सेरिमनी में एक दिन लगता है, भात की सेरिमनी में दूसरा दिन लगता है, बढ़ाव की सेरिमनी में तीसरा दिन लगता है और रुक्म - - , चौथा दिन लगता है। इससे बरबादी ही बरबादी है, लाभ कोई नहीं है। इस लिये मैं अर्जन करता हूँ कि कानून पेश करने वक्त इन तामाम चीजों को भी देखना चाहिये।

आखिरी बात यह अर्जन करता हूँ कि शादी की प्रथा को सम्भालने के लिये हम को जो पार्म्प ऐड शो और डिस्ट्र्यू होता है जिस की तरफ अक्सर तब्ज्जह दिलाई जाती है, उस को भी रोकना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon Minister.

Shri Narayankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): I only want to point out one position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; there is no time for it now.

Shri Narayankutty Menon: I quite appreciate that; I do not want to mak 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 Narayankutty 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 Narayankutty 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 expresses 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 women 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 fair 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 hit 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 daughter. 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. Mohamed Imam Dr K. Atchamamba Shri Nibaran Chandi Laskar Shri Onkar Lal, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah, Shri Balkishna Wasnik, Shri Ram Kishan Gupta Shri Mahendra Nath Singh Shrimati, Satyabhama Devi Shri Smhasan Singh Shrimati Uma Nehru Shri J. B. S. Bist Shri Hifzur Rahman, Shrimati Renuka Rav, Shri Tekur Subiahmanian Dr M. V. Gangadhara Siva Shri V. Eacharan Shrimati Sahodia 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 में पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह रिपोर्ट बहुत देर के बाद रखी गई। इस तरीके से देर करने में रिपोर्ट का अमरी अतंक फूरा नहीं होता। मित्राल के तौर पर इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर १ वित्तमंड, सन् १९५६ से नेकर ३१ वित्तमंड, सन् १९५७ तक के नमाम बाकायात दर्ज है,

लेकिन वह इस हाउस की टेबिल पर १३ मार्च सन् १९५८ को रखी गई और आज तक रिपोर्ट काफी अंते के बाद इस पर वहाँ हो रही है। इसलिये इस बारे में मेरी सबसे पहली तज्ज्ञी यह है कि आयन्दा यह कोशिश की जावे कि इस किसी की नालाना रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी पेश की जावे ताकि जो मौजूदा हालत हो उन तमाम हालात पर पूरे नरीके से विचार हो सके। दूसरी बात इस बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट को देखने में पता चलता है कि १ वित्तमंड, सन् १९५६ में एन० आई० ए०० के काम को नेशनलाइज किया गया है। इसमें काफी तरक्की हुई है। मित्राल के तौर पर सन् १९५६ में कुल लाइफ इन्योरेम बिजनेस १८७६६ करोड़ का था जब कि १ वित्तमंड, सन् १९५६ में लेकर ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक यह २७३ करोड़ ६३ लाख तक पहुँच गया। लेकिन जहा तक फार्मिं इन्योरेम का नालुक है इसके अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा कमी हुई है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी मैं इस मीके पर अपील करूँगा कि इसकी नरक पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये और फार्मिं इन्योरेम काफी बढ़ान की कागिज की जाय। इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो किंगर है उनको देखने में पता चलता है कि इसके अन्दर हमें बहुत ज्यादा नाकामयाबी हुई है। उदाहरण के तौर पर सन् १९५५ में इसकी तादाद २० करोड ३३ लाख थी जो कि सन् १९५६ में १२ करोड ५६ लाख हो गई और अब यह मिर्क ५ करोड ६० लाख के करीब रह गई है। इसलिये इस नरक ध्यान दिने की ज्याद तौर पर जरूरत है।

जहा तक प्रीमियम इनकम का सबाल है उसमें जी काफी डाका हुआ है। सन् १९५५ में प्रीमियम इनकम ५८ करोड ५५ लाख की और अब वह अनकारीबन ८८ करोड १२ लाख है और टोटल इनकम में

भी इसी तरीके से काफी ज्यादा हुआ है। जहाँ तक लाइफ फँड का सबाल है उसमें भी ८४ करोड़ ६० लाख की रकम ज्यादा की गई है। इससे पता चलता है कि जब से एल० आई० सी० के काम को नेशनलाइज किया गया है वहूत ज्यादा तरक्की हुई है।

इस मैंके पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दो चार बातों की तरफ ज्यास तौर पर व्यान दिया जाता तो और भी ज्यादा तरक्की होती। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर ज्यादा एफीवेंसी से काम लिया जाता, अगर पुराने डिफेक्ट्स को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाती और जो बोर्ड आव डाइरेक्टर्स बनाया गया है या जो इन-वेस्टिंग और दूसरी कमेटियां बनायी गयी हैं उनके अन्दर उन लोगों को कम से कम लिया जाता जो पहले इस बिजनेस को कट्टोल करते थे, तो इसमें और भी ज्यादा तरक्की होती। लेने में यह आता है कि जब से इस बिजनेस को नेशनलाइज किया गया है और जो कमेटियां बनायी गई और जो बोर्ड आव 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 कट्टोल कम होना चाहिये।

