

Tuesday, November 24, 1959

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXV, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[November 16 to 27, 1959/Kartika 25 to Agrahayana 6, 1881 (Saka)]



NINTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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Mr. B.—The sign + marked 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
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A—contd.

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor).
 Aftab Rahman, Molvi (Jammu and
 Kashmir).
 Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and
 Kashmir).
 Abdul Salam, Shri (Tiruchirappalli).
 Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).
 Achary, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).
 Achint Ram, Shri (Patiala).
 Agedi, Shri Sangappa Andanappa
 (Koppal).
 Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai (Mandsaur).
 Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserv-
 ed—Sch. Castes).
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
 Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Kama-
 nathapuram).
 Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).
 Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).
 Anirudh Sinha, Shri (Madhubani).
 Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—
 Anglo-Indians).
 Arumugam, Shri R. S. (Srivilliputhur
 —Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Arunachalam, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Asifulla, Shri K. (Adilabad).
 Asrar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).
 Athanamamba, Dr. Komarraju (Vijaya-
 wada).
 Awasthi, Shri Jagdish (Bilhaur).
 207 (A) LND—1.

Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayam
 (Chittoor).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Sarguja—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Badan Singh, Ch. (Bisauli).
 Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jammal
 (Wardha).
 Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).
 Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Buland-
 shahar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Banerjee, Shri Pramathchandra
 (Contai).
 Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kahpur).
 Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).
 Banerjee, Shri Pulin Behari (Lack-
 how).
 Bangali Thakur, Shri (Tripura—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch-
 Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—
 Anglo-Indians).
 Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).
 Barupal, Shri Pauna Lal (Bikaner—
 Reserved—Sch. Castes).

B—contd.

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).
 Basumatari, Shri Dharamidhar (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bhadsuria, Shri Arjun Singh (Biswah).
 Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).
 Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).
 Bhakti Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).
 Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).
 Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).
 Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).
 Bharucha, Shri Naushir Gursetji (East Khandesh).
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanyoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).
 Bhogji Bhai, Shri P. B. (Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).
 Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).
 Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).
 Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).
 Biswas, Shri Bholanath (Kathbar).
 Boroosh, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).
 Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury (Delhi Sadar).
 Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).
 Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu (Bishnupur).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).
 Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhmichand (Chhindwara).
 Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broad).
 Chandramani Kalo, Shri (Sandeshwar—garh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).
 Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskanta).
 Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan (Padukkottai).
 Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Rajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka).
 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

B

Dalit Singh, Shri (Kangra—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).
 Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).
 Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Azansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Nayantara (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Ramdhani Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

B—contd.

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga).
 Das Gupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhuman (Parulia).
 Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).
 Dassaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).
 Dater, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum).
 Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh (Jhajjar).
 Deb, Shri Narasungha Mala Ugal Sanda (Midnapur).
 Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).
 Deo, Shri Pratap, Keshari (Kalsi-handi).
 Deo, Shri Shankar (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).
 Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati).
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).
 Dhanagar, Shri Bangi Das (Mainpuri).
 Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).
 Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Dindod, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).
 Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).
 Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).
 Dublisch, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardhana).
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

Zacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).
 Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).
 Gaikwad, Shri Bhauroao Krishnarao (Nasik).
 Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).
 Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Rai Bareli).
 Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahals).
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivrajji (Balaghat).
 Ghare, Shri A. V. (Jaina).
 Ghodaswar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji (Kaira).
 Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).
 Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrackpore).
 Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).
 Ghoosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).
 Ghoosh, Shri Mohindra Kumar (Jambshedpur).
 Ghoosh, Shri N. R. (Cooch-Bihar).
 Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singhbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).
 Gohokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao (Yeotmal).
 Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttikeni (Kasergod).

—contd.

Gandy, Shri Narayan Ganesha (Peccha).
 Gantek, Shri N. P. Shantayya (Tamil Nadu).
 Gantek, Shri A. Doraivwami (Tiruppattur).
 Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).
 Devind Bas, Seth (Jabalpur).
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Balasat).
 Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).
 Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan (Mahendragarh).
 Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta-East).

II

Jadhay, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).
 Jagivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Sabarapur).
 Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur).
 Jedhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Baramati).
 Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jhulan Sinha, Shri (Siwan).
 Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur).
 Jinachandran, Shri M. K (Telli-cherry).
 Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).
 Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahrain).
 Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol).
 Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).
 Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

III

Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).
 Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).
 Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kumble, Shri Bapu Chandrasekhan (Koparagao).
 Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidambaram).
 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).
 Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).
 Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Bharwar North).

IV

Mulla, Shri Mohammed (Chitradurg).
 Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).
 Iyer, Shri S. Kaswara (Trivandrum).

(4)

K—contd.

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).
Kashkwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah).
Katti, Shri D. A. (Chikodi).
Kaval, Shri Parasak Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Keshar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).
Kekkar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).
Khadilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).
Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).
Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz (Meerut).
Khedkar, Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao (Akola).
Khimji, Shri Bhawanji R. (Kutch).
Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).
Khwaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).
Killedar, Shri R. S. (Hoshangabad).
Kistaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Kodiyen, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K. (Hyderabad).
Kotoki, Shri Lila Dhar (Nowgong).
Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).
Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Sitamarhi).
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).
Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

K—contd.

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaipur).
Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).
Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Gudivada).
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras South).
Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumakur).
Krishnaswamy, Dr. A. (Chingleput).
Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).
Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareli—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).
Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangama (Vicarabad).

M

Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat).
Mahagaonkar, Shri Bhausaheb Rao Saheb (Kolhapur).
Mahanty, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).
Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).
Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bibari (Ghatal).
Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn-Taran).

M—contd.

Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Sultanpur).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Basti).
 Malhotra, Shri Inderjit Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).
 Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bheruial (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Manan, Shri T. (Darjeeling).
 Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mandal, Shri Jailal (Khagaria).
 Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).
 Manjula Debi, Shrimati (Goalpara).
 Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).
 Mathur, Shri Mathura Das (Nagaur).
 Matin, Qazi S. A. (Giridih).
 Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).
 Mehta, Shri Ashok (Muzaffarpur).
 Mehta Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).
 Mehta, Shri Jaywant Rai (Jodhpur).
 Mehta, Shrimati Krishna (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).
 Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).
 Menon, Shri T. C. Narayananakutty (Mukundapuram).

M—contd.

Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).
 Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jalnagar).
 Misra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaiserganj).
 Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).
 Misra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).
 Mohammad Akbar, Sheikh (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).
 Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).
 Morarka, Shri Radheyshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).
 More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur).
 Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).
 Mullick, Shri Baishnav Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).
 Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Murty, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).
 Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nadar, Shri P. Thanuimgam (Nagarcoil).
 Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajulu (Tiruvallur).
 Naidu, Shri T. D. Muthukumaramsami (Cuddalore).
 Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).
 Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikriahnan (Kozhikode).
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).
 Naldurgkar, Shri Venketrao Srinivasrao (Osmanabad).
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Nanjappa, Shri C (Nilgiris).
 Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).
 Narayanasamy, Shri R (Periyakulam).
 Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).
 Nathwan, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath).
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nayar, Dr. Susila (Jhansi).
 Nayar, Shri V P (Quilon).
 Negi, Shri Nek Ram (Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).
 Newi, Shri T. R (Dharwar South).

Gahar Lal, Shri (Motah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Om, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).
 Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Palaniyandi, Shri M. (Perambalur).
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabdwip).
 Pande, Shri C. D (Naini Tal).
 Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).
 Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).
 Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Puri).
 Panna Lal, Shri (Fauzabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).
 Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R (Mehsana).
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Haypur).
 Patel, Sushri Maniben Vallabhbhai (Anand).
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).
 Patil, Shri Nana (Setara).
 Patil, Shri R. D. (Bhir).
 Patil, Shri S. K (Bombay City South).

E—contd.

Pattil, Shri Uttamdeo Laxman (Dhulia).
 Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).
 Pattaibi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).
 Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).
 Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).
 Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Banjeri).
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Pragn Lal, Shri (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Prasad, Shri Mahadeo (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Punnoose, Shri P T (Ambalapuzha).

E

Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).
 Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).
 Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
 Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).
 Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).
 Rahman, Shri M Hifzur (Amroha).
 Rai, Shri Khushwaqt (Kheri).
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).
 Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).
 Rajiah, Shri Devanapalli (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raju, Shri D S. (Rajahmundry).
 Raju, Shri Vijayarama Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam).
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazaribagh).
 Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

E—contd.

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).
 Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Dongargarh).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sesarm).
 Ramkrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Ranagowdram Naidu (Pollachi).
 Ramam, Shri Uddaraju (Narsapur).
 Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Barabanki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).
 Ramaswamy, Shri K S (Gobichettipalayam).
 Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramaul, Shri S. N. (Mahasud).
 Rameshwar Rao, Shri J (Mahbubnagar).
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).
 Ranbir Singh, Ch (Rohtak).
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).
 Ranga, Shri N G (Tenali).
 Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar).
 Rao, Shri B Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
 Rao, Shri Devulapali Venkateswar (Nalgonda).
 Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).
 Rao, Shri P Hanmant (Medak).
 Rao, Shri R Jagannath (Koraput).
 Rao, Shri T B Vittal (Khammam).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Champanar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Maldia).

B—contd.

Reddy, Shri Chagireddy Bali (Markapar).
 Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).
 Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).
 Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).
 Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).
 Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).
 Roy, Shri Biren (Calcutta—South-West).
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).
 Runglung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sahodraba Rai, Shrimati (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Seigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjir).
 Sankena, Shri Shibbon Lal (Maharajganj).
 Salunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).
 Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).
 Samantsinhar, Dr N. C. (Bhubaneswar).
 Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).
 Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).

S—contd.

Senganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).
 Sardar, Shri Bholi (Saharsa—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana).
 Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Buddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna).
 Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sen, Shri Asoke Kumar (Calcutta—North-West).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Servai, Shri A. Vairavan (Tanjore).
 Seth, Shri Bishnachandar (Shahjahanpur).
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Sarashtra).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
 Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
 Sharma, Shri Harish Chandar (Jaipur).
 Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).
 Shastri, Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

S—contd.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Gurgaon).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandy).
 Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Singh, Shri Awadhesh Kumar (Katihar).
 Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Serguja).
 Singh, Shri Digvijiya Narayan (Pupri).
 Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).
 Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).
 Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahadol—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Singh, Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).
 Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).
 Singh, Shri P. N. (Chandauli).
 Singh, Shri Sinhasan (Gorakhpur).
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).
 Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara (Patna).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sivatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sivannan, Shri G. D. (Gauhati).

S—contd.

Sonawane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).
 Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengode).
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sugandhi, Shri Murikappa Siddeppa (Bijapur North).
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).
 Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).
 Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).
 Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).
 Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).
 Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).
 Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patna).
 Thevar, Shri U. Muthurmalinges (Srivilliputhur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Thirumal Rao, Shri M. (Kakinada).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Kerala).

T—contd.

Tiware, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).
 Tiware, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).
 Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).
 Tripathi, Shri Vishwambar Dayal (Unnao).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uiike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).
 Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Varma, Shri B. B. (Champanar).
 Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).
 Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).

V—contd.

Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).
 Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
 Wasmik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Wilson, Shri John N. (Mirzapur).
 Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Y

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabanki).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kansiyalal (Ahmedabad).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Panel of Chairmen.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shri J. M. Mohammed Imam.

Shri Upendranath Barman.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

Shri Jaipal Singh.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-law

Business Advisory Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar—
(Chairman).

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Raghbir Sahai.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shri M. Thirumala Rao.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri S. R. Rane.

Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shri K. T. K. Tangamani.

Shri Shraddhakar Supakar.

Committee of Privileges

Sardar Hukam Singh—(Chairman).

Shri Sarangadhara Sinha.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Shri C. D. Pande.

Shri Asoke K. Sen.

Shri Harendra Nath Mukerjee.

Shri S. R. Rane.

Shri M. R. Masani.

Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Shri Bimal Comar Ghose.

Shri Nemi Chandra Kashiwal

Shri Shraddhakar Supakar.

Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah.

Thakore Shri, Fatesinhji Ghodaswar.

Shri N. M. Wadiwa.

(iii)

Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House

Shri Mulchand Doshi—(Chairman).	Shri B. L. Chandak.
Shrimati Chintamani Devi.	Shri K. R. Achar.
Shri V. N. Gwani.	Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.
Shri M. Ayyakanu.	Shri N. P. Shanmuga Gounder.
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.	Shri B. C. Mullick.
Shri S. Hanada.	Shri Harish Chandra Sharma
Shri R. S. K. Wali.	Shri Ignace Beck.
Shri Rungtung Suwa.	

Committee on Estimates

Shri H. C. Dasappa—(Chairman).	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.
Shri M. G. Ulikey.	Shri P. K. Deo.
Dr. Sushila Nayar.	Shri M. Sankarapandian.
Shri T. N. Viswanath Reddy.	Shri N. R. Ghosh.
Shri Sunder Lal.	Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.
Shri T. H. Sonavane.	Shri Jhulan Sinha.
Shri Raghunath Singh.	Shri D. A. Katti.
Sardar Iqbal Singh.	Shri T. Nagi Reddy.
Shri A. M. Tarli.	Shri V. Ramji Reddy.
Shri S. A. Matin.	Shri B. R. Mahagonkar.
Shri Hem Barua.	Sardar A. S. Saigal.
Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani.	Shri Dinesh Singh.
Shri Rajeshwar Patel.	Shri M. Muthukrishnan.
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed.	Shri K. P. K. Nair.
Shri Mithibira Das Mafdar.	Shri C. R. Basappa.

Committee on Government Assurances

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava— (Chairman).	Shri Naval Prabhakar.
Shri Anilchandra Sinha.	Shri Jaswantraj Mehta.
Shri Bishwanath Roy.	Shri Motilal Malviya.
Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair.	Shri Kamal Singh.
Shri G. R. Basappa.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam.	Shri Ramji Verma.
Shrimati Ila Peichoudhuri.	Shri B. B. Das Gupta.
	Shri Ganpati Ram.

Committee on Petitions.

Shri Upendranath Barman— (Chairman).	Shri A. V. Ghare.
Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi.	Shri Prafullinath Banerjee.
Shrimati Uma Nehru.	Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah.
Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary.	Ch. Pratap Singh Deulta.
Shrimati Krishna Mehta.	Shri C. M. Kedaria.
Shri M. K. M. Abdul Salam.	Shri M. K. Shivnayappa.
Shri Jiyalal Mandal.	Shri Ram Chandra Majhi.
	Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Sardar Hukam Singh—(Chairman).	Shri S. A. Agadi.
Sardar Amar Singh Saigal.	Dr. Pashupati Mandel.
Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani.	Shri Sunder Lal.
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.	Shri S. Easwara Iyer.
Shri Birbal Singh.	Shri Balasaheb Patil.
Shri Jhulan Sinha.	Shri P. Thanulingam Nadar.
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav.	Shri Shraddhakar Supakar.
	Shri Shambhu Charan.

Committee on Public Accounts

Lok Sabha

Shri Upendranath Barman— (Chairman).	Shri S. V. Parulekar.
Shri T. Manaen.	Shri T. R. Neswi.
Shri M. M. Gandhi.	Shri Raghuber Dayal Misra.
Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi.	Shri Radha Raman.
Shri Rameshwar Sahu.	Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.
Shri T. Sanganna.	Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav.
Shri V. R. K. Konarkar.	Shri Jaipal Singh.
	Shri Shraddhakar Supakar.

Rajya Sabha

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.	Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose.
Shri Amolak Chand.	Shri Rohit Manushankar Dave.
Shri T. R. Deogirikar.	
Shri S. Venkataraman.	Shri Jaswant Singh.

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Shri Ghanshyamdas Oza.	Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy.
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.	Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal Malvia.
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy.	Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.
Shri Sinhasan Singh.	Shri Mohammed Imam.
Shri N. R. Ghosh.	Dr. A. Krishnaswami.
Shri T. C. N. Menon.	Shri L. Achaw Singh.
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.	

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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.	Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik.
Shri Upendranath Barman.	Shri Jaipal Singh.
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.	Shri Vijayaram Raju.
Shri H. C. Dasappa.	Shri P. K. Deo.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.	Shri B. K. Gaikwad.
Shri Mulchand Dube.	Dr. A. Krishnaswami.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.	Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam.
	Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

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Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah— (Chairman).	Shrimati Maimoona Sultan.
Shri S. C. Samanta.	Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai.
Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh.	Shri A. E. T. Barrow.
Shri Rajeshwar Patel.	Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan.
Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi.	Shri Khushwaqt Rai.
Shri Missula Suryanarayananamurti.	Shri Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagoankar.

Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament
Lok Sabha

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha— (Chairman).	Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.	Shri Doraiswami Gounder.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.	Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray.
Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya.	Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan.
Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala.	Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar.

Rajya Sabha

Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan.
Shri Amar Nath Agarwal.
Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor.

Dr. R. P. Dubey.

Shri M. N. Govindaraj Nair.

Joint Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanan Ayyangar—
(Chairman).
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Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.
Shri M. Siva Raj.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Tyappa Hari Sonavane.
Shri Ghanshyam Lal Oza.
Shrimati Uma Nehru.
Shri N. Shinkaraiya.
Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel.
Shri Amjad Ali.
Shri M. R. Masani.
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

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(Chairman).
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Shri Premji R. Asstt.
Dr. K. B. Menon.
Shri R. R. Morarka.

Shrimati Uma Nehru.
Shri R. C. Sharma.
Shri Hirentranath Mukerjee.
Shri H. Siddananjappa.
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

Rajya Sabha

Diwan Chamán Lall.
Shri T. S. Avinashi Lingam Chet-
tier.

Shri Amolakh Chand.
Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour.
Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 24, 1959/Agrahayana 3, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dandakaranya Development Authority

*233. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority has undertaken the construction of two irrigation projects in Malkaganj and Umarkote area;

(b) if so, what are the two projects; and

(c) what is the irrigation potential of these two projects?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a). No; but schemes have been prepared and are under examination

(b) and (c) Bhaskal dam scheme in Umarkote and Satiguda Dam scheme in Malkangiri Their irrigation potential is 24,000 and 45,000 acres respectively.

Shri Panigrahi: Out of Rs 6 crores, what was the total allocation made for undertaking irrigation works in Dandakaranya area and what progress has been achieved so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand 233(A) LSD-1.

Khanna): Does he want to know about all the irrigation schemes?

Mr. Speaker: He wants the total amount set apart for all the irrigation schemes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would not be able to answer it off-hand.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know how many irrigation works have been undertaken so far in Dandakaranya area and whether it is a fact that not a single irrigation work has been undertaken and completed and not a single acre of land has been irrigated so far?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member is volunteering information; I can have it checked up.

Mr. Speaker: Is not the hon. Minister in possession of this information? The hon. Member says not even an inch of land has been cultivated.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The question relates to the construction of certain dams It is a very big area where certain minor and major projects will be under consideration. If any information is required about any particular project or area, I can have it collected The authority which has been created has got powers to sanction schemes up to Rs 40 lakhs. Those schemes do not come to me. Any scheme costing more than Rs 40 lakhs under the present arrangement comes to me.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are not anxious to know the details; they only generally want to know if any irrigation scheme has been undertaken and completed, if at least an acre of land has been brought under cultivation. I am sure the hon. Minister

must be watching what exactly the corporation is doing

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna We have already reclaimed about 2,000 acres in the Pharsaon area. We started the reclamation of Umarkote area last month and about 70 to 80 acres a day are reclaimed

Mr. Speaker. I am not talking of reclamation. I am sure the hon. Minister understands the question. What is the amount of this land actually under cultivation?

Shri P. S. Naskar: About 2,000 acres in Pharsaon area of Bastar district. But in Umarkote area, we have just started reclamation

Mr. Speaker: Reclamation is not cultivation

Shri P. S. Naskar: In Pharsaon area, so far about 2,000 acres have been brought under cultivation and the crops are in the field

Shri Panigrahi: What is the land irrigated?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Cultivated land does not require any artificial irrigation system

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know whether the examination and implementation of schemes in Dandakaranya have been hampered or held up on account of reported differences among the members of the DDA?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna I propose to make a detailed statement in this connection during the week in this House

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister stated that the authority has power to sanction schemes up to Rs 40 lakhs. Do we take it that such schemes as are sanctioned within the limit prescribed are not reported to Government and Government do not know anything about them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We get ^Wforthightly reports, which are more or less of a general nature.

Shri V. P. Nayar: From that may I know whether Government can state whether a single acre of land has been irrigated? I do not refer to cultivation

Mr. Speaker: He said none. I am afraid hon. Members are going into unnecessary details. Have they ever gone to Dandakaranya?

Shri Panigrahi: I have gone there twice, Sir. That is why I say, the entire amount of Rs 6 crores is to be spent there, but not an acre of land has been irrigated.

Mr. Speaker: After the statement is made I shall give an opportunity to hon. Members to clear their doubts in the form of either half, one or two-hour discussion

Manufacture of Photographic Films

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 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1020 on the 1st September, 1959 and state

(a) whether the negotiations with several prominent firms in the world for setting up projects for the manufacture of photographic and cinematographic films and X-ray films have since been concluded, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Not yet, Sir. But it is expected that negotiations will be soon concluded. I hope that within the next month, the negotiations will be completed.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any decision has been taken for setting up these plants either in the public or in the private sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly the point. It is going to be set up in the public sector and we expect to take the final decision within a month.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know with which countries negotiations are going on at present?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Three firms have submitted their tenders and quotations and we are negotiating with all the three. We will conclude with the party whose collaboration would be advantageous.

Shri D C Sharma: May I know how much foreign exchange will be saved by the setting up of these plants?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will save annually about Rs 3 crores to Rs 4 crores.

सेठ गोविंद शास : प्रभी इस सम्बन्ध में भवी जा न कह कि तीन दशा की कुछ पार्टीयों से बात चीत हो रही है। तो यह एक ही प्लान्ट होना या एक से अधिक होने और इस में कार की वित्ती यूनी लगानी और हमारी वित्ती लगानी ?

की अनुसारी शास : यह तो एक ही प्लान्ट होना चाहिए यह बाफी रप्लाइ-ड किस्म का प्राइवेशन होना और एक वा तजुबा हुने वाले दूसरा प्लान्ट लगाना ठं करी। इस ने कम से कम ३ या ४ बरोड ह० का फारेन एक्सचेन्ज लगाया।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether negotiations are confined to production of photographic films and X-ray films or whether they also contemplate production of photographic paper and X-ray paper, for which there is a terrible black-market at present?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main production will be cine films, which really constitute almost 75 per cent of the import of these films. It will also include photographic films and X-ray films. So far as papers are concerned, two firms have already been

licensed in the private sector. But this plant also will include quite a large quantity of photographic paper being manufactured.

Shri Heda: Are Government aware of the black-market—or call it open market—in photographic goods? Even if this production starts, are Government going to take any measure to remedy the situation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is already well-known to the House. In the present difficult situation of foreign exchange, we have tried to liberalise its import as much as possible. But as the demands are going up very much, for two or three years, till production starts, not much further liberalisation seems to be possible.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether the expert from the Continent who recently visited Nilgiris to examine the suitability in locating the film factory, has submitted any report and if so, what is the nature of the report?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the selection of site is concerned, that was already decided by the experts two years back. As the House knows, Ootacamund has already been selected for the site. The expert who recently visited Nilgiris was from another firm which has submitted tenders. He also found that that place is suitable.

Shri Ramanaihan Chettiar: May I know whether the factory will be started before the end of the Second Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We expect that immediate steps will be taken in the Second Plan. But the production may begin some time in the second year of the Third Plan.

Japanese Competition in Hosiery Goods

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*235 { Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian hosiery goods are losing foreign

markets due to the competition of Japanese hosiery goods; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the export of Indian hosiery goods?

Shri Kanungo: (a) There has been some decline in exports of Cotton hosiery goods. This may be partly due to competition from other countries including Japan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

The following steps have been taken by the Government to improve export of Indian Hosiery goods:-

(a) An Export Promotion Incentive Scheme for Woollen goods has been introduced with effect from the 1st April 1959. Under this Scheme licences for import of raw materials are allowed against export of manufactured goods. A similar scheme for Cotton goods is under consideration of the Government. Regarding the art silk industry, the Silk and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council is also considering the possibility of introducing such a scheme.

(b) Two ad-hoc Committees representative of Central Government, State Governments and private enterprise have been set up at Calcutta and Ludhiana to look into the problems of hosiery exports for cotton and woollen hosiery goods respectively.

(c) According to the new scheme of distribution and production of woollen hosiery yarn as announced on the 3rd November 1959, the Government is ensuring adequate supply of woollen hosiery yarn at reasonable prices to the hosiery units. This scheme will come into effect from the 1st January 1960 and will enable the hosiery units to offer their exports at more competitive prices.

(d) The National Small Industries Corporation is assisting the small

scale hosiery manufacturers to improve the quality of their products by making the latest types of machinery available to them on hire-purchase basis.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know the improvement made in the position as a result of taking these steps?

Shri Kanungo: The steps have been taken only recently and the market improvements have not been observed yet, except that woollen, art silk and hosiery goods are showing improvement.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know the extent of the down-trend in these goods? What were the amounts of export in 1957-58 and 1958-59?

Shri Kanungo: The export figure for 1957 was 21,13,442 lbs. In 1958 it was 17,11,000 lbs. In 1959, for the first six months, it is 7,42,000 lbs.

Firing by Pakistani Troops on U.N. Observers

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*236	Shri A. M. Tariq: Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Shri Shree Narayan Das: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Shri Nardeo Snatak: Shri Arjnn Singh Bhadauria: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
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Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 21st September, 1959 Pakistani troops opened fire on the U.N. Observers in Nowshera in Jammu;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which fire was opened on the Observers; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) According to

the U.N. Chief Military Observer, the rifle of a Pakistan soldier was accidentally discharged, whilst in the presence of a U.N. Observer. This incident took place in the Naushera sector on September 21, 1959.

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know whether the Government of India have received any statement, or protest, or report from the United Nations Observer and, if so, the action taken by the Government on that?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The United Nations Chief Military Observer has investigated the case and made an award against Pakistan. On the basis of the Chief Military Observer's award, our High Commissioner in Karachi had made a protest to Pakistan on 9th November, 1959, to which a reply is awaited.

Shri A. M. Tariq: When the Pakistan delegation was here in India to discuss the border incidents with us, may I know whether these cases were reported to them and an assurance sought from Pakistan that such incidents will not be repeated in future?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I presume that they were not mentioned to that delegation. And there was no occasion to mention to them this because they were dealing with the eastern border.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any compensation has been demanded, or paid, to the family of the victim?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There has been no loss of life or property.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Only a gun went off.

Advisers at Ports

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Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Sardar Iqbal Singh:

*237. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state at what

stage is the proposal to appoint a prominent businessman of high standing as an Adviser at each port with a view to bring about closer liaison between the business community and Government?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The matter is under consideration and will be finalized shortly.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What specific subjects pertaining to the ports would be referred to the adviser?

Shri Satish Chandra: These advisers will be prominent men in the business field and they will work as honorary advisers in the various ports. They will preside over the meetings. At present there are port advisory councils in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras which are presided over by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Now the non-officials will preside over the meetings.

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants to know is the subjects that will come before the adviser for consideration.

Shri Satish Chandra: The port advisory councils will be presided over by these honorary advisers, and they will act as a sort of liaison between the trade and the Government.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has made any suggestion in this regard?

Shri Satish Chandra: This was the result of the discussions held in the meeting of the Export Promotion Advisory Council in September last. That meeting was attended by the members of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry also, and the Minister made this announcement at the conclusion of the meeting.

Shri Nath Pal: The whole object of this suggestion was to enhance the turnover of the ports. From that

point of view, a suggestion was made of a member of the business community being in the council. May I know whether the representatives of labour in the ports also will be invited to join the council?

Mr. Speaker: How can labour and businessmen preside over the same meeting?

Shri Nath Pai: The object is increase in efficiency and turnover at the ports

Mr. Speaker: Now a businessman is taken as an adviser. All that the Member wants to know is whether the Government is prepared to associate a labour representative also as an adviser?

Shri Satish Chandra: These advisory councils and the advisers have nothing to do with industrial production. This committee is set up only for export promotion where labour does not come in.

Development of Bhutan

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Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri Prakash V. R. Shastri:
Shri P. C. Boroobah:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Goray:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Hem Barua:

*239. Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether developmental needs of Bhutan were discussed by the Prime Minister of Bhutan during his last visit here;

(b) if so, what conclusions were arrived at, and

(c) what action is being taken in furtherance of the decisions taken?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of India have agreed to place at the disposal of the Bhutan Government a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs per annum from 1960 onwards to assist them in the execution of development schemes in Bhutan.

The Government of India have also decided to make available funds upto a ceiling of Rs 15 crores for the execution of the road projects which the Government of Bhutan have in mind. These funds will be made available to the Bhutan Government as and when required by them. In addition, the Government of India will also make available the services of technical personnel in accordance with a procedure agreed upon between the two Governments.

(c) As a result and on the basis of the decisions taken, the Government of Bhutan have formed two technical boards, viz (i) the Co-ordinating Technical Board and (ii) the Works Advisory Board. The Co-ordinating Technical Board will determine the policy and the quantum of amounts required for the road projects from time to time and such other broad details while the Works Advisory Board will carry out the execution of the road-projects that are being established.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether, in the light of the new developments on our Himalayan border, the execution of these works is going to be expedited and, if so, whether any initiative has been taken?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The first meeting of the Co-ordinating Technical Board was held on 10th November last at Calcutta, and we are sending one engineer to Bhutan for ten days. I think the engineer is starting today, and he will establish one work centre at Jaigon. The survey work will start on 20th December. It is expected that the construction work will start on 15th January, 1960.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: A programme of work has been drawn up. But, as I said, because of the

Himalayan border trouble, what steps are we going to take to expedite the construction of this road and what could be expected during the next year?

Mr. Speaker: He has already stated that an engineer is being sent. What more is expected?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): All that we can do to expedite the work is to give instructions.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether the amount that will be spent on development of Bhutan will be a loan or a gift to the Bhutan Government and whether this amount will include partly the defence of Bhutan also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I presume the hon Member is referring to the Rs. 7 lakhs.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is an actual gift for that particular purpose, that is to say, that the normal amount that we have paid, in terms of our treaty, to Bhutan is Rs. 5 lakhs. Rs. 5 lakhs remain Rs 5 lakhs. This is a separate sum for developmental works

Shri P. C. Borooh: What about the Rs. 15 crores?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is set aside chiefly for road development and like purposes.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether the road will be constructed up to the Bhutan and China border or it will go only up to the Bhutan and India border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: At the present moment roads are being built from India to the interior of Bhutan. That is the only programme before us at present.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: When will the road development from Assam to Bhutan be taken up?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Two of the five roads that we have in mind will be from the Assam border to Bhutan.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूता की सरकार को जो सहायता या वान दिया गया है, उस सिलसिले में उसका वास्तविक सहायता भव तक कितनी दी गई है?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I will require notice for that

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: May I know whether along with this road construction and Jaldhaka project programme, the Prime Minister of Bhutan has approached the Government of India for providing some good and competent teachers to establish schools there?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will he kindly repeat the question?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Bhutan Government has asked for good and competent teachers being sent there for the purpose of establishing schools.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: There is only one high school in the Bhutan capital and that has also recently been established.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give a precise answer about the schools. But we have been sending some people and maybe, they might have asked for them.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो १५ करोड़ की सहायता देने का नियम किया गया है, यह क्या कितने वर्षों में खत्म हो जायेगा, क्या इसका कोई अन्दर्जा लगाया, गया है?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: It might take eight to ten years.

श्री पद्म देव : वर्तमान स्थिति में सड़कों का शोध निर्माण करने के लिये क्या सरकार इस कार्य को मिलिट्री के सिपुर्द करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार करती है?

श्री अवधारसाम बेहुकः जी नहीं, कोई लास इराता नहीं है। मिसिटरी को और भी काफी काम करने हैं।

Shri Vajnik: May I know if the Rs. 15 crores that will be provided will be a loan or a grant?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: It is a grant and not a loan.

दिल्ली में घरेलू कर्मचारियों का कल्याण

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*२४०. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० श० बनर्जी :
श्री पाणिपाणी :
श्री दी० च० शर्मा :

क्या अम भ्री रोजगार नमी ६ अगस्त, १९५९ के तारीकत प्रश्न सम्बन्ध १६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताना की कृपा करेंगे कि घरेलू कर्मचारियों के लिये दिल्ली में एक रोजगार व कल्याण कार्यालय स्थापित करने का जो विश्वय किया गया था, उसे कार्यान्वित करन की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

अम उपमंत्री (श्री आविद अली) : शाहजहां रोड, नई दिल्ली में एक राजगार दफ्तर खोल दिया गया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह दफ्तर कबल अभी खोला गया है, या इसके द्वारा कोई काम भी हुआ है?

श्री आविद अली : अभी काम शुरू हो रहा है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any welfare officer has also been appointed and, if so, the name of the officer and his function?

Mr. Speaker: Why should he ask for the name of the officer? What need is there to know the name of the officer?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether he is from the Labour Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may give only the function.

Shri Abid Ali: The function will be to collect as far as possible all the available data on the prevailing practice in respect of working hours, holiday facilities, rates of remuneration, dates on which salary was normally paid, period of employment and other privileges.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो वेलकेयर आफिसर नियुक्त किया गया है, वहा इसके दफ्तर में प्रत्येक घरेलू कर्मचारी को रजिस्टर करवाना अनिवार्य है या यह उसकी इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है?

श्री आविद अली : अभी यह नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है। रजिस्टर करवाना जरूरी नहीं है। उनकी सुविधा के ऊपर है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether this welfare officer will work in consultation with the Domestic Servants' Union and whether they will be consulted for all purposes

Shri Abid Ali: We will have an advisory committee

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the activities of the welfare officer will be confined only to Delhi or they will be spread over other cities of India?

Shri Abid Ali: Only to Delhi for the time being

Shri Joachim Alva: Why is this officer not entrusted with first things first, namely, to draw up a register of domestic servants in Delhi?

Shri Abid Ali: That will not be the function of this officer.

पंडित द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी शाहजहां रोड पर आफिस खोल दिया गया है पर अभी

काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है, तो उस आकिस में होता क्या है?

श्री आविद शर्मी: मैंने प्रबंध किया कि अफसर लोल दिया गया है और काम शुरू हो रहा है।

श्री अध्यक्ष लालोबहू: काम भी हो रहा है।

श्री अवल दलनंद: माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि यह अफसर इस बात का पता लगायेगा कि दिल्ली में कितने बरेलू कर्मचारी हैं और उनके पते कर्मरह का रजिस्टर बनायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रारम्भिक कार्य में कितना समय लगेगा?

श्री आविद शर्मी यह इरादा नहीं है। जब जब जलरत होगी यह अफसर इन मामलात में उनकी मदद करेगा और यह जानकारी प्राप्त करेगा।

Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited

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Shri Basumatari:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
*241. Shri Warior:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 330 on the 11th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited,

(b) whether any delay in the progress of Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited is envisaged due to the mishap to the Bhakra Power House;

(c) if so, the alternate arrangements that are being made to supply power initially; and

(d) the time by which the plant will go into production?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 75]

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) The plant is scheduled to go into production by September 1960.

I may add that there might be some delay in the initial tests.

Shri Basumatari: May I know why this Nangal Fertilizers Ltd. took the responsibility just to erect the factory there in Nangal?

Shri Satish Chandra: In fact, the company was registered after the process of setting up the factory had already started. The Government took up this project. It was included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The company was registered, if the hon. Member wants to know that, in April, 1955

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any truth in the newspaper reports that since the supply of electricity will be delayed to this factory, there will be a loss of about Rs 18 lakhs per month?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power has already made a statement on the floor of the House that electricity would be available some time in September. The factory is expected to be ready. It was scheduled to go into production in September, 1960. I have said just now that there might be some delay in the initial tests for the factory because the tests will start in September which were scheduled to start in May or June

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether all the oustees who have been ousted from this area have been rehabilitated?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of India has given compensation and all such assistance as it can to the State Government for the rehabilitation of the oustees.

Shri Basappa: In the township of the Nangal factory there are some quarters. How many quarters are occupied, how many of them are not occupied and for how long are they unoccupied?

Shri Satish Chandra: About 2,000 quarters are ready and most of them are occupied

Atherton West Mills Ltd., Kanpur

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*242. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Panigrahi:

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

(a) whether Atherton West Mills Ltd., Kanpur has been restarted,

(b) whether all workers have been re-employed; and

(c) if not, the number of workers left out?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. Since 27th July, 1959

(b) and (c). All the workers (including watch and ward and clerks) excepting those who had voluntarily resigned or died have been absorbed by the mills

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that nearly 600 workers who were working as substitutes have not yet been taken in and, if so, whether any steps has been taken to absorb them?

Shri Kanungo: My information is that those who were on the register of the factory when it was closed have all been accepted.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the position of the workers who were working as substitutes in that mill?

Mr. Speaker: He says that substitutes or otherwise, those who were actually working there have been taken in

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is that there are two types of workers, one type is the temporary worker who is on the muster roll and the other is the substitute. Substitutes are also workers but they are not regarded as permanent or regular employees. They are 600 in number. I come from Kanpur and that is why I tell you this

Shri Kanungo: I have said that those who were on the register of the factory on the closing date have been taken back

U.S. Military Supplies to Pakistan

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*243. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Narayananarkutty Menon:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state

(a) whether there has been any further correspondence about the military supplies by U.S.A to Pakistan, and

(b) whether U.S.A has clarified the purpose for which amphibious trucks were supplied to Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) There has been no further correspondence, but the Government of India's views on this subject have been brought to the notice of the United States authorities whenever necessary

(b) The U.S. authorities have stated that they have not provided any amphibious vehicles to Pakistan.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the phrase "legitimate self-defence" in the Mutual Security Act of 1954 has been defined or its scope clarified in the correspondence that has already taken place?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): What country's Act?

Mr. Speaker: Which is the Act referred to?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It is the Mutual Security Act under which aid is being given to Pakistan, and in that it has been said that the aid is being given either for internal security or legitimate self-defence. I am asking whether the phrase "legitimate self-defence" has been clarified and its scope defined in the correspondence between India and the USA on the point

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Mutual Security Act of 1954 was amended, and it limits the use of the military aid given solely for the purpose of internal security and legitimate self-defence of the receiving country

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether "legitimate self-defence" has been defined anywhere

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir I do not know

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The general line of reply of the US authorities has always been to the same effect that it is meant for internal security and legitimate self-defence. May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that recently the US Ambassador in Pakistan has stated that effective military aid will be given to Pakistan and there will be no question of minimising it, and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to get a clarification from the US authorities?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: None. I do not see why we should ask for a clarification of every statement made

by a US Ambassador in some other country

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: On 3rd August 1959 the Prime Minister, in reply to a question, stated that the Government of India had sent a note in the form of protest to the US Government regarding the shooting down of a Canberra bomber by US-supplied arms and ammunition. May I know whether a reply has been received from the US Government to that protest note?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I have not quite grasped the question

Mr. Speaker: He says on a prior occasion the hon Prime Minister said that a protest note had been sent regarding the supply of a Canberra bomber. Has any reply been received from the US Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Supply of Canberra bomber? To whom?

Mr. Speaker: Shall I ask him to repeat the question?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not remember the supply of Canberra bombers to Pakistan

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: On 3rd August, 1959 the Prime Minister

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He may speak on a little more slowly please

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: replied to a question stating that the shooting down of an Indian Canberra bomber by Pakistani planes by using US supplied arms and ammunition had been brought to the notice of the US Government in the form of a protest note. May I know whether any reply has been received from the US Government to the protest note sent?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite remember what reply was received. I agree, a reply was received expressing their sorrow that such a thing should have happened

Prototype Industry in Bombay

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bombay have requested the Central Government to set up a prototype industry in Bombay; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No such representation has been received in recent years from Government of Bombay. Already a Proto-type Production-cum-Training Centre has been started at Rajkot in Bombay State, with financial and technical assistance from the Technical Co-operation Mission of the U.S.A.

Shri Pangarkar: May I know whether the Indo-German prototype production-cum-training centre has been set up at Okhla?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That has been set up at Okhla as the House is already aware.

Export of Textiles to Burma

*245. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile exports to Burma have gone down considerably during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to arrest the falling trend in the exports?

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

(b) Burmese barter agreements and Burmese restrictions on the imports of handloom cloth.

(c) Participation in tripartite arrangements, involving supplies of cotton textiles against import of U.S. cottons by Burma; opening the office

of the Textile Export Promotion Council at Rangoon; persuading Burmese authorities to widen scope of imports of cotton textiles on multi-lateral basis.

Shri Kodiyan: What was the quantity of textile exports to Burma during the last three years and their value?

Shri Kanungo: In 1956 it was 17 million yards, in 1957 it was 39 million yards, in 1958 it was 4 million and odd, and in 1959 January-July it was 15 million and odd.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the Government proposes to set up any organisation for the promotion of textile exports to Burma?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. As I mentioned in the answer, the Export Promotion Council has opened an office in Rangoon, and as a matter of fact, the export to Burma between January and July 1959 is heartening.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Has the Government reviewed the position as to the kind of patterns and the kind of weaves that are most acceptable to Burma so as to arrest this fall? Has any team been sent out to do this?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. Several delegations have gone there, and as a result of this effort, the exports during the period January-July 1959 have gone up.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether Government have any proposal to enter into a trade agreement with Burma with regard to the export of textiles?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, we have a trade agreement with Burma, and as I have said in reply to the main question, efforts are always made to persuade the Burmese Government to increase their multilateral trading.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that Burma is one of our traditional markets for textiles, may I know what steps Government are taking to increase the export of textiles by offering competitive prices?

Mr. Speaker: He has stated it already in answer to part (c) of the main question

He wants to know if prices have been brought down so as to make them competitive

Shri Kanungo: Well, prices are competitive, otherwise there will not be greater purchase in the meantime

Surplus Labour

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*246. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state-

(a) whether Government have prepared any plan regarding the utilisation of surplus labour,

(b) if so, the nature of the plan, and

(c) how is that plan being implemented?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes

(b) The plan is to report the particulars of surplus workers to State Co-ordinating Units and to a Central Office specially set up to locate vacancies and arrange for the deployment of workers

(c) Selection Teams of the appointing authorities visit the Project Sites, interview the workers and select the suitable ones

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government have assessed the quantum of surplus labour that exists in the country? In what way is the machinery recently set up to utilise the surplus labour different from the machinery which already existed?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is fluctuating. Sir Surplus labour come out when the projects are completed. I cannot give any exact figure, but till now

there has been about 47,000 or so of surplus labour and we have provided jobs for 18,000. We hope that as soon as the projects are completed and people are surplus, thus machinery will try to provide jobs for them

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is there any proposal to change the outlook of the persons who possess this surplus labour rather than go on providing and creating more jobs which generally does not change the outlook?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): There is no question of outlook here. We have a project. The construction period lasts two years, four years, whatever it might be. At the end of this process of construction these people have to go somewhere else. We anticipate these surpluses and try to provide for the surplus workers in different places because we have a machinery in the various States to assess the future requirements of new projects and also the manner in which the number will decline in the existing projects, and we try to match these requirements

Shri Palaniandy: Most of the employment exchanges are having only unskilled workers in their lists. Is Government taking any speedy action to have more training centres?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is not a fact. Employment exchanges have also skilled workers on their lists, and they try to get jobs for them

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know if it is a fact that skilled and unskilled labour both to the tune of one crore is surplus?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes Both skilled and unskilled labour are surplus

Shri Braj Raj Singh: To the tune of one crore?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is not a fact. Only 47,000 people are surplus as a result of completion of about six or seven projects, and we have tried to provide for about 18,000

Shri Anthony Pillai: These schemes will take care only of surplus labour in the projects. What about surplus labour in industries where there is redundancy?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This relates not only to the public sector projects but also to TISCO and IISCO and these figures cover those industries also.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that quite a number of engineers have become surplus labour, and if so, whether Government are taking any steps to see that these skilled personnel are put to proper use?

