

Friday, 18th April 1958

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second

Volume XV, 1958

(8th April to 22nd April, 1958)



FOURTH SESSION, 1958

(Vol. XV Contains No. 41 to 50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

[SECOND SERIES, VOLUME XV—8TH APRIL TO 22ND APRIL, 1958]

No. 41—Tuesday, 8th April, 1958

COLUMNS

al Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 1515 to 1522 1524 to 1527, 1530, 1533, 1536, 1538 to 1540, 1542 to 1544 8725—59

Written Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 1523, 1528, 1529, 1531, 1532, 1534, 1535, 1537, 1541 8759—63

Unstarred Questions No. 2120 to 2127, 2129 to 2147, 2149 to 2162, 2164 to 2181, 2183 to 2186, 2188 to 2200 8763—8811

Papers laid on the Table 8811

Estimates Committee

Sixth and Seventh Reports 8812

Statement re. Annual Reports of Employees State Insurance Corporation 8812-13

Demands for Grants

Ministry of Labour and Employment 8813—8964

Daily Digest 8965—68

No. 42.—Wednesday, the 9th April, 1958

al Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1545, 1546, 1549 to 1551, 1553, 1555 to 1561, 1564 to 1571 and 1573 to 1575 8969—9007

Short Notice Question No. 13 9007—10

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1547, 1548, 1552, 1554, 1562, 1563 and 1572 9710—15

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2201 to 2247 9715—46

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Twentieth Report 9046

Estimates Committee

Eighth Report 9046

Statement re. Correction of reply to Starred Question No. 581 9046-47

Demands for Grants

Ministry of External Affairs 9047-9174

Daily Digest 9175—78

No. 43.—Thursday, 10th April, 1958

al Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1576 to 1578, 1581 to 1586, 1588, 1589, 1591, 1593 1594, 1596, 1598 and 1599 9179—9215

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1579, 1580, 1587, 1590, 1592, 1595, 1597, 1600 and 1601 9215—20

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2248 to 2252, 2254 to 2259, 2261 to 2287 9220—45

Papers laid on the Table 9245-46

| | COLUM |
|--|----------|
| Demands for Grants | 9246—938 |
| Department of Atomic Energy | 9246—930 |
| Ministry of Rehabilitation | 9300—8 |
| Half-an-hour discussion re closure of Tea gardens in Assam | 9381—9 |
| Daily Digest | 9395—9 |

No. 44.—Friday, 11th April, 1958

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1603 to 1605, 1608, 1611, 1614 to 1622, 1624 and 1610 9399—94.

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1606, 1607, 1609, 1612, 1613, 1623 9431—34

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2288 to 2301 and 2303 to 2332 9435—65

Paper laid on the Table 946

Calling attention to matter of urgent public importance—

Relaxation of restrictions on travel to Goa 9465—66

Business of the House 9467

Demands for Grants

Ministry of Rehabilitation 9467—9557

Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions

Nineteenth Report 955

Resolution *re.* imposition of restriction on persons who had held the office of Governor 9557—

Resolution negatived 9580

Resolution *re.* re-orientation of the system of examinations 9580—9626

Daily Digest 9627—30

No. 45.—Monday, 14th April, 1958.

Oral Answers to Questions —

Starred Questions Nos. 1625 to 1630, 1632, 1635 to 1637, 1639 to 1642, 1645 and 1646, 1649 9631—4

Written Answers to Questions :—

Starred Question Nos. 1634, 1638, 1643 and 1644, 1647, 1648, 1650, 1651 9666—72

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2333 to 2409 9672—9717

Papers laid on the Table 9717

Clarification of Reply to a Supplementary Question 9717

Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill—Introduced 9717-18

Demands for Grants

Ministry of Home Affairs 9718—98

Daily Digest 9395—99

No. 46.—Tuesday, 15th April, 1958

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1652 to 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661 to 1667, 1669, 1671, 1672, 1674 to 1676 and 1656 9901—

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1658, 1660, 1668, 1670 and 1673 9938—

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2410 to 2430, 2432 to 2453 and 2455 to 2457 9941—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| as laid on the Table | 9968 |
| as Advisory Committee— | |
| Twenty-third Report | 9969 |
| Business Committee— | |
| Ninth Report | 9969 |
| Parliamentary Committee—A Summary of work | 9969 |
| Drawing Attention to matter of urgent public importance | |
| Precedence of firing by Pakistani border forces on the East Pakistan Assam Border | 9969-72 |
| Statement <i>re.</i> Correction of Answer to Supplementary to Starred Question No. 1503 | 9972-73 |
| Motion <i>re.</i> Appointment to Joint Committee | 9973 |
| Demands for Grants | 9973—10126 |
| Ministry of Home Affairs | 9973—10005 |
| Ministry of Defence | 10005—10126 |
| Daily Digest | 10127-32 |