दूसरी तजीब मेरी इनवेस्टमेंट के मुताबिलिक है। इसके बारे में हमारी पालिसी यह होनी चाहिये कि इससे कौम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मफाद हो। जहाँ तक इनवेस्टमेंट का सबाल है १ सितम्बर, सन् १९५६ को कुल इनवेस्टमेंट ३४८ करोड़ ५८ लाख या और ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ को इसकी तादाद ३८१ करोड़ ६० लाख तक पहुँच गई इसमें से २६० करोड़ ६१ लाख की रकम

ऐसी है, जो सैट्य गवर्नमेंट, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और एपर्ल्ड सिक्योरिटीज पर दी गई है। वाकी रकम प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के हिस्सों और जायदाद और मकानात बीरह बरीचने या गिरवी रखने पर दी गई है। यह बड़ी गलत पालि सी। इस पर हमें जरूर व्यान देना चाहिए इससे काफी नुकसान हुआ है। मिसाल के तौर पर मुद्रा फील आप के सामने भीजूद है कि उन शेयर्जे को बरीच कर कितना नुकसान किया गया। इसके अलावा जायदाद पर जो कर्जा पहले से होणा, दिया है, वह भी डाउटफुल है और वह कर्जा ज्यादातर उन लोगों की तरफ बकाया है, जो पहले इस काम को कट्टोल करते थे। मेरी अपील है कि इस कर्जे को बसूल करने के लिए हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो उनको कम्पन्सेशन 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 कर्जे को बसूल करने के लिए हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए और आइदा जहाँ तक हो सके, इन्वेस्टमेंट की ज्यादा तादाद सैट्य गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जो काम हैं, या जो सिक्योरिटीज एपर्ल्ड हैं, उनके लिए दी जाये।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी तजीब रखना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पालिसीज पर प्राफिट डिस्चेयर करने का सबाल है, उसमें भी बहुत ज्यादा देरी हुई है

[Shri Ram Krishan Gupta]

इससे परिचक के कानिंग्स पर असर पड़ता है। आप खुद देख सकते हैं कि तकरीबन चार पाँच साल के बाद प्राफिट डिक्सेयर किया गया है और वह भी बहुत कम है। साइफ इन्कोरेंस कार्पोरेशन एक्ट, १९५६ के सैक्षण २८ के तहत जो रकम सरप्लस है, उसका तकरीबन ६५ फीसदी, या इससे कुछ ज्यादा रकम पालिसी पर बोर प्राफिट डिक्सेयर 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 स्पाल है कि अगर हम खंच की रैशो को — (एक्सपेंस रैशो) को कम करने की कोशिश करते, तो यह रकम और भी ज्यादा हो सकती थी और पालिसी होल्डर्ज को और भी ज्यादा रुपया बतौर प्राफिट के मिल सकता था। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि रीन्यूड एक्सपेंस रैशो बहुत ज्यादा है। इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ६ पर भी इस बात का जित्र किया गया है, जो कि अब १५-२६ के करीब है, जब कि इस विजिनेस को नैशनलाइज करने में वह सिर्फ १० फीसदी के करीब थी। आशा यह थी कि इस विजिनेस को नैशनलाइज करने से, इस काम के बढ़ने से यह रैशो कम हो जायगी, लेकिन यह बहुत ज्यादा है और इसका असर सरप्लस रकम पर पड़ा है, जो कि पालिसी होल्डर्ज 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, एफिशेनी से चलायें और एक्सपेंस रैशो को कम करने की कोशिश करें, ताकि हम पालिसी-होल्डर्ज की ज्यादा से ज्यादा को-आपरेशन से सके, जिस पर कि इस कारोबार की तरक्की का दारोमदार है।

जहां तक कि सैटलमेंट आफ क्लेम्ज का सबाल है, मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं

रहूँगा—बल्कि जब हम लोगों से बिलते जूलते हैं तो यह बात आम सुनने में आती है कि जब से इसको नैशनलाइज किया गया है, क्लेम्ज का सैटलमेंट करने में बहुत ज्यादा देरी लगती है। यही नहीं, बल्कि क्लेम्ज की तादाद आये साल दिन बदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इस तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि हम क्लेम्ज को जल्दी सैटल कर सके। इस बारे में मेरी एक छोटी सी तज्जीब है कि अगर हम हर जिले में एक सैटलमेट आफिसर मुकर्रं कर दे, तो यह काम आसान हो जायगा जिसका लिंक यही काम होगा कि क्लेम्ज बगैरह को सैटल करे क्योंकि यह विजिनेस बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है और इसको बढ़ाने की भी बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इस किस्म के सैटलमेट आफिसर्ज मुकर्रं किए जाये। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर इन दो तीन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय-प्राफिट की तादाद बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाये और क्लेम्ज को जल्द सैटल करने की कोशिश की जाये, तो हमारे इस काम में जो तरक्की हुई है, आहन्दा तरक्की उसमें ज्यादा होगी।