Shri Nanda: The arrangements apply to all types of personnel. So far as the engineers are concerned, they are in very great demand. There may be some frictional unemployment for some of them.

Export of Tea

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Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Warior:
*247. Shri Rameshwari Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) whether the export of tea has shown a downward trend during the year 1959 as compared to 1958;

(b) if so, what is the total fall in earning and quantity during the months January to September, 1959 as compared to 1958; and

(c) the reasons for the short fall?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The total fall in earnings and quantity of tea during the period January to August 1959 as compared with the corresponding period of 1958 were 13.41 crores and 47.2 million lbs respectively. Figures for the month of September, 1959 are not yet available.

(c) The shortfall occurred mainly during the earlier months of 1959 upto May and was largely due to the high stocks in U.K. at the beginning of the year, the increasing internal demand for teas, and consequently the non-availability of sufficient stocks of the teas commonly in demand in the export markets.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The Calcutta figures show that there has been an increase in export, to the tune of 38 million lbs of tea. So, I would like to know where exactly this shortfall has occurred.

Shri Kanungo: There has been a 'look-up' in the exports after July. I believe when the season progresses and the new flushes come in, then the exports might look up. The reason for the shortfall in the earlier months was, as I have said, that there was a large carry-over stock in London, and there was no inclination for buying off-season pluckings.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Apart from the exports to UK, may I know whether there has been increase in the exports to other countries, and if so, by how much?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. I have not got the figures, but I believe that somewhere after July, the figures of the exports to all other countries, including UK, are showing up.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know whether Government are undertaking any investigation to explore other markets than UK for the export of tea, and if so, what steps have been taken?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, constant effort is made to open up other markets.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What steps?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I wanted to know what steps were being taken. The hon. Minister merely says that constant effort is made.

Shri Kanungo: I mean efforts in the sense that delegations go out, trade agreements are entered into and so

on. For example, recently, we have had an agreement with Iran for intake of tea, and with Iraq also for intake of tea. These are the efforts.

Shri Panigrahi: How many delegations have gone?

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in spite of the very heavy and costly propaganda being carried on in USA, no improvement has been shown in the export of tea to that country?

Shri Kanungo: Judging from the standards of publicity in USA, our expenditure is not liberal. In any case, our exports to USA have not looked up or shown up much. As a matter of fact, the demand for tea in USA is not much more than that for coffee.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether because of the gradual popularity of 'Instant Tea', which contains a large percentage of Ceylon tea, there has been an adverse effect on our export of tea to that country?

Shri Kanungo: I do not think so. There, opinions have been expressed that 'Instant Tea' is having better response.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the money that the Tea Board has for publicity has been utilised, and if so, how much, in countries other than UK and USA for promoting the export of tea to those countries?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the figures. They are in the annual report of the Tea Board, which has been placed on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Masida Ahmed: May I know whether Government will consider setting up a National Tea-Marketing Corporation to produce, blend and pack tea, just as Ceylon has set up recently?

Shri Kanungo: I am not sure about the Ceylon organisation, but we have

no such intention, because the normal channels are proving adequate.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether due to the high cost of production of India tea and that due to the high rates of fiscal duty, our teas are generally being priced out gradually from the export markets?

Shri Kanungo: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether Government are thinking of subsidising or assisting those tea gardens which want to modernise their machinery and improve the quality of their production?

Shri Kanungo: No, there is no idea of subsidising. But efforts are being made to provide credit for improving plantations.

International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia

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*248. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of the dissolution or of adjourning the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia has been considered or is being considered,

(b) if so, whether the opinion of the Government as a Chairman of the said Commission has been asked for or taken; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to such a proposal?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) There is at present no proposal to dissolve or adjourn the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia. The UK Government have made certain proposals to effect greater economy, to the Government of the U.S.S.R. These are under discussion between the two Co-Chairmen Governments.

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

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the grounds on which the suggestion has been made to adjourn or dissolve this commission in Cambodia?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The answer is that there is no proposal for adjournment or suspension of this commission.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the *Hindu tan Standard*, that some suggestion was made by the British Government in this behalf with a view to have some economy, because the present work has been reduced?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, that is given in the main portion of the original answer, that certain proposals were made for effecting economy, and as a result, our delegate on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia has been recalled, and his alternate will function there, many other economies also will be effected in course of time

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any suggestion has been made or is being considered, that there should be one commission only instead of three in Indo-China?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, certain suggestions were made, and these are under consideration too.

Shri Kodilyan: May I know whether the views of the Government of Cambodia have been ascertained with regard to the proposal to effect economy or to reduce the personnel of the supervisory commission there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, the Cambodian Government would wish the presence of the commission to be retained, although they would acquiesce in the decision of the principal members of the Geneva Conference. After all, the financial responsibility is that of the countries concerned, that is, the chairman countries, and, therefore, they would abide by the decision of the co-Chairmen.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the present strength of the Indian delegation in Indo-China, and how far it had been reduced?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have just now stated that we have taken the first step in reduction. I shall not be able to give the strength just now.

Rubber Tyre Manufacturing Plant in Kerala

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249 { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Punnoose:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to establish a rubber tyre manufacturing plant in Kerala State,

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

(c) when the factory is scheduled to start production?

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

(b) The scheme is to be implemented with the technical collaboration of an American firm, on the terms approved by Government. It is proposed to issue capital to the extent of Rs 2 crores out of which Rs 10 lakhs will be invested by the American Collaborators. Capacity of the undertaking will be to manufacture 2,40,000 Nos. each of automobile tyres and tubes per annum.

(c) The factory is expected to go into production in July, 1962.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know the terms and conditions on which the profit is to be shared by the American collaborators and what royalty is going to be paid to them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are matters under discussion, and till they are finally approved, I may not be able to disclose them. Of course, the approval is to be issued shortly, but they are just like ordinary terms.

लेल बोलियद दाता : यह जो फैक्ट्री बनाई जा रही है, इसके सबूत और भी कोई फैक्ट्री इस देश में है? अगर नहीं है तो क्या इस फैक्ट्री से इस देश की आवश्यकताये पूरी हो जायेगी, यदि नहीं तो क्या और फैक्ट्रिया स्थापित करने का भी विचार किया जा रहा है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस फैक्ट्री को बिला कर जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों को पता है सात फैक्ट्रिया होती जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की जारीरियात पूरी करेगी। इतना ही नहीं लेकिन दो तीन साल में कुछ एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सके, इनमें टायर्स और ट्रक्स बनायेगी।

Shri Joachim Alva: We have had experience in tyre manufacture for nearly forty years, with a large number of Indian personnel. May I know why we cannot manufacture tyres ourselves without getting foreign assistance?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are manufacturing ourselves, but this is technical collaboration. The hon. Member may be knowing that practically all the tyre manufacturers have technical collaboration with foreign countries.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: May I know whether any decision has been taken regarding the location of the factory in Kerala? If so, where is it proposed to be located?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is in Kerala, perhaps in Kottayam.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that we have been having tyre manufacture for quite a long number of years, how many more years will it take for us to manufacture tyres without collaboration from foreign countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not always so, but when we are in a competitive market and the tyre industry is advancing in scientific methods, with

higher wear and tear, higher passenger load and traffic, people have to have collaboration as and when necessary. Such technical collaboration has always been approved by Government.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Delhi

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*260. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Amrit:
Shri Vajpayee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration propose to introduce a new scheme to improve housing facilities for the middle-income group shortly,

(b) if so, the details of this scheme; and

(c) the progress hitherto made in respect of its implementation?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme has been made applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi, with effect from the 18th November, 1959.

(b) Details are given in the printed copies of the Scheme placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Does not arise at present

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the maximum amount which is allowed under this scheme as loan?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Rs. 20,000

श्री विश्वास यिथ : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कोर्प के द्वारा यद तक कितने शादमियों ने स्पष्ट लिया है और उन्हे नाम पहुँचा है।

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the Delhi Union Territory is concerned, the scheme was put into operation only on the 18th instant, five days ago. But so far as the other States

are concerned, they have drawn the loan amount from the LIC and they are possibly making disbursements already.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware of a news item which has appeared in today's newspapers to the effect that the response to this scheme has been very poor? If so, is it correct?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is only five days since the scheme has been in operation in the Delhi Territory, and I think it is too early to make any comments on its popularity.

Licences for Manufacture of Fertilizers

*252. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences have been given in 1959 for the establishment or for the expansion of factories for the manufacture of different kinds of fertilizers; and

(b) whether applications for the manufacture of superphosphate are being granted subject to the concurrence of the Planning Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) One licence has been issued and two more are under issue.

(b) Licences are granted by Government after considering the recommendations of the Licensing Committee set up under Section 10 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The Planning Commission is represented on that Committee.

Shri Khimji: May I know whether the targets in the Second Plan for ammonium sulphate and superphosphate are likely to be reached. If not, what are the reasons for the same?

Shri Satish Chandra: The target in the Second Plan for nitrogenous fer-

tilisers was 3,80,000 tons, in terms of nitrogen. But about 4,00,000 tons are likely to be reached at the end of the first year of the Third Five Year Plan. As far as phosphatic fertilisers are concerned, the demand has not been keeping pace with the production capacity, and so the target has been reduced to about half of what was originally contemplated.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether any licence has been issued for a factory at Kothagudam in Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is known now that the project which is to be set up by the State Government has been cleared by the Government of India and steps are being taken to set up the factory.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक हमारी आवश्यकताओं का सम्बन्ध है, अभी उनके पूर्ण होने में कितनी फैक्ट्रियों की जरूरत होगी और क्या इस बात का भी ध्यान रखता जा रहा है कि इस तरह की फैक्ट्रियां हर राज्य में बनें? और मध्य प्रदेश में जो फैक्ट्री बनने वाली थी उसका क्या हुआ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि हर राज्य में फॉर्टिलाइज़ेर फैक्ट्री बने। एक टेक्निकल कमेटी बनाई गई है उसने आंध्र और आसाम की रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली है। राजस्थान की तैयार कर रही है। इसके बाद फौरन वह मध्य प्रदेश में जो जगहें हैं उनके ऊपर गैर करेगी। वहां जायेगी और उसके बाद मध्य प्रदेश की रिपोर्ट भेजेगी। कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि जितनी भी मांग है उसको पूरा करने के लिये हम काफी उत्पादन कर सकें।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे : अभी मध्य प्रदेश की फैक्ट्री बनने में कितना टाइम लगेगा?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : राजस्थान की रिपोर्ट इस महीने के आखिर तक आ जायेगी।

उसके बाद यो कारीन महीरी में, यारी उत्तरी तरफ, लगा की खिलें जा सकेंगी। उसके बाद वह पैकेज में काम होगा फैक्ट्री बनाने का।

Shri P. C. Barooah: When will a factory be set up in Assam?

(No answer was given)

Shri Palaniyandy. Are any steps being taken to have a superphosphate factory in South India where we are having ample phosphatic nodules?

Shri Satish Chandra. All the superphosphate factories in India today are dependent on imported raw phosphates. The phosphatic nodules in the south have not been found suitable for the purpose so far. If after further research, they can be used, of course that will certainly be considered because it will reduce our import bill to that extent.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Has any new licence been given to start a fertiliser factory in the Madras State?

Shri Satish Chandra. The Alwaye factory is already under construction. There is a proposal from a private party for the production of ammonium phosphate. The matter has been under consideration. That company has been asked to examine the question of producing nitro-phosphate instead, because in that case sulphur, which is an imported item, will not be required.

Shri Palaniyandy: Will Government investigate the possibility of setting up a factory to prepare superphosphate using the phosphatic nodules in the Tiruchirappalli area where they are available in abundance?

Shri Satish Chandra: That matter has been thoroughly considered. In fact, in the beginning, the Neyveli factory was supposed to produce ammonium sulphate. But we could not proceed with that idea because the

nodules there could not be exploited for industrial purposes. It may be possible to exploit them in future. But we cannot do it now.

Shri Ka. N. Sharma: यह फैक्ट्री लगा के आवार पर लगाई जा रही है या यहां पर यह मर्टिरियल उपचार है वहां लगाई जा रही है?

Shri Satish Chandra: यह मर्टिरियल के तो फैक्ट्री लगा नहीं मिलते, और लगा सब जगह होती है। दोनों चीजों पर नीर फैक्ट्री इस पर निर्णय किया जाना है।

Shri Kishorelal Chandra: यह फैक्ट्री में जो फैक्ट्री है यह नगल में जो फैक्ट्री है उसकी कर्पोरेशन बदाने से आप को इच्छा उपचार नहीं भटकना पड़ेगा। मैं आपना चाहता हूँ कि नई फैक्ट्री लगाने से जहां स्थानांश इस उपचार में बोलती है।

Shri Satish Chandra: यह फैक्ट्री लगाने को चाहता हूँ कि फैक्ट्री के लिए यहां पर सेंट्रल लगाई जा रही है और यह यहां लगाने का शुरू होने वाला है। इस चीज को बरताव योग्य में रखा जाता है।

Manufacture of Pens

***253. Shri Subbiah Ambalais:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of fountain pen manufacturing units in India and their production capacity,

(b) whether Government consider it necessary to stop further increase in the manufacturing units of fountain pens; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 15 units in the large scale sector and about 100 in the small scale sector. Their actual production during 1958 was 10.7 million pieces and that during the first half of 1959 is more than 5

million pieces. Production in the small scale units is estimated at about 144 million pieces in 1959.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) It is considered that any addition to the number of fountain pen making units in the country which is already very large, will not be conducive to the possibility of improving the quality of fountain pens.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam. From the answer I find that any addition to the number of fountain pen-making units in the country will not be conducive to the improvement of the quality of fountain pens. May I know what standards are being adopted to improve the quality of the fountain pens, especially in the small-scale units?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely the purpose of this question. As the House will be pleased to see the production of fountain pens in the last three years has risen more than ten-fold, perhaps in some cases twelve-fold. Therefore, now we have to halt further expansion and we are concentrating on improving the quality of the fountain pens.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know whether Government have taken any steps to explore the possibilities of export markets for fountain pens?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Some exports are already taking place. In all these matters, one has to go in a very cautious and careful manner. We have now exceeded the requirements of the country. There is surplus production. So many units, large scale and small scale, have come up. Therefore, we will have to wait a little while until we stabilise our quality for export markets.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that the nibs for almost all these fountain pens are being imported, may I know if Government are taking any steps to see that the nibs are manufactured in our country itself?

Shri Manubhai Shah: A large number of units has also been licensed for nibs. Only very special nibs and materials are allowed to be imported.

Shrimati Remuka Ray: Apart from the nibs, are all the other component parts of these fountain pens being manufactured in India now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the other parts, namely, the plastic holder, cap, ordinary nibs and the tube are manufactured in India, excepting that in some small newly started factories for a period of six to twelve months, small components are allowed to be imported for the time being.

Shri Joachim Alva: There is a wide uncontrolled production of inferior quality pens in India. Why is it that we do not concentrate on the production of at least one or two good qualities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are more than two dozen good quality fountain pens. Some fountain pens produced in the Madras and Calcutta region are perhaps as good as any imported stuff.

सेठ गोविन्द दास क्या भव जो बाहर से फाउन्टेनपेनों का आयात होता था वह बन्द कर दिया गया है और यदि हा तो कितने दिनों से पन्द कर दिया गया है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह वह तो बहुत सालों से बन्द कर दिया गया है। अलबत्ता सन् ५६ तक जब तक कि फारेन एक्सेंज की दिक्षित नहीं थी तब तक बहुत थोड़े परिमाण में इम्पोर्ट किया जाता था लेकिन सन् ६५७ से बिलकुल बन्द कर दिया गया है। मैंने जैसे बताया कि आयात सिर्फ बन्द ही नहीं कर दिया गया बल्कि यहां पर फाउन्टेनपेनों का दस गुना प्रोडक्शन हो चुका है और हम उनकी बिकालिटी इन्ड्रूब कर रहे हैं और उनको एक्सपोर्ट करने की भी कोशिश की जायगी।

Dr Sushila Nayar: Thousands of pens are being produced every month.

and in one unit in one of the industrial estates about 4,000 pens are being produced every month. They are all of good quality. Are we exporting any of them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad that the hon Member drew pointed attention to this fact. The quality is very good. Therefore, as I have already stated, we are concentrating on still upgrading the quality and making efforts for export. Some exports are already taking place

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO A SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION ON STARRED QUESTION NO 239

Mr Speaker The hon Prime Minister

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am grateful to you for calling me and giving me an opportunity to correct a statement. In answer to a supplementary question asked, I think, by Shri Yagnik as to whether Rs 15 crores for Bhutan was a grant or a loan, my colleague has said that it was a grant. That is not quite correct. This money had been set aside chiefly for the building of roads. Many of our engineers will be employed there and they will be paid by us. To that extent it is a grant. But I would not commit myself definitely whether the whole sum is a grant. Therefore, I wanted to correct that reply

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION
Explosion of Mines Laid by Chinese

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S.N. Q 1. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese have heavily mined the mountain Passes along the McMahon Line and there were heavy casualties from explosion recently; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) We have enquired into this matter and have found no basis for this report. Some of our senior military officers recently visited this area and received no report of this kind

Shri Braj Raj Singh. May I know whether there has been any change in the status of set-up at Longju?

Mr. Speaker Defence set-up or what set-up?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I mean the state of affairs

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru I do not understand the question, Sir. I understand the meaning of the words—state of affairs at Longju. Longju as such is in the occupation of the Chinese forces and some miles from that is our check-post

Mr. Speaker. Evidently he wants to know if the Chinese have withdrawn

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, not to my knowledge

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How many miles away from Longju are our check-posts situated?

Shri Tyagi Sir, I would object to this question, as such. I submit that the position and the deployment of the armed personnel is not a matter which should be enquired into now

Mr Speaker. The hon Member is assuming to himself too much of responsibility

Shri Tyagi. Everyone is responsible in the case of protection of the country

Mr Speaker: All the 500 and odd hon Members can get up and say so. I leave it to the hon Minister who knows his responsibility. If he feels that this matter ought not to be given publicity, certainly I would never ask the Minister I allow him absolute discretion to decide for himself whe-

ther it should be given out or not. In a particular matter if he says that this must be kept secret, I do not pursue the matter. Therefore, it is unnecessary for every hon. Member to get up and say that this ought not to be allowed. If the hon. Minister takes exception, I do not pursue the matter. Therefore, I do not want this kind of unnecessary advice to me from time to time.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say that in such matters there should be some broad rule. It is very good of you to say that I should state it in every case. If in every case I say that information should not be given, that itself has a certain implication and so I do not wish to say that. I am prepared to give it. Therefore, I think that the point that was submitted to you has some force and questions of this kind should normally not be put, rather than to say yes or to refuse to say anything if they are put. That is my difficulty in these matters.

In the present case, it is a few miles from that place. It is not necessary to give the exact situation, etc.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could we be assured that since Longju happens to be in our territory our check-post there near about Longju is.....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: He said: 'a few miles'. Let him not pursue the matter.

Shri Mahanty: The Prime Minister has stated that some senior military officials had visited that area. I would like to know if these military officers had visited those particular mountain passes which have been mentioned in the question. He also stated that those officers did not receive any report. They may not receive any report on account of some faulty machinery through which they receive information. But he has not stated categorically if this is a fact or not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The report that appeared was about explosions, mines, etc. A thing like that does not

take place secretly. An explosion makes a lot of noise. Not only does it make a lot of noise but the story of that spreads. People know about it. But in this case there was nothing; there is no talk about anything like that. When the officers go about there, nobody mentioned it. It is very extra-ordinary that these things should take place and nobody should refer to it. Of course when the officers go, they do not enquire about the explosion. But the point is this. If there had been anything like that, it is quite obvious. I must say that these rather unfortunate kind of travellers' tales that go around now-a-days and appear in our newspapers are without any basis at all.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Social and Moral Hygiene Programme

*238. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) what amount has so far been spent out of the total sum provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the setting up of production centres under the After-Care and Social and Moral Hygiene programme; and

(b) whether these schemes are confined to a few States only?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No specific allocation has been made in the Second Plan for setting up of Production Centres under the Central Social Welfare Board programme. The expenditure on Production Centres is to be met from the allocation of State Governments for their schemes for development of small scale industries. During 1958-59 and 1959-60 technical approval has been given for 57 schemes for establishment of Production Centres in the States of Andhra

Pradeah, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the union territory of Delhi. The estimated central assistance to the State Governments is Rs. 27,86,783, of which grant is Rs 18,97,958 and loan is Rs 8,88,775

Coffee Plantation in Andhra Pradesh

*251 Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the Central Government propose to consider the suggestion of the Chairman, Indian Coffee Board, to grow coffee plants in Agency Area of Rampachodavaram and Araku Valley of Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The Chairman Coffee Board had indicated to the Andhra Pradesh Government that it might be possible to undertake coffee cultivation in certain areas in the state. The state government's reactions to this suggestion are awaited by him. The central government will give due consideration to any such scheme, when finalised, in all its aspects

Kashmir in U.N. Maps

*254. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 629 on the 20th August, 1959 in regard to the wrong delineation of Kashmir's position on the United Nations map and state how the matter now stands?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): There has been no fresh development. We are still awaiting a reply from the United Nations Secretariat

Folk Songs of Kangra and Jammu

*255. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 501 on the 10th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Dogra Folk Songs of Kangra and Jammu are proposed to be printed in a booklet form;

(b) if so, when will this booklet be published,

(c) whether the Films Division has any proposal for the production of films on Kangra-Kulu Valleys and on Jammu,

(d) if so, when they are proposed to be produced, and

(e) whether it is proposed to include those folk songs in those films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keskar): (a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) to (e) A documentary film in colour on 'Kangra & Kulu Valleys' and another black and white film on 'Jammu' are currently under production. The folk songs of these areas will also be included as far as feasible in these two films

Displaced Persons Colonies in Bengal

Shri Sadhan Gupta:
*256. { Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

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

(a) the number of displaced families and displaced persons colonies affected by the floods throughout West Bengal in September and October, 1959;

(b) the nature of the loss and damages caused and the value thereof;

(c) the number of displaced families rendered homeless.

(d) the nature and amount of relief provided,

(e) whether and to what extent the Central Government contributed to such relief;

(f) whether the colonies wholly or partially destroyed have been rebuilt; and

(g) the nature and amount of the contribution made by the Central Government towards rebuilding of such colonies?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (g). The assistance given by the Government of West Bengal to people affected by recent floods is available to displaced persons also. As such, no special report has been called for from the West Bengal Government about the nature and extent of damage suffered exclusively by displaced persons nor has any report on the subject been received from the State Government.

The provision of relief to people affected by natural calamities, such as floods, is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government gives financial assistance to State Governments in cases where the overall magnitude of the calamities justifies such assistance. The Ministry of Rehabilitation has contributed 4,876 tents valued at Rs 5,86,000 to the West Bengal Government to provide shelter to those rendered homeless by the floods.

Government Advertisements

*257. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and the Advertising Agencies Association of India made representations on the system of giving Government advertisements to newspapers; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this connection?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The two associations mentioned have made a representation regarding the placing of advertisements by Government autonomous

corporations. Government is considering their representation and it is hoped to send a reply during the coming week.

Rising level of Prices

*258. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the Planning Commission has appointed or proposes to appoint any group or panel to study the problem of rising level of prices and soaring cost of living?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The trends in prices and costs of living are continuously under study in the Planning Commission and an internal working group has been set up recently to study the question.

Paper Mill in Orissa

*259. { **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 739 on the 24th August, 1959 and state the progress made so far in the setting up of the proposed paper mill at Kesinga in Orissa?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Orders have been placed with a foreign firm for the supply of complete plant and machinery for paper mill which is now to be located at Singhpur Road. The scheme is likely to be completed by 1962-63

Former French Possessions in India

*260. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 435 on the 14th August, 1959 and state the latest position

regarding de jure transfer of former French possessions in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The question of the ratification of the Treaty of Cession of the French Establishments of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam has again been taken up with the Government of France. No firm date has, however, yet been fixed for discussion of this issue in the French National Assembly. The present indications are that there has been no change in the attitude of the Government of France on the question and they are waiting for an opportune moment to move the Ratification Bill in the National Assembly.

तिब्बती शरणार्थी

बी भवत दक्षिणः
बी दी० च० शर्मा॑ :
बी विभूति यिथ॑ :
*२६१. बी हेम राज॑ :
बीमती भफीदा अहमद॑ :
दा० राम सुभग तिह॑ :
बी द्वाजद द्वाली॑ :
बी च० च० सि० विष्ट॑ :

क्या प्रशान्त मंडी ११ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संस्था २८७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) अगस्त १९५६ से कितने तिब्बती शरणार्थी भारत आए हैं;

(ल) उत्तरी सीमांत के किस-किस दरें से कितने-कितने शरणार्थी भारत में प्रविष्ट हुए;

(ग) उन्हें बसाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) तिब्बती शरणार्थियों पर अब तक कुन वित्तना बन अब्य हो चुका है?

बैंडेलिंग-कार्य मंडी के सभा-सभित (बी च० चा० हुसारिका) : (क) से (घ). तक

एक और सदन की बेज पर रख दिया है जिसमें आवश्यक सूचना दी गई है [देखिये परिचय १, प्रमुख संसद ७६]।

Convention of Nagas

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri L Achaw Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

*२६२.

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a convention of Naga Leaders was held in October, 1959; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the said convention?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes; the Third Naga People's Convention was held at Mokokchung from 22nd to 26th October, 1959.

(b) This Convention unanimously passed a 16-point draft containing proposals to form the basis of negotiations with the Government of India for a political settlement with the Nagas. A copy of the draft is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 77].

Sugar Machinery Manufacturing Project

*२६३. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to have a Sugar

Machinery Manufacturing Project in Punjab State in the Second Five Year Plan period.

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

(c) the location of the Project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah). (a) to (c) The India Sugar and General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar, were granted in 1957, a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of two complete sugar plants per annum, in their existing factory in Yamunanagar District Ambala (Punjab). The firm has started the manufacture of sugar plant Licences to import capital equipment to the extent of Rs 11 45 lakhs has been granted to them. The firm will deliver two sugar plants by November 1961 and a third plant by November 1962

Cement Factories

*264 Shri Pangarkar Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of cement factories to be set up during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan and

(b) the location thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) and (b) Nine new cement factories are likely to be set up during the remaining period of the 2nd Five Year Plan at the following places —

Location	State
1 Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh
2 Cherrapunji	Assam
3 Pondicherry	Pondicherry
4 Porbandar	Bombay
5 Veraval	Bombay
6 Ramanathapuram	Madras
7 Thiruvottiyur	Madras
8 Ammasandra	Mysore
9 Near Srinagar	Kashmir

Restrictions on Foreign Visitors to Bhutan and Sikkim

*265 Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

(a) the nature of restrictions imposed on the visit of foreigners to Sikkim and Bhutan through India, and

(b) whether it is a fact that the working of the existing restrictions is proposed to be reviewed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J N Hazarika). (a) The visit of foreigners to Sikkim and Bhutan through India is regulated by the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958

(b) No Sir

Plant and Equipment for Plastics Industry

*266 Shri Ramakrishna Reddy Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether efforts are being made for the manufacture of plant and equipment in India for the production of plastics with foreign collaboration,

(b) if so the place where the plant will be set up and

(c) the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) to (c) A few firms are already manufacturing certain items of machinery for the production of plastics on their own. Informal discussions were also held by Government with certain Indian parties regarding the possibility of manufacture of plastic machinery in collaboration with foreign firms. Concrete proposals in this regard have, however, not yet been received

Rayon Pulp Factory in Kerala

*267. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the nature of progress made so far in setting up a Rayon pulp factory in Kerala State by Messrs Birla?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of the undertaking and an import licence for the import of machinery have been issued. Negotiations for the procurement of machinery are going on and preparatory work on the site is in progress.

फिल्म प्रोडक्शन घूरो

*268. श्री भक्त दत्तानन्द नाया सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १९ अगस्त, १९५१ के नागरिकत प्रश्न में ३१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बतान की हुया करने के लिए फिल्म प्रोडक्शन घूरो की स्थापना के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डॉ केसकर) फिल्म प्रोडक्शन घूरो की स्थापना की तफसील को अभी अन्तिम रूप देता है।

Contributions to Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*269. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the employers in Kanpur have not paid their dues on account of contribution towards Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

(b) if so, the names of those employers;

(c) the amount not paid by them; and

(d) the action taken by Government?

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

(b) and (c) Names of the establishments from whom above Rs. 2,000 have become overdue are—

- 1 M/s Muir Mills Co Ltd., Kanpur
- 2 M/s New Victoria Mills Co., Kanpur
- 3 M/s Atherton West & Co Ltd., Kanpur
- 4 M/s Kanpur Tannery, Kanpur
- 5 M/s India Army & Police Equipment Supply Co., Kanpur
- 6 M/s Continental Engineering Works, Kanpur
- 7 M/s A K Brothers, Kanpur
- 8 M/s Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Co Ltd, Kanpur
- 9 U P Government Roadways Central Workshop, Kanpur
- 10 M/s New India Leather & Textile Corporation, Kanpur

Besides these Rs. 17,627 49 were overdue from 48 establishments on 30th September, 1959

(d) Legal action under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, has been taken, wherever necessary

Indian Handicrafts Trade Centres Abroad

489. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 488 on the 14th August, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have examined the proposal to open Trade Centres at Frankfurt (West Germany), Los Angeles and New York with a view to popularising Indian handicrafts; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The present position of the proposal to open Trade Centres at Frankfurt, Los Angeles and New York for popularising Indian Handicrafts is as follows:—

Frankfurt: It has been decided to attach one officer of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. to the existing India Trade Centre at Frankfurt for handicrafts exclusively;

Los Angeles: The proposal has been dropped for the present;

New York: The proposal is still under consideration.

Weekly Bulletin of Import and Export Trade Control

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the total expenditure incurred on the 'Weekly Bulletin of Import and Export Trade Control' is higher than the revenue derived from it;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred and revenue derived therefrom during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far (issue-wise);

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken with a view to reduce the gap between revenue and expenditure and effect economy in expenditure; and

(d) the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, upto 1958-59 The position has changed with effect from the 1st April, 1959

(b) The total expenditure incurred (including establishment charges) and revenue derived from the sale of the weekly bulletin during 1958-59 and

1959-60 (upto 30th September, 1959) are as under:—

	1958-59	1959-60
Receipt	Rs. 2,50,015	Rs. 1,53,706
Expenditure	Rs. 3,37,579	Rs. 1,43,289.

Receipt and expenditure figures according to each issue of the bulletin are not available as the accounts maintained by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for the purpose are on the basis of half-yearly licensing periods.

(c) and (d). To reduce the gap between the revenue and expenditure and to effect economy in expenditure, the printing of the weekly bulletin has been switched over from 10-points type to 8-point from 1st April, 1959. This has reduced the number of pages of the weekly bulletin in as much as more material is now printed on one page. Saving is thus effected in the printing charges and in the quantity of paper consumed. This step has resulted in a profit of more than Rs. 10,000 during the period from the 1st April, 1959 to the 30th September, 1959.

Unsold Handloom Goods

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

(a) the present stock of unsold handloom goods in the co-operative sector in Bombay State; and

(b) the steps taken to dispose of such unsold stock of handloom goods in Bombay State?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 36,13,140 yards valued at Rs. 41,38,417 at the end of August 1959. Up-to-date figures are not available.

(b) No special steps have been taken.

Village Housing in Bombay State

412 **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved so far in Bombay State under the Village Housing Project Scheme, and

(b) the amount allotted under the scheme to that State for the year 1959-60 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Government of Bombay have selected 137 villages out of 300 allotted to them so far, and have completed the socio-economic survey of 82 villages. Physical survey in some of them is also under way. After completing other preliminaries like establishment of Rural Housing Cell and framing of Rules etc., the State Government disbursed loan assistance to the extent of Rs 100 lakh during 1958-59.

(b) A sum of Rs 21 lakhs (including Rs 0.40 lakhs as grant for State Rural Housing Cell) has been allocated to the Bombay Government under the Scheme for the year 1959-60. According to the new procedure for release of central assistance, three-fourths of the year's allocation to the State Government is automatically placed at their disposal in nine monthly instalments as ways and means advances to be finally adjusted against sanctions to be issued at the close of the financial year.

Shifting of Central Government Offices

413. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 313 on the 11th August, 1959 and state

(a) how many more Central Government offices have since been shifted to other places outside Delhi so far,

(b) their names and places to which they have been shifted, and

(c) the cost incurred in each individual case of shifting?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) one

(b) The IAS Training School, Delhi, alongwith the Staff College at Simla has been shifted to Mussoorie in August-September, 1959.

	Rs
(c) Cost of Charleville Estate, Mussoorie (Office accommodation)	4,00,000
Shift of records, T A etc	31,987 00
Financial concessions like City Compensatory Allowance @ 12 5 % for one year to some employees but excluding concession on transit accommodation	11,640 00
Miscellaneous	3,000 (Appx)
	10141 (Appx)
	4,46,627 0 (Appx)

Labour Co-operatives, Bombay

414 **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the number of registered Labour Co-operative Societies which were awarded minor works of construction in Bombay State so far by the CPWD without calling for tenders?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Though informed of the Government of India's decision regarding award of works to registered Labour Co-operative Societies, no society in the Bombay State has come forward so far to secure any contract.

Industrial Development of Bihar

415 **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount granted to the State of Bihar for industrial development by the Central

Government during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods so far separately?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah). An amount of Rs 17 crores and Rs 10.5 crores was granted by the Central Government for industrial development of Bihar during the First and Second Plan (1956-59) periods respectively.

Export of Handicrafts

416 Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the value of export of handicrafts other than handloom fabrics and hand printed clothes during the year 1958;

(b) the principal items of export and their value, and

(c) the principal countries to which our handicrafts have been exported during the above period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 78].

Resettlement of Displaced Persons from East Bengal

417. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any loan has been advanced to assist the resettlement of agriculturist and non-agriculturist displaced persons from East Bengal, who have been taken out of camps either by the Central, or by the State Government of West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal have approached the Government of India to have these loans treated as grants; and

(c) whether any such loan has been converted into a grant and if so, how much?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mohd Chand Khanna): (a) On dispersal from camps to rehabilitation sites displaced persons are given rehabilitation assistance in the form of loan. So far this included maintenance assistance also.

(b) Governments of certain States, including West Bengal, suggested that maintenance assistance might be given in the shape of grant.

(c) Government of India decided in May, 1958, that all maintenance assistance would thereafter be given in the shape of grant and not loan. The extent to which such assistance had already been disbursed as loan is being ascertained from the State Governments with a view to treat it as grant.

कानून के लिए बाय बागान

४१८. श्री हेमराम लाल चालिया तथा उद्दीप मंडी १७ अगस्त, १९५८ के अतारामित्र ब्रह्म लक्ष्मी ५८ के उत्तर कर्मसूल में यह बनाने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कानून और मन्त्री के लिए बाय बागानों की सहायता के लिये बाय बोर्ड की ओर से इस दीर्घ कार्योत्तम नियुक्तार पदाधिकारी नियुक्त कर दिया गया है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक लिया जायेगा, और

(ग) इस पदाधिकारी का मुख्य कार्यालय कहाँ होगा?

चालिया मंडी (श्री कानूनगो) (क) जी, अभी नक नहीं।

(ख) बाय बोर्ड द्वारा इस पदाधिकारी की नियुक्ति शीघ्र किये जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) इस पदाधिकारी का मुख्य कार्यालय पालकपुर, कानून के रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

Plan Publicity in Delhi

419. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the amount of money spent for Plan publicity in Delhi during 1958-59?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kesar): Plan Publicity in the States/Union Territories is mainly the function of the State Government/Administration concerned. During the year 1958-59, the Delhi Administration incurred an expenditure of Rs 0.43 lakh on Plan Publicity.

Under the Integrated Publicity Programme for the Second Plan, this Ministry is also responsible for giving general publicity to the Plan and the development works included therein, on all India basis, through its various Media Units. As the Delhi State forms part of a larger unit and expenditure is not booked State-wise, it will not be possible to give figures of expenditure incurred in Delhi area under the Programme.

Indian Pilgrims to Pakistan

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

(a) the number of pilgrims from India who attended the religious fairs in both the wings of Pakistan during 1959-60 so far,

(b) the facilities provided by the Pakistan Government to these pilgrims; and

(c) whether these pilgrims have made any representation in regard to the condition of their shrines in Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The number of pilgrims

who attended religious fairs in West Pakistan in Government-sponsored parties since January 1, 1959 is 2138. This figure does not include pilgrims to the Nankana Sahib in West Pakistan, or to shrines in East Pakistan. Pilgrims are permitted to visit these shrines on an individual basis, and the exact numbers of them are not available.

(b) The Government of Pakistan provided the usual facilities of transport, board and lodging on payment.

(c) No, Sir

Non-payment of Dues by Displaced Persons

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

(a) the number of persons who have been arrested for non-payment of their dues under Section 30(2) of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, during the current year so far, and

(b) the amount realised from them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) None

(b) Does not arise

Speeches of Eminent Leaders

422. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 538 on the 11th August, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the recording of speeches of eminent leaders?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kesar): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table

STATEMENT

Progress made during the period 1st July, 1959 to 31st October, 1959 in the processing of records in the Transcription Unit of A.I.R.

Name of personalities whose speeches have been further processed	Further duration of records processed from 1st July, 1959 to 31st October
Mahatma Gandhi	14 hours
Smt Sarojini Naidu	15 minutes
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	27 minutes

Progress Report of the Second Five Year Plan

423. Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 551 on the 11th August, 1959 and state

(a) whether the progress report of the Second Five Year Plan for the year 1958-59 has since been prepared and

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

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) (a) and (b) The report is under preparation and will be published when it is ready

Ambar Charkha Scheme in Delhi

424 Shri D C Sharma Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons in Delhi who received training in Ambar Charkha in 1958-59,

(b) the number of such trained persons who have been employed during the above period, and

(c) since when the scheme regarding Ambar Charkha is in operation in Delhi?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). 555 persons received training in spinning on Ambar Charkha.

(c) The Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Narela is implementing Ambar Charkha Programme since 1956-57. The Delhi Administration is running Parishramalayas since 1957-58

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates

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

(a) how many people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes got their names registered with Employment Exchanges in 1959 so far,

(b) how many of these were educated and how many uneducated,

(c) whether all the registered persons were given employment and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

(1)	No registered during January to October, '59
Scheduled Caste	2,54,969
Scheduled Tribes	33.97

(b) Exact figures are not available. It is, however, estimated that 12 per cent and 3 per cent of the registrants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively were educated (matriculates and above)

(c) No 32,673 Scheduled Caste and 4,078 Scheduled Tribe applicants were placed in employment 16.2 per cent of the total placements at Exchanges were in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants

(d) The number of registrants are in much excess compared with the number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges

Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills,
Rajnandgaon

426. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the Somani Committee appointed by Government to make an inquiry into the affairs of the Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills at Rajnandgaon has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

सीमेट उद्योग

४२७ श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री
कथा वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने

की हृषा करेंगे कि देश में सीमेट उद्योग की कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इस समय देश में सीमेट के कितने कारखाने हैं?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ननुभाई शाह) : इस समय देश में सीमेट के ३२ कारखाने हैं जिनकी स्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता ८३ ५ लाख टन है।

जहाँ तक देश में सीमेट उद्योग की प्रगति आ सम्बन्ध है, नोचे की लालिका में बताया गया है कि १९५४ में १९६०-६१ तक कारखानों की संख्या, उनकी क्षमता, उनमें होने वाला सम्भवित उत्पादन, भावित कितना होगा। यह उन स्वीकृत योजनाओं के आधार पर जिनके लिए आयात लाइसेंस दिये जा चुके हैं और जिनकी स्थापना द्वितीय पञ्चवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि में पूरी होनी है —

वर्ष	कारखाना की संख्या	निर्धारित क्षमता (दस लाख टनों में)	व स्तरिक उत्पादन (दस लाख टनों में)
१९५४	२५	४ ५	४ ५
१९५५	२७	४ ६	४ ५
१९५६	२८	५ ७	४ ६
१९५७	२९	६ ६	५ ६
१९५८	३१	७ ०५	६ ०६
१९५९ (इस समय) ३२		८ ३५	५ ५५ (अवूवर के अ. तब)
१९६० (अत तब) ३५		९ १२	—
१९६०-६१	४१	१० २५	—

Industrial Estate at Darbhanga (Bihar)

428 Shri Shree Narayan Das. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the Industrial Estate at Darbhanga in Bihar has been put into operation,

(b) the nature of industries that are in operation there,

(c) whether the full capacity is being utilised, and

(d) if not, the extent of non-utilisation?

263 (A1) LSD—3.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Five blocks having a total area of 20,000 sq ft have been built in the Industrial Estate at Darbhanga. Out of this area 7,000 sq ft has been allotted for Government schemes for housing a model workshop, a blacksmithy centre, sports goods manufacture, and footwear manufacture. The rest of the area has been allotted for the industries shown below

- 1 Match factory,
- 2 Electric cable factory,
- 3 Castor Oil refinery,

4 Soap and sodium silicate factory,
 5 Wood screw factory, and
 6 Hosiery factory

(c) and (d) The factory space built has been fully allotted and one of the units *viz.*, the Soap and Sodium Silicate factory has commenced production

Labourers in Orissa Mines

429 Shri Panigrahi. Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 985 on the 26th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the total labour strength in the iron and manganese ore mines in Orissa during the year 1958 has since been collected,

(b) if so what is that number, and

(c) the present labour strength in these mines in Orissa?