No. 47.—Wednesday, 16th April, 1958

Oral Answers to Questions—

| | |
|---|----------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 1677, 1678, 1681, 1683, 1686, 1688 to 1693, 1996 to 1704 | 10133—72 |
| Short Notice Question No. 14 | 10173—75 |

Written Answers to Questions—

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 1679, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1687 and 1694 | 10175—78 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 2458 to 2498 | 10178—10203 |
| Obituary reference to Shri Shambu Dayal Misra | 10203 |
| Motion for Adjournment | 10204-06 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 10206 |
| Correction of answer to Supplementary Question | 10206-07 |
| Business Advisory Committee | |
| Twenty-third Report | 10207 |
| Demands for Grants | 10208—10350 |
| Ministry of Defence | 10208—91 |
| Ministry of Finance | 10291—50 |
| Daily Digest | 10351—54 |

No. 48.—Thursday, 17th April, 1958

Oral Answers to Questions—

| | |
|---|----------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 1705, 1707, to 1716, 1719 to 1721 and 1723 | 10355—90 |
| Short Notice Question No. 15 | 10390—95 |

Written Answers to Questions—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Starred Questions No. 1717, 1718, 1722 and 1724 to 1728 | 10395—10400 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 2499 to 2528 | 10400—24 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions | |
| Twentieth Report | 10424 |
| Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Pakistan Representative's letter to Security Council | 10425—26 |
| Motion for Adjournment— | |
| Alleged massing of Pakistani troops on the Assam border | 10427—3 |
| Statement Re. Clarification of Answer to Supplementary to S.Q. No. 730 | 10431—32 |
| Demands for Grants— | |
| Ministry of Finance | 10432—10554 |
| Daily Digest | 10555—58 |

No. 49.—Friday, 18th April, 1958

Oral Answers to Questions—

| | |
|---|----------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 1729 to 1734, 1737, 1738, 1742, 1743, 1745, 1747 to 1749, 1751 to 1754, 1739 | 10557—95 |
|---|----------|

Written Answers to Questions—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 1735, 1736, 1740, 1741, 1744, 1746, 1750 | 10555—98 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 2529 to 2566, 2568 to 2571 | 10598—1061 |

Estimates Committee—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Twelfth and Fourteenth Reports | 10618 |
| Business of the House | 10613—19 |
| Appropriation (No. 2) Bill—Introduced | 10619 |
| Finance Bill | 10617—10706 |
| Motion to consider | 10621—10706 |

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

| | |
|--|----------|
| Twentieth Report | 10706—07 |
| Institution of Chartered Engineers Bill—Introduced | 10707 |
| Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill—Introduced | 10707 |
| Dissolution of Muslim Marriages (Amendment) Bill—Introduced | 10708 |
| Hindu Disposition of Property Bill—Introduced | 10708 |
| Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill—Introduced | 10708 |
| Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill—Introduced | 10708—09 |
| Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill—Introduced | 10709 |
| Dramatic Performances (Amendment) Bill— | |
| Motion to consider | 10710—50 |
| Companies (Amendment) Bill | 10750—72 |

No. 50. Tuesday 22nd April, 1958.

Oral Answers to Questions—

COLUM:

Starred Questions Nos. 1755, 1757, 1758, 1760 to 1762, 1764, 1766, 1765, 1768
to 1773, 1775, 1778, 1779, 1781 and 1780 10777—1081.

Written Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 1756, 1759, 1763, 1767, 1774 and 1777 10814—1

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2572 to 2621 10817—5

Death of Shri Awadesh Kumar Singh 1085:

Papers laid on the Table 10852—5

Demands for Excess Grants, 1954-55—

Presentation of statement 1085.

Estimates Committee

Presentation of Tenth Report

Election to Committees

1. Estimates Committee 10853—5

2. Public Accounts Committee 10854—5

Motion re. association of Members of Rajya Sabha with Public Accounts Committee 10856—5.

Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1958—

Motion to consider 10858—6

Motion to Pass 1086:

Finance Bill, 1958

Motion to consider 10860—103,

Daily Digest 10991—3

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

10559

10560

LOK SABHA

Friday, 18th April, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मत-पत्रों की चिन्हित करने की प्रणाली

+

*१७२६. { श्री भक्त बर्षाण :
श्री पुन्नुत :
श्री छ० क० गोपालन :
श्री बारियर :
श्री अनिलच सिंह :
श्री बःजदेई :
श्री हरिचन्द्र माचुर :
श्री के० देव :

क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक-सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के किन-किन उप-चुनावों में अब तक मत-पत्रों को चिन्हित करने की प्रणाली का प्रयोग किया गया है ;

(ख) इन चुनावों में कितने प्रतिशत मत धर्मबोधित हुये हैं ;

(ग) पुरानी प्रणाली की तुलना में इस प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कितना व्यय हुआ है ; और

(घ) यह प्रणाली कहाँ तक सफल रही

बिबि उपमंत्री (श्री हजार्नविस) :
(क) तथा (ख) मत-पत्रों को चिन्हित करने की प्रणाली का प्रयोग अब तक केवल सात विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के उपचुनावों में किया गया है । अपेक्षित सूचना वाला एक विवरण लोक-सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [विशिष्ट परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११८]

(ग) दोनों प्रणालियों के प्रचीन तुलनात्मक व्यय के आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हैं किन्तु आशा है कि नयी प्रणाली आगे चल कर काफी मितव्ययी सिद्ध होगी ।

(घ) इस प्रणाली के शीचित्य की बाबत निर्वाचन आयोग का सन्तोष हो गया है और यह प्रणाली अक्षिप्त और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भी काफी हद तक सफल हुई है ।

An Hon. Member: In English also please.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hajarnavis: (a) and (b). The marking system of voting has so far been adopted in bye-elections in seven Assembly Constituencies only. A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 118]

(c) Figures of comparative costs under the two systems are not available, but the new system is expected to result in considerable economy in the long run.

(d) The Election Commission is satisfied that the system has justified itself and has been successful to a very large extent even in illiterate and backward areas.

श्री नरेश दत्त : जीयन, इन उपचाराओं में कई प्रणाली के कारण जो मत-पत्र खारिज हुए हैं, क्या माननीय मंत्री भी यह बतायेंगे कि मुख्यतः किन कारणों से वह खारिज हुए हैं यांनी क्या-क्या गलतियाँ बोटरोँ न की हैं ?

श्री हजारेनबीस : इसमें दो गलतियाँ ज्यादातर हुई हैं। एक तो उन्होंने जो मार्क भर्त्ति चिन्ह लगाया था वह पिछली साइड के ऊपर लगाया था दूसरे दोनों उम्मीदवारों के वहाँ नाम थे वहाँ मार्क न लगा कर खाली जो जगह थी वहाँ मार्क लगाया और इस कारण वह खारिज हुए।

श्री नरेश दत्त : अब तक जो अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है उसके आधार पर क्या एलेक्शन कमीशन यह विचार कर रहा है कि सन् १९६२ में जो ग्राम निर्वाचन होंगे उनमें इस प्रणाली का व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया जावेगा ?

श्री हजारेनबीस : ऐसा विचार अब तक नहीं किया गया है।

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भी इस प्रणाली का उपयोग किया गया है और वहाँ भी लोगों ने इसका उपयोग किया है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हमीरपुर जिले में ६ अप्रैल को जो उप-चुनाव हुआ है और जब कि वह पिछड़ा जिला कहलाता है तो उसमें इस प्रणाली का उपयोग क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

श्री हजारेनबीस : यह तो एलेक्शन कमीशन तय करता है कि किस क्षेत्र में इसका उपयोग होगा और किस क्षेत्र में नहीं होगा। हमीरपुर जिला में समझता हूँ इसके साथ नहीं समझा गया।

श्री बाबूजी : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह कठिनाई अनुभव में आई है कि बहुत से

बोटरों अपने हाथ में कलम पकड़ना भी नहीं जानते हैं और इस सिव दिस्वी कारपोरेशन के चुनाव में एक सील बनवाई गई थी जो कि बोटर्स को दी जाती थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सील देने की प्रक्रिया का प्रचलन सम्पूर्ण देश में किया जावेगा ?

श्री हजारेनबीस : वहाँ २ यह प्रणाली उपयोग में लायी जायगी वहाँ-वहाँ सीक ही उपयोग किया जायेगा।

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: May I know on these results any analysis has been made regarding the number of invalid votes cast by this system by the women voters in the villages?

Shri Hajarnavis: That information at present is not available.

श्री बनिबेन दास : इस प्रणाली से मतदान में क्या इतना ही समय लगता है जितना कि पहले की प्रणाली में लगता था या इस ढंग से बोट देन में कुछ अधिक समय लगता है ?