वह भी देखने में आया है कि जो प्रोपोजल पेश की जाती है, उनको मन्वूर 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 बगैरह तो बहुत दिनों के बाद मिलती है। यह बात मैं अपने जाती तजुबे की बिना पर भी कह सकता हूँ कि जो पालिसी मैंने इन्कोरेंस के काम को नैशनलाइज करने से पहले कराई थी, उसकी इन्टेरिम रिसीट, लैटर आफ प्रोपोजल और पालिसीज तकरीबन एक महीने के बाद मिल जाती थीं, लेकिन अब हम देखते हैं कि इन तीनों चीजों की

मिलने में ये महीने तो मामूली बात है, बल्कि इस से भी ज्यादा अरसा 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। आबे चल कर हमने देश की तरकी के लिए दूसरे रेसोर्सिंग को भी नैशनलाइज करना है और से स्कीम्ज तभी कामयाब हो सकती है, जब कि हमका चारों तरफ में आम पब्लिक का को-आपरेशन मिले। वर्ना हमको बहुत दिक्कत आयगी। इसलिए ये बातें अन्यथा छोटी मालूम होनी हैं, लेकिन वे बहुत अहम हैं, क्योंकि वे डायरेक्टली जनता में ताल्लुक रखती हैं। इसलिए मेरी अर्पण है कि हम को पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि क्लेम्ज बर्गरह जन्द मैटल हो और प्रापोजन को एक्स्प्रेस करने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा दो हफ्ते या एक महीना लेने और पालिसी दो तीन महीने में जरूर इश्यू होनी चाहिए ताकि लोगों पर इसका अच्छा असर पड़े और इस काम की तक्रियत मिले और हमारा हौसला हो कि दूसरे इनकम के रीसोर्सिंग—इंक्स बर्गरह को नैशनलाइज करने के लिए हमारे कदम उठ सके।

प्राक्षिर में मैं एजेंट्स के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ इस बारे में मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि इस काम की एजेंट्स बैंकबोन है। इस काम की तरकी का सबसे ज्यादा दारोमदार एजेंट्स पर है, लेकिन आज वे फस्ट्रेटिड हैं। वे महसूस करते हैं कि हमारी वह इज्जत नहीं है, जो कि पहले थी। वे अपने प्राप को इन्फ्रारियारिटी कम्प्लेक्ट में फंसा हुआ पाते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि कमीशन बेसिस वह काम करने के कारण हम हर एक आफिसर के मातहत हैं। इसलिए उनकी हासित को सुधारने की सबसे ज्यादा

जरूरत है, क्योंकि उन का पब्लिक से डायरेक्ट ताल्लूक है। इसलिए मेरी तज्जीब है कि उनकी हासित को सुधारने के लिए पूरी कोशिश की जाय। उसके लिए मैं दो तीन तज्जीब हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

मेरी सबसे पहली तज्जीब यह है कि एजेंट्स होल-टाइम्स होने चाहिये। जो पहले इस काम को किसी एक लाल कम्पनी के लिए या चन्द आदमियों के लाभ के लिए चलाने का मता दुआ करता था वह आज खत्म हो गया है। तमाम देश के लिए, तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की तरकी के लिए इस काम को हमें चलाना है। इस बास्ते इस नए सेट-अप में यह जरूरी मालूम पड़ता है कि एजेंट्स होल-टाइम्स हो और उनको इस काम को अच्छी तरह में करने के लिए, स्पेशलाइज किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि एजेंट्स एक्वाइंट करने का जो तरीका है वह यूनिफार्म 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 वहां 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 यूनिफार्म सिस्टम बनाना होगा। हम कह सकते हैं कि पाच या दस हजार की प्राक्षाली पर, जैसा भी प्राप मुनासिब समझे इतने एजेंट्स मुकरंर होंगे लेकिन इसमें पूर्ण-कामिटी जरूर होनी चाहिये।

इस भीके पर मेरा विचार या विचार 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 फ़ील्ड आफिसर के या इंस्पेक्टर के दिलेटिव होते हैं वा उनके अपने ही बड़के वा उनकी अपनी ही बीपियो होती है। ये बराबराम ही होते हैं और इनका तमाम काम इंस्पेक्टर ही करते हैं वा फ़ील्ड आफिसर अपने रक्षा से करते हैं। हमें इस तरफ व्यान देना होगा कि इस किस्म के जो एजेंट्स हैं उनको अल्प किया जाए। इतना ही नहीं हमें ऐसे लोगों को मुकरंर 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 कायदा होगा कि जो आमदनी होगी वह ज्यादा हाथों में जाएगी, एक ही इंस्पेक्टर या फ़ील्ड आफिसर के हाथ में ही कस्टडी नहीं होगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ एजेंट्स की ट्रेनिंग का भी खास तौर पर इतिजाम किया जाना चाहिए। मैं एजेंट्स के बारे में इस बास्ते ज्यादा जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम दूसरे भूलों के इनश्पेरेंस सिस्टम्स को स्टडी करें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि जिस देश के अन्दर भी एजेंट्स को ज्यादा ट्रेन करने की कोशिश की गई है, वहा सबसे ज्यादा तरक्की इस काम में हुई है। इस बारे में एक अमरीकी राइटर हवंट 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."