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

(b) Average daily employment

(i) Iron-ore mines	16,596
(ii) Manganese mines	15,148
TOTAL	31,744

(c) Information is being collected

Slum Clearance Projects in Orissa

430. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the names of the slum clearance projects sanctioned for Orissa during 1959 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 79]

Cantonment Board Employees

431.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 178 on the 6th August, 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 so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Government Residential and Office Accommodation in Delhi

432 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the expenditure required for meeting the Government requirements of residential and office accommodation in the Capital on the basis of the present demand,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the requirements?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes

(b) Besides the residential and office buildings, that have already been sanctioned for construction, 15,862 additional residential units for various categories of staff to meet 80 per cent of the demand, at an estimated cost of about Rs 1,484 lakhs, and office accommodation of 14.59 lakh sq ft, estimated to cost about Rs. 730 lakhs, will require to be built

(c) The Planning Commission is being approached for the allotment of requisite funds during the Third Five Year Plan period to finance the construction programme

Workmen's Compensation Act

433. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1159 on the 20th August, 1959 and state-

(a) whether the Sub-Committee has discussed and examined the report of the Actuarial Committee regarding revision of rates of compensation, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The Sub-Committee has recommended that the present system of payment of compensation in a lump sum should be replaced by a system of periodical payments which should be disbursed through the agency of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and that the rates of compensation should be raised in accordance with the recommendations of the Study Group on Social Security. The Sub-Committee has also supported the proposal to increase the wage limit for coverage from Rs 400 to Rs 500

Movable Properties of Displaced Persons

434. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No 15 on the 9th September, 1959 and state the further progress since made in settling the issues pending between India and Pakistan in regard to the movable properties of Displaced Persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): There has been no further progress.

Wet Mica Grinding Plant in Rajasthan

435. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 276 on the 6th August, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in setting up Wet Mica Grinding Plant in Rajasthan with the collaboration of an American Company?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A Draft Agreement has been prepared by the State Government and is under scrutiny of their Law Department. As soon as it is finalised, it will be sent to the American Company

Employees State Insurance Scheme

436. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2147 on the 4th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken final decision in regard to enhancement of statutory rate under Employees State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Registration of Benami Companies

437. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 627 on the 20th August, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have considered the question of vesting power in the Registrar under the Companies Act to prevent the registration of benami companies, and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration

Indian Labour Conferences

438. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) the action taken on the various recommendations of 16th and 17th Indian Labour Conferences, and

(b) the items which are still under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The conclusions of the 16th and 17th Sessions of the Indian Labour Conference are at various stages of implementation or consideration

Export of Turmeric

439. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for Turmeric in the countries of Iran, Iraq and Singapore, and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken to increase its export and meet the demand of these countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) India is the main exporter of turmeric to these countries but demand for turmeric has been declining on account of increased use of substitutes

(b) The steps taken to promote exports of Turmeric are as under

(1) Our Commercial Representatives abroad including those

in Iran, Iraq and Singapore are exploring marketing possibilities for turmeric in their respective regions;

(2) The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research are conducting technical researches to find new uses for this item;

(3) A trade agreement has been concluded with Iraq and spices, including turmeric, are included in the export schedule of the same,

(4) An Export Promotion Council for all spices, including turmeric is being formed shortly with its headquarters at Ernakulam to undertake export promotion work for these items,

(5) Arrangements for providing warehousing facilities at reasonable rates are being considered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Goans in India

440. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri D. N. Tiwari:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Dr Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Muhammed Elias.

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gyan National Union has submitted a memorandum urging that Goans in India should be treated as Indian Nationals on a *de facto* basis, and

(b) if so, nature of action taken in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes A memorandum was presented to the Prime Minister in July 1959 and included among other

matters, a suggestion regarding the grant of citizenship rights to the Goans.

(b). The question of granting Indian citizenship to persons from the Portuguese possessions in India has been examined from time to time. On a balance of considerations it has not been thought necessary or desirable to alter the law or to relax the rules on the subject of Indian citizenship in favour of such persons.

Export of Hosiery Goods

441. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

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

(a) the position of export of hosiery goods during 1958-59 as against 1957-58;

(b) whether there is scope for expansion of markets for Indian hosiery goods abroad;

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the export of hosiery goods during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(d) the countries to which the exports have increased?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Exports of hosiery goods during 1957-59 (upto July):

	Quantity (lbs.)	Value (in Rs.)
1957 . . .	21,13,442	67,84,287
1958 . . .	17,11,707	65,95,634
1959 (upto July) .	7,42,699	31,85,828

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With regard to woollen hosiery goods, the revised Export Promotion Scheme introduced from the 1st April, 1959 provides for import of raw materials against exports of manufactured goods. Regarding the cotton hosiery goods, an Incentive Scheme to pro-

mote exports is under consideration. The Government is also taking steps to ensure that raw materials are supplied to the hosiery industry at reasonable prices. The question of sending abroad a delegation to study export potentialities of woollen hosiery goods is under consideration.

(d) Exports of cotton hosiery goods have increased to British West Africa, U.K. and Canada, between 1958 and 1959 as under:

	(In million rupee from Bombay Port)	
	1958	1959
British West Africa	0.25	0.36
U.K. . .	0.06	0.30
CANADA	0.12

With regard to woollen hosiery goods, the exact rise in the export figure resulting from the introduction of the revised Export Promotion Scheme from 1st April, 1959 is not yet available. However indications are that exports are gaining momentum.

Trade with Hungary

442. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 155 on the 6th August, 1959 and state whether there has been any improvement in the Trade with Hungary after the protocol to the Trade Agreement was signed between the two countries on the 15th June, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): It is too early to make an assessment. The prospects appear to be satisfactory.

Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

443. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 187 on the 6th August, 1959 and state at what stage stands the question of amendment to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The proposals for amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 arising out of tripartite decisions are being finalised

Coal Mines Rescue Stations

444. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 25 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state the number of "Rescue Stations" established so far in India?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Two Rescue Stations have been established in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields under the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1939. Three more Rescue Stations are proposed to be established under the revised Rules. Sites have already been selected for two of them

Rebate on Khadi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a special rebate on Khadi was given in October, 1959; and

(b) the total value of Khadi sold during this period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Additional rebate of 6 nP per rupee on all sale of Khadi has been given for a period of six weeks from 2nd October 1959

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

Fertilisers

446. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) the existing capacity of production of fertilizers, factory-wise;

(b) the total production during the year 1958-59, factory-wise; and

(c) the estimated capacity by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, factory-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 80]

आणविक भाष्यम्

446. श्री विभूति भिक्षा: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि टाटा अनुसंधान मंस्थान के डा० देवेन्द्र लाल नाम के एक भारतीय वैज्ञानिक ने एक नये आणविक मीपदंत का आविष्कार किया है जिससे किसी वस्तु की भायु का पता लगाया जा सकता है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्यमंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): टाटा मूल अनुसंधान मस्थान (टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फाइबरेटेल रिसर्च) के श्री देवेन्द्र लाल को मंस्थान की ओर से केलिकोनिया के सक्रिप्स इंस्टीट्यूशन आफ ओशिनोवार्सी में भूमीतिकी (जियोफिजिक्स) में अनुसंधान के लिये भेजा गया है। श्री देवेन्द्र लाल और उसके दो अन्य सहयोगियों ने समृद्ध के स्पंजों से सिलिकन—३२ नामक रेफिंयो आइसोटोप का पता लगाया है। हमारे बायोमैडल पर इन्हाँ किसी (कासमिक रेज) के लगातार टकराते

रहने से इस आइसोटोप की (तथा कुछ अन्य की जिनका पहले पता लग चुका है) स्थिति होती है। भौतिकीयाओं में बहुत दी मूलभूत समस्याओं के अध्ययन के लिये सिलिकन ३२ का तकनीकी कारणों से विशेष महत्व है। इसलिये हो सकता है कि इस क्षेत्र की लोजों के लिये यह एक शक्तिशाली भाष्यन सिद्ध हो। व्याज रहे कि मूल विज्ञान में यह एक तकनीक है न कि दस्तुओं की आयु का पता लगाने के लिये कोई यथ।

ब्रिटेन में विद्यार्थी पर आक्रमण

४४८. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या प्रधान मंत्री ३ अगस्त, १९५९ के अतागकित प्रश्न सम्बन्ध ५० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय विद्यार्थी पर आक्रमण के सम्बन्ध में क्या लन्दन की स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा जाच कर ली गई है, और

(ल) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ल) इस मामले की जाच-पड़ताल की जा रही है, लेकिन पुलिस अभी तक हमलावर का पता नहीं लगा सकी है।

Fraudulent Weights and Scales in Delhi

449. Shri D. C. Sharma. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of shopkeepers in Delhi detected using fraudulent weights and scales during 1958,

(b) the number of such shopkeepers detected during 1959 so far, and

(c) the number of those convicted?

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

(a) 1061

(b) 464 (upto 31-10-59)

(c) 996 in 1958 and 392 in 1959. (upto 31-10-59)

Forward Markets

450. Shri Oza: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how many applications are pending for recognition of forward markets, and

(b) what is the number of markets and commodities covered so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Seven

(b) Thirtynine markets and 13 commodities

Large Scale and Small Scale Industries

451. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of large scale industrial establishments in India,

(b) the number of medium and small scale industries in India; and

(c) how many new factories, both in the large and small scale sectors, have been built in the year 1958 and first half of 1959?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) No precise information is available on these matters

Transfer of Berubari to Pakistan

452 Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the statement laid in reply to Starred Question No 38 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state the latest position of the hearing on Government's reference to Supreme Court in regard to the proposed transfer of

Berubari to Pakistan, which was scheduled for November, 1959?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hearing has now been fixed for the 8th December, 1959.

Educational and Medical Institutions in Dandakaranya

453. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any educational and medical institutions in the Dandakaranya Project area have been taken over by the Dandakaranya Development Authority for upgrading and development from the State Governments concerned; and

(b) if so, what is the number in each State under each category?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Automobiles

454. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how the prices of India-assembled automobiles compare with the automobiles manufactured by the foreign associates or collaborators in their respective manufacturing units in foreign countries; and

(b) what are the customers' (retail) prices of (1) Standard Vanguard, (2) Standard 10, (3) Plymouth and Dodge, (4) Hindustan Ambassador, (5) Fiat 1100, (6) Baby Hindustan, (7) Mercedes Benz Truck, (8) Fargo Truck, (9) Bedford Truck, (10) Chevrolet Truck in India as against corresponding models abroad?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No precise information is available of the prices of vehicles manufactured by the foreign associates or collaborators of the Indian manufacturers in their countries of origin. Besides, in certain cases the vehicles developed in India are not the exact replica of their counterparts overseas.

(b) The retail ex-factory of the vehicles in India are shown below:

1. Standard Vanguard	Rs. 14,736
2. Standard 10	Rs. 9,480
3. Plymouth Dodge	Out of Production
4. Hindustan Ambassador	Rs. 11,554
5. Fiat 1,100	Rs. 9,783
6. Baby Hindustan	Rs. 11,399
7. Mercedes Benz Truck Diesel	Rs. 26,820
8. Fargo Truck Diesel (.65" W.B.)	Rs. 25,342
9. Bedford Truck Diesel (.167" W.B.)	Rs. 23,842
10. Chevrolet Truck petrol (.174" W.B.)	Rs. 20,200

Air-Conditioners in Udyog Bhavan

455. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of air conditioners installed in Udyog Bhavan in New Delhi; and

(b) the approximate monthly expenses on account of consumption of electricity for working the A.C. Units in Udyog Bhavan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Rs. 4,56,000.

(b) As no separate meter is maintained for the air-conditioners only it is not possible to furnish the required information.

Export of Jute, Tufted Carpets and Hessian

456. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of jute, tufted carpets and hessian has registered any increase during 1959 so far; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). India does not export jute tufted carpets as its manufacture has not been developed yet in the country. Exports of hessian have increased from 3,14,000 tons during the period January-September 1958 to about 3,53,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1959.

Uncultivated Evacuee Land in Punjab

457. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the

Punjab Government for sale of allotted evacuee land lying uncultivated near the Western border, to them, and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b) The sale to the Punjab Government of the evacuee agricultural land situated in the border villages of the Ferozepur, Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts had been agreed to in principle. The exact area and the price have yet to be settled.

Handloom Industry at Chanderi (U.P.)

458. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state-

(a) the steps Government have taken for the progress and improvement of the Handloom Industry at Chanderi (U.P.),

(b) the amounts spent during the past three years of the Second Five Year Plan in giving

- (i) marketing facilities,
- (ii) new looms, and
- (iii) weaving material,

(c) the progress in terms of production and sales achieved during this period, and

(d) whether there has been any demand for supply of power to this area and whether Government are taking any steps in this direction to help the industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Foundries and Forges

459. { Shri Warior:
Shri Kodlyan:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

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

on the Table showing (i) the existing foundry and forge capacity in each State, (ii) the *per capita* capacity of foundry and forge in each State, and (iii) the steps taken, if any, in balancing the *per capita* average in sanctioning new units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix I annexure No 81]

Wool Development Council

460. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2156 on the 4th September, 1959 and state

(a) whether the recommendations of Wool Development Council have been scrutinised by Government, and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) A revised Export Promotion Incentive Scheme based on the recommendations of the Woollen Development Council was announced on the 21st October 1959. The other recommendations are under consideration of the Government

Muslim Wakfs in Punjab

461. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Muslim wakfs in Punjab, District-wise,

(b) the number of applications received for the restoration of wakfs properties, District-wise, and

(c) how many of the wakfs have been restored to Muslim population, District-wise?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna: (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Indian Nationals in U.K.

462. Shri S. A. Mehdî: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total number of Indian nationals in the U.K. at present?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Like other Commonwealth citizens, Indian citizens are not treated as foreigners in the U.K. and no separate statistics about them are maintained by the U.K. authorities. According to the 1951 census, the composite number of persons born in India, whether Indians, Pakistanis and British, was 1,19,518. In 1958 a rough estimate made by the U.K. Government mentioned 54,000 as the number of Indians and Pakistanis resident in that country.

Aluminium Plant in Mysore State

463. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the location of the Aluminium Plant in Mysore State, and

(b) if so, the name of the locality?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) No concrete proposal for establishing an aluminium plant in Mysore State has been received so far.

Industrial Units in Punjab

464. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the names of the new industrial Units established in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period so far and the extent of progress made;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by Government therefor; and

(c) the amount actually spent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Rs. 48.88 lakhs have been sanctioned in respect of 860 new industrial units set up so far in the Punjab. A list of names of these units has not been furnished as this would be voluminous. As these units are in various stages of implementation, it is difficult to give an exact figure of the amount actually spent so far.

All India Radio Sangeet Sammelan

465. Dr. Samantsinhra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of money spent on the 6th All India Radio Sangeet Sammelan,

(b) whether the reputed artists from all the All India Radio Zones in India were invited to participate in the said Sammelan;

(c) the names of the artists who were invited from Cuttack and Gauhati zones to participate either at Delhi or Bombay or Madras; and

(d) the names of the artists who participated in the Sammelan from the above-mentioned zones?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) It is not feasible to calculate the precise figure of expenditure on the All India Radio Sangeet Sammelan, as it forms an integral part of the entire programme expenditure of all the stations which relayed the programmes of the Sammelan.

(b) to (d) Artists participating in the Sammelan are not invited on a State-wise or zone-wise basis. Well known artistes as well as other promising artistes from all over the country participated in the programmes of the Sammelan. Details of participants in the Sammelan are given in the brochure—Radio Sangeet Sammelan 1959, copies of which are available with the Parliament Library.

12:08 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ARREST OF DR RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) Sir, may I seek a clarification? You have been pleased to send me an intimation saying that my adjournment motion on the arrest of Dr Ram Manohar Lohia in the NEFA yesterday has been disallowed for the reason that this is one of the normal processes of law. May I submit that there is no law which prohibits the entry of any national of India into any part of India? I have looked into the so called Regulation of 1878 under which the arrest of Dr Lohia is purported to have been made. After the coming into force of our Constitution that regulation is void and cannot be enforced. Even if it were otherwise and the regulation can be enforced, it only says that no person can be allowed to acquire any property or to conduct any business or trade there without any permission being given by the competent authority. I submit that Dr Lohia had no intention of acquiring any property there. He has got no property anywhere in India. I had in this connection seen the Prime Minister himself and I had written a letter to him. He was pleased to write to me that he personally had no objection if Dr Lohia entered that place. The Government were also informed that Dr Lohia was to enter that place on the 23rd of November. He also tried to enter last year on the 23rd of November but he was not allowed. Then one year back, he said that he would like to enter the NEFA area again on the 23rd of November. In our territory there are some people who have got no permits and they have inhabited our territory. Nothing is being done to make them go from that territory. But the nationals of India and Indian nationals who have taken part in our freedom fight are not being allowed to enter such areas of our country. It is a very sad state of affairs.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): First of all, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia was apprehended and taken to some place outside that area and released. There is a permit system there and he did not possess a permit. When the hon Member wrote to me, I told him that I have no objection, but in this matter the responsible authorities sit in that area and I have no doubt that those authorities will give facilities wherever it is possible.

Now, as Dr Ram Manohar Lohia entered without any permit, apparently they arrested him then and released him later at a nearby place. But there is no difficulty in regard to certain parts of NEFA area for Dr Lohia to go there and we shall give him a permit if he indicates the place where he wants to go. But in regard to some places for military and like reasons, we are not permitting the people to go there. For those places a permit may not be available.

Shri Braj Raj Singh Last year there was no military situation in the area but even last year he was not allowed to enter it. I have indicated in my letter about Dr Lohia's entering the territory. Even last year, when Dr Lohia wrote to the authority no permit was issued.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He will be given a permit if he indicates the place where he wants to go. There are many areas there I cannot speak for every area. He will be given a permit if he indicates the place.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू भारतीय सर्विषान में अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय सर्विषान में यह निहित है कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी निवासी अपने हिस्से में जा सकता है। किंतु यह प्रतिबन्ध क्यों लगाया गया यह समझ में नहीं आता? एक तरफ नो चीनी पलटने लगे हुए प्रतिबन्धों को तोड़ कर चूसती चली जा रही है दूसरी तरफ हमारे ही अपने आदमी अपने ही खुद के देश में घूमने के लिए और अपने मूल को देखनेके लिए तरस रहे हैं।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्होर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय....

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि डा० लोहिया चीनी परमिटों की तरह से चला करे।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : यह प्रश्न नहीं है जो....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम अपने नेफा एरिया को काश्मीर की तरह का परमिट बिस्टम वाले इलाके की सूरत में बदल देना चाहते हैं। वह हिन्दुस्तान का एक अंग है और वहां पर प्रत्येक भारतीय को जाने की स्वतन्त्रता होनी चाहिए और फिर मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां पर वे डॉकिन जो कि अंगरेजों को हमेशा सर्व करते रहते हैं और जो कि आज आपको सर्व कर रहे हैं उनको तो जाने की इजाजत हो सकती है तो क्या डा० लोहिया जैसे आदमी को वहां पर जाने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिए? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह परमिट बिस्टम आखिर क्यों है और वह अपाने देश में इस तरह की रोक टोक क्यों की जा रही है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों इस पर बहस हो रही है। मैं ने तो कहा कि डा० लोहिया अगर वे इशारा करे तो उनको वहां जान का परमिट भिल जायगा लेकिन अगर उनका कायदा तोड़ने का ही शौक हो और परमिट न जेना चाहे तो मैं उनके रास्ते में क्यों आऊँ और उस हालत में मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ?

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : जी, उनको कायदा तोड़ने का शौक नहीं है अलबत्ता

भार आप अन्याय करते हो सरी बात है। यह अन्यायपूर्ण परिस्थिति है कि इस के अन्दर काई भी बिना परमिट के नहीं जा सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I have heard enough about this matter from both sides. The point is very simple. There is a system of permits that has been established for people to go to the NEFA area. Shri Braj Raj Singh and other Members who belong to his party seem to question the right of the Government, under the Constitution, to impose any restrictions. They contend that any citizen of India is entitled to go anywhere and see anything for himself. I am really surprised at this. Does the hon. Member mean to suggest that he can go to an ordnance factory and such places where military secrets are kept? Even all the Ministers cannot go there and they will have to take permission. There is an end to this kind of thing. I have allowed them to have their say on this matter. Ultimately I must decide one way or the other.

Now I am not prepared to accept that the Constitution stands in the way of the Government imposing reasonable restrictions and guarding, generally in the interests of the security of the State, certain areas which ought to be prevented from being exposed to public gaze, and one communicating information to the other and so on. On this adjournment motion, I am not prepared to decide whether the permit system for NEFA is right or wrong. The permit system is there.

It is also clear from the hon. Prime Minister's statement that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has not been arbitrarily kept out. All that was said was that the permit ought to be asked for and given. If he breaks the law, being the leader of a group, every other man will say there is discrimination which is not allowed under the Constitution. The Constitution does

not allow discrimination in favour of Dr. Lohia merely because he is Dr. Lohia or the leader of a party.

Shri Braj Raj Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The very Constitution which is invoked for certain purposes stands against this kind of discrimination in favour of Dr. Lohia. Further, I do not know what is the extraordinary importance which is attached to the 23rd November. On 23rd November last he wanted to go and on 23rd November of this year also he must go as if it is a particular day of festival! It is something wrong. Therefore, the Government seems to have rightly prevented him from going there without a permit. If a permit is asked for, that is a matter for the Government to decide. I am not competent nor this House is competent to decide on that point. As a matter of fact this House has entrusted the Government with the responsibility of defending the country and hon. Members are often asking the Government why it has not defended properly and all that.

In the circumstances, I have rightly ruled that this adjournment motion ought not to be brought up. Anyhow, as the matter relates to the leader of a group, I allowed the hon. Member to raise the point. The adjournment motion is disallowed.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

TARIFF COMMISSION REPORT

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following papers

- (i) Report (1959) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Diesel Fuel Injection Equipment Industry.

- (ii) Two Government Resolutions No. 21(4)-T R./59, dated the 18th November, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1703/59.]

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP ON INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Report of the Working Group on Industrial Co-operatives.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 5(9)/59-E U dated the 7th November, 1959 containing the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations made in the above report [Placed in Library, See No LT-1704/59]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION ACT

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of Notification No. S O 2048 dated the 19th September, 1959, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1705/59]

AMENDMENTS TO KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION RULES

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following notifications making certain further amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957.—

- (i) G S R No 1007 dated the 5th September, 1959
- (ii) G S R No 1165 dated the 24th October, 1959
- (iii) G S R No 1198 dated the 31st October, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1706/59.]

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table, copy of a statement showing conclusions of the Ninth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held in Calcutta on the 23rd and 24th October, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1707/59]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (KERALA), 1959-60

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Kerala State for 1959-60

12.17 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DACOITIES IN TRAINS

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): Under rule 197, I beg to call attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon

Dacoities committed on the 14 Down Upper-India Express on the 10th November, 1959 and on the Delhi-bound Upper-India Express on the 11th November, 1959

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): It is a fairly long statement. May I lay it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker. Yes

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): These are not the only two cases of robbery. We have been reading in the newspapers that constantly such robberies are occurring. There have been four cases of robbery within the last two months. Therefore, I request that some time may be allotted for discussing this question

Mr. Speaker: Let me see. The hon. Minister may place it on the Table of the House. Hon. Members may read it. Hon. Members know the procedure in such matters. If they find that these incidents, dacoities, etc., have become very common and that immediate steps ought to be taken and a discussion ought to be held in this House, they know what to do and how to invoke the aid of Parliament for the purpose of having a discussion. The hon. Minister may place the statement on the Table of the House. It will be circulated if necessary.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I beg to lay the statement on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 82]

12.19 hrs

STATEMENT ON OIL

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The rapidly rising consumption of petroleum products is a clear index of the pace of industrialisation of the Indian economy. From two million tons in 1947, the total consumption is already about six million tons. Authoritative forecasts based on present trends and the likely size of the third Plan, are that consumption would increase to 14 million tons of crude oil equivalent by 1966, and at that rate, 25 million tons by 1971.

India's annual oil import bill (including crude oil for the three coastal refineries) is already of the order of Rs 100 crores per year. Lest the increasing foreign exchange cost of oil imports for the maintenance of the developing economy handicap the third Plan, the search for and production of oil within the country will be given the topmost priority in the third Plan as, for instance, steel was given in the second Plan.

Indigenous production of crude oil is hardly 0.5 million tons at present;

with the exploitation of the new oil-fields in Assam, jointly by the Government and Burmah/Assam Oil Companies, the reserves already established are expected to yield about four million tons per annum by 1965. Therefore, new reserves have to be established quickly enough to sustain by 1965 additional production of at least 10 million tons if not more.

Fortunately, recent efforts have exploded the myth that the country has no oil potentialities. India has 400,000 square miles of potential oil-bearing sedimentary areas, spread over (from the east) Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Ganga Valley, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay and Cutch, the eastern and western coastal tracts (in Madras Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Kerala) and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In August 1956, Government set up the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (converted in October this year into a statutory Commission by an Act of Parliament). The Commission has already carried out extensive geological and geophysical surveys in far-flung areas. Oil sands have been discovered at various places. Oil having been struck in the Cambay area, further deep drilling is in progress there to find whether reserves exist in commercial quantities. Deep drilling is also in progress in two areas in Punjab and in one area in Assam. Government have decided that the Commission will continue rapid exploration of the areas where it is actively engaged in production, if oil is found.

But large-scale oil exploration programme must be undertaken involving expenditure of great amounts of foreign money in a comparatively short time if we have to attain the target of producing about 14 million tons of crude oil by 1966. Government have, therefore, decided to invite foreign oil explorers also to join in the quest for oil in India subject to mutually acceptable terms for exploration and also assuring that such arrangements with foreign oil explor-

ers fall generally within the ambit of India's Industrial Policy Resolution. With a view to creating these conditions, the Government have finalised their new Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules and they are being published immediately.

The new Rules consist of two portions, one deals with licences and leases for oil exploration and production and sets out the terms and conditions for such licences and leases. The former concept of 'petroleum concessions' and the grant of licences and leases upon application is being replaced by the provision that negotiated agreement, will be followed by licences and leases. The new Rules provide that the term of a licence shall ordinarily be four years with two-yearly renewals and the area covered by it shall ordinarily be 3,000 square miles. The four stages contemplated by the Petroleum Concession Rules, 1949, have been reduced to two stages of the Exploration Licence and the Mining Lease. The Rules relating to conservation and development have been kept as simple and as few as possible.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram) The hon. Minister of Oil has got the habit of coming to Parliament and first telling about a certain policy. You will remember for the last two years

Mr Speaker: What does he want?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This House has been discussing the negotiations which the Ministry had with the foreign oil companies regarding prices of oil. Last time an ad hoc agreement was reached. Now we read in the papers that another agreement has been reached with the oil companies. He did not tell the Parliament so far whether that is the final agreement and how far money has come out of the oil companies. May I seek a clarification whether he is going to state to Parliament what is the nature of the agreement reached, to what extent money has come from the oil companies and whether this is

[Shri Narayananakuffu Menon]

going to be the final agreement, closing the chapter of negotiations regarding reduction of oil prices?

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri) May I know whether the hon Minister can give an idea as to the extent to which the new facilities transferred to foreign companies are going to be availed of and what are the major concessions that have been offered to foreign oil explorers?

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) The statement does not disclose what is the total reserve of oil potential of India which has been discovered so far

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur) This statement should be circulated to Members of Parliament along with the rules that the Government has newly framed, because this is a fundamental change in the oil policy of Government and I think Parliament should be able to study and discuss this problem by the time the session is over

Shri K. D. Malaviya. Shri Menon has raised the question of agreement between the Government of India and the oil companies with regard to prices of petroleum products. That is an entirely separate matter. This relates to the statement with regard to oil exploration. I will be quite willing to place before the House, whenever you desire, information with regard to the points raised by Shri Menon for oil prices

Shri Narasimhan referred to the nature of conditions that we envisage for inviting any foreign oil company to search for oil in India. Some of them have been described in the new petroleum concession rules. They are just under print and I suppose they will be available tomorrow for hon. Members to see. Perhaps a copy or two will be made available even today. Tomorrow I will place them on the Table of the House

Shri Narasimhan: I wanted to know whether Government have any broad

idea of the extent to which this new offer will be availed of by foreign oil companies

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not at all in a position to say what response will be there, to our asking companies to come and consider whether they are willing to explore here. That depends on their own assessment of the rules and regulations and the facilities that they think will be available here. It will take a little time before we can say whether the response will be good or not

Regarding Shri Panigrahi's suggestion that the estimate of reserves should be indicated by me, I wish I could do it. Had I known that there are large reserves discovered, perhaps I would start producing oil at once and give the information to my hon. friend. Any quantities of reserves of oil are only found when intensive prospecting of oil is completed in Cambay, we are quite well advanced in establishing the quantity of oil and in the next budget session, I hope I will be able to give some idea of the quantities that could be produced from Cambay. With regard to the other areas, more work is needed

Regarding the suggestion about an opportunity to discuss this matter, I leave it entirely to you. No fundamental change in our policy has been envisaged. A certain size of increased programme is envisaged with a view to intensifying the oil exploration programme

Mr. Speaker Some notifications and rules framed under certain statutes passed here are laid on the Table of the House for such modification as may be necessary and there is a clause in that particular Act to that effect. Do these rules come under that head?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes; these rules are being notified tomorrow. They will be placed on the Table tomorrow

Mr. Speaker: So, hon Members will have an opportunity to modify, amend, alter or even reject those rules

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: This question relates to concessions as far as oil exploration is concerned I want that the whole question of oil policy should be discussed

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter Hon Members cannot ask me to decide it now

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: The Minister himself may move this House for taking this matter into consideration

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No evasion from the existing oil policy is contemplated The Industrial Policy Resolution envisages association with oil explorers under conditions which are acceptable to them within the framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution

Mr. Speaker: Let hon Members look into the rules and then we will decide whether it is necessary to have a discussion

Shri Nagi Reddy: The rules may be circulated

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to circulate them I will have some 4 or 5 copies of the rules made available

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): If any Member wants a modification, a modification will be necessary here Otherwise, the rules will come into force by themselves

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members will look into the Act So far as the rules are concerned, I will ask him to place four copies in the library If more copies are wanted by any hon Member, I shall try to supply them

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will give a larger number of copies, say, 50

Mr. Speaker: They will be placed in the library.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: The rules themselves will come into force immediately Unless amendments are made, there is no discussion Our suggestion is, before the Minister notifies the rules, we should have a discussion here and the whole oil policy should be considered by the House

Mr. Speaker: Has he answered all the points?

Shri Nagi Reddy: He has not answered the point that he should have brought this rule here for discussion, when there are such fundamental changes

Mr. Speaker: I saw him shaking his head, not in approval of this procedure The hon Minister is entitled to frame such rules as he thinks necessary and bring them here for discussion, otherwise, the discussion will lead us nowhere

12.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE RELEASE OF GERMAN ASSETS

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanunge): In September 1939, all the German assets in India amounting to Rs 296 lakhs were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property in India Later, this amount was allotted to India as a part of German reparations In view of the present happy state of India's relations with the Federal Republic of West Germany, it has been decided to release the vested assets to the West German owners after checking their title to them The amount actually released will be the net amount after retaining Rs 70 lakhs, which is the total value of the Indian claims against Germany The release will be subject to the condition that the amounts of the claims whose value exceeds Rs 5,000 will not

[**Shri Kanungo**]

be allowed to be repatriated, but could be invested in approved projects in India. Earnings on such investments would, however, be allowed to be remitted to West Germany in accordance with the current exchange control regulations. Amounts of the claims whose value is up to Rs 5,000 will be allowed to be repatriated. The magnitude of such repatriation will be of the order of Rs 6 lakhs.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) Will the repatriation be in Indian rupees or in German currency?

Shri Kanungo: It will be in international currency

Mr. Speaker: Will we be perpetually allowing the out-flow of interest and the return on investments?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, that is the normal procedure. Because, profits on investments are allowed to be repatriated.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the rate of interest?

Shri Kanungo: There is no question of the rate of interest

Shri Panigrahi: Once it is invested, are we not going to pay

Shri Kanungo: It is not Government security that they are going to invest. It can be on shares

12.32 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd

Mr. Speaker. The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Violet Alva on the 23rd November, 1959, namely

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code be taken into consideration"

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr Speaker, yesterday I was saying that this was a specific measure to amend the Indian Penal Code for a specific purpose. Many hon. Members gave valuable suggestions, but some of the suggestions were not necessary and, therefore, I had explained, or had started to explain, that the bigger background had to be kept in view when we viewed this problem of beggary.

In this particular measure we are looking at it from one particular angle, namely, how effectively to control the kidnapping of children and how effectively to punish the criminals who, with their criminal tendencies, not only inflict injuries but show cruelty of all kinds to the extent of not only deforming but maiming and leaving marks of gruesome wounds and injury which will remain till their death.

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): The proposed amending Bill deals not only with the kidnapping of minors for the purpose of employment or utilising them for beggary but also with obtaining the custody of the minor. Therefore, it is not correct to say that it deals merely with the question of kidnapping minors only.

Shrimati Alva: I had suggested that the whole background has to be kept in view, because there are Children Act already in force in most of the States. A Children Act dealing with the Union territories will be placed before Parliament very soon for consideration and passing. Then, for offences against minors there are very many other sections not only in the common laws but in other laws. Especially where girls are concerned, we have recently passed the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act. Now, this amending measure has to be taken in that broad perspective. Here we are considering only how a child should not be exploited and made an object of pity so that some one may make a liveli-

hood by exposing the child as an object of pity

Very rightly, hon Members have said that it is not the passing of a measure of this sort that will help social reform but it is the administrative enforcement and the legal powers that the police would use that would really bring the required and desired results that we look forward to. It is very important to note here that we have taken up this question with the various State Governments. We have told them that laws for the benefit of children should not only be enforced but they should institute Missing Persons' Squad in every district straightaway. Also, special police force for children have been suggested for every district, like the flying squads. Some hon Member suggested that police dogs should be used. In our country we do not use police dogs on a large scale, and it is still in the experimental stage. Only one or two States have started using them. Recently I have had the benefit of watching the police dogs in other parts of the world and they are very useful indeed. But, then the type of dogs that are seen elsewhere are not suitable for the climate of India. In any case, this suggestion is a very valuable one and will be analysed, examined and looked into and acted upon, if it is found suitable.

Mr. Speaker I suppose there are already provisions here against kidnapping for purposes of prostitution etc

Shrimati Alva: Yes, there is the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, and the Penal Code has very many other sections which cover this subject. We are amending this section only for a particular purpose. In 1956 we had a conference and then a brief census was called for from the sub-committee formed by DIG (CID), and they said that there was a gang operating in this country which kidnapped children for the purpose of making

them objects of pity by inflicting cruelties on them. So, this measure became absolutely imperative and that is why we have undertaken it.

As far as brothels and prostitution go, we have a special enactment. As far as children are concerned, most of the States have got laws operative in their States, and they are taking action in the proper way. As far as beggary goes, it is an item in the Concurrent List in the Constitution. On beggary also there are very many laws. As Shrimati Ray pointed out yesterday, Bombay has really been a pioneer State. I agree with her, because in Bombay they have tackled this problem of beggary. But what is specifically mentioned in this measure is not beggary as such but beggary in a particular form. In different States they have anti beggary laws. I do not think we could now extend the scope of this Bill to bring in many more things that are not in this measure for the simple reason that this is a specific measure. It is an amendment of the Indian Penal Code. As has already been stated, this Bill was over-due, and we have now given thought to all aspects.

Some hon Members suggested that it should be circulated for public opinion. I do not see why it should be circulated for public opinion, because already public opinion has expressed itself in this very House in the form of questions. Further, every State has been consulted and its opinion taken. Everyone has concurred with the object of this measure and said that it should form part of the statute-book. Therefore, I do not think the amendments that have been tabled for the circulation of the Bill are necessary.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad) Do the Government propose to penalise the act of the guardian for giving the custody of such child?

Shrimati Alva He says that for any mutilation of the child the guardian should be held responsible.

[Shrimati Alva]

I think the other laws cover this. The Indian Penal Code as well as the other specific laws which are already there on the statute books of the various State Governments deal with these offences. Therefore it is not necessary to accept this suggestion.

Shri Naldurgkar: As far as the act of the guardian is concerned

Shrimati Alva: It is not necessary in this measure. It is already there

Mr. Speaker: But this does not appear to be here. It is only a person who kidnaps a minor or obtains the custody of the minor

Shrimati Alva: But it is covered not only by the common law but also by the Children Acts that are enforced in the various States

Mr. Speaker: I am asking the hon. Minister with regard to another matter. This phrase "Whoever kidnaps any minor or obtains the custody of the minor, in order that such minor may be employed or used for the purposes of begging" does not cover the case where without either kidnapping or obtaining the custody any person uses a minor for the purpose of begging. He can pay half-a-ruppee or quarter-ruppee and send him in the streets for begging without obtaining possession or custody of the minor or even without kidnapping

Shrimati Alva: That is covered by the Children Act. Any child who is exploited in this fashion can be taken charge of by the Police. Therefore it is not necessary to go into those details in this particular amending Bill

Mr. Speaker: But that man is not punishable

Shrimati Alva: He will be punished under the common law. When the child is taken the adult goes with him. Therefore the case .

Mr. Speaker: What about an orphan?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Which is that common law?

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to see any common law under which any person who uses an orphan for the purpose of begging comes. He comes neither under this law nor under the common law

Shrimati Alva: He comes under the Children Act. If an orphan or any child is found a destitute or a waif or is being exploited for beggary, he comes under the Children Act and offences against children

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): What if he is maimed?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He cannot be penalised under the Children Act

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): May I submit that under sub-section (2) of the very same section, if any person maims a child .

Mr. Speaker: That means, maiming in order to be used for the purpose of begging

Shri Easwara Iyer: That is what I am submitting. Unless he maims the child, he will not come within the mischief of this Act. This is the whole difficulty

Mr. Speaker: 'Employs or uses for the purpose' comes also under sub-section (1)

Shrimati Alva: This is for a specific purpose

Mr. Speaker: I will get the Children Act also.

Shrimati Alva: But you will have to get many Children Acts as they operate in the various States. But amongst all of them the Bombay Act is the most up-to-date. We have also suggested to the States that where the Children Act is not up-to-date the Bombay Children Act be made a model and accepted.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister mean to say that the Bombay Act, which seems to be a model, imposes a penalty upon the person who uses an orphan for the purpose of begging without maiming him and without taking him in his custody?

Shrimati Alva: Yes, Sir. In a court the adult is prosecuted when the child is taken. An adult, if he is exploiting a child, is also prosecuted.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Gopalpara): Will all these Children Acts be brought in conformity so that they will be worked together?

Shrimati Alva: This is a suggestion from the hon. Member that there should be a uniform Children Act from the Centre. Most of the States have got Children Act. The suggestion has been coming to us from time to time that we should have a Central measure in the sense that it would bring a kind of uniformity in the whole of the country. For the present we have a Bill which will be introduced by the Ministry of Education in this House very soon. That will only be for the Union territories. The other measure we shall have to consider because we find that every State has its own prevailing conditions and they must make their own laws. Most of them have made them. I do not think there are very many States who do not have it. I do not know whether Assam has a Children Act or not. But we have suggested to the States that they should accept the Bombay Children Act as the best so far.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: May I clarify a doubt?

Mr. Speaker: Let her finish. Then I will allow a number of questions.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: If a lawful guardian employs a child for the purpose of begging, will he come within the mischief of this Act?

Shrimati Alva: As regards this question of begging let me take the larger aspect. In a country where there is so much socio-economic mal-adjustment this will continue. The lawful guardian or the parents or the child's own mother for all the love she has may make a child beg. It is a very large issue. We are trying to do as much as we can. But unless the larger issue of economic development is tackled, we cannot make it more stringent nor can we make it more deterrent than what has been put here, namely ten years' imprisonment or life imprisonment. I do not think one can make it any more deterrent than what we have tried to do. But the problem of beggary, whether by a child or by a grown up, is a problem of socio-economic development and how far we can go ahead with that, in a welfare state, as Shrimati Nehru pointed out yesterday in the course of her remarks.

I will now come to the question of punishment. Rigorous punishment according to the I.P.C. is ten years for kidnapping, slavery, prostitution, immoral purposes and for other offences like murder and so on. I will not give the whole list. Therefore here in this measure we have kept ten years and fine. For maiming of a minor or where there are injuries or cruelties inflicted or a loss of limb of the child, it is imprisonment for life. He shall also be liable to fine. We have made it as deterrent as possible though some hon. Member said here that even capital punishment would be too little. True, capital punishment would be too little, but when we are going away from this idea of brutal punishment, I think we need not accept that idea of capital punishment. We can treat even those who have inflicted injuries in a

[Shrimati Violet Alva]

specialised way and see how their sadistic tendencies can be put right and they can be brought back to normalcy

Then there was a question raised about the definition of a minor. Minor is denoted in the IPC, section 361. For the present we have kept to those ages, that is, 16 in the case of boys and 18 in the case of girls. There is admittedly a disparity in several laws in the country. I do admit that this disparity exists, but for the present we have accepted the ages as laid down in the IPC. We have laid down those ages in this amending Bill also. Therefore the ages of 16 and 18 shall remain. I personally feel that girls need more care for a little longer time. At the age of 16 a boy is a young man and he can look after himself. Nevertheless, it is a matter of opinion and hon. Members' suggestions will be kept in view. However the ages remain as laid down in the IPC.

Some hon. Member from the other side talked of grievous hurt and sprad in the offences of slavery of boys and also of eunuchs. This is all provided for in the IPC. If it is grievous hurt, it would come under injury and maiming and already the punishment for that is prescribed as up to ten years imprisonment. So we do not need a special provision in this Bill.

Some hon. Member referred to singing and dancing. Singing and dancing are offences mainly for girls. I do not think that I should now add to my comments because there is a special law under which all these kinds of offences are taken care of. The only thing is the suggestion made that there should be more vigilance by the States, more administrative tightening up and more vigilance from the Police side. That we are trying to do at our level and are also recommending to the States that they should also become alive to the issue. But as for innocent children, I think the co-

operation of every one is necessary. Innocent children are kidnapped. These cases are happening even today, after all the consciousness that we have created in society. They go on happening. Gangs are operating. Perhaps they are criminal by nature or they have other motives. Children get into their hands for various reasons, maybe disharmony at home or lack of opportunities in home life or education or play. They get into the hands of these evildoers and criminals and they are exploited and made objects of pity and useless for life by mutilation and by injuries and by loss of limb. For that I think it is necessary for every hon. Member here to see that proper consciousness is created in his own district and to see that the police become vigilant. We have requested every State to have a missing persons squad. Not only that. We have told them that the case of every missing person should be investigated and the missing person handed over to the rightful guardian or parent. I am talking of minors only.

Therefore, the amendment tabled here, I do not think, is of any consequence, and hence I commend this Bill as it is to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri Naldurgkar press his amendment No. 10?