श्री हजारेनबीस : इसमें कम समय लगता है क्योंकि एक से ज्यादा मतदान केन्द्र। पोलिंग बूथ होने से एक वक्त में एक साथ कई व्यक्ति बोटिंग कर सकते हैं।

Shri C. D. Fande: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to fact that during the recent bye-elections, the time allotted between nomination and polling has been extended from three to six weeks, thus great difficulty arose for the campaigners?

Mr. Speaker: This refers to marking.

Shri C. D. Fande: It was said that because people had to be trained the time had to be extended from three weeks to six weeks, and this has led to great difficulty in the campaign.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the time is going to be extended in all cases for the purpose of educating as it would cause inconvenience.

Shri Hajarnavis: In some cases it was extended because the system was new, the electoral apparatus was new and time was required to acquaint them with the new procedure devised. Therefore, sometime was required, but as and when the polling officers and other persons charged with the holding of elections become acquainted with the system, I do not think any such delay would be necessary.

Shri Ranga: May I know if Government received any complaints from political parties who are generally being consulted; if so, from which parties? May I also know whether Government propose to hold a meeting of the representatives of political parties and place before them the analysis of the way in which this thing worked and ascertain their views?

Shri Hajarnavis: May I remind the hon. Member that responsibility of holding elections is wholly that of the Election Commission, and Government in no sense are responsible for the decisions taken by them. In any case, I may inform that the Election Commission consulted all the leading political parties and this system was adopted in consultation with and in agreement with the major political parties.

Shri Ranga: About the working of this system, I meant only the Election Commission. Government cannot be expected to do this work.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is a super-Parliament, whoever might be the officer, the Election Commission or the Attorney-General. We cannot impeach the Election Commissioner or a Judge of a High Court except

through a prescribed process. Otherwise, if Parliament feels an amount of inconvenience at the manner in which a new system works, there is no meaning in the Minister saying: "No, no, it is the work of the Election Commission". Then he need not represent the Election Commission here.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If any statutory body under the Constitution is established, the Minister in charge will try to communicate all those matters which arise in the House for the purpose of favourable consideration by the officers concerned. There is no meaning in the Ministers escaping responsibility like this.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I submit a word of explanation? The hon. Member began the question by saying: "Is the Government aware" and referred to something which was done by the Election Commission. What I implied in my answer was that what was suggested by the hon. Member was already done by the Election Commission, and that if there was any other suggestion it would be passed on to the Election Commission. There is no suggestion that the Ministry which I have the privilege to represent in any way tries to escape the responsibility which it owes to the House.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the large percentage of invalid votes as shown in the statement, may I know if the candidates have made any complaint to the Government or the Election Commission in the constituencies in which this system was introduced?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am not aware that any such complaints were received by the Election Commission, but if the hon. Member gives notice, I will supply him with the information.

Central Zonal Council

+

*1730. { Shri Kumaran:

{ Shri V. C. Shukla:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Zonal Council had considered the problem of dacoit menace in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what conclusions were reached to bring about a speedy elimination of this problem?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The matter came up for consideration at the first meeting of the Zonal Council. After some discussion, it was postponed for further consideration at a later date.

Shri Kumaran: Recently there were some reports in the papers that there are suggestions for the establishment of a combined police force of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. May I know whether there is any such proposal before the Government, apart from the discussion in the Zonal Council?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): There is no proposal before the Central Government.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the other constituent States of the Central Zonal Council have helped with their reserve force these two States where the dacoity menace is so high?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Between 1953 and 1956, these States had a common Force under a joint command, and if they now wish to resume the method that was then adopted, they are free to do so.

Shri Hem Barua: What happens to the zonal council?

Pandit G. B. Pant: They are members of the zonal council.

Shri C. R. Pattiabhi Raman: Will Government consider the advisability of having local levees of responsible citizens to help in avoiding the dacoity menace?

Pandit G. B. Pant: With great pleasure, if the hon. Member can induce them to join such a thing.

श्री गोविन्द दास: जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का कोई विचार किया जा रहा है कि जहाँ जहाँ इस प्रकार की डकैतियों की पंचायत है वहाँ वहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रांतों की सरकारों से विचार कर क्या कोई ऐसी नीति का निर्धारण करेगी जो कि सब जगह एक सी लागू की जा सके?