ममता ने वै माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अपील करता कि वह एजेंट्स की ट्रेनिंग की तरफ पूरा व्यान दें ताकि वे ज्यादा ही ज्यादा काम जाने में कामयाद हो सकें और इस काम में हमको और भी अधिक कामयादी हासिल हो।

इन चर्चे शब्दों के साथ मैं अपील करता हूँ कि जो रिफरेंट्स मैंने प्लाइंट शाउट 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. Member, 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 L.I.C 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 policy-holders. So, that shows that the business has been expanding and the L.I.C 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 L.I.C 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 Krishnamurthi, 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. Sundaram 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 (चन्दौली)  
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 वा उतनी जल्दी यह नहीं आया 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 उद्घोगों 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 भी यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले में इकर देख में बहुत ही चर्चाएं हुई हैं।

आपकर मूर्दा डील्स के सिलसिले में छागला कनिशन के सामने और जिस रिपोर्ट पर कि इस सदन में जब वह गवर्नरेंट की तरफ से पेश होगी तो उस पर हमें विचार करने का भीका मिलेगा। जब भी सदन् को उस रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा तो यह मानूम हो जायगा कि हमारे सारे जन जीवन में भ्रष्टाचार आप्त है और छागला रिपोर्ट में उस भ्रष्टाचार की ओर बहुत बड़ा सकेत किया गया है और जहा जहा 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 उद्घोगों के अन्दर या उस व्यापार के अन्दर किसी तरह का भ्रष्टाचार न हो।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक नीति का प्रस्तुत उत्पन्न होता है और वह नीति का प्रस्तुत यह है कि हमें जब भी जीवन बीमा निगम में पालिसी होल्डर्स से रुपया प्राप्त हो उस रुपये का इनवेस्टमेंट हम किस तरह से करें किन जीजो में करें, इसके सम्बन्ध में एक स्पष्ट नीति निर्वाचित होनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में इतना कहना बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि जहा तक देश में आज आर्थिक विकास के सिलसिले में रुपये की आवश्यकता है और उसके लिए जीवन बीमा निगम का इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिये। वैको का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इस बात को लाल तीर से हमारे सामने रखना चाहिए कि मिस्सेड एकीनामी 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 हमे बिला उसमे ऐसा लगा कि ७७ फीसदी के करीब तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में रुपया लगा हुआ है और २३ परसें

[की प्र० ना० सिंह]

के करीब प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बीमा नियम का उपया लगा हुआ है। सरकारी बैंकों से एक माननीय सदस्य ने मिक्सेड एकोनामी की वर्चां की। उनको मिक्सेड एकोनामी से बड़ी मुहब्बत है और समाजवादी उद्देश्य की कल्पना रखने वाले लोग भी मिक्सेड एकोनामी की बहुत वर्चां करते हैं। मिक्सेड एकोनामी का नाम यो यह लोग जरूर ले लेते हैं लेकिन आविर उससे उद्देश्य क्या है इसको भी तो समझें। उद्देश्य तो यह है कि हम पब्लिक मैक्टर को अधिक से अधिक बढ़ायें। उसके लिए आवश्यकता तो इस बात की है कि समाजवादी उद्देश्य की बल्लाओं को पूरा करने के लिए और उसमें निहित आकाशाओं को पूरा करने के लिए नेत्रों के साथ आगे बढ़े। जब हमारे सामने समाजवादी उद्देश्य की आकाशाएं हो तो ऐसी दशा में पब्लिक मैक्टर में ही अधिक से अधिक उपया हमारा लगाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जीवन बीमा नियम के सिलसिले में मैं उसकी रिपोर्ट के पेज ५७ पर दिये हुए एमेट्स के सम्बन्ध में कहता चाहता हूं कि व्यक्तिगत तौर से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो उपया लगा है उसके सम्बन्ध में काफी शब्दहा इस बात का है कि वह उपया हमारा सिक्योर्ड है या नहीं। पेज ५७ पर एमेट्स के रूप में जो उपया दिया गया है कर्जे के रूप में

On Mortgages of Property within India (including doubtful loans Rs 1,69,40,348)

इसके 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 सौंस हैं। इस तरीके में हम यह देखते हैं कि जहां पर कि प्राइवेट मैक्टर के अन्दर या पर्सनल ईस्ट में हम ऐसे रूपयों को

ले जायेंगे जिनका कि राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है तो उस में अतरा आने की गूँजाइश है।

इसलिए नीति के सिलसिले में हमें स्पष्ट तौर से इस बात को कह देना है कि जहां तक जीवन बीमा नियम के फड़ के इनबोस्ट-मैंट का सशाल है उसको पब्लिक मैक्टर 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 हूं कि जो काम जीवन बीमा नियम के सिलसिले में चल रहा है और जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है उसमें यह बात कही गयी है कि जो प्रोपोजल मिले ये वह कुल ११,२४,६३३ थे लेकिन उनमें मे केवल ६,४१,६५४ मैटीरियलाइज हुए और करीब दो लाख प्रोपोजल्स, जिनकी डाक्टरी हो चुकी थी और जिन पर लंबा हो गया था, उनका पेंट 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 स्टडीशन्स होने चाहिये कि इस प्रकार की कारंबाइ नहीं होनी चाहिये। जो फील्ड बर्कर है उनके लिये कारपोरेशन को कुछ नीति निर्देशन का कार्य करना चाहिये।