Shri Naldurgkar: No, Sir. I withdraw.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill

Clause 2.—(Insertion of new section 363A)

Shri U. L. Patil (Dhuha) I beg to move

Page 2, line 1, *omit* "unless the contrary is proved" (16)

My submission is that in order to eradicate this evil of maiming and using the children for beggary, we should not disturb the long established practice that has been observed in criminal jurisprudence, namely that 99 guilty persons may go scot-free, but one innocent person should not be punished. I quite agree that in offences like this certain sort of presumption should be made. There are presumptions under the Gambling Act for example, but then certain formalities have to be observed. For example, under the Gambling Act, the presumption only arises after getting the warrant on submitting information to a magistrate on oath. There is no such formality whatsoever in the present case to be observed.

Then there are these words "unless the contrary is proved". Supposing a maimed, destitute child goes to a beggar and begs for abode. If that particular beggar is prosecuted because he has in his custody this particular maimed minor, it will be very difficult for him to prove that the child was maimed before he gave abode to it.

There are children in our society who are destitute or who have run away from their homes. In the circumstances, it will be very difficult for the person concerned to prove his case. If these words are deleted, then the question will only be one of rebuttal of the presumption. Rebuttal is an altogether different thing from proof. Therefore, my submission that these words should go

In fact, my learned friend Shri Bharucha also had some such amendment, namely to substitute these words by the words "unless contrary is made to appear". Therefore, I submit these words should be deleted. The presumption should remain, but the burden of proof should not be cast on the person concerned since it will be very difficult for him. If the presumption is rebutted by sufficient evidence, that should serve the purpose. Therefore, I submit that these words "unless the contrary is proved" should be deleted.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Regarding the deletion of the words "unless the contrary is proved", I do not think the clause in any way militates against the ordinary criminal law, namely that the accused should be presumed to be innocent unless the contrary is proved, because it only states that when it is proved that a person is in possession of a child and is not the lawful guardian and he uses the particular child or employs the child for beggary, the presumption will arise. It will be clear that it is not any person who is in possession of a maimed child against whom this presumption will arise. He must first employ the child for the purpose of beggary, he must also be a person who is not the lawful guardian of the child. Then only will the presumption arise. If a person is in possession of a child which is maimed and he cannot explain the possession, and if he particularly employs the child surely the law must make some sort of initial presumption.

Mr. Speaker: Suppose he uses the child only during the day and puts him in a dharmashala in the evening. he can easily escape this law and say. "I have not obtained custody, nor have I kidnapped the boy. I am giving him half an anna every day." He can use the child without obtaining custody.

Shri Easwara Iyer: That is certainly a point that you have raised. Even the presumption will be defeated if

[**Shri Easwara Iyer**]

he uses the child only during day time.

Mr. Speaker: He does not obtain custody nor has he kidnapped. If he can so easily evade the law, what is the object of this presumption? He simply says that he allows the boy to go back, that he has no jurisdiction over him. The boy comes every morning, and he tells him: you get some money, I will give you a share.

Shrimati Benuka Ray: Therefore, those words should be added.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I would even suggest that there should be stronger presumption. As it stands, it does not in any way militate against the ordinary rule of criminal law, because certain conditions have to be fulfilled in order to raise this presumption.

Mr. Speaker: Does he say that even if these words are not there, it will serve the purpose?

Shri Easwara Iyer: Even if they are omitted, the clause says "shall presume", and "shall presume" is defined in the Evidence Act, and it means unless the contrary is proved. So, the words "unless the contrary is proved" are superfluous.

Shrimati Alva: I do not accept the amendment at all because, as I have repeated so many times, this is a specific measure. If we carefully read the clause it refers to any person who, not being the lawful guardian of the minor, employs him for begging etc. Therefore, the onus is on the accused, and he must prove that he has not used the child or exploited the child or made it an object of pity.

Shrimati Benuka Ray: But you are not answering the question brought up by the Speaker himself and that is regarding the custody. If he can prove that the child is not in his custody, then the whole case falls.

Mr. Speaker: I feel, and our friends also agree, that this can be easily evaded by a man saying: "I merely took pity on the boy. I am myself not able to maintain this boy, and I told him that if he would go and beg and get some money, I would give him something." Therefore, every man can escape like that. He can put him every night in front of a dharmashala and take him the next morning. He has not obtained custody nor kidnapped. What is the object of this Bill?

Shrimati Alva: I do not think it is so easy for the man to escape.

Mr. Speaker: How? There are a number of dharmashalas. He will put the boy in front of a dharmashala every day.

Shrimati Alva: For that we have asked the various States that the Act licensing women and children's institutions be enforced rigidly.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: What is the difficulty with regard to the Central Act?

Shrimati Alva: This is a Central Act, and this is to be enforced in the various States. If, as you have stated, the boy would be in a dharmashala then that would be the procedure to find out who actually is directing the boy.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Minister restrict it only to kidnapping and taking custody? Why not extend it to merely using the child for begging? The hon. Minister must explain this point to the House. Why should she not make the using of a child by any man for purposes of begging an offence? This is going to be a Central Act, and why should she not make this provision here, without looking to the various States to implement or not to implement it. What is the object behind this?

Shrimati Alva: The object of this measure is very clear. If you read

the relevant sections of the IPC and then put in this amendment there, you will see that it becomes very clear that no child can be exploited in this fashion.

Mr. Speaker: Where is it stated? No child can be exploited, unless the person kidnaps or takes it into his custody. So, even though he exploits it, he can still plead.

Shrimati Alva: But it raises a presumption against him.

Mr Speaker: Even though a person exploits the child, still he can easily escape by saying that he never took the child into custody nor did he kidnap, and the boy was where he was, that is, in front of the dharmashala.

Shrimati Alva: In every criminal case presumptions are raised. It has to be proved that he has not exploited the child.

Mr Speaker. He can say that he did exploit the child, but he never kidnapped or obtained custody of the child.

Shrimati Alva: Even today, we have cases where when the girls are taken from the brothels, they say that they were not in their keeping.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What is the objection to widening the scope so as to include those who did not take the child into custody also?

Shrimati Alva: I do not think that that is necessary in this measure.

Mr Speaker: I shall now put amendment No 16 to the vote of the House.

The question is—

'Page 2, line 1, omit "unless the contrary is proved"' (16)

The motion was negatived.

Mr Speaker: The question is

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

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

Shrimati Alva. I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Speaker. Motion moved

"That the Bill be passed"

Shri Easwara Iyer. I would like the hon Minister to consider at least in due course whether the age-old definition of minor contained in section 361 of the IPC could not be extended to this section also, particularly in view of the Constitution that has come into force. I fear that the definition of the word 'minor' contained in this Bill may militate against article 15 of the Constitution, because this is a case of discrimination on the ground of sex only, there being no other ground mentioned for the purpose of having a discrimination. The age has been fixed at sixteen in the case of a male, and eighteen in the case of a female, and this is a discrimination on the ground of sex only. There is no other ground mentioned here.

So, I would particularly commend to the hon Minister that the definition of 'minor' at least for the purpose of beggar be fixed at 18 years as laid down in the Indian Majority Act.

Shrimati Alva: I shall note what the hon Member has said. But, nevertheless, it is not a discrimination on the ground of sex. I do not think it can be stretched to that extent.

Mr Speaker: Article 15 (3) reads thus

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children"

Therefore, they can make this difference. That is not a discrimination.

[Mr. Speaker]

which militates against article 15 of the Constitution.

Shrimati Alva: That was what I wanted to say, that it does not militate against article 15 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, girls attain maturity earlier than this. But it is a matter for consideration whether even at this age, they are sufficiently mature enough to decide for themselves, whatever might be their physical condition. That is a matter for the hon. Minister to consider later on.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

HAJ COMMITTEE BILL

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to establish a Committee in the Port of Bombay for assisting Muslim pilgrims to Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Iran and Jordan and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration".

The present Bill relates to the Haj pilgrims going from India on pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Syria and Jordan. Last year, we had more than 19,000 pilgrims who went on the annual Haj. In order to facilitate the annual traffic, the Government of India had enacted legislation as early as 1932.

According to the Port Haj Committee Act of 1932 three Port Haj Committees were constituted at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi. Consequent upon the Partition of the country, the Act was suitably amended to provide for the continuance of the Calcutta and Bombay Committees only, the reference to the Karachi

Committee being omitted therefrom. The Calcutta Committee, however, ceased to function from 1948, owing to the Partition of Bengal, and there is now a balance of about Rs. 15,000 lying to the credit of the Port Haj Fund of Calcutta, which cannot be utilised for any other purpose or transferred to any other Port Haj Fund unless the Act is amended.

All pilgrim traffic to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan and Iran is now concentrated in Bombay. The Government of India, therefore, have had under consideration for some time past, the question of revising the Port Haj Committee Act of 1932, to bring it in line with the present requirements of the Haj pilgrims. A committee consisting of six members, five non-officials and one official, was set up in 1955 to undertake the revision. As a result of their recommendations, certain important changes were made in the Port Haj Committee Act of 1932, and the present Bill seeks to incorporate the recommendations of the committee.

I would point out here that the important changes that are contemplated in the Act are as follows. To begin with, the scope of the Bill is being widened in order to include pilgrims not only going to Saudi Arabia but also to Iraq, Iran, Syria and Jordan. Then, the entire pilgrim sailings, as I pointed out earlier, will be concentrated in Bombay and will take place from Bombay. Then, the composition of the committee also has been changed, and we shall have six official members and three Members of Parliament to be nominated, two by the Speaker of the House of the People from amongst its Members, and one by the Chairman of the Council of States from among its Members. One Member will be nominated by the Government of Bombay and two members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will be nominated by the Speaker of that Assembly. Two members of the Municipal Corporation of Greater

Bombay will be nominated by the Bombay Government on the recommendation of the Muslim members of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay. Three members, of whom two shall be Shia Muslims, are to be co-opted by the elected members of the Committee.

The changes in the composition of the Committee will make it more representative, particularly as it provides for three Members of Parliament to serve on the Committee and for the inclusion of two Shia members to be co-opted. The Fund lying to the credit of the Calcutta Port Haj Committee and the Bombay Committee also will be vested in the new Committee. These are the changes contemplated. The whole purpose of the Bill is to make the movement of the traffic of pilgrims easy, smooth and under proper control.

For these considerations I move that the Bill be taken into consideration by the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish a Committee in the Port of Bombay for assisting Muslim pilgrims to Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Iran and Jordan and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration".

There are two amendments, one for circulation of the Bill and the other for reference to a Select Committee. They may both be moved and the discussion may take place on both the original motion and the amendments.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December 1959." (1)

Shri Mohammed Tahir (Krishnaganj): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Shri M. Hifzur Rahman, Shri Abdul Latif, Shri Amjad Ali, Sheikh Mohammad Akbar, Shri J. M. Mohammed Imam, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Shri Jiyalal Mandal, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shri A. M. Tariq, Shri M. Gulam Mohideen, Shri Joachim Alva, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Shri K. R. Achar, Shri Mool Chand Jain, Shri T. C. N. Menon, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and the Mover, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session". (2)

Mr. Speaker: Both the original motion and these two amendments are now before the House.

Shri Naldurgkar: There are nearly 6 to 7 crores of Muslim brethren residing in India. This question pertains only to their religious feelings and susceptibilities. Therefore, in my humble opinion, if this Bill is circulated, we will have some opinions from our brethren as far as the management of these affairs is concerned.

This Bill, as explained by the hon. Minister, is to amend the previous Act, the Port Haj Committees Act, 1932. Formerly, there were three Committees—at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi. After independence and partition of India, the Act was amended omitting the reference to Karachi because Karachi was included in Pakistan. Then Bengal was also divided and the Calcutta Committee which was managing the affairs in that part was rendered defunct. The Bill also provides for the transfer of Rs. 15,000 lying to the credit of the defunct Port Haj Fund, Calcutta, to the Committee that will be newly-constituted.

[Shri Naldurgkar]

The important feature of this legislation is that the proposed Committee shall be a representative body of the country which will cater for the needs and requirements of the people concerned. Article 15(1) of the Constitution prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. A citizen as an individual is given a guarantee against his being subjected to discrimination in the matter of his rights, privileges and immunities pertaining to him as a citizen. The expression 'discriminate against' connotes an adverse distinction or unfavourable distinction with regard to these rights from others'. The discrimination thus involves an element of unfavourable bias. The present Bill symbolises the impartial, unbiased and constitutional working of the Indian democracy with due respect for the religious rights, feelings and susceptibilities of the minority communities in India. Therefore, I welcome this Bill.

But there are various matters to be taken into consideration as far as the constitution of the Committee, the rules to be framed by the Committee and the other rules by which these affairs are to be regulated are concerned. According to me, it is essential that in clause 4 from items (g) to (l), wherever there are words connoting number and members, they should be Muslim members. On this score, perhaps there will be criticism to the effect that I am giving rather a communal colour to clause 4. But I would invite attention to article 26 of the Constitution which says

"Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right—(a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes; (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion."

Therefore, I am of opinion that as far as the members of this Com-

mittee or the number of persons by which this Committee will be constituted are concerned, they should all be Muslim brothers. That is quite consistent with the provisions of article 26 quoted above.

Again, there is a certain flaw as far as clause 4(1)(k) is concerned. It reads,

"two members of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay to be nominated by the State Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Muslim members of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay".

There is no procedure laid down as far as the recommendation is concerned. How many persons are to recommend? If there is no unanimity among the members, what should be the procedure? Therefore, it is necessary to lay down that the Muslim members may nominate two members by a majority of votes. If this procedure is not followed I am afraid there will be anomalies in future.

Then again in regard to sub-clauses (1) and (4) of clause 6, there are various defects, and perhaps, they will lead to rather an unhappy construction in future. Under sub-clause (1), the Chairman is to be elected by the members of the Committee. Then it is provided in sub-clause (4) that the Committee shall elect from among its members not more than two members to be Vice-Chairmen, who shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be determined by bye-laws made in this behalf by the Committee. The anomaly arises in this way. According to sub-clause (1), the Central Government may frame the bye-laws or bye-rules by which the election of the Chairman is to be regulated. Under sub-clause (4), the Vice-Chairmen are to be elected

according to bye-laws framed by the Committee. The election of the Chairman will be on one day and that of the Vice-Chairmen will be on another. When the Vice-Chairmen will be vested with the powers exercised by the Chairman I do not know why the election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen should be on different dates and should be governed by different bye-laws framed by different bodies. This is a contrast as far as these rules are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members will kindly remember that at this stage the general principles accepting or rejecting the Bill or the grounds on which they feel that it must be sent round for circulation or sent to the Select Committee should be discussed in general terms. We shall come to all the other things when we take up the clause-by-clause discussion. It is only the general principles underlying the Bill that can be referred in a discussion on the motion for consideration of a Bill. Further details need not be referred to here.

Shri Naldurgkar: These are matters which I want to point out as far as the interests of the Muslims are concerned. Again in clause 8(2) it says

"No person shall be ineligible for nomination or co-option to the new Committee on the ground that he is or has been a member of the Committee."

I think there should also be some restriction as far as the nomination is concerned. In view of the fact that this is a purely religious matter of the Mussalmans, I am of the opinion that this Bill should be circulated to elicit public opinion thereon.

Shri Mohammed Tahir (Krishnaganj): Sir, before I say a few words about my amendment for referring it to the Select Committee, I must congratulate the Government and also the Minister in charge of the

Bill that they have really felt the need of the hour.

I want that this Bill should go to the Select Committee for one or two reasons. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it appears that formerly there were three Haj Committees. Karachi, Calcutta and Bombay. After Partition, Karachi went off and only two remained functioning. After sometime, Calcutta was also discontinued. Our country is such a large country and people from Assam, Tripura and Manipur go to Haj and all of them had to go to Bombay. You can very well imagine as to what difficulties they are having in taking this journey from one end to the other. This imposes a great burden on the railways also, and is one of the causes of congestion. If the Calcutta Haj Committee also remains functioning, people of Manipur, Tripura, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and some parts of Eastern UP also can conveniently go to Calcutta and sail for Haj. In the usual course, I have personally seen at Bombay at the Haj time that people come from such long distances after a good deal of trouble. Therefore, I think it would be more convenient to the people of this country to have at least two Haj Committees at two ports so that they can sail for Haj from these two places.

As regards the constitution of the Committee we have to give some considered thought.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Besides, this Committee has not been given ample powers to look into the grievances of the pilgrims. They have many sorts of grievances and it sometimes becomes very difficult for the committee to give relief. Therefore, it is very necessary that some sort of power should be given to the committee so that it can be of help to the pilgrims at the time of their sailing. All these three points require careful and thoughtful consider-

[Shri Mohammed Tahir]

deration which can be done, I hope, if the Bill is sent to the Select Committee where we can sit and think over the matter and then decide.

जी अ० म० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) । जनरल डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं हृष्णरो-हिन्दुस्तान और बजारते-खारिजा को इस बिल को इस हाउस में लाने के लिए मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ । इस बिल को इस इवान में लाने से हृष्णत ने फिर एक बार इस बात का सुनूत दिया है कि हृष्णरो-हिन्दुस्तान के देशेनजर यहाँ की अकलियतों की जल्दियाँ तूरे तौर पर हैं और उस की इस बात का पूरा स्पष्टान है कि यहाँ की अकलियों को उन के मजहबी करायज पाया-तकमील तक पहुँचाने के लिए हर किस्म की सहायिता बहस पृथक बाई जाए । लेकिन मूरे इस बिल की एक बात से इस्तिलाक है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि बजारते खारिजा उस पर गौर करे । इस बिल में कहा गया है—

"Two Members of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay to be nominated by the State Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Muslim members of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay."

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह किका लिल कर इस बिल के लाने वालों ने हिन्दुस्तान के संकुलरिज्म की तोहीन की है । मैं बहेसियत एक मुसलमान के अपने आप को हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी मौजूदा हुक्मत के हाथों में उतना ही महफूज समझता हूँ, जितना कि अक्सरियत समझती है । मैं किसी सूरत में वह नहीं चाहता कि भलाहिदा भलाहिदा मजाहब के लोगों के लिए अलापहदा अलाहिदा बजारते हो । मैं नहीं चाहता कि एक बजीर है, ऐसा हो, जो मुसलमानों के कावायद को देते, एक बजीर ऐसा हो, जो सिखों के

कावायद को देते, एक बजीर ऐसा हो, हो, जो हिन्दुओं के कावायद को देते और एक बजीर ऐसा हो, जो अकलियतों के कावायद को देते । इस बिल की एक तारीख है और वह यह है कि आज से दीस साल पहले ऐसी ही छोटी छोटी बातों पर तक्षीम की गई और यह तथ किया गया कि मुस्लिम कमेटीयों में मुसलमानों के लिए अलग नेम्बर हों, सिखों के लिए अलग नेम्बर हो, हिन्दुओं के लिए अलग नेम्बर हो । उन तमाम गलतियों का नतीजा यह हुआ कि १९४७ में हिन्दुस्तान बट कर रह गया और हिन्दुस्तान के लोग कट कर रह गए । उस दका ये बांग हमे मानूली दिखाई दी थी और उन के दूर रस नतायज, आगदा जमाने में पहने वाले असगत हमे दिखाई नहीं देते थे । आगर आज आप जुदागाना इन्तालाबात की तारीख को दें, पीरपुर रिपोर्ट पर नजर ढोने, तो आप को मालूम होगा कि उस बक्त जी लिखी हुई चन्द मानूली सतरे, जिन में सिर्फ मजाहब के नाम पर, मुस्लिम मजाहब के लोगों के लिए जीजे माली गई थी, और वे छोटी जीजे एवं कड़ी में जुड़ कर, एक जर्जार में जुड़ कर पाकिस्तान, लूट-मार, कलो-गारत, हिन्दु-मुस्लिम फसादात की शबल में हमारे सामने आई । आज बजारते-खारिजा एक ऐसे आदमी के हाथ में है, जो कि संकुलरिज्म की बुनियाद है, जो संकुलरिज्म की अमली तस्वीर है । मुझे इन्तहाई अफतोस है कि उनकी मौजूदगी में उन की बजारत एक ऐसा बिल पेश करे, जिस के मुताबिक प्रेटर बाम्बे की म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के सिर्फ मुसलमान मेम्बर ही इस कमेटी के लिए मेम्बरों को भेज सके ।

इस के साथ ही पेज दो पर एक और किका लिखा गया है—

"Three members of whom two shall be Shia Muslims".

जरा देखिए कि किस तरह खोटी खोटी बातें आगे बढ़ाई जाती हैं। पहले तो मुसलमानों की हिफाजत करने की बात की जारी है और किर मुसलमानों के एक हिस्से की हिफाजत की बात की जारी है। एक तो मुसलमान और किर शिशा मुसलमान और हन्की मुसलमान। दू० पी० के रहने वाले लोग—मेरे स्थाल मे त्यागी जी और पडित जी—शिया—सुनी फसाद का काफी मजा चल चुके हैं। हम अपने मजहब की हिफाजत चाहते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे मजहब का अगर इस मुल्क में कोई जामिन है तो वह अवसरियत है। अगर मुसलमानों का मुसलमानों को बोट देने का सवाल है, तो मुझे तो यह कहना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के आईन में यह रखा जाय कि इग पार्लियारेट में हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की नुमायदगी के लिए सिर्फ मुसलमान ही बोट दे। इस कमेटी में जाने से इसलाम कहा भक्तृत रहता है, मुसलमानियत कहा भक्तृत रहती है? मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस बिल के बारे में बजारों खारजा हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्तकबिल को देखने हूँए, हिन्दुस्तान की पुरानी तारीख को देखते हुए और हिन्दुस्तान के अजीम-उल-शान को देखते हुए मच्छी तरह से गौर कर लेंगे।

इसके साथ ही मैं देखता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के शुभाल, भगरिब, जनब और मशरिक में रहने वाले मुसलमानों के लिए जिन्हे कि हज के लिए जाना होता है, कोई इतिजाम नहीं किया गया है चाहे कोई मद्रास से जाना चाहता हो, चाहे त्रिवेदम से जाना चाहता हो, चाहे कोई शाश्वत से जाना चाहता हो, चाहे कोई कोवीन से जाना चाहता हो, हर किसी को बन्वाई पहुँचना होगा। आप जानते ही हैं कि इस मूलक की इकत्तसादी हालत कैसी है।

अक्सरियत की ही हालत अच्छी नहीं है और इससे ही आप अक्सरियत की हालत का अदावा लगा सकते हैं। इस से हम लोगों पर दुआना वर्ष पड़ जाता है। मद्रास के आदमी को जब बन्वाई आना पड़ेगा और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे आदमियों को भी जब बन्वाई आना पड़ेगा तो उनको सफर में चार पाँच दिन लग जायेंगे और जो ज्यादा वर्ष होगा वह अलग। इस बास्ते मुनासिब होता हूँकूमत के लिए अगर वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत पहुँचाना चाहती है तो कोषीन की पोर्ट पर भी इस किस्म का इतिजाम कर दिया जाता ताकि वहा रहने वाले लोगों को भी काफ़ी पहुँच जाता।

इन अल्काज के साथ मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूँ और साथ साथ यह भी कहता चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता मे हज कमेटी को कायम रखा जाये और कलकत्ता पोर्ट पर भी इन लोगो के लिए मुनासिब इतिजामात किये जायें । आर्बिर मे मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मैंने गुजारिश की है, उन पर हूँकूमत की तरफ से गैर कर लिया जाये ।

[شروع اے - ایم - طارق: جاپ ڈپٹی
سہیکو صاحب - میں حکومت
ہندوستان اور وزارت خارجہ کو اس
میں کو اس ہاؤس میہر لائے کے لئے
میادگار پہنچ کرتا ہوں - اس بل
کو اپنے ایک ایسا نام سے حکومت نے پہنچا
ایک بار اس نام کا تھوڑت دیا ہے
کہ حکومت ہندوستان کے پہنچ نظر
بھیں کی الیتوں کی ضروریات پورے
خطوڑ ہیں اور اس کو اس بات کا پورا
حتمال ہے کہ بھیں کی الیتوں کو
ان کے مذہبی فوائض پایہ تکمیل تک
پہنچانے کے لئے ہر قسم کی سہولیات
بھیں پہنچائی جائیں - ن مسج

[شروع اے - ایم - طارق]

اس بل کی ایک بات سے اختلاف ہے اور میں چاہتا ہوں کہ واردات خارجہ اس پر فور کرے - اس بل میں کہا گیا ہے:-

"Two Members of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay to be nominated by the State Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Muslim members of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay."

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ فقرہ لکھکر اس بل کے لئے والوں نے ہندوستان کے سیکولرزم کی توجہ میں کر رہے ہیں - میں بھوپالیت ایک مسلمان کے ایڈی آپ کو ہندوستان میں اپنی موجودہ حکومت کے ہاتھوں میں اتنا ہی مختلطف سمجھتا ہوں جہاں کہ اکثریت سمجھتی ہے - میں کسر صورت میں یہ نہیں چاہتا کہ علیحدہ علیحدہ مذاہب کے لوگوں کے لئے علیحدہ علیحدہ وادیوں ہوں - میں نہیں چاہتا کہ ایک وزیر ایسا ہو جو مسلمانوں کے فوائد کو دیکھے - ایک وزیر ایسا ہو جو سکھوں کے فوائد کو دیکھے - ایک وزیر ایسا ہو جو ہندوؤں کے فوائد کو دیکھے - اس بل کی ایک تاریخ ہے اور وہ یہ ہے کہ آج سے ہوں سال پہلے ایسی ہی چھوٹی چھوٹی بانوں پر تقسیم کی گئی اور یہ طے کیا گیا کہ مختلف کمیتوں میں مسلمانوں کے لئے ایک سبز ہوں - سکھوں کے لئے ایک سبز ہوں - ہندوؤں

کے لئے ایک سبز ہوں - ان تمام فلسطین کا نتھیجہ یہ ہوا کہ 1947ء میں ہندوستان بٹ کر دیا اور ہندوستان کے لوگ کت کر دی گئے - اس وقت یہ باتیں ہمیں معمولی دیکھنی دیکھتیں نہیں - اور ان کے دوڑ دس نتائج - اندھہ ڈالنے میں پڑھلے والے اثرات ہمیں دیکھائی نہیں دیتے تھے - اگر آپ جداگانہ انتخابات کی تاریخ کو دیکھوں گے پورے یہ نہ ڈالنے تو آپ کو معلوم ہو گا کہ اس وقت کی لکھی ہوئی چند معمولی سطحیں جن میں صرف مذاہب کے نام پر - مختلف مذاہب کے لوگوں کے لئے چندیں مانگی گئی تھیں اور وہ چھوٹی چھوٹی ایک کو میں جو کرے - ایک ڈنچھہ میں جو کو پاکستان - لوت مار - قتل و گارڈ - ہندو مسلم فسادات کی شکل میں ہمارے سامنے آہوں - آج وزاوت خارجہ ایک ایسے آدمی کے ہ تھے میں ہے جو کہ سیکولرزم کی بنیاد ہے - جو سیکولرزم کی علی تصوری ہے - مجھے انتہائی اسوس ہے کہ ان کی موت و گیر میں ان کی واردات ایک ایسا بل پیھن کرے جس کے سطاق کوئی بامہ کی مہونشہر کا پوری پیش کے صرف مسلمان سبز ہی اس نتیجے کے لئے سبز ہوں کو بھیج سکیں -

اس کے ساتھ ہی پہنچ دو یہ ایک اور فقرہ لکھا گیا ہے :-

"Three members of whom shall be Shia Muslims"

فرا دیکھئے کہ کس طرح چوہتی ہوتی ہاتھیں اگئے بوجھائی جاتی ہیں ۔ بہلے نو مسلمانوں کی حفاظت کرنے کی بات کی جاتی ہے اور پھر مسلمانوں کے ایک حصے کی حفاظت کی بات کی جاتی ہے ۔ ایک تو مسلمان اور پھر شیعہ مسلمان اور حنفی مسلمان ۔ یو ۔ پی ۔ کے دھلے والے لوگ ۔ میرے خیال میں تھائی ہو اور پلنت جی ۔ شیعہ ۔ سلی فساد کا کافی مڑا چکھہ چکھے ہیں ۔ ہم اپنے مذہب کی حفاظت چاہتے ہیں ۔ لیکن میرے سچھڑا ہوں کہ میرے مذہب کا اکر اس ملک میں نوئی شامن ہے تو اکثریت ہے ۔ اکر مسلمانوں کا مسلمانوں کو ووٹ دیتے کا سوال ہے تو مجھے تو یہ کہنا چاہتے کہ ہندوستان کے انہیں میں یہ دکھا جائے کہ اس پارلیمنٹ میں ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کی نمائندگی کے لئے صرف مسلمان ہی ووٹ دیں ۔

اس کمیتی میں جائے ہے اسلام کھاں محفوظ رہتا ہے ۔ مسلمانوں کھاں محفوظ رہتی ہے ۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ اس بل کے بارے میں وزارت خارجہ ہندوستان کے مستقبل کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہندوستان کی پرانی تاریخ کو دیکھتے ہوئے اور ہندوستان کی عظیم الشان حال کو دیکھتے ہوئے اچھی طرح سے فور کو لیں گی اسکے ساتھ ہی میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے شمال مغرب جلوپ اور

مشرق میں دھلے والے مسلمانوں کے لئے جلہیں کہ حج کے لئے جانا ہوتا ہے کوئی انتظام نہیں کیا گیا ہے ۔ جاہیں کوئی مدرسہ سے جانا چاہتا ہو ۔ جاہیں تربیہ ندام سے جانا چاہتا ہو ۔ جاہیں کوئی آنڈھرا سے جانا چاہتا ہو ۔ کوئی کوچھیں سے جانا چاہتا ہو ۔ ہر کس کو بھی ہلچلا ہرگا ۔ اب جانتے ہی ہیں کہ اس ملک کی اقتصادی حالت کمی ہے ۔ اکثریت کی ہی حالت اچھی نہیں ہے اور اس سے ہی اپنی اقلیت کی حالت کا اندازہ لانا سکتا ہے ۔ اس سے ہم لوگوں پر دکھا خروج ہو جاتا ہے ۔ مدرسہ کے آدمی کو جب پہنچی حانا پڑے کا اور ہندوستان کے دوسرے آدمیوں کو بھی جب پہنچی جانا پڑے کا تو ان کو سفر میں چار پانچ دن لگ جائیں گے اور جو زیادہ خروج ہوگا اور الگ اس واسطے مناسب ہوتا ہے حکومت کے لئے اکر وہ زیادہ سے زیادہ سہولیتیں ہلچانا چاہتی ہے تو کوچھیں کی بورٹ پر بھی اس قسم کا انتظام کر دیا جاتا تاکہ وہاں دھلے والے لوگوں کو بھی فائدہ پہلچ جانا ۔

ان الناظر کے ساتھ میں اس بل کی تائید کرتا ہوں اور ساتھ ساتھ یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کلکتہ میں ہی گمیتی کو قائم دکھا جاتے اور کلکتہ پورٹ پر بھی ان لوگوں کے لئے مناسب انتظامات کئے جائیں ۔ آخر میں میں اتنا ہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو میں نے گواہشات کی ہوں ان پر حکومت کی طرف سے فور کو لہا جائے ۔

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur)
 Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I join my friend, Shri Tariq, in congratulating the External Affairs Ministry for bringing out this Bill. This Bill has demonstrated that the Government of India, in spite of its being a completely secular Government, is not indifferent to the religious needs of various communities. Haj is purely a religious institution of the Muslims. In the usual course, the fate of the Hajis could have been neglected, but here, the State looks after the various aspects of the needs of this population, and therefore, it deserves congratulations for having brought this Bill.

Haj is a great institution of the Muslims. It is enjoined on every Muslim, who has means, to go once in his lifetime to holy Mecca and to perform Haj. It gives an opportunity indirectly to the Muslims all over the world to build up international contacts and international unity. Therefore, purely from that viewpoint, this institution deserves to be encouraged and deserves to be promoted.

This Bill provides for a committee only in Bombay. As has been referred to by a number of hon. Members here, let us remember that a huge population of Muslims lives in the South, especially in Kerala, in the Malabar district. If we go through the figures in regard to the Muslims who go for Haj every year, we will find that a substantial number of Muslims go from that area. Therefore, it will be quite useful if we make shipping arrangements from the port of Cochin or some other South Indian port for these Muslims to be transported to Jeddah for performing the Haj and if we set up a committee at one of the ports in South India.

The port of Calcutta has been referred to. It is true that after the partition of India, the biggest chunk of the area in which Muslims lived

and who used to go for Haj has gone to Pakistan. They mostly use the port of Chittagong today. But here, there is a huge population of Muslims in West Bengal, Assam and Hyderabad who prefer to use the Calcutta port. Therefore, the suggestion that Calcutta port should also have a Haj Committee is quite sound and should be accepted by the Government.

At the same time, I support the amendment of my friend Shri Mohammed Tahir that the members should not be elected only by the Muslim members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay or, if the committees are formed in Cochin and Calcutta, by the Muslim members of those committees. When we are elected to a Municipal Corporation or to any legislature of a State or to Parliament we are not elected as Muslims but only as Indians. I can, however, foresee the possibility of there being occasions when there is no single Muslim who is elected to the corporation. If that contingency arises, the result will be that there would be no one to elect anybody to the Haj Committee. Therefore, it should be more general and it should be laid down that they should be elected by the members of the Corporation irrespective of the religion to which they belong. They may belong to the Christian religion, they may be Parsees, they may be Hindus and they may be Jews. India is a country with a composite culture of all religions and it is populated by people belonging to hundreds of religions. Therefore, to discriminate between the members of the Corporation on grounds of religion is not sound.

With these words, I support this Bill, and I support the proposal of my friend Shri Mohammed Tahir that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee so that certain improvements may be made. In the end, I again congratulate the External Affairs Ministry and the Government of India for their concern for the Haj pilgrims.

बी श० हि० रहमाल (अमरोहा) : जनाद डिप्टी स्टीकर साहब, आज की जरूरियात को देखते हुए जो बिल महकमा स्वारिजा की तरफ से यह पेश किया गया है, वह बहुत ही जरूरी बिल था और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसने अपने फर्ज को सही तौर पर अदा किया है।

इस बिल मे सिलैक्शन के बारे में कुछ दफात रखी गई है। और बताया गया है कि किस तरह मे मुसलमान मैम्बरान का चुनाव होगा। मेरे मोहतरिम भाई तारिक साहब और हरवानी साहब ने ताज्जुब का इच्छार किया है और कहा है कि यह सैक्यूलरिज्म की तौहीन है। मैं इस हाउस मे हर चीज के बारे में सैक्यूलरिज्म और सैक्यूलरिज्म की तौहीन जैसे जुमले सुनता रहता हूँ। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी महसूस करता हूँ कि ऐसे मामलात पर यह बात सही तौर पर नाम नहीं होती है और ऐसे रिलिजस मामलात मे हकीकत को भुला कर, हकीकत को फरामोश करके सैक्यूलरिज्म का ज़िक्र करना मैं समझता हूँ ठीक नहीं है। जहा तक सैक्यूलरिज्म का ताल्लुक है इस हालत मे भी वह सही है। हिन्दुस्तान मे हिन्दू, मुसलमान वर्गरह कई मजहबों के लोग रहते हैं और अपनी जगह पर काम करते हैं। लिहाजा मुसलमान का लफज सैक्यूलरिज्म के खिलाफ नहीं है।

बी श० श० तारिक . जनाद डिप्टी साहब, मैं एक बात .

उपाय्यक महोदय इनको खत्म कर लेने दीजिये, बाद मे आप अपनी बात कह सकते हैं।

बी श० हि० रहमाल इसलिये चाहे वे अपनी जगह मिल कर काम करते हैं फिर भी सैक्यूलरिज्म के बावजूद मैजोरिटी और माइनोरिटी एक हकीकत है जो मुल्क में भौजूद है। कई ऐसे सवालात हो सकते हैं जिन में इस किस्म के सैक्यूलरिज्म का चर्चा किया जा सकता है कि मैजोरिटी ने या माइनोरिटी

ने अपना हक अदा नहीं किया है और माइनोरिटी ने मैजोरिटी के सवालात को सही तौर पर समझा या नहीं समझा। ऐसे तरीके से माइनोरिटी और मैजोरिटी को अगर एकत्रसाधी तौर पर, इकोनोमिक तौर पर तकसीम किया जाये तब तो बात समझ मे आ सकती है। लेकिन इस किस्म के रिलिजस मामलात मे, या सोशल मवालात मे सैक्यूलरिज्म का नाम लेकर तौहीन करना ये बात सैक्यूलरिज्म के लिलाफ है, मेरी समझ मे नहीं आया है, मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इससे सैक्यूलरिज्म को और भी तक्षीयत पहुँचती है और माइनोरिटी को एहसास होता है कि उमके मजहबी मामलात मे, उन मामलात मे, जिस परपञ्ज के लिए उन चीजों को सोचा और बनाया जाता है, उनको और बहतर बनाये और इस तरह से जो मैजोरिटी है वह माइनोरिटी मे अपने तई और भी ज्यादा एतमाद पैदा कर सकती है। इस बास्ते मैं इस चीज को हकीकत के लिलाफ नहीं मानता हूँ और नहीं समझ पाता हूँ कि क्यों इस चीज को दूसरी लाइट मैं लिया जाता है।

हम देखते हैं कि हार्जनां के लिए, शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के लिए, शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लिए बहुत से मुहत्तिल तरीकों से कुछ न कुछ इन्स्याजात ऐसे भौजूद हैं जो अगर्च मैक्यूलरिज्म के उस माने मे सही न भी उतरते हा लेकिन हकीकत के पेश-नज़र उनका होना जरूरी है और उनसे ज्यादा सेटिसफैक्शन उनमे पैदा होता है और ज्यादा एतमाद पैदा होता है बनिस्बत इसके कि लाली मैक्यूलरिज्म का ही नाम लिया जाये और इसको उन परपञ्ज के साथ, उन मकासिद के साथ जो माइनोरिटी के हैं, बाबस्ता न रखा जाये। इस बिना पर मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर मुसलमान मैम्बर्स की शर्त इस मे रखी गई है तो इसमे कोई एतराज की बात नहीं की गई है। मैं तो उससे भी आगे जा कर यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो ल्साज ४ है उसमे जो लोक सभा और राज्य सभा से मैम्बरों का चुनाव

[बी मू० हि० रहमान]

स्पीकर साहब के हाथ में दिया गया है, उसे भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि नोक सभा और राज्य सभा के मुसलमान मेम्बरों के हाथ में दे दिया जाये, उनी तरह से जिस तरह से कि कारपो-रेजन बम्बई के मामले में मुसलमानों को हक दिया गया है।

इसी तरह से मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ड्यूटीज और फराइज़ क्लाज़ नौ में बयान किये गये हैं, उन में इस बात का और भी इजाफ़ा हो और बजारत खारिज़ा इस बात को तसलीम कर ले कि इस कमेटी को इस बात का हक हासिल हो कि वह एजेंसी हासिल कर सके, यह और भी बेहतर होगा। वह कमेटी आज हम से आठ रुपये इस बास्ते लेती है कि जो जरूरियात हज़ से ताल्लुक रखती है, उनके इतिजामान के लिए खर्च कर सके और अगर इस तरीके से उसको राइट मिल जाये कि हवाई जहाज़ के सिलसिले में या बहरी जहाज़ के सिलसिले में इस तरह की एजेंसी मिल जायेगी तो अच्छा होगा। मुख्तलिक मुमालिक में और मुख्तलिक हानान में एजेंसी दी जाती है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसी तरीके से इस कमेटी को भी यह राइट मिलना चाहिए कि वह एजेंसी का हक ले और उसको यह हक दिया जाना चाहिए। एजेंसी देने वालों के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वे एजेंसी दे ही दे लेकिन अगर कानून में इस चीज़ को रख दिया जाये कि इस कमेटी को भी यह राइट हासिल है कि वह एजेंसी हासिल कर सकती है तो इससे इतराजात में काफी कमी हो जायगी और जो लोग हज़ के लिए जाते हैं, उन पर जो बोझ पड़ता है, उसमें भी कमी हो जायेगी।

इन अलकाज़ के साथ मैं इस बिल की साईद करता हूँ और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से यह बिल पेश किया गया है इसको पास किया जायगा और जहा तक दूसरे मुकामात का ताल्लुक है, कलकत्ते

बंगरह का ताल्लुक है, उसकी भी मैं ताईद करता हूँ। बाकी अगर इन सौगों की जो विकल्प हैं, उनको दूर कर दिया जाये तो अच्छा होगा। सै सैट्टल एडवाइसरी कमेटी का बहुत बरसों से मेम्बर हूँ इसलिये मुझ को मालूम है कि एक बार उस कमेटी ने अपना एक डेपुटेजन कलकत्ते भेज कर इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की थी कि वहा अगर एक उसी तरीके में पोर्ट बन जाये और कमेटी बन जाये तो काफी रुपया हो सकता है या नहीं। लेकिन उस डेपुटेजन की रिपोर्ट हमारे नुक्तेनज़र के खिलाफ़ थी, हमारे लिये हौसला शिकनी करती थी। उसका बगाल थ कि कलकत्ते में पोर्ट हज़ कमेटी नहीं। बन मुकेगी और वहा दिलचस्पी लेने वाले आदम नहीं मिल सकेंगे। रुपया ज्यादा खर्च होगा और जो नतीजा निकलेगा वह बहुत कम निकलेगा या बरायनाम निकलेगा। फिर भी जैसा कि मुहतरिम ताहिर साहब ने फरमाया और दूसरे मेम्बर साहिबान ने फरमाया कि असम है, उडीसा है, बगाल है, बिहार है जहा से कि लोग हज़ के लिए जाते हैं और उन सब को मजबूर करना कि वे बम्बई हो जाये ठीक नहीं है और उनके लिये अगर कोई और इतिजाम हो सके तो अच्छा होगा। हरवानी साहिब और तारिक साहब में कहा कि बावणकोर कोचीन के लोगों को मजबूर करना कि मदास को छोड़ कर वे इवर बम्बई जायें, ठोक नहीं है और उनके लिए अगर कोई इतिजाम हो जाये तो अच्छा है। यह ना-मुक्तिकन बात भी नहीं। रास्ते में बोडी सी डिफिल्टो जरूर आयेगी, कुछ अडचने जरूर होगी लेकिन उनको दूर करने की कोशिश को जा सकती है। कम से कम कलकत्ता में तो एक पार्ट हज़ कमेटी अगर बन जाये तो यह बहुत बेहतर होगा।

इन अलकाज़ के साथ मैं इस बिल को साईद करता हूँ।

जी अ० म० लालिक जनाव डिस्ट्री
स्पीकर साहब, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ
कि भीलाना साहब के लिए मेरे दिल मे बहुत
इज्जत है और मजहब के बारे मे वह मुझ मे
बहुत बेहतर जानत है ।

Shri Mohammed Tahir: On a point of order, Sir, is my hon friend replying to the debate?

Shri A. M. Tariq: I am not replying; I am addressing the Chair

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Personal explanation, as I have already said.

श्री इ० म० तारिक मे दृतना ही वहना चाहता है कि जो ममला आया है, उसके बारे मे ये उन्नेव विनियोगी तौर पर दृतताक रखता है। इस कमेटी का यह मध्यमद नहीं कि वह मुख्यमानों को हज बराये या हज के फारम्बन से आगाह बने

श्री मु० हि० रहमान ये नीजे भई दम्भमे
शामिल हैं और यकीन्न, नीर पर शामिल हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष भूतोदय यह बात बहस की हो गई है, इम वास्ते इसको रहने दीजिये ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक लेकिन इस कमेटी का बनियादी भक्षसद यह है कि

दधार्ष्यत्वा महोदय मक्सद क्या है,
इसके बारे में क्षण्डा नहीं हो सकेगा और न
कोई फँमला हो सकेगा ।

भी इ० म० तारिक इस कमेटी का नक्सद यह है और उसका फूंज यह है कि जो मुश्लिमान हज पर जाये उनके लिए सहायिता बहम करे और ये सहायिता मुश्लिमान भी पहुंचा सकते हैं, गैर-मुश्लिमान भी पहुंचा सकते हैं, वे भी इसका इतिजाम कर सकते हैं, यही भेरा प्लाइट है।

شیء ایم - لیچ - دھنان
جناب قبیل سہیکر صاحب - لیچ
کی فروزیات کو دیکھتے ہوئے جو بل
منکھے خارجہ کی طرف سے بھاں
پیغم کیا ہے وہ بہت ہی فروزی

بل تھا اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس
نے اپنے فرش کو صحتیگ طور پر ادا کیا

لئے بل میں سلہکشیں کے بارے میں کچھ دفعات دکھی گئی ہیں -
کوئی بنتا گواہ ہے کہ کس طرح سے مسامان مسہرانا ہے چنانچہ ہو گا - مددے مختصر بہائی طارق صاحب اور ہروانی صاحب کے تعجب کا اظہار کیا ہے اور کہا ہے کہ یہ سیکھولرزم کی روشنی ہے - میں اس ہائیس میں ہو چیز کے درمیان سیکھولرزم کی توہین چھوٹے سلنا رہتا ہوں - لیکن ساتھ ساتھ میں یہ بھی محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ ایسے معاملات پر یہ چیز صحتیح طور پر لاگو نہ ہوئی ہے اور ایسے ولگس معاشرات میں حقیقت کو بہا کر - حقیقت کو فراموش کر کے سیکھولرزم کا ذکر کرنا میں سمجھتا ہوں تھیک نہیں ہے - جہاں تک سیکھولرزم کا تعلق ہے اس حالت میں بھی وہ صحتیح ہے ہندوستان میں ہندو - مسلمان وغیرہ کئی مذہبوں کے لوگ دہتے ہیں لور لہی جگہ پور کام کرتے ہیں - لہذا مسلمان کا لطف سیکھولرزم کے خلاف نہیں ہے -

شروع اے - ایم - طارق : جناب ڈپٹی
سینئر ماحسب مہن ایک بارہ ۔ ۔ ۔

مسٹر ڈیکٹر سہر ن
کو ختم کو لہلے دیجئے بعد
میں آپ ایلو بات کہے سکتے ہیں ۔

شروع نہیں - ایج - دھنیان :
اسی لئے چاہئے وہ ایسی چنگی میں
کر کام کرئے ہوں پھر بھی سیکولرزم کے
باوجود میکھوڑی اور سائیکوڑی ایک

[شون ایم-اوچ-ر-حصان]

حقیقت ہے جو ملک میں موجود ہے - کئی ایسے والات ہو سکتے ہیں جن میں اس قسم کے سہکولرزم کا چورچا کیا جا سکتا ہے کہ مہجورتی نے یا مائلووٹی نے اپنا حق ادا نہیں کیا ہے اور ماللووٹی نے مہجورتی کے والات کو سہی طور پر سمجھا یا نہیں سمجھا - ایسے طبیعت سے مائلووٹی اور مہجورتی کو الراقصانی طور پر - اکونومک طور پر تقسیم کیا جائیے تب تو بات سمجھو میں آ سکتی ہے - لیکن اس قسم کے دلچس معاملات میں یا سوشن سوالات میں سہکولرزم کا نام لے کر توهین کرنا یہ بات سہکولرزم کے خلاف مہوی سمجھو میں نہیں آیا ہے - میں تو سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سے سہکولرزم کو اور بھی تقویت پہنچاتو ہے اور مائلووٹی کو احساس ہوتا ہے کہ اس کے مذہبی معاملات میں ان معاملات میں جس پروپریتی کے لئے ان چہروں کو سوچا اور بنا�ا جاتا ہے ان کو اور بہتر بلائیں اور اس طرح سے جو مہجورتی ہے وہ مائلووٹی میں اپنے تمیں اور بھی زیادہ اعتماد پیدا کر سکتی ہے - اس واسطے میں اس چیز کو حقیقت کے خلاف نہیں مانتا ہوں اور نہیں سمجھ پاتا ہوں کہ کیوں اس چیز کو دوسری لالت میں لہا جاتا ہے -

ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہر چندوں کے لئے - شہریوں کا سلس کے لئے شہریوں کا ترالبس کے لئے بہت سے مختلف

ٹریباں سے استیازات ایسے موجود ہوں جو الگچہ سہکولرزم کے اس عملی میں سہی نہ بھی اترتے ہوں لیکن حقیقت کے پیش نظر ان کا ہونا ضروری ہے اور ان سے زیادہ سہیکشن ان میں پیدا ہوتی ہے پسخت اس کے کہ خالی سہکولرزم کا نام لہا جائے اور اس کو ان پیڑوں کے ساتھ اور ان مقاصد کے ساتھ جو مائلووٹیز کے ہیں وابستے نہ رکھا جائے - اس بنا پر میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر مسلمان مددوڑ کی شرط اس میں دو کئی کئی ہے تو اس میں کوئی عتضاد کی بات نہیں کی کئی ہے - میں تو اس سے بھی آئی جاکر یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو کلار ۲۰ ہے اس میں جو لوک سبھا اور راجحہ سبھا سے مہروں کا چلاو اسہبکر صاحب کے ہاتھ میں دیا گیا ہے اسے بھی میں چاہتا ہوں کہ لو - سبھا اور راجحہ سبھا کے مسلمان مددوں کے ہاتھ میں ہے دیا جائے اسی طرح سے جس طرح کے کارپویشن بھئی کے معاملے میں مسلمانوں کو حق دیا گیا ہے - اسی طرح سے میں یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو قیووٹیز اور فرانس کلار ۹ میں بیان کئے گئے ہیں ان میں اس بات کا اور بھی اضافہ ہو اور وزارت خارجہ اس بات کو تسلیم کر لے کہ اس کمیتی کو اس بات کا حق حاصل ہو کہ وہ اجنبی حاصل کر سکے تو یہ اور بھی

بہتہ ہو گا - وہ کمیتی آج ہم سے اُنہے دوپتھے اس واسطہ لہتی ہے کہ جو ضروریات حجج سے تعلق دکھتی ہیں ان کے انتظامات کے لئے خرچ کر سکے اور اگر اس طریقے سے اس کو دانت مل جائے کہ ہوائی جہاز کے سلسلہ میں یا بھرپوری جہاز کے سلسلہ میں اس طرح کی ایجنسی اسے مل جائے گی تو اچھا ہو گا - مختلف ممالک میں اور مختلف حالات میں ایجنسیوں کی جانب ہیں اور میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اسی طریقے سے اس کمیتی کو بھی یہ دانت ملنا چاہئے کہ وہ ایجنسی کا حق لے لے اور اس کو یہ حق دیا جانا چاہئے - ایجنسی دینے والوں کے لئے یہ ضروری ہمیں ہے کہ وہ ایجنسی دے ہی دیں لیکن اگر قاتوں میں اس چہز کو رکھدیا جائے کہ اس کمیتی کو بھی یہ دانت حاصل ہے کہ وہ ایجنسی حاصل کر سکتی ہے تو اس سے اخراجات میں کمی کسی ہو جائے گی اور ہو لوگ حجج کے لئے جاتے ہیں ان ہو جو بوجھا پوتا ہے اس میں بھی کمی ہو جائے گی -

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بدل کی تائید کرتا ہوں اور میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ جس طریقے سے یہ بدل پیوں کہا گیا ہے اس کو پس کھا جائی گا اور چھل تک دوسرے متمامات کا تعلق ہے - کلکتہ وغیرہ کا

تعلق ہے اس کی بھی میں تائید کرتا ہوں - واقعہ میں اگر اس لوگوں کی جو دلخیل ہیں ان کو دو کو دیا جائے تو اچھا ہو گا - میں سلسلہ ایڈوائیزی کمیتی کا بہت برسوں سے مسخر ہوں اس لئے مجھے کو معلوم ہے کہ ایک بار اس کمیتی نے اپنا ایک تیہوتھہن کلکتہ پہنچ کر اس بات کا پتہ لکھ لئے کی کوشش کی تھی کہ وہاں اگر اسی طریقے سے پیورٹ بن جائے اور کمیتی بن جائے تو کالی فالدہ ہو سکتا ہے یا بھیں لیکن اس تیہوتھہن کی پیورٹ ہمارے نقطہ نظر کے خلاف تھی ہمارے لئے حوصلہ شکلی کرتی تھی - اس کا خیال تھا کہ کلکتہ میں پیورٹ حجج کمیتی نہیں بن سکے گی اور وہاں دلچسپی لعلہ والی آدمی نہیں مل سکتے گے - دوپتھے زیادہ خرچ ہو گا اور جو تیہجھے نکلے گا وہ بہت کم نکلے گا یا بڑائی نام نکلے گا - پھر بھی جیسا مختحوم ظاہر صاحب نے فرمایا اور دوسرے صاحبین نے فرمایا کہ آسام ہے اڑیسہ ہے بہلکال ہے بہار ہے چہار سے کہ لوگ حجج کے لئے جاتے ہیں اور ان سب کو مجبوو کرنا کہ وہ بھٹٹی ہی جائیں تھیک نہیں ہے اور ان کے لئے اگر کوئی لوڑ انتظام ہو سکے تو اچھا ہو گا - ہوائی صاحب اور طارق صاحب نے کہا کہ توازن کوڈ کوچھیں کے لوگوں کو مجبوو کرنا کہ صدیاں کو چھوڑ کر وہ اندر بھٹٹی

[شروع ایم-ایچ-دھنان]

آئین تھوڑے نہیں ہے اور ان کے لئے
اگر کوئی انتظام ہو جائے تو اچھا ہے -
یہ نا مسکن بات ہوئی نہیں - (استئنے)
میں تھوڑی سی قیمتی ضرور آئے گی
کچھ از جلیں ضرور ہوں گی لہکن ان
کو بڑے کوئے کی کوشش کی جاسکتی
ہے - کم سے کم کلکتہ میں تو ایک
پورت حجج کمیٹی بن جائے تو یہ بہت
بہتر ہو گا - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں
اہن بل کی تائید کرتا ہوں -

شروع اے - ایم - طارق : جناب
تیپتی سہوگر صاحب - میں
اہن ہی کہلا چاہتا ہوں کہ
مولانا صاحب کے لئے مہرے دل میں
بہت عزت ہے اور مذہب کے بارے
میں وہ مددوہ سے بہت بہتر جانتے
ہوں

Shri Mohammed Tahir: On a point of order, Sir, is my hon friend replying to the debate

Shri A. M. Tahir: I am not replying, I am addressing the Chair

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Personal explanation, as I have already said

شروع اے - ایم - طارق : میں
اہن ہی کہلا چاہتا ہوں کہ
جو مسٹلے آیا ہے اس کے بارے میں
میں ان سے ملہانی طور پر اختلاف رکھتا
ہوں - اس کمیٹی کا یہ مقصد نہیں
کہ وہ مسلمانوں کو حجج کرائے یا حجج
کے فرائض سے آگئے کرے

شروع ایم-ایچ-دھنان : یہ چیزیں
نہیں اس میں شامل ہیں اور پتیپتی
طور پر شامل ہیں -

مسٹر تیپتی سہوگر : یہ پاس بحث
کی ہو گئی ہے اس واسطے اس کو
وہیں دیکھئے -

شروع اے - ایم - طارق : لیکن اس
کمیٹی کا بدلہاڈی مقصد یہ ہے کہ ..

مسٹر تیپتی سہوگر : مقصد
کیا ہے اس کے بارے میں
چھکڑا نہیں ہو سکے گا اور نہ کوئی قیصلہ
ہو سکے گا -

شروع اے - ایم - طارق : اس
کمیٹی کا مقصد یہ ہے اور اس
کا فرض یہ ہے کہ جو مسلمان حجج پر
چائین ان کے لئے سہولیہیں بھی کرے
اور یہ سہولیہیں مسلمان بھی بھوپھا
سکتے ہیں - عہد مسلمان بھی بھوپھا
سکتے ہیں وہ بھی اس کا انتظام کر
سکتے ہیں - بھوپھا بیانات تھا -

Shri Achar (Bangalore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to refer only to one aspect of the question I heard some of the Members also mention the names of Cochin and Travancore. As the speeches were mostly in Hindi, I could not follow. Probably, they have mentioned the point I would like to emphasise this aspect of the question that this Bill does not seem to contemplate anything about the conveniences of the pilgrims that go from South Kanara, my district, from Malabar, Cochin and Travancore side. My hon friend Shri Ansar Harvani (ہرavanی) also referred to this question.

شی ۳۰ م ۰ بانرجی (کانپور) ہرavanی :

Shri Achar: I did not mean any harm. Excuse me if I have made a mistake. When Members from North pronounce names, they make as many mistakes as we do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We do more.

Shri Achar: Have some mercy on us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should I be dragged into this controversy?

Shri Achar: I was appealing to Members to have some mercy on us if we committed mistakes in pronouncing names.

I was mentioning about this aspect of the question. A considerable number of Haj pilgrims go from South India, especially from the West coast. There is a considerable Muslim population in South Kanara, in Malabar, Cochin as well as in Travancore. As the Bill stands, there is only a Committee for Bombay. I was not able to appreciate that position. Are not difficulties and inconveniences felt by the pilgrims that are travelling from Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut and other places? I find there is not even mention of having a member from that side. I would at least suggest that this Committee must have representation not only from Bombay, but from other parts also, if it is not possible to have a separate committee. If the Committee can only meet in Bombay, I would, with all humility submit that there may be some sub-committees. A considerable number of Muslims travel from Mangalore, from Cochin, etc. I am certain, it is a fairly big number. Probably Members from that side are voicing the views and grievances of the people from that side. As I said, South Kanara district has a considerable Muslim population. I wish very much that some representation at least is given in the Bombay Committee or a separate sub-committee is appointed so far as the West Coast area is concerned.

One point was raised, Ours being a secular State, whether the Members should be Muslims or non-Muslims also should be there. I do not think it is correct to bring in this idea of secular or non-secular, when we are considering the question of certain specific difficulties. We have got, for example, our

Hindu pilgrims going to Badrinath or Kedarnath. Suppose we want to have committees to look after their comforts and conveniences, it is usual to have only Hindu members in that committee. That does not mean that there is any sort of discrimination. It is persons who feel the grievances, who feel the difficulties who can sympathise and who know actually what those difficulties are. It is these people who ought to be in the Committee, who can help them. If a committee is set up to help Hindu pilgrims going to Banaras or Badrinath or Kedarnath, there is nothing improper in having only Hindu members in such committees. Of course, so far as official members are concerned, I can understand—persons to represent the Bombay Corporation or the Bombay port authorities of that nature. It must be the officer—ex-officio—who becomes a member of the committee. So far as others are concerned, I felt that, in a committee which has to look after the comforts or conveniences of Muslims, it is proper only Muslims are put in that Committee. There is no question of any discrimination there. It is a particular grievance of a particular community, and it is people who know what those facts are. There is nothing wrong if a Haj Committee is only composed of Muslims.

As I submitted, apart from everything else, one thing that I wanted to point out was that this committee should not be only confined to Bombay. It may be that the largest number of Haj pilgrims go from Bombay, but there are people going from other parts of the country also. Especially I feel there should be representation from Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore, because we have not even got a proper railway connection from Mangalore to Bombay. They have to go to the east coast and traverse a long distance to come to Bombay. So, for the convenience of those pilgrims, it is necessary that in this committee there must be representa-

[Shri Achar]
tion from South Kanara, Malabar and Travancore

Shri Narayananakutty Menon (Mukandapuram) Sir, I am very sorry that in introducing this amending Bill to the original Act of 1932, Government have not taken into consideration even a small part of the real grievances faced by the pilgrims who go for Haj. From the statement of objects and reasons, I find the only business of Government in introducing this Bill is the problem of disposing of Rs 15,000 lying to the credit of the Calcutta Port Haj Committee and nothing more has been taken into consideration.

While supporting this Bill, I submit that Government should not be so blind to the real problems facing pilgrims who are going in large numbers for Haj every year. During the last session of Parliament, myself and Shri A K Gopalan jointly tabled a Private Member's Bill, which gives a reflection of the real difficulties confronted by the Muslims, especially those who are in the south. It seems Government have not even considered the provisions of that non-official Bill, because once they decide to amend this Act, I cannot see any reason why they should close their eyes to all the amendments required in the original Act. I am sorry that Government have not brought in what is necessary in this Bill and the whole purpose of the Bill seems to be the disposal of the insignificant sum of Rs 15,000 lying to the credit of the Calcutta Committee.

Incidentally, I shall refer to Shri Tariq's remarks, because I have also given an amendment regarding the election of members. While we accept the provision in the Bill that Muslim members of the Bombay Corporation should elect the members of the committee, we have gone a step further by introducing an amendment that the Muslim members of the Bombay Corporation should elect Muslim members themselves as members of the committee. A criticism was made by Shri Tariq that this runs contrary to the

spirit of secularism accepted in India. We are very sorry we cannot agree with that contention, because this amendment and also the acceptance of the provision in the Bill have got nothing to do with secularism. If at all, it is more in consonance with a secular society, as accepted by the Constituent Assembly and not contrary to it. It is a very easy affair to talk about secularism, but practising is more important than profession of secularism. Because it is said that Muslim members of the Bombay Corporation should elect the members to the Haj Committee, Shri Tariq smells communalism there and says it is contrary to secularism. The Constitution basically guarantees the religious and cultural rights of minorities and it is abundantly clear that the minorities should have cent per cent say in their cultural and religious affairs. Any attempt on the part of this House or a State legislature to transgress upon that freedom guaranteed by the Constitution as far as cultural and religious affairs are concerned, is a transgression upon the rights of the minorities guaranteed by the Constitution. It would not have been possible for Government or any hon Member to introduce a piece of legislation in which there is a provision that to manage the affairs of Haj pilgrims, non-Muslim members of a particular statutory body should elect non-Muslim members to that committee. So, that provision is completely in consonance with the principles of the Constitution and there is nothing running against the spirit of secularism in this country.

I will put before you the possibilities whereby both the minority and the majority in this country have got complete freedom to manage their cultural and religious affairs. There are so many enactments in the States like the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, which provides that when a member is nominated to the Hindu Religious and Endowments Board, the Hindu members of the Legislature are the sole electors of that body and that is also

in consonance with the principle that the cultural and religious rights of minorities and majorities are to be decided by either Parliament or the State legislature. So, it is impossible for us to say that there is nothing wrong about that particular provision that regarding the cultural and religious rights of the minorities, the majority should not have any say at all. It should be the unquestioned right of the minority to determine their cultural and religious affairs. Those who talk about secularism in this context transgress that right and we do not propose to be a party to question their right to manage their cultural and religious affairs.

How the provisions of this Bill are so inadequate to meet the requirements of the Muslims has been pointed out in a way by hon. Members who spoke in the beginning. There were three committees in Karachi, Calcutta and Bombay. The Karachi Committee automatically got abolished after partition. The Calcutta Committee became defunct, even though statutorily it was not abolished, because Bengal was divided and East Bengal went to Pakistan. The amount of Rs 15,000 lying to the credit of the Calcutta Committee, which is non-existent, is sought to be disposed of by this Bill.

Now, directly the question arises as to why there were committees at Karachi, Calcutta and Bombay at that time. It was because a large number of Muslims went for Haj pilgrimage through the ports of Karachi, Calcutta and Bombay. Karachi went outside India, the Calcutta Committee became defunct but the directly connected problem of the large number of Muslims going from the south is not taken into consideration. Also, a large number of Muslims from West Bengal also go through the Calcutta port. Now, this is a sort of compulsion upon the Muslim population of India that they should go to Bombay and use that port only for Haj. There are 2 million Muslims in Kerala today and every year about 15,000 to 20,000 Muslims go

for Haj. Most of them, except a few, are poor Muslims. First of all they will have to find out Rs 500 or Rs 1,000 and then in addition, they will have to find Rs 250 to go to Bombay. Then, they have to travel in the heavily crowded third-class compartments, when there is so much congestion in that particular season. Then, they have to go and stay in the over-congested city of Bombay. They cannot get even a small room in a hotel. Mostly they sleep on the pavements in the name of Haj.

When one Muslim goes on pilgrimage, the entire family travels to Bombay and he is seen off at the port. So, the entire family sleeps on the streets of Bombay and returns. That is the miserable situation of Muslim people. In spite of the fact that there is a major port in Kerala, viz. Cochin, it is not allowed to be used by pilgrims going for Haj pilgrimage for going to Jeddah.

14 hrs.

Apart from this, there is another racket also and I am surprised Government did not see it. In Bombay, there are certain monopolistic shipping firms who only are given licence to run their ships for this pilgrimage from Bombay to Jeddah. Why should this monopoly be not broken? Because, these shippers are fleecing the poor Muslims by dictating fares, dictating terms and conditions for their being taken from Bombay to Jeddah. I suggest that the monopoly by the shippers in the transport of pilgrims from Bombay to Jeddah should be broken and more licences should be granted from Bombay to Jeddah for running ships on a competitive basis wherever pilgrims are to be taken, so that there will be more of facilities and cheaper fare for the pilgrims. That is regarding Bombay.

Another important suggestion is this why not the Government consider running ships from Cochin also? Cochin has got a major all-weather port, and a better port in the sense that it is not congested. Cochin and the neighbouring towns can accommodate any number of Muslims that are

[Shri Narayanan Kurty Menon] coming from Kerala, Madras and even Mysore. It has got plenty of accommodation, and the cost of living there is less than that of Bombay and so these people who are going in pilgrimage from Southern States, included in the Southern Zone, should have facilities to go from Cochin port. Therefore, the Government should certainly accept the amendments introduced in this House and a committee should be appointed for Cochin also.

The difficulty of the Government will be, not in appointing a committee at Cochin, or in not appointing a committee at Calcutta. The whole basis of the Government's stand on this issue is that Government is not prepared to burst the racket that is going on in Bombay, which is monopolising the entire Haj pilgrimage traffic. I ask the Government: what is the difficulty in running ships from Cochin to Jeddah? What is the difficulty in granting more licences for plying ships from Bombay to Jeddah? If more licences are granted, there will be more competition, more accommodation for the pilgrims and cheaper fares. Why don't you grant more licences from the next season onwards? Then, just over two million Muslims will be thanking you for better accommodation, better curtailment of the difficulties and better pilgrimage transport facilities. I possibly cannot find any reason why Government should stand in the way of granting more licences.

The position is the same in Calcutta. In Calcutta there was a committee and ships used to be run. Even now they are running. Just because that particular committee did not work after 1948, the Government is forgetting the fact that thousands of Muslims are going from Calcutta to Jeddah. This is not a party question; no politics is involved; it is only a reality against which the Government is shutting out its eyes. When thousands of people are going from Cochin, Calcutta and Bombay, the Government should select at least the three major ports, because the majority of the Muslims are passing through these three ports. Let

the committee be formed in all these three major ports. Then there will be an easing of the situation and the main difficulties confronting these pilgrims can be taken away. I hope that the Government will accept at least that part as it will give great relief to a large number of Muslims.

Then I come to another point. My friend, Shri Achar, wanted that sub-committees should be appointed. I do not think it is possible to incorporate in this Bill sub-committees, because, unless statutory committees are appointed in each port, and there is a plan for running ships and also having pilgrim centres there, unless that policy is accepted by the Government, it will not be possible to incorporate that in this Bill.

It is also surprising that the Government makes an observation in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"Further, all pilgrim traffic to Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran is now centralised at Bombay."

It is a very peculiar state of affairs, a very interesting state of affairs. When the Government closes the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Cochin, and all other major ports for pilgrim traffic, it is in the Government's own power to open those ports. After closing those ports they now say that the entire traffic is centralised in Bombay. What prevents the Government from opening these ports for pilgrims and reducing the congestion in the Bombay port? Now, all the pilgrims, irrespective of the place from which they come, have all of them to go all the way to Bombay to get a ship to Jeddah. Why should the entire pilgrim traffic be concentrated in the port of Bombay? Therefore, the reference to that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is unrealistic. It is their own creation which they can remove by appointing committees in other ports.

There is another important problem. Now they seem to be very much concerned with these Rs. 15,000 lying to the credit of the Calcutta committee. The situation actually is that the way in which these pilgrims go to Saudi

Arabia is very disgraceful and shameful. We must remember that they are going there as Indian citizens. For the last so many years I have heard sorrowful tales from the mouths of pilgrims who have gone there, whose relatives have died in the roads without even a glass of drinking water when the temperature was something between 127° to 130°F. What has the Government of India been doing? What has the External Affairs Ministry been doing when thousands of our brethren are dying like this in that country in the burning climate without even a glass of water to drink? They are treated just like animals in those countries.

Some Hon Members No, no

Shri Narayanankutty Menon I can produce before this House sworn testimonies of Muslims who have gone there whose relatives have died because of want of medical attention in that country without getting even drinking water. Even their dead bodies could not be disposed of. The Muslim pilgrims from Kerala have told me this.

Mr Deputy-Speaker I thought he has gone there himself.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon I have not gone. It is impossible for me to go.

Therefore my suggestion is that the Government of India should give more attention in forming committees, instead of allowing the pilgrims to concentrate the port of Bombay. Also, they should pay more attention to the welfare of these pilgrims even after reaching Jeddah when they travel in Saudi Arabia. So, I appeal to the Government, firstly, that they should grant more licences for ships of our own from the ports of Calcutta and also Cochin and that they should amend this Bill for constituting committees in the three ports and that they should see that more amenities are given to them and that they are looked after very well in Saudi Arabia when they reach there.

I have spoken about the Muslims of Kerala and the difficulties that they are encountering in their Haj pilgrimage. A large number of them wish to go there, but it is impossible for them to go today because possibly they cannot make Rs 100 or Rs 200 more. Therefore, I expect the hon Minister to accept the amendments introduced, because there is no statutory provision required for granting licences for the ships. The amendments tabled in this House for the constitution of statutory committees in those ports can be accepted. The other one is a question of procedure, and there cannot be anything which could stand in the way of the Government in accepting those amendments. Therefore, I hope that the basic necessities of these pilgrims who go every year will be understood by the Government, and the amendments accepted so that the whole problem that is before the Government today can be dealt with, not in a piecemeal way but in a whole way, and we can find out a satisfactory solution of the whole problem that is confronting the Haj pilgrims.

Shri D C Sharma (Gurdaspur) Haj is an institution and a unique institution. I do not think there is any institution like that in any part of the world. I am speaking on this Bill because I am reminded of my village, Daulat Nagar, in the district of Gujerat, Punjab, where every year we used to find pilgrims going on their Haj pilgrimage. Those pilgrims were given a very hearty send-off by their Hindu brethren. I also occasionally took part in those functions. I am also reminded of the send-off at Lahore.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: "send off" or "sent off"?

Shri D C Sharma Send off I am reminded of Lahore where the Muslim pilgrims were given receptions and send-offs jointly by their Hindu and Muslim friends. I remember seeing off some of them at the railway station of Lahore. This has been a cause of cementing the Hindu-Muslim relations. It has been a source of bringing together Hindus and Muslims in villages and in cities also.

[Shri D C Sharma]

So, I welcome this Bill and I am glad that the Government of India is undertaking a legislation of this kind. But my feeling is that it is not doing well by abolishing the two *haj* committees and having only one Haj Committee in its place. Formerly, before India was divided, we used to have three *haj* committees, in Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi. Now we are going to have only one *haj* committee. I believe that this is going to be very hard on pilgrims. I join my feeble voice with the strong voices of all those hon friends, who have said that there should be similar *haj* committees in Calcutta, Cochin and Madras. I think this will be a very useful way of providing facilities for our Muslim brethren to undertake this holy pilgrimage.

Now, there may be some difficulties in the way of the Government. But I believe those difficulties must be overcome. It is no use giving Bombay the monopoly of this kind of traffic, if I can use that word. It is no use centralising everything in Bombay for this purpose. It is no use making Bombay the focal point for all the pilgrims from all the parts of India. I think this thing should be dispersed regionally in all the different parts of the country. There should be equitable dispersal so that a pilgrim from the south of India or a pilgrim from the central part of India or a pilgrim from any other part of India is not to incur additional expenditure in going to Bombay.

My second point is that I do not agree with my hon friend, Shri Menon, when he talked about hardships of the pilgrims in that strain. He was trying to paint a very dark picture and I do not think that he was justified in doing so. But it is his business always to overdraw such pictures for one reason or other. But all the same

An Hon. Member. Whose business?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The business of Shri Menon. But all the same I would submit very respectfully that our

Ambassadors—I think we have an Ambassador in Saudi Arabia now.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes. We have Shri Kidwai is there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think that all our Ambassadors in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran should be alerted properly and should be told that one of their great duties is to look after the welfare of these pilgrims, very thoroughly and very conscientiously. The kind of stories which Shri Menon told have not come to my notice and they are not correct. But all the same I would say that these Muslims, who go for this holy pilgrimage from our country should be taken not only as pilgrims, but also as our ambassadors to the holy place, spreading the message of goodwill amongst all the Muslims of the world. If they are properly treated if they are given proper facilities I think they will be the best friends of India so far as the Muslim world is concerned.

There are some other points which I want to make and the first point is this. I find that the committee is overloaded with *ex-officio* and nominated members. Now I have no objection to *ex officio* members and nominated members but I think in a business of this kind the elected element should have a greater say. So, I would suggest respectfully that we should increase the element of election for these committees.

A point has been raised by some hon friends of mine that it is not consistent with the secular objectives of the State that the Muslim members of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay should elect Muslim members of this committee. Now, to that some reply has been given by Shri Menon. He thinks that it is perfectly in keeping with the objectives of a secular State that this thing should be done. I think I do not mean by a secular State what he means or what he tries to mean so far as this thing is concerned. My feeling is that we should make use of these committees for disseminating goodwill amongst the different religious

sections of our country. We should make use of this committee for extending the scope of our religious sympathies. We should give people the impression of oneness. We always talk of the fundamental unity of religion. We should give people a feeling of brotherhood of man, the feeling of unity of all religions, the feeling of being one so far as the great religions are concerned. I think a Hindu should not be found wanting in paying homage to Islam or to the Prophet of Islam, and a Muslim should not be found wanting in paying homage to other religions. We all do that. Now if you keep these things in water-tight compartments and in denominational compartments I think the mischief is done. But it is the outlook of us all that is responsible for this. I do not blame the Muslims for this. I do not blame the Government for this. Somehow things are happening like that. The Sikhs want to live in one compartment. The Hindus want to live in one compartment. The Muslims want to live in one compartment.

An Hon. Member: All of us want a first-class compartment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some of us do not come always together. I think we should promote unity through our religious observances, our religious practices, our religious institutions. I think this should be the objective of our secular State. But perhaps the time is not ripe to do so and therefore this trouble is arising. But I think we should not lose sight of this objective which is the only useful objective for building up of a great and unified country.

I find in this Bill something said about the inspection of pilgrim ships. I am very glad that it is going to be done. But I would suggest to the Committee that they should try to make this inspection as tight as possible. I am told that some of these companies which run these ships do not show much of social conscience. They do not show much of that kind of feeling for these pilgrims which

they should show. I believe that some kind of punishment should have been provided for against those ship-owners and companies who do not fulfil the proper and legitimate needs of these pilgrims.

I feel that the Haj Fund is going to be very, very limited. I do not know as to what the fees are going to be and what the sums are going to be which are going to be realised from the effects of diseased pilgrims. All this seems to be something which does not meet with my approval. I feel that the Government should have set apart a sizable sum for this, and given here the maximum sum that it is going to give. As it is the Haj Fund is left as vague as possible. My feeling is that the Haj Fund should have been properly defined and we should have been told how this fund is going to accumulate and how it is going to be used.

In clause 16 I find that we have made provision for an executive officer. I like it but I think in a Welfare State you need not only executive officers but also welfare officers, and I believe that in this clause we should have provision for a welfare officer to look after them. These executive officers only give orders. I do not object to their giving orders, but they are sometimes more keen on showing their authority than on rendering service. These pilgrims are going on a great mission and I believe that their interests will be served more by welfare officers than by executive officers. Therefore, in the Bill we should provide some kind of use for welfare officers also.

I think there is some hurry with which this Bill is being passed. Otherwise, the Bill could have been sent to a Select Committee and some of the suggestions that I have made and others have made could be incorporated in this Bill. However, I hope, as I always hope when I am speaking on a Bill, that the Government in its wisdom and out of its experience will bring forward an amending Bill as soon as possible incorporating some of

[Shri D. C. Sharma]
our suggestions and also making use
of some new suggestions

With these remarks I support this Bill, and I send my hearty good wishes to all those pilgrims who do this great and noble thing and to whose lot it will fall to perform this journey

An Hon Member: The hon Minister is not present

Mr Deputy-Speaker: There is one hon Minister here

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: What time is allotted for the first reading may we have some idea?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: At about 2.30 I will call upon the hon Minister

Shri Gulam Mohideen (Dindigul): I am speaking as one who has experienced the difficulty of the Haj-going people, because last year I went to purchase tickets for my relatives to go to Haj. As Shri Menon has pointed out, the monopoly being given to a company, it does every havoc there. We are not even allowed to purchase tickets in the ordinary way. They reserve seats before hand and they do all sorts of mischief. For example, the first day when I went they said the booking was closed. The next day people who came after we came got tickets, and the day after that they again said that the booking was closed. So, the monopoly of the company should be avoided. Moreover, as Shri Menon pointed out, the Bombay people do big business also. So as far as possible competition should be introduced and any company that can run a shop on this line should be given a chance.

More people from the South go to Haj because there are large facilities and generally in the South they are more religious minded. Bombay being far off place from the South, they experience difficulty. They do

not know the language, and there is no one to help them. Even if they go there, preference is given only to Bombay people. So, as far as possible, centralisation of this kind should be avoided. Since Cochin is a good port from where ships can go to Jeddah, arrangements can be made by the Government to see that passengers from the South go from Cochin and thus fulfil their pilgrimage. I do not see any reason for making Calcutta a port for pilgrims because it is a long way off, and people may find it difficult. Cochin and Bombay can be made the places for the present from where pilgrims can go to Jeddah. I would have myself tabled an amendment but for Shri Menon's amendment. I quite welcome the idea of making Cochin a secondary port because the cost of living in Bombay is very high and the pilgrims have to spend a lot of money there even for a short stay, though some people have donated sarais for these pilgrims. So to avoid the difficulty of language and this high cost of Bombay to the people of the South, Cochin can be made a port for this purpose.

Now, representation is given only to Bombay, but it is not only the Bombay people who are going. Facilities are needed for passengers from a parts of India. So I have tabled a amendment that representation should be given to each State. In case Bombay is made the only port, at least representation should be given to all the States. If not to all the States, at least the people from the South should get preference because they do not know the language of Bombay and they experience hardships, and arrangements may be made at Madras or any other important place in the South so that the people from the South can get the facilities. If Cochin is made a port and if facilities are given for travellers from Cochin, I do not think the other things are needed. Anyhow, representation should be given on the committee for all parts of the country.

So, I welcome this Bill and I emphasize that Cochin should be made a port for this purpose, and representation should be given to the various States.

Shri Menon might have heard of the experience of some people, but I am told by those who go to Haj frequently that the Government of Saudi Arabia and our Government are taking proper steps to see that all facilities are given to the pilgrims. Of course, we require more, and any facilities that are available may be utilised. Anyhow, I thank the Saudi Arabia Government for taking proper steps to give facilities to our Haj Pilgrims.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): I shall be very brief. I congratulate the External Affairs Ministry for bringing forward this piece of social legislation, as I call it, at this juncture. Government look at this matter not from the point of view of a particular community but from the point of view of people going to pilgrimages maybe to Banaras, maybe to Haj or maybe to any other place. From that point of view, it becomes the duty of Government to legislate for the comfort of the citizens of India, and I believe it is in that context that the Government of India have brought forward this piece of legislation.

Normally, I would have supported every word of this legislation, but I personally feel that there are one or two matters on which Government have possibly tried to satisfy the sentiments of the Muslim community and have not been wise in including certain provisions. I could very well understand the members of the Muslim community being represented in the committees in order to air their views. And as it is, the committee does not consist entirely of Muslims; it consists of various other groups as well; and Muslims who would be chosen could be chosen either by nomination if they fail to get in by election. But this kind of

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election of two Muslims by the Muslim community is the most obnoxious thing one could find. No one would have objection to Muslims being elected by the Muslims, provided they always elect people of the type of Shri M. H. Rahman or people of his type who have a breadth of vision to see things. But generally speaking, the people who go on Haj are people who are aged enough, who have lived in this world and who are trying to find out the answer to the question. 'From here did we come? Where are we going hereafter after this life is ended?' These are people who try to go on pilgrimages in a very orthodox manner; they want to perform Haj pilgrimage in the most orthodox manner. And every facility for that should be created and should be given to them. I have no objection to that. But if we say that Muslims should elect Muslims there, then it would happen that usually the fanatical elements will come in there, and anything that would be done would not satisfy those fanatical elements. Who could say that that should be avoided, and generally speaking, only very good Muslims would be elected, then I have no objection to Muslims electing Muslims alone.

Similarly, in all committees set up under this type of social legislation, maybe for the Hindu, or maybe Sikh or maybe anything else, I personally feel that this idea that Hindus should elect Hindus only or that Muslims should elect Muslims only, or that Sikhs should elect Sikhs only is very obnoxious; I object to that. It should be applicable to every community. I do not see why a Muslim should not be a member of a committee to run a Hindu temple or any other place. Such things have happened in Hyderabad, and I have had occasion many times, as Shri D. C. Sharma himself has pointed out, to send many of these Muslim brethren of mine to Haj, and welcome them back again. It is a very big event in their life.

In the past I had heard of pilgrims going on Haj suffering a lot in the

[Dr. Melkote]

ships I understand that recently, a good deal of improvement has taken place, and many of those sufferings are not there. It is up to Government to find out what the difficulties are and to remove every bit of it, so that when pilgrims with certain psychological temperaments are satisfied that their spiritual needs and their sentiments have been attended to up to the last iota, and that he goes there happy and comes back also happy. It is necessary to attend to their needs. For that purpose, it is not who is elected that counts, but it is the attitude of the person elected that counts. The person who is elected may be a Hindu or may be a Sikh or may be a Christian or may be even a Jew or anybody else, but he must have the breadth of vision to attend to the spiritual needs of the community equally so any Muslim may also have the breadth of vision to attend to the needs of the Hindu community completely.

Therefore, I have objection to this aspect of the question, namely of Muslims electing two Muslims to represent them. It is from the point of view of secularism that I feel that Government, while attending to the needs of the Muslims or of the Hindus or others, should not bring forward this kind of legislation. We can settle this matter in any other manner, but I feel it should not be done in this manner.

Some of my brethren have voiced the feeling that the question of giving the monopoly of this to a particular shipping company is one of the most obnoxious things. Those who are rich and who want to go on Haj may be able to satisfy the black-market and pay any price and go there. But there are also many poor people who go with the same kind of a feeling on Haj, and if they have no money, they are not being attended to properly.

So, if the monopoly is removed and more committees are set up at the different ports, many of these

difficulties encountered by the pilgrims may be removed. I personally feel, therefore, that more committees should be set up in ports like Cochin, or Mangalore or Madras or Calcutta, and many more ships may be permitted to carry these pilgrims so that many of the obnoxious things that are happening today may be removed.

I have nothing more to add. I personally feel that this measure is most welcome at this juncture, and I do hope that the Ministry will pay attention to what I have said.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon. Unfortunately, I was not here during the debate and, therefore, I depend on the points that have been supplied to me and also the amendments which have been proposed.

To begin with, I shall deal with the question of referring this Bill to a Select Committee. Hon. Members would have known by this time the very restricted scope of this Bill. There is no need for eliciting public opinion or to delay the Bill further by following any of those procedures. This is only an amending Bill. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons you will find that the purpose of the Bill is very simple. The original Bill had to be amended because of the Partition of the country and because of certain other political circumstances. We wanted to channelise all pilgrim traffic visiting the countries mentioned in the Bill in such a way that the maximum amount of amenities could be provided to them under proper supervision and control. That is why you will find that only Bombay has been chosen as the port of embarkation for these places of pilgrimage. Therefore, I do not see any reason at all why we should delay the Bill further by referring it to a Select Committee.