इसके साथ साथ मैं देखता हूं कि आडिट के ४१६१ पन्ने पर सेक्षन २ सब सेक्षन १० में यह कहा गया है।

"We have verified Investments having a total Book Value of Rs 345,58,18,343 but we have not been able to verify the balance of Investments having a total Book Value of Rs. 1,19,66,545 as

we are informed that Investments acquired in respect of "Controll-ed Business" have not yet been fully reconciled with the Books of Account"

यह सिलसिला अपनी जगह पर ठीक नहीं है। इस ओर को कारपोरेशन को व्यापार से देखना चाहिये कि जो बिजनेस जिस समय हो वह एकाउंट्स में ठीक तरीके से आ जाना चाहिये। अगर इसी तरह से इस भूले 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 मैं ने 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 स्थाल रखा जाये कि इस तरह की डिले एकाउंट भेन्टेन 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 दिलाया गया है कि जनवरी, १९५३ में २७,६७२ कर्मचारी वे जो कि विसम्बर, १९५७ तक

बढ़कर ३०,७६८ हो गये। मेरा इम सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि जहां तक कर्मचारियों के बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है इस पर विशेष तौर से व्यापार रखना चाहिये कि आवश्यकता के अनुसार ही कर्मचारियों की बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये। इस बढ़ोतरी से भी अधिक महत्व का प्रश्न कर्मचारियों के निये यह है कि उनकी सरबिम कढ़ीशन, उनके बोलस, की इन तोरभ मौर डिवरनीस अलाउस आदि का विशेष रूप से व्यापार रखा जाना चाहिये। हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि जीवन बीमा नियम में जो कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं या जो फील्ड वर्कर हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में जितना ठीक तरीके से काम किया जाना चाहिये या उन्तना ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं किया गया है। उनकी मार्गे समय समय पर यहा आती रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जीवन बीमा नियम 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 न्याय रखा जाना चाहिये कि उनमें लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के माथ 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 मूँ च० जैन (कैथल) जनाब  
हिन्दी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस रिपोर्ट के लिये

लाइफ इनश्योरेम कारपोरेशन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जब इसको नैशनलाइज किया गया और नैशनलाइजेशन के बाद उन्हीं सरमायेदारों के कारिन्दो को इसमें रखा गया तो मुझे सदा हृषा था कि आया ये नैशनलाइजेशन के बाद भी उसी तरीके से देश को देश समझ कर काम करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे और मेरा ख्याल था कि शायद न करे। 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 आश गडबड हो सकती है लेकिन वह अलग बात है। आम तौर पर उनकी तारीफ किये बगैर नहीं रहा जा सकता है। उनको ट्रिब्यूट पे किये बगैर नहीं रहा जा सकता है। वे उच उठे और उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से इस काम का किया है।

पैशातर इस का वि में अपनी कुछ सज्जेश्वर हूँ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जो अच्छे काम इस कारपोरेशन ने आज तक किये हैं, अगर उनकी फेहरिस्त यहां पर रखी जाये तो यह हातुर इस बात को तस्वीर करेगा कि वाकई मेरों जो काम जब यह विजिनेस प्राइवेट हाथों मेरा था, उनसे नहीं हो सका और न ही हो सकता था वह काम केवल इसी बजह से हुआ है कि यह विजिनेस प्राइवेट हाथों से निकल कर पब्लिक सेक्टर मे आया है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जा शरह बड़ी स बड़ी कम्पनी ने minimum की रखी थी, उससे कम नहरह प्रीमियम थी, नैशनलाइज होने के बाद रखी गई है। इसी तरह से पहले कौजी लोगों को कुछ फालू रकम देनी पड़ती थी प्रीमियम को आम लोगों के मुकाबले मेरों लेकिन कुछ एक केटेगरीस को छोड़ कर, बाकी सब को अब फालू रकम नहीं देनी पड़ती है।

इसी तरह से भीरतों मे प्राइवेट कम्पनियों वाले एक्सट्रा प्रीमियम लिया करते थे, लेकिन आज वह बात उड़ा दी गई है।

[भी दू० च० बै०]

मुराने पालिसी-होल्डर पर अचीव किस्म की कुछ बातें भी, घोनरस किस्म की, बेब बातें भी आज सत्त्व कर दी गई हैं। एक ऐसी रिकायत भी इसमें है जिससे मैं सहजत नहीं हूँ। कुछ ऐसे लोग भी बीमा करते हैं जो बाद मे विकलिये बन जाते हैं और उनके बारे मे इस रिपोर्ट मे लिखा है कि ऐसी रिकायत जो इन लोगों को दी गई है ७० लाख रुपये की, वह कम्पनी के मुनाफे मे से पूरी कर सी जाये और यह चीज कारपोरेशन ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इडिया को रिकोमेंड की है। क्यों यह ७० लाख रुपये के बाटे को बरदाशत करने की बात हुई वह ऐसी समझ मे नहीं आया है। यह एक ऐसी बात थी जो बीच मे हो गई।

इसी तरह से एक फायदा कारपोरेशन व नाया को यह भी पहुँचाया कि जो जो डायाबिटीस के मरीज थे, और जिन का पहले इनश्योरेस नहीं होता है, नैशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद लास लास किस्म के मरीजों की भी इस बात को इजाजत दे दी गई कि इश्योरेस करवा सकते हैं।

इस खब 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 पहुँचाये गये हैं, वे अगर यह विजिनेस प्राइवेट हार्थों मे रहता, तो नहीं पहुँचाये जा सकते थे।

मूवर महोदय ने कुछ नुकताचीनिया की है। उनकी कुछ नुकताचीनियों से मुझे इस्ताक है। उन्होंने इनवैस्टमेंट पालिसी की नुकताचीनी की है और कहा है कि पेज ६ पर जिस चीज का हवाला दिया गया है, उसमें कर्जा देने मे गलती की गई है। दरअसल पेज ६ पर जिस बात का हवाला दिया गया

है, उसमें कारपोरेशन का कोई क्षूर नहीं था, वह पर तो कम्पनिया कस्तुरबार भी और उनका हवाला दिया गया है कि उन्होंने गलत इनवैस्टमेंट की भी और ऐसी जगहों पर कर्जे दे दिये हैं जहाँ के कि बस्तु नहीं हो सकते थे। इसके लिये कारपोरेशन को किम्बेवार ठहराना कुछ समझ मे नहीं आता है और समझ की गलती मालूम देती है। मुद्दा की जो मिसाल है वह इस हाउस मे पहले आ चुकी है और वह अलग सबाल है। गिरवी रखने या मारटार्ड करने या इनवैस्टमेंट 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 मूवर ने एक और बात की नुकताचीनी की है। उन्होंने करमाया कि यह जो एक्सपेस रेशियो है वह बहुत बढ़ गया है। जहा तक मे न रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है सका ४ पर, मैं तो यह ममझा हूँ कि कारपोरेशन बनन के बाद यह एक्सपेस रेशियो कम हुआ है दोगो किस्म का। इस म लिखा गया है पैरा २२ मे कि एकाउट के पीरियड मे जिस जमाने का यह एकाउट है, उस मे एक्स्पेस रेशियो २७ : है। १६५५ मे यह ३१ ८ था, ३१ अगस्त, सन १६५६ म यह ३३ ७ था। तो एक्स्पेस रेशियो तो कम हुआ है। इस लिये इस पर कारपोरेशन की नुकताचीनी करना कोई मानी नहीं रखता। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से कारपोरेशन ने २४५ कम्पनियों को इटेंट्रेट किया, कितनी-कितनी कम्पनिया भी, कितनी-कितनी समस्याये कारपोरेशन के सामने थीं, उन सब के प्रिमियम रेट अलग-अलग थे, बोनस की बातें अलग-अलग थीं, सब चीजों को कोम्पाइनेट करने के लिये उन को केंट्रिट दिया जाना चाहिये। योद्दे से असे मे उन्होंने जो काम किया है उस के लिये उन की वितनी तारीफ की जाये उनकी बोडी है।

मेरे लायक दौस्त ने इन्विस्किमिनेशन की पालिमी के बारे में कुछ संजेशन्स दिये । मैं कोई खास बात नहीं कहना चाहता, तिवाय इस के कि यह हमारे देश की हाउसिंग प्राव्लेम बड़ी गम्भीर है । मुझे पता है कारपोरेशन उस के लिये पैसा देना चाहता है । कारपोरेशन ने फैसला किया कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की भारत रुपया पा सकेंगे । गवर्नमेंट आफ इडिया ने हाउसिंग प्राव्लेम सात्व करने के लिये जो भिडल क्लास धूप नाले हैं, जिन की इनकम ६००० रु से कम है, उन को कर्जा देने की स्कीम बनाई है । गवर्नमेंट आफ इडिया ज्यादा रकम नहीं दे सकती, वह तो एक महदूद रकम ही दे सकती है, लेकिन पजाब के हर जिलों से हजारों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो मकान बनाने के लिये कर्जा लेना चाहते हैं । लेकिन यह रकम बहुत थोड़ी होती है और वह जल्दी बत्तम 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 विकल्प हो उनको दूर करना चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया हाउसिंग प्राव्लेम को सात्व करने के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की भारत, न सिर्फ ६,००० रु की इनकम बालों को बल्कि जो ज्यादा ६५ प्रे कमाते हैं उन को भी लोन दिया जाये । वह लोग मकान बनाने के लिये कर्जा चाहते हैं ।

दूसरी बात जिस की "तरफ मेरे दौस्त श्री तगामण ने इश्योरेंस बिजिनेस के बारे में बड़ी भारी गूजाइश है । यह यह सुनिंग हुई और कारपोरेशन के अफसरों का एक केडर हुआ । उस की गढ़बढ़ियों की मिलाके उन्होंने कोट की । मेरे सामने कुछ और विषाले हैं । मैं उन लोगों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता सेकिन में समझता हूँ कि यह भी ज मुझे सिर्फ़ लाइफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन

में ही नहीं नजर आती है, बल्कि जितने भी पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारपोरेशन बने हैं सभी जगह मानूम होती है । यह जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर्स वर्गरह पब्लिक सेक्टर की कासन्स (Concerns) में बने हैं, ऐसा मानूम होता है कि हर एक में कोई न कोई उन लोगों का रिटेलर भर्ती होता है मुख्लिक केडर के अफसरों वे । उन के लिये रूल्स जहर होंगे लेकिन उन की कोई चेकिंग नहीं है । वैसे तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इडिया में पब्लिक सेविस कमिशन को भारती सारी भर्ती होती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में उन के पब्लिक सेविस कमिशन के जरिये होती है लेकिन लाइफ इ-ट्रोरेस कारपोरेशन में या इसरे पब्लिक सेक्टर की कासन्स (Concerns) में ऐसा नहीं होता मानूम पड़ता है । मेरा मंजेशन है उन में भर्ती करने के लिये एक इंडोइट बाड़ी होनी चाहिये । यह काम मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर या जेनरल मैनेजर के हाथ म नहीं होना चाहिये । न सिर्फ़ इसी कासन्स के लिये बल्कि इसी कासन्स के लिये भी तभी जा कर यह इन्विस्किमिनेशन की बीजे बत्तम हो सकतो हैं, बर्ना पार्लियामेंट में भी इस का क्रिटिसिज्म होता रहेगा और बाहर भी होता रहेगा । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि रियासने ती उन की कायम हो जाएं और वैसे ही कायम होता रहे जैसे कि रजवाड़ी में होता था जिस के लिये कोई चेक नहीं था । इस तरह से जैसे कि कायम बत रहा है, यही बीज होने लगेगी ।

तीसरी बात जो मैं खास तौर पर जोर दे कर कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि देहातों में इश्योरेंस बिजिनेस के बारे में बड़ी भारी गूजाइश है । आप वे जनता पालिसीज इंट्रोडक्यूस की, लेकिन उस का कोई खास बिजिनेस नहीं हुआ । सिर्फ़ डेब करोड़ 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 हूँ

## [बी शू० बं० बै०]

कि जो एबेन्डस देहातों की तरफ से विकिनेत लावें उन को कुछ फालतू रेस्क्यू-रेस्क्यू सुभाववा दिया जाय । तभी वे देहातों में जाकर काम करेंगे । देहातों में इस्या है । उन में गटीब लोग भी हैं लेकिन इस्या भी है, उस इस्ये को बोकिं-ताइज किया जा सकता है । लेकिन इस के लिये पब्लिसिटी की ज़रूरत है । पब्लिसिटी की तरफ जो इशारा किया गया है उस से बेरी तस्ली नहीं है । पोस्टर छपवाये जाये, अखबारों में आटिकल्स निकले । लेकिन यह सब तो जो लिटरेट जनता है उस के लिये ही है । यह पब्लिसिटी ज़रूर हुई है लेकिन आप ने देहातों में कितनी पब्लिसिटी की? भेरे ल्याल में कारपोरेशन देहातों में पब्लिसिटी ब्लेम भी नहीं करता । वह होना आहिय ।

डिटी स्पीकर साहब में आप की मार्फत काइनेस बिनिस्टर साहब को कुछ सजेशन्स देना चाहता हूँ कि देहातों में कुछ पेड वर्कसं रखे जाये । जहां एबेट जा कर कहता है कि तुम को यह कायदा होगा, वह कायदा होगा तो वे समझते हैं कि तूकि इस को कमिशन मिलना है इसलिये यह इतनी तारीफ कर रहा है । पेड वर्कसं जा कर लोगों को समझाये तो कारपोरेशन को बहुत बड़ा कायदा हो सकता है । क्योंकि वह खुद बीमा ना करेंगे ।

मुझे यही सुझाव देने थे । अगर इन की तरफ व्याप दिया जाय तो लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ने जो केंडिटेल काम किया है वह और भी तेज होगा और हमें इस बात का हीलाला होगा कि वह इरादे जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रह कर पब्लिक को एक्स्प्लोयट करते थे वह हिन्स्तान के काम आवेंगे और हमारा भी हीलाला

बहेगा और फिर हम बैंकों का भी नेशनलाइजेशन कर सकते हैं ।

बी० राहबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक महोदय, बीमा कारपोरेशन के कार्यकर्तामों को बधाई देते हुए मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि बीमा का जो कारोबार बड़ा है उस की बजह यह नहीं है कि वहां के कार्यकर्तामों ने कोई बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, बल्कि इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि देश के आदमी का हमारी देश की सरकार के ऊपर विश्वास है । यह इस का सब से बड़ा कारण है । आगे मेरे यह गलत-फहमिया न रहे कि कार्यकर्तामों की कार्यी से ही तरफकी हुई है । असल बात तो यह है कि जो बीमा कम्पनियां थीं और जैसा मेरे दोस्त राम कृष्ण जी ने बतलाया इस कारोबार के अन्दर पालिसी होल्डरों को पहले जितनी सहलियते थीं 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 भागले मेरे व्याप दिया । उन से बात करने से पहले मेरे पास रसीद नहीं पहुंची । जब मेरी हालत यह है तो आम आदमी की हालत क्या होगी इस का आप हीसे दे आन्दोजा लगा सकते हैं ।