Secondly, what is the total population affected by this Bill? Last year, which was the peak year, we had 19,000 pilgrims.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: How many from Kerala State?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have not got the figures here, because we are not legislating for the pilgrims from Kerala or for the pilgrims from Bengal or Kashmir or anywhere else

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What is the proportional figure?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The port of embarkation is Bombay, and the concentration is at Bombay. If the hon Member wants the figures for the various States, I can supply, but as far as this Bill is concerned, it is not at all necessary to refer this Bill to a Select Committee or to accept Shri Narayanankutty Menon's amendment that we should have so many Port Haj Committees in Cochin, Calcutta and other places. It may be a very popular suggestion, but it is not a feasible suggestion, considering the fact that only a very few pilgrims have been going from those areas

काशी मतीन (गिरिडीह): वग ल म
तो बहुत जाते हैं।

قُوْمی سیمن : ملکاں سے سو بھت [- چانے میں]

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon Minister has no idea of the number of people going from Kerala every year

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I dare say that the number is small though I may not be in a position to give my hon friend the actual figures. Let not my hon friend put words into my mouth which I have not said

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because the total figure was 19,000, therefore she comes to the conclusion that from one part it must be less

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): That was only for one season.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Fewer people come from one part than from other parts

Government do not consider it necessary to refer the Bill to a Select Committee or to accept Shri Narayanankutty Menon's amendment suggesting that we should have so many other Haj Committees

As I had pointed out in my opening speech, the purpose of the Bill is very simple and is a restricted one. Originally, we had three ports of embarkation, but now those have been given up. Now, the purpose is to centralise everything through Bombay, because Bombay is the port of embarkation, whether it be by boat or by air

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I want to ask the hon Minister whether the pilgrims are meant for the Haj Committee or the Haj Committee for the pilgrims. We must see to the convenience of the pilgrims. Pilgrims coming from Assam or from Bengal or from Tripura have now got to go to Bombay. Why should they take so much of trouble? The hon Minister does not appear to realise the inconvenience that those people would be put to in undertaking such a long journey on the railways. These are very troublesome things. Therefore, we want that at least one port of embarkation should be Calcutta, so that the people from Assam, Bengal, Bihar etc can go to Calcutta and sail from that place without difficulty

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I think the hon Member must by now know whether the Haj Committee Bill is for the pilgrims or the pilgrims are for the Haj Committee Bill. The entire purpose of the Bill and all the things that have been stated in the clauses must have indicated to the hon Member that the Bill is for providing for the conveniences and amenities of pilgrims. The very fact that the Calcutta Haj Committee had to be given up just because there are not enough pilgrims going through Calcutta after the partition of Bengal—they have gone by some other route, via Chittagong or other places—shows that Calcutta had ceased to be

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

a port of embarkation for this purpose. Then I would ask the hon. Member, who is so concerned about the pilgrims from Tripura, Manipur and Assam, to tell me how many pilgrims went last year from that area. He wants all the amenities that are provided at Bombay to be provided in Calcutta when there are hardly a handful there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those figures should have been better provided by the Minister.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I said the total number was 19,000.

کاجی مٹین: دیپٹی سپیکر ساہب، مुझے اک میلنٹ دیکھا جا یا۔ مुझ کو جہاں تک مالوں ہے کہ ویسٹ بنگال اور آسام سے پچاس فیسیزی سے جیادا لوگ ہج کو جاتے ہیں۔ جیا تر ہج کرنے والے بنگال کی ترک سے اترے ہیں۔ آنے ۶۰ ہزار اور کیا تا داد فرمائی تو میرے بھائیوں میں ویسٹ بنگال اور آسام سے ۴۵ ہزار سے کم نہیں ہو گی۔ “ایٹ ایٹ ویری ایسٹرنٹ”۔ وہ بھائیوں کی وجہ سے جاتے ہیں۔

[قاضی مدنین: دیپٹی اسپیکر صاحب
میں کو جہاں تک معلوم ہے کہ ویسٹ
بنگال اور آسام سے پیسے فیضی
سے زیادہ لوگ ہج کو جاتے ہیں۔
زیادہ تو ہج کرنے والے بنگال کی
طرف سے آتے ہیں۔ آپ نے ۹۰ ہزار
کی تعداد فرمائی تو میرے خیال
میں بنگال اور آسام سے ہج کے لئے
آنے والے لوگوں کی تعداد میرے خیال
میں ۳۵ ہزار سے کم نہیں ہو گئی۔
ایت ایت ویری ایسٹرنٹ۔ بہت کافی
لوگ جاتے ہیں۔]

उपाध्यश्च महोदय: مگر وہ تو ۱۶ ہزار ہو گے ہے اور آپ کا ۴۰، ۴۵ ہزار گے؟

He was under the impression that the figure mentioned by the hon. Member was 90,000. So he said that 40,000 or 45,000 were from West Bengal.

کاجی مٹین: جیتنے بھی ہج کو لوگ جاتے ہیں۔ ۵۰ پرسنٹ وہاں سے جاتا ہے۔ ۵۰ پرسنٹ ہاجی اور ساہک دریا کے ہوئے ہیں بنگال اور آسام کے۔ ہم لوگ کہاں گے؟

[قاضی مدنین: جنکے یوں ہج و
لوگ جاتے ہیں ان کا پیسے پرسنٹ
وہاں سے جاتا ہے۔ پیسے پرسنٹ
ہاجی اس سائٹ کے ہوئے ہیں بنگال
و آسام کے۔ ہم لوگ کیا کریں۔]

Shri Gulam Mohideen: More people are going from the south than from the north.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As it is, the people who go to Haj know the difficulties that we have even for arranging transport from Bombay by ship. Not only that. We have to have welfare committees, not only a central welfare committee but also a welfare committee at the port of embarkation to look to the conveniences and amenities. Most of these people who go there are also illiterate. So we have to see that they are not exploited by the shipping companies. All care has to be taken in order to make the traffic easy and convenient for the pilgrims. Therefore, I beg to differ from the mover of the amendment which says that we should have Haj Committees in Cochin, Calcutta and I do not know which other places.

Shri Narayanan Kutty Menon: The amendments are not moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She can anticipate.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All the amendments are here, whether moved or not. I only anticipated them.

So I will confine myself only to the amendment for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee—I am sorry, the amendment for reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for her to choose.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: There is an amendment for reference to a Select Committee. If the hon. Member wants to have a Joint Committee, it can be so.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already said that Government will not accept the suggestion to refer the matter to a Select Committee and have given my arguments in support of that stand. Therefore, Government cannot accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1959.” (1).

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 2 to vote.

The question is:

“That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Shri M. Hifzur Rahman, Shri Abdul Latif, Shri Amjad Ali, Sheikh Mohammad Akbar, Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Shri Jiyalal Mandal, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shri A. M. Tariq, Shri M. Gulam Mohideen, Shri Joachim Alva, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Shri K. R. Achar, Shri Mool

Chand Jain, Shri T. C. N. Menon, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and the Mover, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session”. (2).

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill to establish a Committee in the Port of Bombay for assisting Muslim pilgrims to Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Iran and Jodran and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration”.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The Question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Shri Narayanankutty Menon rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before putting the clause to the vote of the House, I was looking round. No hon. Member stood up to move his amendment. Shri Narayanankutty Menon was making up his mind. He could not be certain about it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The difficulty is that in the order paper it is not shown what the page number and line a particular amendment refers to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the clause number is shown against it.

Clause 3-(Incorporation of Haj Committee)

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 18,—

for “Committee shall be a body corporate” substitute “Committees shall be bodies Corporate”. (22)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put this amendment to vote.

The question is:

Page 1, line 18,—

for "Committee shall be a body corporate" substitute "Committees shall be bodies Corporate". (22)

The motion was negatived.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That clause 3 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4- (Composition of the Committee)

Shri Narayananikutty Menon: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 20,—

for "two" substitute "four". (24)

Page 2,—

for line 21, substitute—

"to be elected by the Muslim members of that Assembly". (25)

Page 2, lines 23 to 25,—

for "to be nominated by the State Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Muslim members of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay" substitute "to be elected by the Muslim members of that Corporation". (26)

Page 2, line 30,—

after "nomination" insert "and election". (27)

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I have amendments Nos. 35 and 36. With your permission, I will move both these amendments but in amendment

No. 36 I will move only (n) and not (m). So (n) actually becomes (m).

I beg to move:

Page 2, line 21,—

add at the end—"on the recommendation of the Muslim members of that House". (35)

Page 2, after line 29, add—

(n) one member to be nominated by the President, Jamait-Ulme-Hind" (36).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are now before the House.

उपायकाल महोदय . आपने कह तो लिया जो कहना था, अगर कुछ और कहना चाहते हैं तो कहिये ।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर भेरा अमेडेट नम्बर ३६ आपके सामने है। इसमें मैं एम० को तो मूव नहीं करूँगा लेकिन एन० को मूव करूँगा। मैं इसको इमलिए मूव करना चाहता हूँ कि, जैसा आपने देखा है, इस हज कमेटी में एक नान आफिशियल मैम्बर भी रखा गया है। मैं आपने अमेडेट के जरिये यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह नान आफिशियल मैम्बर इसमें वह रहे जिसको कि जर्मेटल उलमाए हिन्द के प्रजीडेट नामिनेट करे। यह मैं इसलिए चाहा हूँ कि जर्मेयत ही हमारे मुल्क में एक ऐसा आरोग्यनाइजेशन है जो कि मुमलमानों के भजहीं उमूर का किसी दूसरे आरोग्यनाइजेशन से ज्यादा व्यावर रखता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इस कमेटी में जर्मेयत का एक नामिनी जरूर होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि आनंदेलिल मिनिस्टर भाहिबा इस पर गौर करेगी और इसको कबूल करने की कोशिश करेगी।

[شروع محدث طاعر : سہرا
امدادیت نمبر ۳۶ اب کے
سامنے ہے - اس میں میں تم
کو تو سو نہیں کروں گا - مکن اسی

کو مورو کروٹا - میں اس کو اس لئے
مورو کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ - جو سماں
نے دیکھا ہے - اس حیثیتی میں
ایک نان آنیشہل مسہد ہو دکھا کیا
ہے - میں اپنے املاقلمات کے ذریعہ
یہ کہا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ نان آنیشہل
مسہد اس میں وہ دھے جسکو کہ
جمیعت العلماء ملک کے پویسیدنٹ
نامہ لیت کریں - یہ میں اس لئے
چاہتا ہوں کہ جمیعت ہی ہمارے
ملک میں ایک ایسا آنکھانیشہن ہے
جو کہ مسلمانوں کے مذہبی امور کا
کسی دوسرو آنکھانیشہن سے زیادت
خہال دکھتا ہے - اس لئے یہ ضروری
ہے کہ اس کو یہی میں جمیعت کا
ایک نامنی شرور ہونا چاہیئے - میں
سمجھتا ہوں کہ آنیشہل ملسترو صاحبہ
اس پر خود کویںگی اور اس کو تاول
کرنے کی کوشش کویںگی -

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member has already suggested a name. That can be included in item (g) under which two members are to be nominated by the Central Government. The suggestion made by the hon. Member will be taken notice of without actually including the name.

Shri Mohammed Tahir: The nomination will be made by the Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Under item (g) two members are to be nominated by the Central Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will consult.

I shall now put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was negatived.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: Sir, I beg to move:
Page 2.—

After line 31, insert—

"4A. (1) The Cochin Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (a) the Collector of Customs, Cochin, *ex officio*;
- (b) the Administrative Officer, Port of Cochin, *ex officio*;
- (c) the District Superintendent of Police, Ernakulam;
- (d) the Commissioners of Municipalities of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Fort Cochin;
- (e) the Health Officer, Port of Cochin;
- (f) two members to be nominated by the Central Government;
- (g) one member to be nominated by the Kerala Government;
- (h) three members of Parliament, two to be elected by Lok Sabha from among its members and one by Raya Sabha from among its members;
- (i) four members of the Kerala State Assembly to be elected by the Muslim members of that Assembly;
- (j) two members elected by the Municipalities of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Fort Cochin;

[**Shri Narayananakutty Menon:**]

(2) Every nomination and election under this section shall take effect as soon as notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. (28)

In moving my amendment No. 28, I am going back to my original suggestion about the appointment of committees at least in the ports of Calcutta and Cochin. The hon. Deputy Minister was not here when the debate went on and she was kind enough to say that she would reply to those parts of the speeches of which the delegated authority had taken notes. The misfortune of those who have participated in the debate is that certain portions of the speech have not been taken note of and so she did not get those notes.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have got them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is rather my misfortune that I have to allow time afresh to the hon. Member.

Shri A. M. Tariq: How can you say this when you have not seen her notes?

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: Sir, I am not replying to Shri Tariq.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: The hon. Deputy Minister has asked those who have suggested this amendment: how many persons are going from a certain part of the country? We have asked her to give us the numbers going from Bombay. As far as Kerala State alone is concerned, I find that more than thousand persons are going every year. I cannot give the exact figure because I have no official figures. So, if a licence is granted for two or three voyages for a particular ship from Cochin to Jeddah, that would be enough. She referred to the amenities that are to be provided at Cochin if this is conceded. If it is very easy to provide amenities and accommodation to pilgrims in Bombay

which is admittedly so congested, where the cost of living is so high, it will be easier to find them around the port of Cochin. I am sorry that the hon. Deputy Minister who comes from Kerala could not have an idea about the people going for pilgrimage.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am coming from Bihar.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: I am glad to know that the hon. Deputy Minister comes from Bihar. I had myself some apprehensions when I began. So, she cannot say that there will not be passengers enough even for one voyage. I press this amendment in the interest of the people who are really suffering. I am not saying this on account of the expenditure involved in travelling from Kerala to Bombay but because of the difficulties in Bombay and also because the racketeering ship-owners in Bombay exploit the situation. Licence is exclusively granted there and no competitive terms are available. I therefore request her to accept the amendment as no conceivable difficulty could be placed before the Government.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir, I know Shri Menon has moved his amendment more on account of patriotism than on account of an assessment of the actual facts. Even if we grant that there are a thousand pilgrims from Malabar—which I am not accepting—out of 19,000 it cannot be a big portion. It is 1/19th of the total pilgrims.

An Hon. Member: How many go from Bombay?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not that all are from Bombay. But Bombay is the port of embarkation. People cannot embark at Delhi or Lucknow. They have to go to a port of embarkation. This is the most convenient port where proper amenities can be provided. All this question of people roaming in the streets, or not having accommodation or amenities—it is a figment of imagination. The Haj Committee goes there and sits there

and sees that all these amenities are provided to the pilgrims also. They are not exploited; exploitation takes place not in India but in Saudi Arabia. Therefore, I do not think it is possible for us to make the necessary arrangements nor is it necessary to make these arrangements in Madras, Cochin and other places.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 28 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 31, insert—

“4A. (1) The Cochin Committee shall consist of the following members namely:—

- (a) the Collector of Customs, Cochin, *ex officio*;
- (b) the Administrative Officer, Port of Cochin, *ex officio*;
- (c) the District Superintendent of Police, Ernakulam;
- (d) the Commissioners of Municipalities of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Fort Cochin;
- (e) the Health Officer, Port of Cochin;
- (f) two members to be nominated by the Central Government;
- (g) one member to be nominated by the Kerala Government;
- (h) three Members of Parliament, two to be elected by Lok Sabha from among its members and one by Rajya Sabha from among its members;
- (i) four members of the Kerala State Assembly to be elected by the Muslim members of that Assembly;
- (j) two members elected by the Municipalities of Ernakulam,

Mattancherry and Fort Cochin;

(2) Every nomination and election under this section shall take effect as soon as notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette. (28)

Those in favour of the motion will say 'Aye'

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Noes have it.

Some Hon. Members: The Ayes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who are in favour of the motion may rise in their seats—I find there are seven. Those against—there are a very large number. So, the Noes have it. The Noes have it.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put clause 5 to the vote of the House.

Unless I am stopped, I will just go on. The question is:

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6, 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Shri Narayananikutty Menon: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4, line 5,—

after “Bombay” insert—“and at Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Wellington Island.” (29)

Shri Mohammed Tahir: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4.—

after line 26, add—

"(j) to see that arrangement for all requirements and amenities for pilgrims are properly and adequately made by the owner of the pilgrim ships" (34)

This is to see that arrangements for the amenities for the pilgrims are properly and adequately made by the owners of these ships.

I beg to move:

Page 4.—

after line 26, add—

"(j) to enter into agency with railways, shipping companies and airways for sale of travel tickets" (37)

I will submit by way of explaining this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are quite self-explanatory

Shri Mohammed Tahir: I want that the Committee should have power to enter into agencies with the companies. I say this because the companies do allow agencies in other spheres of business

15 hrs.

Shri Tariq: May I know if the committee is to help people to do business?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever it is, Shri Mohammed Tahir will conclude soon

Shri Mohammed Tahir: Why I want this committee to enter into agencies is this. The companies, when they give agencies, allow a certain percentage for the profit to the agencies. If the committee takes up the agency and the company allows the committee to have five or six per cent, as

the companies generally do, then, a huge sum of money will come into the funds of the committee itself. Therefore, it will be a great help to the committee to run the organisation.

On the other hand, the committee is realising about Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per pilgrim. In that case also, it will have to give some relief to the pilgrims by decreasing the amount that it realises from them. So, if the committee has got the powers to enter into agencies of the railways and the airways, certainly, it will have some commission. In that way, the committee will have a sufficient amount at its disposal.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these things are taken care of by sub-clause (i) of clause 9, which says:

"to discharge such other duties in connection with pilgrim traffic as may be prescribed."

So, they can prescribe these things under the rule-making powers. Whatever things the hon. Member wants, it is not necessary to include them here through the two amendments suggested by him

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendments 29, 34 and 37 to the vote of the House

Amendments Nos. 29, 34 and 37 were put and negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Power to make rules)

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 38, after "nomination" insert "and election". (30)

Mr Deputy-Speaker. The question is:

Page 6, line 38, after "nomination" insert "and election" (30)

The motion was adopted.

Mr Deputy-Speaker. The question is

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 17 was added to the Bill

Clauses 18 and 19 were added to the Bill

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

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr Deputy-Speaker The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

15-03 hrs

**MOTIONS RE ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE REGISTRAR OF NEWS
PAPERS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Shri C. K. Bhattacharya

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keskar) May I know the time allotted for this discussion and the time that I shall get in order to give a reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Perhaps he may know it after the mover has spoken. Rather, I would like to know from him how long he would like to take for the reply. There are two hours allotted for this discussion. We have to conclude by 5 O'clock. Perhaps after the speech of the movers, the hon. Minister may know the time that he is likely to take. But, may I ask him how long he is likely to take?

Dr Keskar: A large number of points have been raised in the reports. Even if I mention them briefly, it will take about half an hour. So, I may take about 40 minutes for the reply. That is why I raised this point earlier.

Mr Deputy-Speaker 40 minutes may be taken by the movers and 40 minutes by the Minister. There will be 20 minutes left for all the other Members

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh) There are two reports I am also one of the movers

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will distribute the remaining time among all the other Members

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dmajpur) In the beginning, I may submit to you that when the report of the Business Advisory Committee was placed before the House, at my request, the hon Speaker agreed to extend the period by half an hour. He said, "I shall use my discretion and extend the period by half an hour." So, on the whole, we may take for this discussion 2½ hours, as the hon Speaker had stated that day.

Dr Keskar That is for the Chair to decide

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I only place before you what the hon Speaker had stated that day

Mr Deputy-Speaker. I find that he had stated so on that day. Therefore, we will go up to half past five. I have got a discretion to extend the time by half an hour which I shall do in this case.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Then it will be up to 6 O'clock

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I beg to move

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya.]

the year 1957, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th September, 1958.

We are discussing today the reports of the Registrar of Newspapers for 1957 and 1958. These reports are the second and third reports that he has published. The first report was for the later half of the year 1956; it was something like a tentative report.

In discussing these reports, in the beginning, I should say that the appointment of the Press Registrar and the publication of the annual reports were suggested by the Press Commission. The Press Commission also suggested an amendment to the Press and Registration of Books Act so that the Press Registrar might be appointed and the provision for publication of the annual reports might be made.

So, when we discuss the reports of the Press Registrar, we do it in the background of the suggestion of the Press Commission and also the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act. It now becomes necessary to refer to what the expectation of the Press Commission was about the work of the Press Registrar and consider his report under the provisions of the Act itself. The Press Commission, at page 399 of its report, says:

"It should be the duty of the Press Registrar to bring out an annual report on the working of the press on its organisational side."

I request you to note the word 'organisational'. The Press Registrar is expected to put forward a report dealing with the organisational side of the press. The Press and Registration of Books Act, in section 19(g) says that the Press Registrar should bring out an annual report containing a summary of the information obtained by him about the newspapers in India giving an account of the working of

such newspapers. Here also, the Act anticipates that the report of the Press Registrar should contain facts about the working of newspapers in India.

So, in discussing these reports, we have to apply these two tests; whether they satisfy the requirements suggested by the Press Commission and also whether they satisfy the requirements made by the Act. The reports are intended to be useful publications and to ascertain extent the reports are useful. But I have got to say that they did not satisfy the requirements that were suggested by the Press Commission and are incorporated in the Act itself. This is not all. From the reports, we get certain statistics and tables and a catalogue of newspapers. But we do not find what is actually happening in the newspaper world in India in the working of newspapers and how the organisational structure of newspapers is undergoing a change under the new conditions that have developed. If possible, there should be a review of these things also, noting the undercurrents that are leading to this development. The undercurrents are not easily discernible for ordinary people but those who are dealing specifically with the press and its working and its organisation ought to know and understand them. One of the most important matters the Press Commission was concerned with was the trend in the direction of common ownership of more than one newspaper. The Commission, after analysing the extent of common ownership of various newspapers found that there was a considerable degree of concentration and the Commission uttered a warning that unless this was checked, it would assume dangerous proportions in future. What we expected of the reports of the Press Registrar was that he should have pursued the investigation taken up and suggested by the Commission itself and keep the public informed of the extent of common ownership

and the degree of concentration that has taken place or is taking place. I do not find the same in the report anywhere stated. Here the report lacks. Our knowledge of the organisational side of the press is not widened by going through these two volumes. Of course, what the Press Registrar has stated in the 1957 report is that a large number of newspapers had not supplied the necessary information regarding circulation and ownership. To that extent, the value of the study that he has made about the trend of ownership and circulation is a limited one, because he did not get all the facts before him and he could not make a study of the working of the newspapers as well. In the 1958 report he says that his efforts have been more successful, the efforts of the Press Registrar to secure information about newspapers in India. I sympathise with his plight and I share his sense of relief when he says that in 1958 it has been possible for him to secure information from a larger number of papers than he could do in 1957 because the owners did not comply with his request to submit the facts that he wanted. Even then, he has indulged in some strange logic. He says that the question of obtaining up-to-date annual statements from the publishers on which his study of trends in circulation and ownership is based still remains unsolved. Then he goes as far as to threaten penal action against the owners of those papers who have not submitted the facts. In the face of all this, he comes to a strange conclusion. In his opinion, the conclusion is accurate. The conclusion is that he has been able to secure a sufficient amount of data which gives quite a good idea of what the trend now is. At the same time, he dismisses in a sentence the pattern of ownership by saying that there has been no significant change in the pattern of ownership. What I submit is that on the facts that he could collect and has collected, this conclusion could not be arrived at. This conclusion overreaches the data and the facts

on which these reports have been based.

The working journalists have characterized his reports as a collection of dry facts. I believe they are right. What we wanted, as I have stated, is that the report should have contained a record, a review of current history. The newspaper world is in a ferment. As a result of it, the Working Journalists Act had to be passed and with that came the Wage Board. The Supreme Court case came and the Wage Committee came. As a result of all these, new forces came to operate and the newspapers and their organisations underwent structural changes. There are basic changes in the method of working of newspapers. These things have happened. These should have been a matter of study for the Press Registrar for his report. This, he has not done. I wish he had given a sufficient account of the changes that had taken place and his study of the interactions that have happened. I shall content myself with referring to one or two: I shall not go exhaustively into that.

The first report pointed out several lacunae in the working of the Press and Books Registration Act. But, the Government, for no valid reasons whatsoever, slept over them. The second report has brought out these lacunae in still greater details and in a more forceful way. I do not know what the Government will be doing now. The most important defect, in my opinion, is the method prescribed for authentication of titles. The other is about the determination of the ownership of papers. The Press Registrar has categorically stated that he has been able to bring about a co-ordinated policy. But, I am afraid, the facts are otherwise. There have been violations of section 6 of the Act. In every case of such violation, the Press Registrar has pleaded his helplessness to check it on the ground that the statute is defective. He goes for the opinion of the Law Ministry, and

[**Shri C K Bhattacharya]** in the report he says that for the present, this opinion is being accepted and is being put into action administratively. This is not the way a law should be put into action. A law should be precisely understood and effectively administered if it is really to serve its purpose. The statute lays down a guiding principle of authentication in section 6 that whenever a title is asked for, the Magistrate should ascertain that the same or a similar title does not exist in that State or in that language. In spite of this, I have got to say that titles have been granted which are not only colourable imitations, but exact imitations of the existing titles. Going through all these things that have happened, I hold the view that the officials of the Government are inclined to accept the statements of owners of newspapers without proper investigation and without proper verification. That is the view I have come to. The only conclusion that I can draw from these circumstances is that some extraneous factors come into play to subvert the law. This is a serious matter and requires a thorough enquiry by a Committee of Members of this House, whether the law is not being subverted to the interest of particular parties without looking to its proper application.

The case of certain Madras newspapers has assumed such proportions that matters have gone up to the High Court. I do not know whether this will be coming to the Supreme Court. Three newspapers were existing in Madras. At the same time, the same three titles were granted to other newspapers from another centre. I cannot say whether that could be done under the present legislation. That is for the hon. Minister to say. I believe that this is due to the imperfect understanding of the Act. What is defective in the Act itself is, there is no mention of the owner except in section 6 and there also, the owner comes in only to ascertain whether the title should be granted to a parti-

cular newspaper or not. The Act is going to be amended soon. I suggest that our Government should amend the Act in the way in which similar Acts are administered in other places like England and the United States. There, they do not put in the names of dummies as publishers and printers.

Here I have got a copy of the *Times*, London. There the printer's line is "Printed and published by the Times Publishing Company Limited", i.e. the entire concern takes on itself the responsibility for what appears in the paper. Here I have also got the *New York Times*. In that also, it is said "Published by the New York Times Company and the Publisher is Chairman of the Board". This, I think is the honest and straightforward way of doing the thing and not to put up dummies to accept responsibility for what other people do in the pursuit of their own interests. I suggest when the Act is amended it should be particularly looked into that the owner of the concern whether that be a company firm private limited or public limited, an individual or a trust, should be asked to declare himself as the printer and publisher of the newspaper so that the responsibility might be fixed at the proper place and the dummies might not be used as scapegoats.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I might intervene and give a warning that I will not be able to give him more than half an hour. He must try to finish now.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I am trying to finish. I hope I get this credit from you that I always finish before your bell rings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I said 40 minutes, I had in mind both the movers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are other persons also who want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Even in section 6, the owner is mentioned only in the proviso. It says:

"Provided that where any declaration is made and subscribed to the magistrate is to make an enquiry into the ownership of the newspaper before the title is granted."

But the question is, does the magistrate make that enquiry? My submission is magistrates do not make enquiries about the facts of ownership. They keep themselves more concerned with the title itself. That is what is incomprehensible to me.

So far as the Press Registrar is concerned, he is required to do a lot of things in the matter of allocation of newsprint. I wonder how the allocation of newsprint concerns the Press Registrar. He is appointed to study the working of the Press and bring out a report which will give a complete idea as to the trend in the present working of the Press in India. I do not understand how the allocation of newsprint is allied with that work. In fact, my apprehension is that because the Press Registrar is having this extra work of allocation of newsprint licence, he does not find sufficient time to do the work for which the Act appoints him. Of course, I do not suggest that his services might not be utilised for this particular purpose; it might be, but only after he has discharged fully and properly the primary work for which he is appointed. That is not being done. Therefore, I might suggest that he may not be turned into a counterpart of the Controller of Imports and he may be spared the onerous work of distribution of newsprint licences; that might be left to the Ministry itself to do in their ordinary way.

I shall put forward certain suggestions categorically and request the hon. Minister to note them, and put them into action, as far as he thinks practicable. I think they are all practicable. My first suggestion is that an

attempt should be made to have the same definition of "newspapers" in all the four Acts—the Working Journalists Act, the Postal Act, the Newspaper Price Page Schedule Act and also the Press and Registration of Books Act. There is no meaning in having different definitions for "newspaper" in these different Acts. The definition should be the same and uniform. I agree that in the Working Journalists Act, for the purpose of being termed as a working journalist the Government has to declare in its Gazette which should be declared as a newspaper for that Act. I agree there. Otherwise, the definition ought to be the same in all the four Acts.

Then, the law should be made precise regarding the verification of titles and the intention of the proviso to section 6 should be cleared up so that the Press Registrar may not have to hunt in darkness as to what his duties are. Thirdly, title should be made available only to the owners, as I have pointed out from the example of *Times of London* and *New York Times*. Another suggestion is, if possible, the definition of "editors" should be made precise to exclude dummy editors. Here I am concerned personally. I am reminded of a sloka I read in the *Panchatantra* where it is stated:

यस्याऽः तथ्य मित्राणि

यस्याऽः न त्य वांशवाः

यस्याऽः सो न रो लोके

Up to that I understand, "people who have money have, friends and comrades. He who has money is considered a man in the world." But there is something else that I could not understand.

यस्याऽः स च पंडितः

He who has money is regarded as pandit. That I could never understand. It was left for me to understand very late in life that the wise man was right in what he has said. And if he were alive and he could observe

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

what is happening in newspapers in India, he would put it in a modified form.

प्रस्तावः सः सम्पादकः

He who has money is the editor.

If law could be amended to exclude this contingency, it should be done.

Then, the circulation should be checked properly so as to exclude papers sold as waste paper being included in the circulation. Here I do not speak by conjecture. A facsimile was published in the "Working Journalist" showing how a contract between the proprietor of a particular newspaper and somebody else that a large amount of papers to be printed and then sold as waste paper was entered into. From that I came to the conclusion that this is included in circulation, and this should be checked. Then, the Press Registrar should be relieved of the responsibilities of distribution of newspapers licences. Then, the misuse of newsprint should be checked. I know of cases in which it happened to such an extent that the Controller of Imports recommended cancellation of newsprints for particular papers. The Minister might find out that from the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Then there are some minor things. The catalogue should be made more perfect. The names of the owners should be given in full and not in initials so that in cases of necessity he might be found out and responsibility fixed—not S. C. Roy or N. C. Sen or K. C. Sen. Then, a minor suggestion, that the Press and Registration of Books Act should be published in the report for ready reference.

Lastly, though it is not pertinent to our discussion and this Ministry, I should say that an attempt should be made to prevent misuse of teleprinters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1957, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th September, 1958."

The hon. Member referred to both the reports. I will give an opportunity to Shri Ram Krishan Gupta to move his motion. He will have fifteen minutes and all other hon. Members ten minutes each.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: 15 minutes are not sufficient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He knows very well the number of hon. Members who want to participate in the discussion. Does he want other hon. Members also to help him or does he only want to have his own way?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th August, 1959."

जो रिपोर्ट हाउस के टेबल पर रखी गई है, उसको देखने से पता लगता है कि न्यूझेप्पर्स, उनके ओनर्ड और उनके संकुलेशन पर गवर्नर-मेट का कंट्रोल बहुत ज्यादा लूस है। सबसे पहली बात यह है कि कंट्रोल को सक्त किया जाय, ताकि बोर्ड ग्रान्टरिट के संकुलेशन को आसानी से और इक्विटी रोका जा सके। इस रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया गया है और शून्य में ही इन मुश्किलात का विवर किया गया है।

".....there are a number of publishers who still do not realise their responsibility in this matter and who either fail to furnish the required information or do so after the scheduled date..... This, apart from being actionable under the law, results in incomplete data being available for each Report."

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अखबारात के प्राप्तिकार के को-ऑपरेट न करने के जो रिपोर्ट येता होता है, वह इनकम्प्लीट होती है और उसने जितनी इनकारेशन की जरूरत है, वह पूरी नहीं होती है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी का व्याप्ति इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, ताकि इस सिलसिले में पूरी कोशिश की जाये और अगर जरूरत हो, तो ला को पर्नेंड किया जाय ताकि जो अखबारों के मालिक इस किस्म की हरकतें करते हैं और कानून से बचने के लिये रिपोर्ट देती में सबमिट करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जा सके।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह देख कर मूँहे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि :

"In the Report for 1857 mention was made of certain difficulties that arose in the administration of the Press and Registration of Books Act which could not be resolved without an amendment of the Act. These problems have further been examined and proposals are now under consideration to amend the Act in order to remove those lacunae in it which give rise to these problems."

इसलिये मैं चन्द तज्ज्ञ हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, ताकि जिस बक्त इस एकट को पर्नेंड किया जाय, तो उन बातों को भी व्याप्ति में रखा जाय और उसके लिये पूरा कदम उठाया जाए। जसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, सब से पहली जरूरत इस बात की है कि वो अखबार बगरह सकुलेट किये जाते हैं, उन पर टिकट कट्टेल होना चाहिये, क्योंकि अक्सर देलरे में मानता है कि बहुत से पेपर इस किस्म के हैं और इस तरीके से खबरें निकालते हैं, जिसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि प्रेस को कीड़म होती चाहिये, लेकिन हम को इस बात को भी बचना चाहिये कि किसी नेशन की विर्किन और ईरेक्टर का बंदाबा उस देश के अखबारों से बचाया जा सकता है। इस लिए इस तरफ

व्याप्ति देने की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है। अखबारी का यह मतलब नहीं है कि प्राप्तिक ऑटिव को महेन-जर रखते हुए अखबार चाहे जिस तरीके से खबरें निकालें। इसलिये मैं खास तौर पर यह अपील करूँगा कि इस तरफ पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अखबारात के स्टैप्डर्ड को भी इन्प्रूव करने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। इसके लिये मैं हाउस के सामने दो तीन तज्ज्ञों द्वारा चाहता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नर-बैट ने इस तरफ व्याप्ति दिलाना चाहता है, तो वे डिफ्रेंट्स आसानी से दूर हो सकते हैं।

सबसे पहला सवाल है इंडिविजुअल ऑनरशिप का। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी हैरानी होती है कि ४४, ४५ फ़ीसदी के करीब मालिक अखबारों के इंडिविजुअल तौर पर मालिक हैं। यही नहीं, बहुत से अखबारों का मालिक तो एक ही वाहिद मालिक है। इका असर बहुत बुरा पड़ता है। इस तरफ व्याप्ति देने की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन इंडिविजुअल ऑनरशिप की दिसनी जल्दी कम किया जाये, उतना ही ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा, अखबारों का स्टैप्डर्ड इन्प्रूव नहीं हो सकता है आप कहेंगे कैरे। इसलिए यह एक अ-बार का मालिक एक वाहिद शास्त्र होता है, तो वह शुल्क से लेकर प्राप्तिकर तक हर एक काम में दखल देता है। वह चाहता है कि एडीटर जो एडिटरियल नोट लिखे, वह उसकी मरजी के मुताबिक हो। उसकी यह कोशिश होती है कि उससे वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा नफा पैदा करे और इस किस्म की सेन्सेशनल न्यूज अखबार में जाया की जाये, जिसको लोग पसन्द करें, पहें, चाहे उस का असर कितना ही बुरा क्यों न पड़े। इसलिये इस किस्म का अरेजेमेंट किया जाना चाहिये, जिसमें एडीटर के काम में ऑनर दखल न दे सके और यह उम्मीद काम

[Babu Ram Krishan Gupta]

चलाय अबग हाना चाहिये । यह तक मैं अवश्य हूँ, प्रखार चलाने के लिये तीन छहठों संस्करण हैं—एक शोराचिर का काम, दूसरा उसका इन्तजाम करने का काम और तीसरा एडिंग का काम । प्रधार धार चाहते हैं कि अखार सभ्यते बहुत हो, तो ये तीनों संस्करण अलग दोने चाहिये । ये तीनों संस्करण जिन्हें ही अबग अलग होने, जिन्हें ही हैं, तो उन्होंने उन्होंने, उन्होंने ही वह प्रखार अबग होना थोर उस बजह से उसका स्टैंडर्ड बनाना ही चाहा होगा ।

आजकल यह टेंडरी देखी जाती है कि को मी अखार निकाजते हैं, उनक सम्बन्ध सभ्यते बड़ा भी टेंडर कानून का हो गा है, जिससे देश को बहुत ज्यादा तुलसान हो गा है । इस किस्म की नहुन सी मिसाने हाउस के सामने रखी जा सकती है ।

आज इस बात की बड़ी चलत है कि अर्नेस्ट और कारेसोंड की ट्रॉनिंग का प्राप्त इन्तजाम किया जाए, जिनक ऊर अखार की तमाम बारों का दारो-मदार है, क्योंकि जब तक जारिस्ट या कारेसोंड को पूरी ट्रॉनिंग नहीं हो जायेगी, वह इस काम को अच्छे तरीके से नहीं कर सकता । इन्हिये मैं अप्रीत कहा कि इस तरक भी ज्यान दिया जाय, ताकि अखार अर्न का स्टैंडर्ड कंचा हो ।

सन् १९५४ में एक प्रैस कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया था । उसकी रिपोर्ट में यही इस तमाम मूलिकतात का जिक्र किया गया था, लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुश के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे तमाम विकल्पीज, जो उस बत्त थी, आज भी उन्हीं तरह कायम हैं । चार साल बुरार गए हैं, लेकिन उन को दूर करने के लिये कोई सांत कोयिय नहीं की जाई है । इन्हिये मैं यह अपील करना कि इस तरफ ज़कर ज्यान दिया जाये । इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के सफ़र्ह २७० पर कहा गया है—

"We may now review the two conclusions arrived at. The right

of the owner to lay down in advance the editorial policy of a paper cannot be taken away, but this does not give him the right to dictate what news should be printed or what news should not be, or even the manner of presentation of the news. A definite danger exists of the news being twisted to serve the personal interests of the owner. There is also the danger that a paper, in order to increase its circulation and thereby securing greater profits, may adopt sensational, indecent writing and indulging in unethical practices."

यह रिपोर्ट १९५४ में पेश की गई थी और आज भी हम देखते हैं कि इस किस्म की बड़े अखारों में पाई जाती है । इन्हिये इस तरफ पूरा ज्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

आखिरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ यह है कि आज इस बात की सभ्यते अधिक बहुत है कि कुछ अखारों को नैकन साइज किया जाए और कुछ पेपरन स्टेट-भोड हों, उनको स्टेट बलाए । हम देखते हैं कि जितनी तरफी पिछले चल्ल सालों म हुई है उननी शायद अंगजों की हक्मत के दीरण मैं नहीं हुई थी । इतना होने पर भी आरों तरफ क दृश्य ही नज़र आती है आयुषी ही नज़र आती है । जहाँ तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ इसका सभ्यते बड़ा कारण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो बड़े बड़े अखारों हैं, वे बड़े बड़े कंपिटिलिस्टों के हाथ मैं कम्बुनलिस्टों के हाथ मैं, भालदार आदमियों के हाथों मैं है और वे सही बातें लोगों के सामने, देश के सामने नहीं आते देते हैं इस बास्ते जब कभी भी कोई प्रोवेसिल है तो वैश की तरफ़ी का उडाया जाता है, उसी बा तो मूकालिकत की जाती है या उसकी ओर भरोड कर लोगों के सामने रखने और कौशिक की जाती है या किर उसको कोई काम, कामियत नहीं भी जाती है । उसी तरफ़ की जिसांमें हैं, उनमीं कभी कही है

और ये उनकी हाउस के समने रख लकड़ा हूँ। फिल्मे दिनों आयद आपकी याद होता हैंी लाडा में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के बारे में दिसकान बुल या और उसके बारे में कृष्ण दी रोड के बाहर हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो एडिटोरियल दिलकसा और उसके अन्दर यो अूँड एक्सप्रेस फिल्म, में उसमें से ही यार फिकरे हाउस के जामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ और उनकी यह कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे कहन का असलब यह नहीं है कि अखबार बालों को अूँड बर्गरह के बारे में एडिटोरियल आया करने की आजारी नहीं होनी चाहिये। मेरे कहने का असलब केवल यही है कि आज हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का जितना भी अम है वह ज्यादातर कैपिटलिस्टों के हाथ वे, एक्सानरी लोगों के हाथ में है और इन चीज़ को सुधारने की दस्त उपर्युक्त है। इसके बी ही तरीके हैं। एक तो यह है कि उनमें से कुछ अखबारों को गवर्नमेंट अपने कंट्रोल में करे, उनको नेशनलाइज़ करे और दूसरा खारीका यह है कि गवर्नमेंट खुद अपने अूँड पर दाया करे।

फिल्मे दिनों चण्डीगढ़ में ए० आई० शी० सी० की एनआर बीटिंग हुई थी। उसमें भी हमारे प्राइम मिस्टर साहब ने इस बात का बिक दिया था और यह कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो अूँड देपर है वे ज्यादातर आइंटर सेक्टर की भानोप्ली बने हुए हैं। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के बारे में जो नोट था, उसके अन्दर फिकरे में अब आपको पढ़ कर मु़ावा हैः—

Nevertheless, that controversial institution brought into being by a cynical act of a former Minister of Commerce and Industry, who thus chose to throw a sop to the back benches of his Party clamouring for more socialism, has, even if it has not contrived to accomplish the country's bankruptcy, done nothing either to achieve additional prosperity. It is, therefore, difficult to understand why some Members of the Lok Sabha,

where the annual report of the Corporation was discussed last Friday, should have demanded that the entire foreign trade should be taken over by that body".

इस बास्त में लाइ तर पर अपील करता चाहता हूँ कि हम इस प्रोग्राम अवश्य ज्यान हैं। दूसरे कुछ देखों में हम देखते हैं वहुत से ऐसे ऐपर्च हैं जिनके इन्स्ट्रियल के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट का पूरा हाथ होता है। इहाँ पर अगर फिल्महाल ऐसा नहीं दिया जा सकता है तो कम के कम गवर्नमेंट को इतना पार्च बर्गर अने हाथ में लेनी चाहिये किससे कि एडिटर बर्गरह की एम्बाइंटमेंट में उसका दलल ही सके और औन्हर उनको हटावे के लिये एकानन न ले सके।

इसके अलावा जैसा मैंने अभी कहा और भी इस किल्म की बीचे हाउस के समन्वय असती है और उनको इनीलिये जमाना अहमियत नहीं दी जाती क्योंकि यहाँ की ब्रेस कैपिटलिस्टों के हाथ में है। फिल्मे दिनों बैक्स को नेशनलाइज़ करने के बारे में यहाँ काफी बच्चा हुई थी। अगर आप उन दिनों के अखबाराल को देख तो आपको एता बतेगा कि किता ज़रूरी, कितना इम्प्रार्टेंट यह टाइपिक था, लेकि जितन कम इम्प्रार्टेंट, जितन क अहमियत अखबारों ने इस टाइपिक को दी जाया था ताकि इसी टाइपिक को नहीं दी होगी।

आखिरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एम्बिल सेक्टर में आगर कोई हिक्केट्स नहर आते हैं, कोई गलती ही जाती है, तो अखबार बाजे उसको कूब उड़ाते हैं, अब चीज़ को ना-कामयाद बनाने के लिये प्रौद्योगिका करते हैं। लेकिन उससे भी सीरियल गलतियाँ, उनसे भी जबदस्त नस्लियाँ जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर बालों से हो जाती हैं, कैपिटलिस्टों से ही हो जाती है जो कि आइंटर सेक्टर में हैं, तो उनकी तरफ यह कोई सास ज्यान नहीं देते हैं। इस बास्ते से लाइ चाहता हूँ कि इस भागलों की उत्तरका

पूरा घ्यान दिया जाए और अकादारों का खोलक्षिप देश के बड़े बड़े इंडिपेन्डेंस के हार्डी में आ गया है, उसको खत्म करने की पूरी कौशिश की जाए। मूल पूर्ण विवास है कि आप इस ओर घ्यान देंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th August 1959."