जहा तक कार्यकर्तामों का तस्लीक है, उन से तो इस काम को बचका ही पहुंचा है क्योंकि शायद आप ने भी देखा हो कि वह लोग सरकारी बुद्धि से काम करता रह कर देते हैं । जिस तरह से पहले वे काम करते थे उस तरह से अब नहीं करते ।

इसके अलावा मैं हन्डेस्टमेट पालिसी के लिलसिले में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पजाब के अन्दर बिजली का जाल बिल्कुल रहा है और बिजली पैदा करने की तैयारी है। बेहातों 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 वेश की तरफकी 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 स्टट एलैक्ट्रिसिटी बांड को भी बीमा कारपोरेशन के जरिये कर्ज दिया जाय।

इसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज देश के सामने जो बाटर लाइंग की बड़ी भारी समस्या है लास तौर से पजाब में ३० लाख एकड़ के करीब भूमि खराब हुई है, उस को ठीक करने के लिये आयोजन सरकार को कर्जा दे। यहाँ शेषर मार्केट के अन्दर बीमा कारपोरेशन जाता है। अभी भूदण काड का जिक्र किया गया उस के ऊपर भी यहाँ पर बहस होगी। शेषर मार्केट में जाने का सही नीतिज्ञ हुआ यह हमें बताया गया। हमें कई दफा विश्वास दिलाने की कोशिश की गई कि शेषर मार्केट में जाने से कायदा हुआ है और कहा गया कि हम यकीन दिलाने हैं कारखानेदारों को कि हम चोर दरवाजे से नेशनलइंजेशन नहीं करेंगे। कई दोस्तों का ख्याल है और मैं उन के साथ सहमत हूँ कि शेषर शेषर मार्केट में हमें खरादने के लिये जाना है और उन कारखानों को हमें खरीदना है तो हमें देश के नक्षे की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा देश की जकरायात के लिए उनका चलाना जरूरी है और उनको मजबूत करना जरूरी है। इसलिए हमें

एक अच्छी चीज को करने में लिज्जकला नहीं चाहिए। अगर हम शेयर मार्केट में जायें तो यह नीति लेकर जायेगे कि हम ने उन कारखानों को आखिरी तीर पर देश के मुकाब को महेनजर रखते हुए नेशनलइंज बनाना है। इसलिए सरकार का कारोबार में जाने का तरीका यह होना चाहिए कि वह बैंकों को भी उसी तरीके से सरकारी बनाये ताकि उसका काम आगे बढ़े।

एक अर्ज किये बर्गर में नहीं रह सकता क्योंकि शुरू ही में भूमि यह ध्यान धाया कि आखिर यह जो बीमा कारपोरेशन का भासला है यह कोई किसी ज्ञास कम्पनी का भासला तो नहीं बरन् यह तो देश का भासला है और यह देश की तरफ से चलता है। हमें यह सर्वेव ध्यान में ही रखना होगा कि इस देश में ८० फीसदी किसान बसते हैं और उनकी कौप इस्पोरेंस कराने के बास्ते हालांकि एक बहुत लम्बा चीड़ा बीमा आयोजन भौजूद है लेकिन इस दिशा की ओर कोई सक्रिय कोशिश भववा कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि हमारे वित्त भवी महोदय जो कि एक बहुत मजबूत और आहिनी इसान है, वे इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दे और कारपोरेशन को इस बात के लिए जरूरी हिंदायत दें कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जितना भी रुपया वह लैड मार्टेज के लिए दिला सकती है दिलाये और उसी के साथ किसानों के बास्ते कौप इस्पोरेंस 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 L.I.C. 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 L.I.C., 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,

[Shri Morarji Desai]

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 (Firozabad) Shall it always remain a *dharmas* 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 inordinately. But there is nothing wrong in members from that office going to the LIC; they

[Shri Morarji Desai]

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 Khadilkar: 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.

जो राम कुमार गुप्त मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, सर, मैं आप के जरिये माननीय मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया धरा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने योड़े से प्रस्त॑ में तमाम दलीलों का जवाब दे दिया। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि जो तजीजें हाउस के सामने पेश की गई हैं, उन पर पूरा विचार किया जायगा। इस मौके पर मैं सिफ़े इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज के बारे मे २ मार्च, १९५८ को एक संवाल 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 डायरेक्टर्ज का जिक्र इसलिए किया था। बैरा कहने का अकस्त कोई और नहीं था। लेकिन चूँकि इस किस्म का सवाल हाउस के सामने था। चूँका था, इसलिए मैंने इस कात का जिक्र किया। यह ठीक है कि उन लोगों को काफ़ी तक्कड़ी है, लेकिन वह यही लैक है कि उस तजुबे से हम को जितना फायदा पहुँचना चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुँचता। इन बन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर उन का शुक्रिया धरा करता हूँ और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि इस काम को और ज्ञान सुधारने की कोशिश की जायगी और इस में पूरी उम्मति 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, 1958, 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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MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Servashri Braj Singh and Arjun Singh Bhadraia 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.

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(3) 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, 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.