Both the motions are now before the House, and both will be discussed together. Ten minutes will be given for each Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Since you have given me only ten minutes, I shall have to confine myself only to the later report. I must characterise this report, at the outset, as very unsatisfactory. I am sorry to do that, but apart from the mass of statistical details which it contains, I think the report does not in any manner reveal the hopes which the hon. Minister had at the time he made the proposal to this House to appoint a press registrar.

I would like to refresh his memory about it, for, on the 21st of November, 1955, while moving the Bill for consideration, he said:

"The main question is the appointing of a central registering authority with power also to appoint State registrars for the same purpose, the main object being to gather all statistics and data regarding newspapers and periodicals, so that at any time, we can have all authentic facts and figures regarding the newspapers at hand."

The most essential fact about a newspaper, according to me, is the fact of the profit which each newspaper has made. I ask the hon. Minister whether there is any indication whatever in this mass of statistical details, about the profits which have been

made, especially by the chain newspapers. We are not interested in merely getting an idea of the initials of the persons who own the newspapers. We are very much interested in finding out how the monopoly has grown, and what the effect of the monopoly which has grown is on the newspaper industry of India. I am sorry that the report has no indication at all about this point, which, according to me, is the most important.

Then, the press registrar in his report makes a very curious observation. He says in the introduction that:

"The Penal provisions have so far not been enforced on the presumption that the lapse on the part of the publishers was due to ignorance of law. Since the Act has now been enforced for about three years, this presumption would no longer hold good."

I ask the hon. Minister who allowed him to draw such presumption. Is it a presumption that ignorance of law will be excused? If my hon. friend has not been able to bring the offenders to book, for God's sake, let him tell us some other reason. This will be a very bad precedent. If in an official document, it is stated that ignorance of law continuously for a period of three years has been allowed to be taken advantage of by the offenders, I submit that it creates a very serious situation.

Then, my complaint about this report is that the press registrar has been guilty of very serious derelictions of duty. Apart from that, he has also usurped certain functions which it was never the intention of Parliament to give him. For example, I refer to his observation in page 2 of his introduction. He says:

"The entitlement of each newspaper was determined on a scientific basis...."

I do not know whether he used a telescope or a microscope—

"in accordance with its size, circulation and regularity of publication, and on the recommendations

tion of the Press Registrar, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry allocated newsprint".

It is obvious that whatever allocations have been made by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry must have been on the basis of the report of the Press Registrar. Then he proceeds:

"This procedure ensured not only equitable distribution of newsprint, the import of which was restricted on account of foreign exchange difficulties, but also helped in checking claims for newsprint in excess of actual needs. At the same time, the genuine needs of all newspapers were adequately met".

I say that nothing is farther from the truth than this statement. Every person who has anything to do with the paper market knows that the whiter the newsprint the blacker is the black market. You cannot get any newsprint. If all the demands, especially of the small newspapers, have been met, where is the scope for black market at all? If the law of supply and demand operates in the way we understand, there could be no black market at all in respect of any article, the demands of which have been met. But here it is just the opposite. I shall explain how a situation has been created whereby it is impossible to enable the small newspapers to get their requirements of newsprint. How did they do it? Despite the fact that the Press Registrar claims to himself the wisdom of recommending to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I had put it to the Minister of Commerce and Industry to contradict—this was during the last debate on the State Trading Corporation, and it was obvious that it was only on the recommendation of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry made allocations for the import of newsprint—that the Press tycoons have been permitted to import newsprint at the fantastic rate of

£61 per ton from Sweden, while the STC was able to get newsprint at 236 per ton, that is, 5 less. We know why. It is because it is not possible when the STC imports newsprint to operate private accounts. It cannot inflate the invoices. Therefore, it is impossible for it to do that.

I would not have referred to this but for the fact that in answer to a question in the earlier session, Shri Morarji Desai had given some details wherein we found that one or two very close relatives of some of the Press barons had been repeatedly involved in offences under the Foreign Exchange Regulations. If it is on the recommendation of the Registrar that newsprint has been allotted, how could this happen? The situation today is that newsprint has gone into hands which do not require them or which do not have any use for them, with the result that they are sent into the black market. Today the price of newsprint is anything from 100 to 150 per cent over the normal price. If it goes to the small newspaper and the demands have been met, I cannot understand the logic of saying so because in that case there would have been no black market at all.

Then the Registrar himself admits that he has excused in some cases because of the presumption which he has drawn about ignorance of the law. How does it affect? I find that mofussil newspapers or newspapers when they start for the first time experience inordinate delay in getting their applications through. On the other hand, I find that some of the big chain newspapers manage to get the applications through within the twinkling of an eye, the more so when they happen to be cases where the Press barons can cheat the workers. This has happened. I shall give some specific details and I would like the hon. Minister to contradict me if he can.

Here is a case. There were two papers, the Pratap and Vir Arjun from

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Delhi owned by one Shri Narendra. The same names have been given for papers from Jullundur, allegedly owned by Shri Virendra, his brother. Brothers are certainly different persons having different status in law. But if this is the way in which it is implemented, I do not know why the Press Registrar is functioning at all.

Then comes a declaration in favour of the Delhi Hindusthan Standard ostensibly owned by a different group. We know that the Hindusthan Standard of Delhi and the Hindusthan Standard of Calcutta are not owned by very different persons. Even to this extent, it is pardonable. Take the case of the Indian Express group of papers about which I will have to say something. Shri Ramnath Goenka—somebody said that initials will not do and that is why I give the full name—can defy the law laid down by Parliament with immunity. The Express Group of newspapers who were the owners of the Indian Express and certain other papers allegedly ceased publication of such papers from Madras, Madurai and Bombay and declarations of papers with the same names have been granted to different owners. Even when the Express Newspapers Limited were publishing the Andhra Prabha from Madras its ownership had been transferred to others. A declaration was granted for a paper of the same name to start from Vijayawada. How did it happen? A new declaration has also been granted to different persons—The Andhra Prabha (Vijayawada) Limited. Private companies can be created any time. Similarly, new declarations have also been granted to the Indian Express, Vijayawada to Andhra Prabha (Vijayawada) Private Limited. That is why there are now the same Indian Express in four companies. In all the four companies, Shri Ramnath Goenka happens to be the most important controlling owner.

There is an even more interesting case. I have nothing against the Press Registrar; I have not known him at all. It is due to the lack of knowledge. I have not got the time to read to you but in one place in the report it is said that the magistrates themselves do not know the law or do not behave in the manner in which they are expected. The paper Screen stopped its publication from Bombay and resumed its publication from Vijayawada. The Press Registrar himself did not know. The District Magistrate of Kistna writes a letter to the City Magistrate of Bombay and gets it okayed and the paper starts in the name of Screen from a different town. The employees in all these cases have taken timely action and reported the matter to the Government and even to the Prime Minister—let alone the hon. Minister in charge. Nothing has happened because the Press baron is so powerful.

There is again the case of the Andhra Prabha of Vijayawada which made its application. With this case, I shall conclude. You know that old newspapers have certain privileges and new newspapers do not have that much of privileges in getting imports of newsprint. It is rightly differentiated like that. But when the Andhra Prabha (Vijayawada) Private Limited applies for newsprint for a new edition of the Andhra Prabha, the Press Registrar and the Information and Broadcasting Ministry recommend the grant of import licence for the quantity asked for. I know personally—I would warn the hon. Minister to contradict—that it was by the strength of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's will that the quota was cut. It is in the file and I would request him, if he has any doubt, to place the file before us. This is happening. I am submitting that this should not be allowed to continue. The newsprint made in India should be given to these Press tycoons. Let them not get the imported one, taking the profit here as well as also—

where and the rest of the newsprint should be canalised only through the STC. Is the hon. Minister prepared to take up that suggestion? Then and then alone will this black market end. For starting a new newspaper, if you give the NEPA newsprint which for various technical reasons cannot stand competition with the other imported brands of newsprint, why is it that it is not possible for the Government to allocate the entire production of the NEPA newsprint to the big papers which have established themselves and try to give the imported newsprint which is undoubtedly of better quality to the smaller papers so that there can be fair competition in appearance, in quality and everything. Instead of doing that, despite the fact that the Press Registrar and his apparatus are functioning, they want the Press tycoons to make more and more profits even from the import of these newsprints. I am sorry that I did not have more time.

15 hrs.

श्री भक्त वर्णन (गढ़वाल): सुनाव्य
महोदय में शासन को बन्धवाद देता हूँ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall request the hon. Members that they should conclude their remarks within ten minutes.

श्री भक्त वर्णन: मैं प्रयत्न करूँगा। लेकिन होता एसा है कि हम सब लोग एक साथ नोटिस देते हैं किसी बहस को उठाने की। अगर किसी की नोटिस दी गिरफ्त वहले वो कावलियर में पहुँचती है तो सब को ग्रहण स्वान चिन जाता है। मैं तो सवालता हूँ कि यदि शायद हम सोने को ज्यातिही से बूँद नहीं पहुँचना देनी पड़ेगी ताकि हवारा नाम रहते जा सके। और। मैं प्रयत्न करूँगा। लेकिन वही जाप उपर्युक्त समझे तो बोका जूँ नहीं रखता क्या है।

मैं शासन को बहुत बहुत बन्धवाद देता हूँ कि प्राविधिक बहुत समझों के बाद हम विषय पर बाद-बिवाद करने का इस सदन को अवसर दिया गवा। लगभग पंद्रह महीने पहले सन् १९३७ की रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सभल प्रस्तुत की गई थी। उसी समय में ने तत्त्व दूसरे कई सदस्यों ने इस बात की सूचना दी थी कि इस पर बहस की जाय। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि और बस्तुये व्याप्ति इतनी अहूत्यापूर्ण समझी गई। मैं आलोचकों की इटिट से नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन शायद कई पैसे विषय पर जिन को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता था। वे सभी इस से कम अहूत्या के विषय हैं। भूंकि समाचारादारों को राज्य संस्था का चौथा भ्राम्भार सम्बन्ध कोर्य एस्टेट बॉफ दि रेल्य, ग्राना गया है इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि अधिक्षिय में इस बारे में कोई देरी नहीं की जायगी। इस लिये भी मैं इस सम्बन्ध में बास तौर से जिक करना चाहता था कि इस कानून को लागू हुए साथे तीन बर्ष हो गये, और यह पहला अवसर है जब इस पर बाद-बिवाद करने का अवसर इस सदन को मिल सका है।

मैं मंगी महोदय से पहली शिकायत यह करता चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध का जो अधिविषय है उत्तरी धारा १६ (६) और उसे से सम्बन्धित नियम संस्था ११ के अनुसार प्रत्ये रजिस्ट्रार के लिये अनिवार्य किया जाता है कि हर बर्ष ३० अप्रैल को या उस से पहले एक वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन बहु प्रस्तुत करे। अभी इक रजिस्ट्रार की ओर से तीन रिपोर्ट निकली हैं। पहली रिपोर्ट ३१ दिसम्बर सन् १९३६ तक की थी जब कि काम शुरू हो रहा था, तथा जब बनाव करता था, और अंत में बना किये जा रहे थे, तब वह सदन के सामने ३० अप्रैल, १९३७ को प्रस्तुत कर दी गई थी। लेकिन सन् १९३७ की रिपोर्ट ६ डिसेम्बर, १९३८ को पेश की गई और सन् १९३८ की रिपोर्ट २४ फरवरी, १९३९ को पेश की गई। मैं बातचा हूँ कि इस बाबत

[भी बत्त दर्शन]

में इतनी देरी बांग हो जाया करती है। इस के बाद एक और बात है। इस का जो हिस्सी संस्करण निकलता है उस का तो कोई कहना ही नहीं है। सन् १९५८ की जो रिपोर्ट है वह अनुचार हमें अभी तक नहीं मिला है। ही सकता है कि वह तेवर हो रहा हो या अप रहा हो। लेकिन इस के बारे में कुछ उत्तरीता का व्यवहार किया जाता है।

मेरे आदर्शीय मित्र जी भट्टाचार्य ने अपने प्रारंभिक भावण में प्रेस आयोग के प्रतिवेदन का उल्लेख किया था जिस के आशार पर प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार की नियुक्ति की गई थी। प्रेस आयोग ने जो महत्वपूर्ण दिक्षिणियों की जी उन में से एक के अनुसार, यह सन्तोत का विषय है कि प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार की नियुक्ति की गई और उन के द्वारा हमारे देश में समाचार-पत्रों की जी संस्था है, उस का जो प्रबन्धन है, उस की जो समस्यायें हैं, उन के बारे में प्रति वर्ष बैठक की जनता के भाग्यने कुछ अधिकृत ध्वनिये आ जाया करते हैं। दूसरा कानून जो अब जा कर बहुत रो धो कर बन पाया है वह अन्यजीवी पत्रकारों के बेतते के बारे में है हालांकि उन्हें अभी पूरा सन्तोष नहीं हो पाया है। प्रेस कॉर्सिल का भाग्यला अभी भी बहाई में पड़ा हमा है। मूल्यानुसार पृष्ठभूमि की मुख भरीचिका का आशासन हमें मंडी जी हर सेशन में दिलाये जा रहे हैं। मेरे इस लिये इस बारे में जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि एक प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार की संस्था ही ऐसी है जो आनन्दीय मंडी के सिंधं नीचे ही और प्रेस आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार काम करती है। इस लिये पहली रिपोर्ट, दूसरी रिपोर्ट, और तीसरी रिपोर्ट, तीनों में, जैसा अभी जी भट्टाचार्य ने बताया था, प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार महोदय ने अपनी कठिनाइयों बतलाई है कि इस कानून के अनुसार अगले करने में क्या अद्यतने पड़ रही है, और उन के सामने क्या कठिनाइयों आ रही हैं। आनन्दीय मंडी जी ने एक बार हमें जी इस बारे में आशासन दिया था

धीर में समझता हूँ कि वे आज हमें बताने की हुगा करेंगे कि जो कठिनाइयों इन तीनों रिपोर्टों में बतलाई गई हैं उन को दूर करने के बारे में मंत्रालय की ओर से क्या कदम लठाये जा रहे हैं और कानून में संशोधन करने वाला विषेषक कब हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।

मैं तिक्के दो तीन मुख्य बातों की ओर माननीय मंडी जी का ध्यान प्रकाशित करना चाहता हूँ। इस बक्त जो मूल अधिनियम है उस की बारा ६ के अन्दर व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो नये समाचार पत्र प्रकाशनार्थी रजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किये जायें जिन का डिक्सेप्रेशन काइल किया जाय, उन के बारे में क्या बातें भावधारक होगी। इस के लिये वह भाषा प्रयोग की गई है:

“जो समाचारपत्र प्रकाशित होना है उस का नाम उसी भाषा के या उसी राज्य के किसी भ्रष्ट प्रकाशित हो रहे पत्र के समान या उस से मिलता जुलता नहीं है।”

उस आदेश के अन्दर एक अनिवार्य हातं रखी गई थी कि इस की जांच पड़ताल की जाय और प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार से पूछ लिया जाय। उस में बहुत सी हालते अवांछनीय कही गई है। मुझे प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार महोदय से शिकायत है कि सन् १९५८ की रिपोर्ट जो पेश की गई थी उस में उन्होंने पूरा एक अव्याय इस बारे में दिया था कि किस तरह से एक ही नाम के समाचारपत्रों के बारे में दो डिक्सेप्रेशन दिये गये और किस में एकबद्ध जाती गई और किस को स्वीकृति दी गई। उस का बहुत विस्तृत विवरण दिया गया था। किर सन् १९५७ जी रिपोर्ट में इस का चोड़ा सा उल्लेख है। पर सन् १९५८ की रिपोर्ट में, मुझे देख कर आश्वस्य हुआ, इस का कुछ उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था कि सन् १९५८ में बहुत सी इस तरह की घटनाएँ हमारे देश में हुईं।

आमी भी बी० पी० नाथर ने चलते चलते “हिन्दुस्तान स्टैन्डर्ड” का जिक्र किया। यह एक बड़ा ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है जिस के बारे में मैं चास तौर से माननीय मंत्री जी का व्यापार आकृत बताता चाहता हूँ। इस एकट के बारे में बतलाया गया कि राज्य सरकारों के जिला बैंकिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा इस कानून का परियालन किया जाता है, यामी उन के ऊपर इस के एजिक्यूशन की जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन दिल्ली में सीधे केन्द्रीय सरकार की नाक के नीचे ही दिया तले अन्वेषण नहीं होना आहिये। हालांकि कहावत तो यही है कि दिया तले अन्वेषण होता है। मैं समझता हूँ, दसवीं में जो कि ५ थे ही केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन है अगर नियमों की अवहेलना होती है, उन का उल्लंघन होता है तो प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार महोदय के लिये या स्वयं हमारी सरकार के लिये कोई शोभा की बात नहीं है। दिल्ली के “हिन्दुस्तान स्टैन्डर्ड” का स्वरूप बिल्कुल वही है जो कि कालकर्ते के “हिन्दुस्तान स्टैन्डर्ड” का है। मैं आज जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस में प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार महोदय की सलाह ली गई? अगर उन की सलाह ली गई, अगर उन से पूछ ताक्ष की गई, तो उन्होंने क्या सम्मति दी। और क्या कोई ऐसा विषय किया जा रहा है कि अगर ऐसी गतियां हो जायें और बाद में उन का पता लगे तो माननीय मंत्री को या सरकार को कोई ऐसा अधिकार है कि वह इस में मदाक्षिलत कर सकें और जो गलती हो गई है उस का नियाकरण किया जा सके?

मुझे एक बात देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ, हम समाचार-पत्रों को बड़ी अदा की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। समाचार-पत्र के नाम के ऊपर हमारी बड़ी अदा की माबना रहती है, लेकिन जो परिमाण इस एकट में उसकी की गई है, जिस के भूताविक प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार को काम करना अस्ती है, वह बिल्कुल अर्थहीन परिमाण है। उस की परिमाण यह है: चाप्ति में भिजा है:

“कोई भी विषयतकालिक पत्र, या की पीरियोडिकल, जिस में सार्वजनिक महसूस की सबरें या ऐसी सबरों पर टीका टिप्पणी प्रकाशित हो”।

लेतीजा यह हो रहा है कि लगभग ६००० समाचार-पत्रों की सूची बनाई गई है जिन में विज्ञापन आदि निकल रहे हैं। और उन को देख कर कह दिया जाता है कि हमारे यहाँ इतने अलबार निकल २० है। रिपोर्ट में जिन इस तरह के अलबारों का जिक्र किया गया है वह क्या है? सीरियलाइज्ड फिल्म्स लाइट रिपोर्ट्स, रेसिंग कार्ड्स, हाउस लैगजीन्स, न्यूज ब्लैडिंग्स, बैदर रिपोर्ट्स, प्रादि। दुनिया भर की इस तरह की चीजों का समाचारपत्रों का जो गौरवपूर्ण यासन है, सिंहासन है, उस पर आसीन कर दिया गया है। इस का दोष प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार महोदय पर नहीं है। उन्होंने एक रास्ता निकाला, और उन की एक अलग सूची बना दी। उन की अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि ऐसी चीजों की एक अलग सूची बनाई गई है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अगर कानून में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो उसे किया जाय, उन को न न्यूजप्रिंट का कोटा दिया जाय, न उन को कोई डाक तार की सुविधा मिले, और इस तरह से जो हमारे देश में समाचार-पत्र है वह उन्हें स्टैन्डर्ड पर रहे ताकि उन को समाचार-पत्र कहा जा सके।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे एकट में सम्पादकों की परिमाण जहर की गई है और हमारे प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार महोदय ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा बहुत काम किया है, लेकिन उन के हाथ पांच बड़े हुए हैं। लेकिन, जैसा की भट्टाचार्य जी ने कहा, आज कुछ समाचार-पत्र सम्पादक ऐसे छंडे सिंहासन पर प्रतिष्ठित कर दिये गये हैं जिन को कोई पूछे का अनुभव नहीं है। स्वयं “आमन्द बाजार पत्रिका” का एक उदाहरण

[और अबत दर्शन]

है जिस के योग्य सम्पादक यहाँ बौद्ध दृष्टि है। उन्हें बिना नोटिस दिये हुए दिया गया। और उन के स्थान पर ऐसे सम्पादक बिठला दिये गये जिन्होंने शाहब एक बाय भी नहीं लिखा था। इसी प्रकार हिन्दी का एक नुप्रसिद्ध दैनिक "आज" है जिस के सम्पादक पत्रकार कला में ऊंचा स्थान रखते थे। पर शब्द उस के मालिकों की ओर से जो उन के साहबजादे हैं उन को सम्पादक की जगह पर बिठला दिया गया है। आज चपरासी की जगह के लिये भी योग्यता की पूछ है, आप ने कसके की जगह के लिये भी योग्यता रखती है, हर एक पद जैसे लिये भोग्यरात्र-ज्ञेन्द्रो-की-अस्त्रत है, लेकिन सम्पादक के लिये आज कोई योग्यता बहुरी नहीं मानूम पड़ती। भेरी सम्मति में उसी को सम्पादक के स्थान पर रखना जाना चाहिये जिस को पत्रकार कला का जान हो। जिस के पीछे लम्बा अनुभव हो उसे ही समाचार-पत्र के सम्पादक के पद पर प्रतिष्ठित किया जाना चाहिये, इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था इस कानून में होती चाहिये।

मुझे लेद है कि मुझे अपने आदर्शीय नित्र और चपल कानून भट्टाचार्य से कुछ मतभेद प्रकट करना पड़ रहा है और वह अलबारी कागज के कोटे के बारे में है। हमारे भी १० पी० नायर जी ने भी कहा है। बड़ी प्रज्ञी बात कही गई कि उद्योग व्यापार का जो वांचालय है वह हमारे प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार शाहब के बांकड़े भांगते हैं कि किस अलबारी की कितनी बाहुक संस्था है। उनका सर्कुलेशन कितना है उनके आचार पर अलबारी कागज का कोडा नियत किया जाता है। मैं अपने स्वयं के अनुभव के आचार पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो नुकसिल के अलबार हैं, जिन्हों के अलबार हैं और दूसरी भावाओं के अलबार हैं उनको अलबारी कागज भाल करने में कुछ अक्षमता पड़ रही है। हमारा जो

उच्चोग भवन है उसमें पहुँचने के लिए अहम उच्चोग करना पड़ता है। न्यूज़प्रिंट का कौटा भ्राता भ्राते करने के लिए इतनी अक्षमता पड़ती है कि उनको निराशा हो रही है और उनके कार्य बहुत असत्तेव हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुनीव यह रखता चाहता हूँ कि न्यूज़प्रिंट का जो इम्पार्ट है वह तो जरूर कामसं एंड इंडस्ट्री निमिस्ट्री के द्वारा ही लेकिन उनका जो वितरण हो, लाइसेंस परमिट दिये जावें वह अगर आवश्यक हो तो प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार के वही स्टाफ बढ़ा कर एक दो असिस्टेंट बढ़ा कर उनके द्वारा ही उसका वितरण किया जाए। लेते तमस में यह बात नहीं भ्राती कि वही पर एक दो असिस्टेंट क्यों नहीं बढ़ा दिये जाएं और कामसं एंड इंडस्ट्री की निमिस्ट्री द्वारा इन्होंने तो ही लेकिन जैसे कि मैंने कहा उसका वितरण प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार के भ्राफिस के द्वारा कराया जावे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर समाचार-पत्रों को उनके सर्कुलेशन के हिसाब से न्यूज़प्रिंट का कोटा मिले तो उनकी बहुत सी शिकायतें दूर हो जायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अनियन्त्रित कह कर समाप्त करूँगा। यह वही प्रभेक्षण की बात है कि हमारे समाचार-पत्रों के पाठकों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सन् १९५७ में १ करोड़ २६ लाख और ६२ हजार उनकी प्रचार संख्या भी और १९५८ में १ करोड़ ४४ लाख और ३७ हजार हो गई और यह जो ८०८ प्रतिशत की वृद्धीता हुई है यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि देश के अल्पवर्ग जागरूकता और साक्षरता बढ़ रही है और जो समाचार-पत्रों द्वारा देखने के प्रति जो दृष्टि बढ़ रही है उसी बहुत अतीत है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में यह दो बातें कहती हैं। सन् १९५७ की रिपोर्ट में ५० हजार या ५० हजार से अधिक जिन वर्गों की बाहुक संख्या है उनके अमन अल्पवर्ग द्वारा दिये गये हैं और हूँसरे २० हजार और ३०-

हक्कर के दीव में अवधारों की सूची दी गई है और हर एक की आहक संख्या भी है लेकिन सन् १९३८ की रिपोर्ट में नाम मात्र ही दिये हैं और उनकी आहक संख्या नहीं दी गई है। कौन किस बेंची में है यह तो बताया गया है लेकिन आहक संख्या नहीं दी गई है। न लिखेन करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९३७ की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार प्रयत्न अवधार की आहक संख्या जहर दी जानी चाहए ताकि मानूम पह जाये कि कौन कितने गहरे जानी रे है। इसके सिवाय कठंलाग (विवर-जारी) इन में प्रवाहित की जाती है उनमें सब बातें दी जाती हैं और ने चाहूगा कि उसमें आहक संख्या सम्बन्धी सूचना भी जोड़ दी जाए। आहक संख्या तो प्रेस रिजिस्ट्रार के दफ्तर में रहती ही है और आहक संख्या का विवरण भी दिया जा सकता है ताकि हर एक अवधार के बारे में सही सही जानकारी उपलब्ध हो सके। अब उदाहरणस्वरूप यान लीजिए कोई इलाका है जैन कि पवंशिय औन के बहुन से समाचार-नव है और वे अपने लिए हजारों की संख्या बनाए करते हैं तो इससे उन के बारे में पूरी पूरी और सही जानकारी मिल सकती है कि बास्तव में उनकी आहक संख्या एक हजार या दो हजार है कि नहीं।

दूसरी बात इस सम्बन्ध में प्रचार संख्या के बारे में मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९३७ में हमारे अगरेजी समाचार-पत्रों की २२.३ प्रतिशत आहक संख्या भी पर सन् १९३८ में २३.४ प्रतिशत हो गई जानी घरी भी अगरेजी के पाठकों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। मैं इसलिए इस और इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर इतने माननीय सदस्य हैं और उनमें हर को लिए सभी भावना है कि जिसने हमारी मारतीय भावाओं के समाचारपत्र हैं उनकी प्रचार संख्या बढ़ती चाहिए और उनके पाठकों की संख्या भी बढ़ती चाहिए लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट से यह मालूम

पड़ता है कि आभी भी अगरेजी के प्रलब्धार पढ़ने वालों की संख्या कहीं हुर्क ही और वह बढ़ती ही जानी जा रही है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों, मरी महरी और प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें अग्री अग्रली रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर सुनाव देना चाहिए कि किस तरह से हिन्दी और अन्य मारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों को अधिक लोकप्रिय बना सकते हैं और किस प्रकार से उनका स्तर ऊचा कर सकते हैं ताकि उनकी आहक संख्या बढ़ सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रापको बहुत बधाई देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, I congratulate the Registrar on having produced these voluminous reports. It shows the painstaking industry which that gentleman must have displayed. But these reports remind me of a body with no soul. These reports are voluminous without any substance. These reports are ponderous without any meaning.

I look at the reports to understand what the trends of journalism are in my country. I do not want to have a directory which gives unverified facts and figures, a directory which is compiled without any attempt at checking the facts and figures which are given by the newspaper proprietors. I want in this report a mirror of the press; I want to see what kind of tendencies are prevailing in the press, whether they are healthy or unhealthy, what changes are taking place in the organisational set up of these papers, and what kind of efforts are being made to change the press as a very healthy means of disseminating information and news. From that point of view, these reports are utter failures and therefore, so far as I am concerned, they lose much value in my eyes.

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

For instance, the whole of India is concerned about one unhealthy development in the field of journalism, the monopoly type of journalism; that is, journalism in the hands of persons whose sole motive is the profit motive, in the hands of those persons who want to swell the circulation without giving corresponding benefits to their readers, or to their employees, or to their workers. This is the thing about which the whole of India is concerned. I do not want to name the papers. But I think nothing has been done in that direction. On the other hand, I find that this unhealthy tendency, in spite of these reports and in spite of the office of the Registrar who is a whole-timer, is growing. My hon. friend, Shri Bhakt Darshan, referred to the *Hindusthan Standard*. *Hindusthan Standard* is a paper which is published here and also in Calcutta, and the name is almost the same—one is called *Delhi Hindusthan Standard* and the other *Hindusthan Standard*. For the weekly the name is the same and the editorials are almost the same. I submit that this is the kind of thing which the registrar should be able to check. I have no grudge against him. I have pity for that man, because, according to his own admission, the newspaper proprietors do not co-operate with him. The State Governments do co-operate with him to some extent. What kind of registrar have we set up in this country? What kind of powers have we given him? And what kind of work can we expect him to do when the gentleman confesses his own helplessness? I was submitting very repetitively, first of all, about the unhealthy trend of this monopoly journalism. I do not want to call it by any name—capitalist or that kind of thing. Anyhow, it is something which shows a very undesirable tendency in this country.

Secondly, there are newspapers and newspapers. There are newspapers which are genuine newspapers.

There are newspapers which are bogus newspapers. Bogus newspapers are those which are brought out in order to, what shall I say, blackmail people, defame people, to do all kinds of anti-social things. This has been happening and now the registrar is expected to distinguish the sheep from the goats. He cannot find out which is bogus and which is genuine.

I do not know what the value of a report like this is which cannot tell us about the real nature of a newspaper. It is because he depends upon whatever is sent to him by those persons. Therefore it is the business of the Press Registrar to tell us whether the circulations which are given in these papers are genuine or are bogus, whether the newspapers which are published are really newspapers or are only sheets published occasionally to serve certain ends and certain purposes.

The third thing that I want to know about this is this. What about these editors? My hon. friend over there was talking about these editors and Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharya quoted from the *Hutopadesha* to prove his point. I do not think the *Hutopadesha* should have been brought in to prove a point which is so.....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Obvious.

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . . despicable. It is a despicable point because I say that there are no qualifications for the appointment of editors. The editorship has become more or less a kind of a hereditary thing. So, you can appoint anybody as editor. You can appoint your son as an editor. I was told some time back that a minor son was shown as an employee.

An hon. Member: He must be very precocious.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He was not precocious. His father was very precocious.

What I want to submit is that this Report is very good so far as it goes. But it does not go far enough. I think we should have been given full information. We should try to see why we are classifying this paper as A class, why we are classifying this paper as B class and why we are classifying that paper as C class. We should also know what a Class A paper is doing so far as the employees are concerned and so far as other things are concerned and what a Class C paper is doing so far as other things are concerned. All these things should be given to us. What I find in this Report is that it is incomplete. It gives us information which we do not want and it withholds from us information which we, who are the representatives of the people and who have to study all these things, want. So, I submit that the amendment of the Act should be made in such a way, whether it is the Newspapers Act or any other Act—there are so many Acts to which the Registrar has referred in the Preface—that the Registrar is armed with authority and that he is also able to give us up-to-date, authentic information of all kinds relating to the organisation. A newspaper is a very big thing. It concerns the editorial staff. It concerns the managerial staff. It concerns the advertisement staff. It concerns the distribution staff. It concerns almost all the staff. So, we must have information on all these points in this Report.

Shri Goray (Poona): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the time is very limited, I would confine my remarks to three or four points. At the same time I would like to submit for your consideration that when we are asked to discuss the Fourth Estate, which is playing such an important role in our country, we should be given more time so that we can discuss this Report or the reports that are going to be submitted in the future in more detail.

As regards this Report, the first thing that we have to bear in mind

is that it is after two years that we have been given this opportunity of discussing these reports in this House. In the first place.....

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): That is a question for the Chair to consider.

Shri Goray: I am submitting it to the Chair. I am not submitting it to you.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Government should also have come forward with a motion for discussion of the Report. That they did not do.

Dr. Keskar: Government has accepted the motion.

Shri Goray: I submit that this Report has come in for a lot of criticism because a volume which appears to be very bulky, running into nearly 600 and odd pages, contains very little information. I would like to suggest Registrar of Newspapers that henceforward a practice should be evolved by which the report will be split up into two parts: in the first part the Registrar should survey the whole field and in the second part the inventory of all the periodicals and newspapers and dailies and weeklies and magazines should be given. Otherwise, what happens is that in these six hundred odd pages the report as such covers only about 75 pages, the rest of the pages being devoted to an inventory. I think that much of the dissatisfaction in the House is due to the fact that this report contains very little of material which really sheds light on what is happening in the newspaper world in this country.

I am also dissatisfied with the report, because I think it does not reflect the present mood of the country. What is it that we are trying to evolve in this country; what is that we are trying to develop? Sir, you will be surprised to know that while, on the one hand, we are trying to implement the Balwantray Mehta-

[Shri Gorey]

Committee Report and trying to upgrade the villages and trying to see that more and more of administrative power is handed over to the villages, in this report we find that the newspapers are almost confined to the State capitals and cities which have a population of more than one lakh. This lacuna was observed by the Press Commission. But we find that since the report of the Press Commission there has been no improvement at all.

I read in the columns of *Bhoojan* that in some of the villages which Vinobhaji visited he asked a question of some of the villagers whether the Father of the Nation was still living and some of the villagers said, "Yes, he is still living". That is the level of information that we have in this country. If you really want that this country should have more knowledge, more information, you will have to see to it that the newspapers which are confined to the cities and to the major towns go to the villages, to the individual villager and carry information which is so essential to his cottage.

When the Press Commission was considering this aspect they said that they entrusted the work to the National Sample Survey. And the report that the National Sample Survey made was that out of the 875 blocks that they surveyed, 545 blocks had not a single newspaper coming to them. That is the picture of the country when we look at it as a whole.

Here in this report you will find that the Press Registrar has said that 71.6 per cent papers are published in State capitals and towns above one lakh of population. How can we improve upon the situation? I feel that the district papers ought to be encouraged by the Government. The major portion of our finances and advertising go to the English papers and the big language papers which are being published from the capitals and

the major towns. Will it be possible for the Ministry concerned to direct their finances in a more liberal way to the papers which are being published from the districts? That is one of the points that I think the Ministry should ponder over.

In this report we also find that the information that the Press Registrar has been able to collect leaves a lot of lacuna. He has admitted that though repeatedly warned, the newspapers do not supply the necessary information. He has said that definite information regarding the existence or cessation of 185 newspapers is still lacking. Then he has said that annual statements have not been submitted by nearly 30 per cent of the newspapers, 948 newspapers have failed to furnish statements of facts and so on. I suppose this is a very sorry state of affairs, and I would suggest that instead of concentrating all the power in the hands of the Registrar at the Centre, we might delegate this power to be exercised at the State level. Will it not be possible, for instance, to have offices under the control of the respective States at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Lucknow, and let those offices collect the information? Let the duty of the Registrar be confined to this alone that he surveys the whole field and draws certain conclusions, directs the policy and submits a report which, as Shri Sharma said, would serve as a mirror of what is happening in the newspaper world. I think he is too much burdened with administrative work. That has been my complaint in respect of many heads of departments.

You create a department, you ask the man at the head to discharge certain duties, and then you throw on him the burden of so much of administrative work that he is up to his neck in that, and therefore, he is not able to do justice to the work that he is entrusted with. Somebody asked why is it that we should have to go to the Press Registrar if we want

newspaper quota for our papers? I think this is a kind of work that should be done by some other people. Why should he be burdened or saddled with this sort of work? If we take away these minor things or these administrative things from his shoulders, I suppose the Press Registrar will not come in for so much criticism. This is one of the points I wanted to stress.

Then, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that in spite of the recommendations of the Press Commission, nothing has been done so far regarding the price page schedule. I am very sorry to observe that the Minister has repeatedly assured us that some decision is likely to be taken very soon. I do not know what that "very soon" means. I have been in the House for the last 2½ years and every time he says it is coming very soon.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: In philosophy that is called the eternal now.

Shri Goray: I hope now that "very soon" will be really very soon, and this House will know what the ultimate decision in this regard is.

Regarding the points which were made by my hon. friend that the newspapers should be nationalised and that there should be some qualification laid down for the editors, I would say that I most respectfully differ. I do not want the newspapers to be nationalised, nor do I want any qualifications prescribed for the editor. You know that there have been in this country many people who have worked their way up from the lowest rung. Of course, I understand why people are having this feeling. That is because from Mahatma Gandhi we have come to Goenka, and that is why the people feel that there should be some restrictions on those who want to be editors or proprietors of newspapers. But when there is no qualification laid down for a person for being a Member of this Parliament, I do not know why there should be any restric-

tion laid down as to the qualifications of the editor of a paper. The most healthy thing to do will be....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Our Constitution definitely lays down qualifications for Members of Parliament and also the disqualifications.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It lays down only the disqualifications.

Shri Goray: I am not one of those who will advocate that newspapers should be nationalised. That will be a wrong policy. The right thing for us to do is to exert more public pressure, to see to it that good papers are encouraged, and to see to it that the necessary public opinion is created, which will be able to distinguish between good papers and bad papers.

Shri Jeachim Alva (Kanara): I shall not find fault with the registrar of newspapers. He is an esteemed gentleman. After all, somebody else calls the tune. It is the hon. Minister who is responsible for this. I make bold to say that the hon. Minister is shirking the triple problems of the newspaper industry. The first is the newspaper price-page schedule. The second is the P.T.I. news agency. We have not got any news agency worth the name of an independent and free nation of the world. The third is this chain gang. I make bold to say that the chain newspapers are not merely a chain but a chain gang of finance and of monopoly, a monopoly of thought and expression, and that expression is attacking the internal and external policy of the Government of India at present.

I shall start with the first point. Alas! some papers are no more. Nobody is thinking about the papers which gave a fight to the British Government in the Quit-India-campaign or before. Nobody is concerned over them. Nobody remembers them. They are dead and gone. Their editors are not remembered. Their families have not got any sustenance. We do not remember the patriots who have gone

[*Shri Joachim Alva*]

to the gallows. But not a single biography of the great Bhagat Singh has been written so far. He went to the gallows in the service of the nation. But it was a saddening thing for me to see his brother weeping and saying 'I would like my brother's biography to be written'. I told him, 'Give me a stenographer for six months, and I shall produce the biography. We are forgetting the men who brought us our freedom.

I want the Registrar not only to take note of the existing papers but of the papers which are dead. I want him to make some inquiries of newspapers and editors who are no more, who gave a fight to the British Government in the Quit-India-campaign, and to find out which of those newspapers are existing, and how much money is needed to keep those papers going, whether it be Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000. The chain newspaper men get credit or overdrafts for Rs. 60 lakhs and walk away with that with the present Government of India in office, and their sons also walk away with just Rs. 5 lakhs of fine for foreign exchange violations.

The danger today is not so much of invasion by China, but of invasion of our liberties, of Rs. 50 lakhs fine being reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs. This is something very serious. I want the newspaper registrar to take a note of the newspapers which are no more and help them, and find out whether they need help and if so, how much, so that they may be resurrected and brought into existence once again.

Secondly, there is the case of the Hindi and the regional newspapers. (*Interruptions*). I am not minimising the danger of China, I shall speak about it tomorrow. I am talking of the internal dangers now.

The Hindi and regional papers are living from hand to mouth. There are Hindi, Maharashtra, Bengali, Urdu and other language papers which have kept the flag flying. I remember when

my car was burnt to ashes in Gwalior, the Oriental Life Insurance Co. told me, 'Send us an advertisement that your paper is burnt'. I sent a small cheque of Rs. 30 to a Hindi paper editor at Gwalior whom I did not even know; he sent back the cheque, saying 'You are a fellow editor, I shall not take even a rupee from you'. And yet, when my paper was about to be closed down, the Hindu brought a court decree for a sum of Rs. 400 on an advertisement bill, and the Times of India brought the bailiff for a sum of Rs. 600. I am mentioning this to you. Was this sum of Rs. 600 for the Times of India and Rs. 400 for the Hindu worth the while, when one of the biggest block-making companies, the Express Block Co. owned by a Muslim, to whom I owed Rs. 10,000 never sent me even a lawyer's notice? These are hard facts of journalism. We stood in the forefront in the fight against the British. We were ready to fall in and die or go to the gallows or give our papers. But today, the chain gang has come. Let us read the names of the people. Let us be very blunt.

The President of Pakistan has closed down The Pakistan Times; the editor of that paper, Mian Iftikaruddin, who is a great patriot is still there. The President of Pakistan has taken over his paper and auctioned it. I think the time will come in India when the chain gangs will be taken over by Government—it may not be today or tomorrow—unless they mend their ways, they will be taken over, and they will be auctioned, and perhaps, Government will have to enter the newspaper industry as a public sector body.

The chain gang has become a definite menace to the readers of Indian newspapers.

16.40 hrs.

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

Now, these people can raise any amount, Rs. 50 lakhs or more. As regards newsprint, they buy newsprint, and they also keep some of

their money in the foreign banks This is how they conduct themselves How can this go on? We want Rs 5, Rs 10, Rs. 15,000 to keep our papers going We have to maintain a hand-to-mouth existence I want that the Government of India should take over the control of newsprint import and export in their hands If the NEPA newsprint is good enough for the small newspapers, it should be good enough for everybody The newspapers must tighten their belts

Then the price-page schedule must come The hon Minister must not kowtow to the newspaper barons The big newspapers have a glut of advertisements Those advertisements must flow into the smaller paper That silver has to go down and flow into the mouths of some other people Unless that happens, how can the poor Hindi and regional language newspapers carry on? Tomorrow is the day of the Hindi, Marathi, Bengali and other regional vernacular papers They must be fed. This Parliament owes a duty to these papers We all know of the editor of Navkar, the great Khadikar I still remember the case which went on in the Bombay High Court The great Bhulabhai Desai defended him Kher took up his case Justice Blackwell blindly sentenced him He had to do two years' hard labour and suffer All because he wrote an editorial saying that the British were responsible for the first communal riots in Bombay These people have forgotten what an existence the Navkar has got in Bombay I want the Registrar and the Minister to inquire into the conditions of this newspaper

The Government of India have in their hands a good bag of advertisements I am glad that the Government have under their control so much advertisement Now all the advertising agencies owned by foreign businessmen are saying 'Oh, the Government have taken over advertisements The Government are patronising newspapers'. They forget that foreign advertisers had boycotted all the 263(A) LSD—8

newspapers which stood for the interests of the motherland. I hope now the Government's advertising department is being administered by men of integrity and character It is the duty of the Government to administer it properly so that the regional newspapers, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Urdu and so on, may be fed

The chain gang is a definite menace. We have lost the breed of great editors Great editors are born Some editors have been forced to become the editors in AIR, others have become Press Attaches What are these young men to do? They have to keep their pot boiling like us all.

Let us see how the chain gang operates Read it It is in the record Shri Goenka, Chairman of the Express Newspapers is the largest Then Shri Shanti Prasad Jain, whose brother's daughter is married to the only son of Shri Goenka, he controls some other newspapers Then there is Shri Birla He has got all the things in the world Birla Brothers, Birla are the shareholders of Hindustan Times, Birla Jute Manufacturing Company, Pilani Investment Company, Birla Cotton etc. I wish I had some of these concerns so that I could control six newspapers Shri Birla is a very estimable gentleman I know all these magnates But I am just mentioning how the papers are controlled

This Parliament owes a duty to the people of India Today newspapers are starting a campaign that we must wage a war I am sure these newspaper proprietors will go into the best protection parlour, war-shelters and perhaps you and I and our children will have to fight and die This is a very important and serious matter

I have seen great newspaper offices from London to Peking All the offices of mighty newspapers of the East and West have been seen by me except in America which I have not yet visited. Some of the biggest newspapers are printed in a poor quality of newsprint

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Here the chain gang buys the newsprint, markets it and keeps the profit somewhere else. We have got besides the *Times of India*, the *Hindustan Times* and the *Indian Express*, the great *Hindu*. If I may say so, the *Hindu* has as wide a circulation as any of the big newspapers. It has been built by men of certain character. But what is the information now? A company has been floated and the *Forum of Free Enterprise* has bought or will buy fifty lakhs of rupees worth of shares. Now what happens to the political opinion of the paper? Do not be under the impression that the man who puts the money will not call the tune. I had any number of offers when I started my poor journal *Forum*, but I said 'For me, the policy of the paper is more important than all your money in the world'. The policy of the paper is very very important. Do not get away from it. The man who comes with the money always dictates the policy. Are you going to entrust the freedom of this land which our people have won after fighting and dying, into the hands of four or five people in India who will dictate the policy who will say 'no' to the policy of the Prime Minister? The Prime Minister was declared as his 'heir' by Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi never interfered in the foreign policy enunciated by the Prime Minister. He only interfered when Hitler wanted to bomb London and when the Japanese wanted to invade India. Apart from that, Mahatma Gandhi never interfered with the foreign policy enunciated by the Prime Minister. But here four or five people who are combing all the business, one or two of them should be in jail—I am bold enough to say that some of them should be in jail—dictate the policy. The Registrar cannot do anything. He will go to the wall. He is only one of the officials. I want the Minister to take power in his hands. The Minister is a great gentleman. He is an esteemed gentleman and a man of integrity. I want him to have more guts and then only things can be done.

That Pakistani Patriot, Mian Iftikaruddin, who is a gentleman, a great

patriot and a fighter in both India and Pakistan—his whole paper was taken away by one order by the Pakistan President. I have seen him when I met him in London struggling to buy some machinery. We have some other papers—the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Hindusthan Standard*. I admire the late Suresh Babu Mazumdar. He was in jail for ten years and he told me how he ran the *Hindusthan Standard*. Today he is perhaps in difficulties. I do not say a word about the people who are in real difficulties. Here is my friend, Shri Nirmal Bhattachari, one outstanding editor of one of the largest newspapers of India—the *Anand Bazar Patrika*—with a circulation of over a lakh. He was just disposed of. Would not all of you take up this matter much more seriously than the Registrar's report? It is something more. Today the newspapers cannot influence our policy and we shall not allow them to damage and sabotage us. The news agencies are run by first-class young men but they have no future. They are worried about emoluments; they do not get proper salary; they cannot take loan. We cannot blame these young men. They are to carry on because they had to get on just like you and I. Otherwise, they will be fired off. There is another outstanding editor, Chalapathi Rao of the *National Herald*. That paper should come to Delhi. We had our great Syed Abdullah Breivi who was my companion in jail. He was in jail for three years until his heart collapsed. I had the courage to write to the first Indian Governor General then: "You had not promoted him as a Governor or Ambassador. Now he is beyond your promotion; he has gone to God". These are the people whose names we do not hear, who stitched shirts in the jails for six years until their hearts collapsed. You have forgotten them. The age of great editors has gone. You had that great Englishman, the late Benjamin Guy Horniman, founder-editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. Now, the puny editors have come who indulge in praise and attack the Prime Minister's policy, the great policy of our nation. We do not want any

power to have a hold in our land—whether the Russians or the British or the Chinese or Americans. We cannot allow them to tinker with our policy with which we started right from the days of the great patriots whose names you and I do not know. Many of them had gone to the gallows. You have forgotten all of them. It is time that Parliament took hold of the newsprint business and the Government of India must take it over. It should also take over advertising because advertising is in the hands of foreign advertisers who gain control

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur) Sir, we are discussing the 2nd and the 3rd report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India. In his valuable report, the Registrar has submitted valuable information regarding circulation trends of different newspapers and also trends in the common ownership of many newspapers. The report for 1958 says that there has been an overall increase in the circulation of the Indian newspapers and also in the number of chains and groups. The net increase in newspapers is estimated to be 986. It also shows that there has been an improvement in the collection of data of the different newspapers. A significant departure in this report is that a new interpretation has been put upon certain newspapers who do not strictly come under that category. These are the market reports and school magazines which do not, strictly speaking, come under that category. Their number will be about 1,298. Of course, there is an obligation on the part of the publishers of these periodicals to get themselves registered with the Registrar in New Delhi. It has a very great significance because on it depends the privileges and concession enjoyed by several newspapers and also the conditions of employment of the working journalists. Various points have been raised by different hon. Members here and I would like only to deal with the question of circulation. Here, even the great and so-called great newspapers of India are not great, because there is not a single newspaper or chain or

group of newspapers which has a circulation of a million. On the other hand, in the United States, United Kingdom and Japan, several newspapers have a circulation of over a million copies. The largest circulation claimed by the Express newspapers is about 8½ lakhs. These chains and groups of newspapers and these multiple units perhaps control only 66 per cent of the total number of newspapers. They, of course, have captured 37.9 per cent of the whole total circulation of all the newspapers in India. These circulation figures are based on the annual report submitted to the Registrar of Newspapers. Of course, there are certain newspapers whose circulation figures have to be certified by the chartered accountants and auditors. I submit that a better method of certifying the circulation and verifying these figures should be followed, because on that also depends the quantity of newsprint to be supplied to the different newspapers in India.

Due to the shortage of newsprint as well as the exchange difficulties, there is now a control on the newsprint allocation. It has been stated in the report that the allocation depends upon the size, circulation and the regularity of the publication of the respective newspapers and on the recommendation of the Press Registrar, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry allocates the newsprint. The report also claims that this procedure has ensured equitable distribution and that it has also helped in checking the claims for newsprint in excess of the actual needs, and in meeting the genuine needs of all the newspapers adequately. We are not at all satisfied with this position because smaller newspapers are still in a very critical situation. The present control of newsprint is rather meaningless because a lot of newsprint is available in the black market. Even the Nepa paper is sold in the black market and the genuine consumers are put to great hardship.

Several daily newspapers in my territory are printed in half-sheets of

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

crown size in the Nepa newsprint. They are allotted only one ton for their annual consumption. This quantity is too meagre and too inadequate, and the scope of expansion of these papers in size has been limited by the non-availability of newsprint. I would urge the Minister to find out where from all this surplus newsprint in the market has come. Certainly, established importers might have released them for profiteering purposes. I submit that Government should consider the case of smaller newspaper in the matter of allocation of newsprint.

The press in India is now going into the hands of the capitalists and big business. In America, the agencies of mass communication are big business and their owners are big businessmen, and the press is a large employer of labour. The press in India is also going under the grip of the Goenkas and the Birlas. The fact is that the Government have pampered these newspapers. They have given certain facilities and these businessmen seized control of newspapers because they thought that through them they could praise—rather, they found them useful to praise—political leaders and win favours. In fact, these papers have had special treatment from the Government and as a result, they have grown extraordinarily prosperous. In the allocation of Government advertisements also, the Government has favoured big business and big papers and the interests of the language papers have suffered thereby. In spite of its avowed policy of freedom of the press, opposition papers which are too critical of the local authorities are often deprived of all sorts of official advertisements. Government advertisements have been withdrawn from those papers. The Government should adopt a very firm policy in order to make the best utilisation of the Indian press as a social instrument.

A feeling of conflict has grown among the newspaper men, especially in the All India Newspaper Conference. There has arisen the question of managerial interference, conflict between the proprietors of the industry and the working journalists. I submit that the Government should adopt a firm policy in this matter. I would like to submit that those papers which have certain arrangements with foreign newspapers and foreign news agencies regarding feature articles and news items should be controlled. I also beg to submit that section 5 of the Act should be amended as early as possible. Because, very recently some foreign propaganda has been made and some foreign material has been circulated in India and though the name of the editor had been printed in the publications, it was not possible to fix responsibility for the consequences of his writing, because the editor happens to be outside. The Report, of course, says that the matter is under consideration. It will be proper if we make the amendment as early as possible.

Dr. Keskar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before saying anything regarding the points raised by hon. Members, I would like to make an observation or two regarding the question of the Press in general, as it might help in replying to the points raised.

There have been various suggestions during the course of this discussion, some saying that there is to be a check on newspapers this way or that way, some hon. Members going even to the extent of saying that we should nationalise newspapers, some saying that the newspaper standards should be raised, that they should be more responsible and patriotic or more amenable to public service, and many other suggestions of the like order. We have to remember the background of the Press and Books Registration Act. Secondly, we have also to remember the background of the legislation that has taken place.

Let me remind my hon. friends, first of all, that according to our Constitution, there is complete freedom of the press in this country; there should be and there is. If we take that into consideration, newspaper is the one industry which necessarily will remain a private industry. There is no getting away from that fact. A matter so vital as the freedom of the press is one in which the Government is extremely reluctant to interfere. It is only after careful consideration of the various factors, when we find that all aspects of public opinion agree that a particular action should be taken or a particular legislation passed, and that action or that legislation does not infringe on the freedom of the Press, that the Government comes forward to take any action. This is, of course, known to hon. Members, but I have to repeat it. So, it is clear that Government cannot contemplate any action which directly or indirectly will be an infringement of the freedom of the Press, which will mean checking the expression of free opinion. While all of us might agree that particular unhealthy trends are there in the Press, it is one thing to say that there are unhealthy trends and it is another thing to suggest that Government should put a check on that. When making such a suggestion, let us also consider whether such a check will not be a check also on the freedom of expression of opinion.

17 hrs.

If in the light of these suggestions, I bring forward some legislation tomorrow, I am sure the hon. Members who have spoken today will be the first to come forward and attack me as somebody who is taking away the freedom of the Press. So, I hope the attitude in the matter is made very clear that they do not want to proceed in the matter of the Press unless something is inevitable and also that something does not infringe the freedom of the Press.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the report of the Press Commission. The Press Commission has referred to a number of matters and if hon. Members read the report carefully, they will find that they have asked Government to legislate only in certain cases. In many other cases, they have asked the industry to note what they are saying and take action themselves, because the Press Commission while realising the necessity of putting a check on the unhealthy trends in the Indian newspaper industry, have been themselves very conscious of the necessity of seeing that the freedom of the Press in the country is not touched.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): May I know whether Government is not going to put a check on false news with ulterior motives?

Dr. Keskar: That is a specific case referred to by the hon. Member. I am not here to interpret what freedom of the Press means. If that were so, we should have a whole day devoted to that discussion only. I am only stating the broad approach of the Government, as it will help in the discussion and also in the reply that I am proposing to give to the various points raised by hon. Members.

I come to the Registrar and his report. The Press Commission had suggested the appointment of a Registrar who will look, as rightly mentioned by Shri Bhattacharya, to the organisational side of the Press, who will print a report in which he will give all facts and figures connected thereto.

But when trying to define the duties of the Registrar, it is possible to interpret the intention of the Press Commission as broadly or as narrowly as you like. I personally do not agree that it is the work of the Registrar to give and analyse not only the facts and figures regarding the Press, but also other matters pertaining to the organisation of the Press.

[Dr Keskar]

because then the duty thrust upon the Registrar would be so heavy and so difficult that we will have to have a very elaborate office for the Registrar to carry it out. I have had the privilege of having talks with the Chairman of the Press Commission, who unfortunately has passed away. The intention was that the registrar should publish all data and statistics concerning the industry, mind you, data and statistics and not other things, because it is possible in other things to express a bias or to express an opinion. It is not the work of the Registrar to take up such a duty. His duty is to be objective and also impartial. I am really speaking of his basic work, and that is the presentation of data and statistics, which will help any reader to draw whatever conclusions he would like to draw from them.

Shri C K Bhattacharya: Does the Act say that? What is the intention of the Act?

Dr Keskar The intention of the Act is that he should give data and statistics. Of course, the Act is capable of being interpreted as broadly as hon. Members would like to do. But we have to see whether the work can be practicably done. If the hon. Members think that the registrar's duty is to write a report about the press in general, I am afraid, that is not really the original intention of the Act. If there is some *bona fide* wrong impression created by the wording of the Act, I think it might be better to change the wording. He should not take up the duty of passing reflections on the press, because, I think, then the registrar will have to quote chapter and verse on different aspects and it might bring him into conflict with various sections of the press. I do not think that that duty should be thrust on the registrar. It is too controversial a thing to do. Let the report speak for itself. It is possible that hon. Members might be right when they say that there are

certain data which are not included in the press registrar's report. That can be considered. But let us not try to go beyond and ask the registrar to write about the press in general, a duty which would be too onerous, too difficult and too controversial for him.

For example, Shri Bhattacharya referred to the question of the trend in common ownership of chains of newspapers. I would not agree with him entirely because the trend of common ownership is mentioned in the sense that if you read the report you will see what a large percentage of newspapers are controlled by about half a dozen groups. It is not necessary for the registrar to pass a remark about it. It is quite enough if he puts it so that anybody can say that there is a trend of, what I call, a monopolistic tendency and more and more chains are growing. Naturally, of course, it is not for the registrar to suggest a remedy for such a thing. If the registrar gives an analysis as to what is the ownership pattern of newspapers, I submit that he has done his duty, and it is for hon. Members here to come up and suggest "No, we must do something about it, let us have a legislation or something else." I leave it to them. It is for them to put forward suggestions and remedies.

One hon. Member said that this is a collection of statistics. Naturally, Sir, the report will have to be a collection of statistics. The names of the papers will have to be there. Let us remember that in this country we have never had a comprehensive register of all newspapers in the country, and the task is Herculean. I request hon. Members to remember the difficulty of the task which has been facing the registrar. I agree with hon. Members when they say that the registrar has not been able to get every newspaper in the country registered completely and that there are a number of newspapers which have not given all facts and figures regarding this.

The registrar has to function through bodies and through agencies like the State Governments, State registrars, district magistrates and others. Now, it is not easy for him to get all these bodies co-ordinated in giving him relevant information. I think he has tried to do his best very hard, very well and very conscientiously. He has been hammering at these bodies for the last two years or more in order that they should give him the requisite information. Now, it is no doubt true that there are penal provisions in the Act. But we have been reluctant to invoke the penal provisions in the beginning, because we wanted this work to be done effectively and without too much of controversy.

For example for some time there was a large number of mofussil newspapers who probably were not even aware that a Registrar had been appointed. The news percolated to them slowly. They had to be reminded to send details as to what information they had to give and slowly it has come to them. Now an overwhelming majority give information.

I might, however, inform hon. Members that now we are going to take up the question of invoking the penal clauses and see that those who for two years or more, have refused to give information will be proceeded against. But I would request hon. Members that in such a matter let us not try to be drastic from the very beginning. We thought, let us set the wheels in motion effectively and let us organise the work on a sound basis and then only proceed step by step. Now we will take action against papers which are not following the provisions of the Act thoroughly.

The question of authentication was raised by the hon. Mover and a number of other speakers. Allied with authentication is the question of many papers having the same name. I will deal with the question of authentication now. Hon. Members might remember that the registration

of a newspaper had been existing even before this Act came into force. It was under the States then. A declaration was made before the District Magistrate and a paper came into being. The same language has been used in the Act as it used to be before for registration of newspapers. The authentication of newspapers by the Direct Magistrate is a necessary duty. But it has been contended and —there has been a difference of opinion regarding this—a number of papers claim that once they make a declaration they have carried out their duty and it is not necessary for them to wait for the authentication to come. This point has been taken up, as hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharya and others know, that a case also is going on regarding this. We have started a legal case also regarding this question. But I do agree that if further clarification and elaboration is done, it is so much to the better. This question is at present very actively under consideration. But it would not be proper to say that the question of authentication being there we should not allow particular names or we should ban particular names. I would remind hon. Members that according to the present Act and according to the present position it is entirely within the discretion of the District Magistrate to accept or reject any particular name or the bona fides or other rules and regulations of a particular paper. The Registrar's duty is only advisory and that also is not binding on the District Magistrate. If actions take place, particular papers are registered, the Registrar had probably given his advice in a very conscientious manner. But if the District Magistrate does not accept his advice the Registrar cannot do anything about this. This is no doubt a lacuna in the Act. We are looking into the matter and I hope that it will be amended so that there is a kind of uniform policy followed regarding this question and advice given will have to be listened to. But as things stand today the Registrar cannot enforce

[Dr. Keekar]

any advice that he gives. The District Magistrate is the person who decides what is right and what is not. So the criticism that was levelled here would not be fair because, as you know, the District Magistrate is a judicial authority and in a number of States the District Magistrate has been separated from the executive office. He is entirely a judicial person and I would not like to impute to judicial personnel any motives when they grant or do not grant a particular authentication to a paper. That would not be, in my opinion, a very fair thing to do here.

The other point which was raised was regarding the similarity of names. Regarding similarity of names, I am afraid there is a wrong impression that is prevailing. The question before the authenticating authority is not to permit a same name or a similar name, but it is always understood if it is not permitted or allowed by the paper which has got that name. Suppose there is a paper by name "X", and that paper says "I have no objection to the other paper having the same name". Then the question does not apply, because the basis of the whole thing is that "I have got a goodwill, I do not want to part with that goodwill to somebody else because my goodwill has been built up during a course of years, and therefore I would not allow you, I would challenge it if anybody wants to take that name". But if I am myself willing to allow that name to be used, if "X" himself allows his name to be used, it will be very difficult for the district magistrate to come in the way. The interdiction, I would request hon. Members to remember, is not absolute. It is only when the other party challenges and says "I will not allow my name to be used" that it comes in. When he does not object the position becomes different.

I do agree that there is an implication about this which is very important and which has to be studied, and which is being studied. It is this,

that if a particular name is allowed to be used in a large number of papers with practically the same directors, then is it not a change? I mean, there might be a legal individual separated from another, but at the same time it is very much the same as a paper published. This implication is important regarding the Working Journalists Act and the Wage Committee's award. This question is being examined at present. But as far as the allowing of the same names or similar names is concerned, the point would not stand if the person concerned has no objection to allowing his name to be used.

Another point which was raised was regarding the allocation of newsprint. Here, at the very outset I would like to make the position clear. It is not the work of the Registrar to allocate newsprint. Newsprint is allocated by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is entirely their responsibility. When newsprint shortage became very acute and papers had to be allocated newsprint on the basis of their established circulation and consumption of newsprint, the Ministry concerned was in a difficulty. They wanted some technical and professional help in knowing what is the bona fide circulation of newspapers so that they can allocate newsprint. And the work of the Registrar is only certifying the circulation of the paper and the bona fide nature of that circulation; it does not go beyond that. The Registrar cannot say "give so much newsprint". The Registrar can only say that the circulation of the paper is so much, that one copy of the paper weighs so much, so, so much circulation will require so much newsprint. The ultimate authority is the Newsprint Controller, or whoever is the person in the Commerce and Industry Ministry. I do not think the Registrar is doing anything wrong in certifying the circulation of newspapers. It is a duty which he has to do, because it is his work. It is his main work.

to know all the facts about newspapers and there cannot be a better authority than him for certifying as to whether the circulation of a particular paper is so much or not.

Here I would certainly disagree with hon. Members who have criticised this and I would say that this has been extremely helpful to the newspapers; and when I say "helpful to newspapers" I do not mean the big newspapers, I mean the small papers. The big papers are in a very comfortable position. Some of them keep stocks. When the shortage of newsprint became acute they had plenty of stock for six months or nine months. It is the smaller papers that became suddenly short of newsprint. I have had talks with dozens and dozens of the smaller and district papers and I am quite convinced in my mind that the Registrar had done a public duty by saying that these small papers should be given so much because their circulation was so much and they deserved to be given newsprint. I know that the district papers would not have got any newsprint had not such arrangements been made. I would request hon. Members to remember that it is only by making such emergency arrangements and by even making use of the STC on a large scale that we have been able to give sufficient quota to the smaller and district newspapers. I do not agree with hon. Members when they say that the district press is being neglected. I know, and I can challenge them, that the district press has collectively expressed itself that for the first time during the last year or so it has been given adequate newsprint. Otherwise they had to go to the blackmarket and get newsprint at double the price or whatever the price at which they could get it. For the first time they have been getting newsprint on a regular basis and not from the black market.

I do agree that there are a number of papers which get newsprint from

the black market. It is not possible for me here to say how the black market is created. Black market can come in many ways. A number of papers you can say are showing more circulation or inflated circulation, but the Registrar cannot be expected to keep a batch of inspectors to go and find out what exactly is the circulation of a newspaper. He has to go by certain standard methods. For example, take the case of papers which are members of the Audit Bureau of Circulation. If the Registrar wants to challenge the certificate issued by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, it is not an easy thing for him to do, because he will have then to make arrangements to prove that that circulation is incorrect. But we have asked him to lay down certain definite principles on which reliable chartered accountants will have to give a certificate regarding the circulation of newspapers. It is possible there also the circulation might not be shown exactly. It is quite possible, and there I might agree with the hon. Members. At the same time, I request them to consider the practical impossibility of the Registrar checking up the circulation of all newspapers in the country. Here and there, there can be spot checking, that is quite possible, but circulation of all the important papers in the country to be checked by the Registrar like a C.I.D. is a very difficult, and in my opinion, an impossible task to undertake. We will have to have another authority if we want to have that work done.

I would therefore request the House not to be led away by the picture that has been painted, for example regarding the question of newsprint, saying there has been misuse of newsprint. There cannot be two contradictory statements. First of all you say we do not allocate newsprint, and then you say there should not be misuse of newsprint. If there is allocation there cannot be misuse of newsprint. When there is no allocation, there can be misuse of newsprint, and it is for that reason that

[Dr. Keskar]

we had established this procedure of allocation of newsprint. The Registrar's duty is extremely limited. Not only that He is doing the job that he should do I think it was his duty to help the press when it was in a very tight corner. If the Registrar had not come forward giving the certified circulation of papers, I am quite sure conditions would have been chaotic and a large number of papers would not have been able to get newsprint.

I do not want to start here a debate on newsprint because the basic debate can only be carried on by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. They have got all the facts as to why they did not get through the STC, why they got through licenced importers etc. That is something which we do not have, and we cannot decide. It is the Commerce and Industry Ministry alone which can give an answer to that. If the hon. Members are desirous, I think they should ask the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to have a discussion on this subject.

But we have been, I maintain, helpful in giving the right facts regarding this question so that there is equitable distribution of newsprint. There might be hard cases, cases where people did not get. There might be such errors it is possible, when thousands of newspapers are asking for newsprint it is possible some errors might have occurred, but by and large I say the smaller papers were able to get sufficient newsprint to carry on simply because of this arrangement. Otherwise it would not have been possible and I am prepared to give facts and figures, and if any hon. Member wants, he can come and discuss it with me.

Shri Joachim Alva: We do appreciate that Government are feeding the small newspapers. We want them to feed these newspapers a little more, but in the bigger and bigger newspapers, there is a misuse and black marketing of imported news-

print, for which the hon. Minister has not given us a proper remedy.

Dr. Keskar: It is not my duty to look into the question of newsprint as such. As I said, this may be taken up separately. It is possible, as I said, that in giving certain figures of circulation, there may be something wrong. There was mention made, for example, of papers being sold as rubbish or as waste paper. There is such a thing. All these things can be looked into and should be looked into. But the question is whether we can stop newsprint for that purpose, and if so to what extent we shall be able to do it.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta had something to say about the report itself. He repeated his complaint that the report was not complete. I would say generally regarding this question that there are a number of other data which can come into the report, and we are considering as to how it can be done. When one sees the first report and then sees the second report, one will find that the second report is a more complete report. I can assure the Members that we shall see that more and more data regarding papers are given in the report. But let not my hon. friends ask the registrar to take up the work of gathering in the very first two or three years, everything regarding a newspaper, because he has to gather those facts. And it is not such an easy job, as hon. Members think. The registrar's office will have to be made into a very big office, if we want to get those things from the newspapers. There are certain papers, smaller ones, more especially, who have got no registers. If we want to know of the background or of the back-years, we shall not be able to get anything. And there are certain papers which do not keep statistics regarding certain things. Now, they are being forced to keep them. But that is for the future and not for the past. All such difficulties being there, we should not expect the registrar to carry out

a miracle. But I shall certainly take note of the remarks of hon. Members and see what further data and statistics can be added in order to make the report more complete.

The suggestions regarding improving the standard of newspapers are very good. They are very beneficial, no doubt, but it is not for Government to suggest them. Really, it is for the papers themselves. Shri Goray was quite right in suggesting that the pressure of public opinion and the press in general should take up the work of improving the standard of journalism in the country. Government can certainly help in minor ways, if it is so considered necessary by the public and the press itself. But Government cannot come into the picture. That is the reason why in the beginning I stated that we have to keep the freedom of the press as the most important base of whatever we do.

Of course, I would not like to deal with the question of nationalisation of newspapers. If the newspapers are nationalised, what opinions will they have? One of the basic duties of a newspaper is to express any opinion it likes. Sometimes, that opinion might be unpleasant to me, but that is the job of the newspaper, and that is what is meant by the freedom of the press.

Shri V. P. Nayar had mentioned something about newsprint allocation. The only thing I can say about this, as I have already said, is that I entirely disagree with him regarding the procedure. First of all, as I said, it is not the duty of the newspaper registrar to allocate newsprint. He mentioned one or two specific cases. (An Hon. Member: He is not here now). He had a talk with me before he left. I am prepared to take up any specific case that he brings to my notice and look into it, and see if any injustice has been done or there has been any unfair practice, but if there is anything in the allocation itself, it is not the duty of the registrar

or of this Ministry. It is the Ministry which allocates which has the responsibility. Of course, somebody can say that the newsprint was recommended by the registrar on wrong grounds. Certainly, I am prepared to look into any such instance, if it is brought to my notice, but I cannot agree in a general way, when he makes a bold statement of that kind that newsprint allocation has been done on a wrong basis.

Now, there is the question regarding monopolies. Monopoly tendencies are there; there is no doubt about it. We can see from the Registrar's Report that many newspaper chains are growing up. What we can do against monopolies is to see that the ownership is decentralised. This is a very important question. I had occasion to say when we were discussing the Press Commission's Report that the Commission had expressly asked the industry to look into this thing, not the Government, because they knew that by trying to take control over monopolies or by decentralising them, it should not happen that the Government began to control the Press. That was the reason why the Press Commission was rather reluctant to suggest any governmental action regarding this matter. But I do agree that this is a very important question and should be looked into.

Shri Bhakt Dharshan had mentioned the question of the delay in the Report being submitted. I do agree and plead guilty to the charge of there being a delay. I hope the House will forgive the Registrar and the Ministry because, as I said, so many difficulties cropped up in getting all the information. We will try and see that in the future the Report comes in time.

Regarding the publication of circulation figures, we are studying the question. The only thing is that somebody might say that the circulation figures are all wrong. That being so, we are seeing whether we can

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publish it, and in what way the circulation figures also should be included.

An Hon. Member: It is 5.30

Dr. Keskar: I am concluding.

Shri D C. Sharma mentioned the question of judging between the bogus newspaper and the genuine newspaper. If there is freedom of the Press, it is very difficult for me not to allow even a bogus newspaper, because that itself might come in the way of a paper freely functioning. It is for the public to judge and to deflate the bogus newspaper. Of course, the House and the public can by many ways expose a bogus newspaper and encourage the genuine newspaper. But this duty should not be thrust upon Government or the Registrar of Newspapers.

I agree with Shri Goray when he says that district newspapers should be encouraged. I entirely agree that the district papers should become stronger and stronger. I have no time, otherwise, I would have dealt with this in detail.

Shri Joachim Alva: More and more advertisements should be given to District, regional and language papers.

Dr. Keskar: I have said it many times, and I repeat now, that we are giving gradually more and more advertisements to the small papers and to the language papers. You will be pleased to see that today more than 50 per cent of our display advertisements go to the language papers. This is in terms of value. If we take the column inches, it is 70 per cent.

Regarding classified advertisements, as far as non-UPSC advertisements are concerned, we have already passed more than 50 per cent to them. As far as the UPSC is concerned, I had already occasion to mention in the House that we are entirely under the

guidance of the UPSC. Still English papers are getting more advertisements. But by and large, we are giving more and more to the district and language papers at present.

The question of price-page schedule was mentioned by Shri Goray. No doubt, I plead guilty to the charge that it has been under consideration for a long time. While this was under consideration, the question of the Wage Committee for journalists came before Government and also the public and the decision of the Supreme Court regarding this question was there. We felt that in taking a decision which might be challenged legally at the highest level, we had to take into consideration a number of facts and statistics. We therefore waited for the Report of the Wage Committee. Now that the Committee's Report is there, we are at present actively studying the question. I hope very soon to announce the Government decision regarding this matter.

Shri Goray: Will it be before the end of this year?

Dr. Keskar: I think so.

An Hon. Member: During this session?

Dr. Keskar: I hope, during this session, The Price Page Schedule Act was passed with a certain objective. We have to see whether that objective will be achieved and how it can be achieved. Unless we are convinced of that we will not take any further steps. In the light of the Supreme Court decision and the Wage Committee's award, we are studying them. I will only say at the end generally that the Registrar's has been an unenviable task. He has taken a pioneering work. The hon. Members have not taken note of the tremendous difficulties facing him. He is not in charge of the medium through which he should get information. He has to get it from people who are not under his control. That is a particularly difficult work. But

I am quite sure that the observations of the hon Members will be a good guidance and indication to him as to the direction in which future work should be done

Shri Joachim Alva: About papers which are no more, I want to know whether we will have a record of them or whether something will be done to resurrect them.

Dr. Keskar That cannot be the work of the Registrar. That is the history of the newspapers in the country. That is a very desirable thing. I do not say it is not desirable but should we burden the Registrar with it? Let him complete the work of the papers that are existing

Mr Speaker: All that he suggests is this. If any person undertakes it will he be subsidised?

(Interruptions)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon Minister has raised a very fundamental question—freedom of the Press. Having been in the newspaper for a number of years, I plead that I am no less enthusiastic in the maintenance, in the protection and the preservation of that freedom. But in answer to the question that he has raised, I refer him to the speech by the hon Prime Minister in the forum of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference when he raised the question "Whose freedom"? What was the concept? What were the contents of that particular expression 'Freedom of the Press'? Whose freedom? I wish our Minister will kindly go through that speech. Freedom of the Press means the freedom of the editor to express his views. A newspaper has a prestige in the society, it has an authority and it has a status. It is the editor who is the symbol of that authority, of that status. The difficulties that are now cropping up are due to the fact that assaults are being made on the position of the editor so that the others might partake of them—the authority,

the prestige and the status to serve their own interests

That is the problem and the question as to how it can be checked was one of the major questions before the Press Commission and the entire effort of the Press Commission, if I may say so, from my point of view was to salvage the position of the editor. This is possible if the efforts at the implementation of the recommendations of the Press Commission are successful. Unless this is done, the efforts are not successful.

The Minister has made another statement which appears astounding. I am astounded that he could have made that statement. He wanted to substitute the law by letters of consent. The proviso to section 6 of the Press and Registration of Books Act makes it mandatory on the magistrates that they shall not grant authentication of titles to anyone when it is found that the same title or similar titles are there for another newspaper published in the same language or in the same State. The hon. Minister now says that one can secure a consent from the existing newspaper and may easily override the provisions of this Act. I wonder how he made that statement. I wonder more whether it could be possible under a system where judicial dispensation exists that the provision of a law should be nullified by someone who can somehow secure a letter of consent from somebody. If this is the intention of the Act it should be made clear in the body of the Act itself, and it should not have been stated here that:

"declaration shall not so authenticate it unless the magistrate is satisfied that the newspaper proposed to be published does not bear a title which is the same as or similar to that of any other newspaper published either in the same language or in the same State"

I wish the hon Minister would note that the word used is "shall" and that

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

there is no scope and no chance of substituting the provision of section 6 by a letter of consent which may be secured from anyone of the papers anywhere

Dr. Keskar: It may be submitted to a judicial authority. It is no use discussing it with me

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: No, Sir. I am not discussing it with him. I am only pointing out that this is overriding the provisions of the Act by something else which is not warranted by the Act itself

I shall make another observation before I conclude. As I have already stated, the cure to all these evils and a cure to the problem that the Registrar himself has raised about the declaration of printer and publisher lies in the adoption of this principle that titles should be made available only to the owners of the concerns. If that is done, as I have shown that it is done in the *Times of London* and the *New York Times*, many of the problems with which the Press Registrar has been troubled in his report, as he states, would be solved, and I hope this will be done.

श्री भास्त बाबानं माननीय मंत्री ने यह नहीं बताया कि मूल एकट में क्या कुछ संशोधन करने का विचार है जैसा कि प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार ने सुझाव भी दिया है और कब यह संशोधनकारी विवेक प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा ?

Dr. Keskar: I can say that the question of amending the Act and filling up the lacuna is under active consideration. If possible, we might introduce the Bill in this session.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां तक कीडम आफ प्रेस का सवाल है मैं उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री से यह भी एक्सेस करता कि आनंदेश्वर ब्राइम विनिस्टर

ने २८ सितम्बर सन् १९५६ को जो चडीगढ़ में स्वीच की थी उसको भी वह जरा स्टडी कर ले ताकि यह बात अच्छी तरह से मालूम हो जाय कि कीडम आफ प्रेस का मतलब क्या है। मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि उनकी उस स्वीच को भी अच्छे तरीके से स्टडी किया जाये ॥ ।

दूसरी बात जो कि मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि प्रेस कमिशन ने भी इस बात के लिए सिफारिश की थी कि प्रैस कौसिव कायम की जाय। मुझे पूरा विवाह है कि माननीय मंत्री उस तज्जीज पर भी विचौर करें। जितने भी प्रायोसिव कट्टीज हैं उन तमाम के अन्दर इस किस्म की कौसिल्स पाई जाती है और जहा एकट को अमेड़ करने का सवाल है उस बबत इन तमाम बातों का डगन रखना जारी जिससे कि प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार को और ज्यादा पावर दी जाय और जो रिप्रॉटर्स के अन्दर कमिया रह गई है उनका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि रजिस्ट्रार के पास कोई पावर या एकेविटव कट्टोल नहीं था जिससे कि वह उन न्यूजपेपर्स के लिलाफ कोई एक्शन ले सकते। मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि इन तमाम बातों पर जरूर विचार किया जाएगा और इस एकट को इस ढंग से एनेड किया जायगा जिससे कि आयन्दा यह तमाम कमिया अबता लैकूना दूर हो जाय।

श्री जोकीम जालवा माननीय मंत्री ने ब्राइम विनिस्टर साहब की दो स्वीचों को पढ़ा होय।

Mr. Speaker: I will put the motions to the vote of the House

The question is

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1957, laid on the Table of

1569 Motions re: AGRAHAYANA 8, 1881 (SAKA) Annual Reports of the Registrar of Newspapers 1570

the House on the 9th September, 1958"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1958, laid on the Table of

the House on the 24th August 1959"

The motion was adopted

17.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 25th November, 1959/Agrahayana 4, 1881 (Saka).

[Tuesday, November 24, 1959/Agrahayana 3, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
233	Dandakaranya Development Authority	1317—60	254.	Kashmir in U.N. maps	1361
234.	Manufacture of photographic films	1320—22	255.	Folk songs of Kangra and Jammu	1361—62
235.	Japanese competition in hosiery goods	1322—24	256.	Displaced persons colonies in Bengal	1362—63
236.	Firing by Pakistani Troops on U.N. Observers	1324—25	257.	Government Advertisements	1363—64
237.	Advisers at ports	1325—27	258.	Rising level of prices	1364
239.	Development of Bhutan	1327—31	259.	Paper Mill in Orissa	1364
240.	Welfare of domestic servants in Delhi	1331—33	260.	Former French possessions in India	1364—65
241.	Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited	1333—35	261.	Tibetan Refugees	1365—66
242.	Atherton West Mills Ltd, Kanpur	1335—36	262.	Convention of Nagas	1366
243.	U.S. Military supplies to Pakistan	1336—38	263.	Sugar Machinery Manufacturing Project	1366—67
244.	Prototype industry in Bombay	1339	264.	Cement Factories	1367
245.	Export of textiles to Burma	1339—41	265.	Restrictions on Foreign Visitors to Bhutan and Sikkim	1368
246.	Surplus labour	1341—43	266.	Plant and equipment for plastics industry	1368
247.	Export of tea	1343—46	267.	Rayon pulp factory in Kerala	1369
248.	International Commission for Supervision and control in Cambodia	1346—48	268.	Film production Bureau	1369
249.	Rubber tyre manufacturing plant in Kerala	1348—50	269.	Contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	1369—70
250.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Delhi	1350—51	U.S.Q. No.		
252.	Licences for manufacture of fertilizers	1351—54	409.	Indian Handicrafts Centres Abroad	1370—71
253.	Manufacture of pens	1354—57	410.	Weekly Bulletin of Import and Export Trade Control	1371—72
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1.	Explosion of mines laid by Chinese	1357—60	413.	Shifting of Central Government Offices	1373—74
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			414.	Labour Co-operatives, Bombay	1374
S.Q. No.		1360—1400	415.	Industrial development of Bihar	1374—75
238.	Social and Moral Hygiene Programme	1360—61	416.	Export of handicrafts	1375
251.	Coffee plantation in Andhra Pradesh	1361	417.	Resettlement of displaced persons from East Bengal	1375—76
			418.	Small tea plantations of Kangra	1376

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
419.	Plan publicity in Delhi	1377
420.	Indian pilgrims to Pakistan	1377-78
421.	Non-payment of dues by displaced persons	1378
422.	Speeches of eminent leaders	1378-79
423.	Progress Report of Second Five Year Plan	1379
424.	Ambar Charkha Scheme in Delhi	1379-80
425.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates	1380
426.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon	1381
427.	Cement Industry	1381-82
428.	Industrial Estate at Darbhanga (Bihar)	1381-83
429.	Labourers in Orissa Mines	1383
430.	Slum Clearance Projects in Orissa	1383
431.	Cantonment Board Employees	1384
432.	Government residential and office accommodation in Delhi	1384-85
433.	Workmen's Compensation Act	1385
434.	Movable properties of displaced persons	1385
435.	Wet mica grinding plant in Rajasthan	1386
436.	Employees State Insurance Scheme	1386
437.	Registration of benami companies	1386-87
438.	Indian Labour Conferences	1387
439.	Export of turmeric	1387-88
440.	Goons in India	1388-89
441.	Export of Hosiery Goods	1389-90
442.	Trade with Hungary	1390
443.	Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act	1390-91
444.	Coal Mines Rescue Stations	1391
445.	Rebate on Khadi	1391
446.	Fertilizers	1392
447.	Atomic Meter	1392-93

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QUESTIONS—contd.

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449.	Fraudulent weights and scales in Delhi	1393-94
450.	Forward Markets	1394
451.	Large Scale and Small Scale Industries	1394
452.	Transfer of Berubari to Pakistan	1394-95
453.	Educational and Medical Institutions in Dandakaranya	1395
454.	Prices of automobiles	1395-96
455.	Air conditioners in <i>Udyan Bharat</i>	1396
456.	Export of jute, tufted carpets and hessian	1396
457.	Uncultivated evacuee land in Punjab	1396-97
458.	Handloom Industry at Chanderi (U. P.)	1397
459.	Foundries and forges	1397-98
460.	Wool Development Council	1398
461.	Muslim wakfs in Punjab	1398-99
462.	Indian Nationals in U.K.	1399
463.	Aluminium plant in Mysore State	1399
464.	Industrial Units in Punjab	1399-1400
465.	All India Radio Sangeet Sammelan	1400

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 1401—05

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of adjournment motion given notice of by Sar-Vishri Braj Raj Singh and Arjun Singh Bhaduria regarding arrest of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia for entering N.E.F.A. areas without permit on the 23rd November, 1959.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1405—07

(1) A copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

Section 26 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (i) Report (1959) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of Protection to the Diesel Fuel Injection Equipment Industry.
- (ii) Two Government Resolutions No. 21(4)-T.R./59, dated the 18th November, 1959.
- (a) A copy of each of the following papers :
 - (i) Report of the Working Group on Industrial Cooperatives.
 - (ii) Government Resolution No. 5 (9)/59-E.U. dated the 7th November, 1959 containing the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations made in the above report.
 - (iii) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2048 dated the 19th September, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.
 - (iv) A copy of each of the following Notification under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, making certain further amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957 :—
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 1007 dated the 5th September, 1959.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1165 dated the 24th October, 1959.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 1298 dated the 31st October, 1959.

(5) Copy of a statement showing conclusions of the Ninth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held in Calcutta on the 23rd and 24th October, 1959.

STATEMENT RE. DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1959-60.

1407

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Kerala State for 1959-60.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . .

1407-08

Shri Mohan Swarup called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the dacoities committed on the 14th Down Upper-India Express on the 10th November, 1959 and on the Delhi bound Upper-India Express on the 11th November, 1959.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnewaz Khan) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS . . .

1408-15

(1) The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K.D. Malaviya) made a statement regarding association of foreign oil explorers in the exploration of oil in the country.

COLUMNS BILLS PASSED—contd. COLUMNS

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS—contd.

(a) The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) made a statement on the release of the German Assets in India.

BILLS PASSED . . . 1415-97

(1) Further discussion on the motion to consider the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill and the amendment for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon concluded. After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(2) The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) moved for the consideration of the Haji Committee Bill. One amendment for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon and another for reference of the Bill to a Select

Committee were negatived. The motion was adopted. After clause by clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTIONS RE. ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE REGISTRAR OF NEWS-PAPERS . . . 1497- 1570

(1) Shri C.K. Bhattacharya moved a motion for the consideration of the Annual Report of the Registrar of News papers for India for the year 1957. The motion was adopted.

(2) Shri Ram Krishan Gupta moved for the consideration of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year, 1958. The motion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 25, 1959/AGRAHAYANA 4, 1881 (SAKA)—

Discussion on the motion *vs. India-China Relations.*