श्री गो० ब० पंत: जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का ताल्लुक है अक्सर इन प्रदेश की सरकारों से अलग अलग और मिली जुली भी बातें होती रहती हैं और जो कोई सुझाव आते हैं उन पर विचार किया जाता है।

Shri Kumaran: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report that certain influential persons in public life are engaged in aiding and abetting the dacoits and in return they are receiving a share of the spoils from the dacoits? May I know whether Government are in possession of any authentic information about this matter?

Pandit G. B. Pant: No. Government have no information in that regard. But if in any particular area, whether within or outside these States, anything like that is happening, I shall be glad to receive information from any quarter.

Shri Jadhav: May I know the number of dacoits in the respective States, and whether they are beyond the control of the police?

Mr. Speaker: This refers only to the Central Zonal Council.

Pandit G. B. Pant: There has been no census of the dacoits so far.

Beth Govind Das rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Beth Govind Das: Only one question.

Mr. Speaker: I have already allowed a sufficient number of questions. We get stuck up with just one or two questions; and we are not able to get through even twenty-six questions in a day. Next question.

Limestone Deposits in Punjab

*1731. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 917 on the 9th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Geological Survey for the exploration and assessment of Limestone deposits in Bhagsunath (Dharmasala) in Punjab has been received; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the gist of the report is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 119.] The report is unpublished. Copies of the draft report are being prepared and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

श्री हेम राज: पालियामेंट के पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है उससे यह प्रतीत होता है कि यह जो लाइमस्टोन डिपोजिट हैं वह बेहतरीन किस्म के हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ऐसे इलाकों में जहाँ कि इस समय तक कोई इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट अपने तौर पर कोई फैक्टरी लगावेगी?

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य को पता है कि इस इलाके में लाइमस्टोन पाया गया है जिससे सीमेंट बन सकता है। लेकिन सरकार अपनी ओर से कोई फैक्टरी कोयले का इरादा नहीं रखती। अगर कोई इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट या भाईने जो इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जावेगा।

Contribution by Zonal Councils towards Food Production

*1732. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 437 on the 25th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the question of contribution by each Zonal Council to the national pool of Food production during the Second Five Year Plan has since been considered by the Zonal Councils; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether there is any proposal for forming such a pool from the zonal councils in the future?

Shrimati Alva: This question was answered by the Food Minister only in November last, and nothing fresh has occurred since then.

Solar Radiation

*1733. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for utilisation of solar radiation has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). There is no specific scheme under the C.S.I.R. for utilisation of solar radiation. However, for sometime past the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, has been conducting certain investigations on some techniques for the utilisation of solar energy for industrial and domestic use as a part of its normal programme of work.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the total amount to be spent on this during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a part of the normal programme, and therefore, we cannot give the separate allocation for this particular item without analysing the accounts.

Confirmation of Employees of Static Depots

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*1734. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarti:
 Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 80% of the non-industrial and 40% of the industrial employees serving in Static depots in India have been confirmed; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not according a similar treatment to the employees of Ordnance Field Depots in Jammu and Kashmir?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fate-singh Rao Gaekwad): (a) 40% of the strength of non-industrial posts as on 1st April 1952 and 40p.c. of the strength of industrial posts as on 1st September, 1953 in Static depots have been made permanent and confirmations of temporary employees have been made against them.

(b) The reason is that they do not come under the category of Static depots.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the service conditions applicable to the employees working in static depots in India are also applicable to these employees in the Jammu and Kashmir State, and if not, the reasons for the difference?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): That is a very wide question. Of course, one is the field area, and the other is the static permanent area. Therefore, the conditions differ. For instance, the question of having permanent strength in an operational or field or

temporary area is quite different from that in a more permanent and a more static depot.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: These employees are supposed to be temporary even though they have rendered many years of service. Under the present orders, persons who have field areas also. It will take some have been confirmed, about 40 per cent. in non-industrial posts and 40 per cent. in industrial posts. May I know when a decision is going to be taken about these employees? Are they going to be temporary and casual only?

Shri Raghuramiah: Certain proposals are under consideration in regard to employees working in these field areas also. It will take some time for Government to take a decision on them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: In view of the fact that the Jammu and Kashmir operations have been there for some time, and in view of the fact that these persons have to work under rather difficult conditions, may I know whether at least the employees of the ordnance field depots in Jammu and Kashmir will be given some special consideration regarding permanency?

Shri Raghuramiah: I have already said that this question is under the consideration of Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: By what time can we hope to get a decision?

Shri Raghuramiah: It is very difficult to foretell in advance the date of the decision. It is yet to be considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that those persons who have been recruited locally are given free rations, and if so, the reason why the other employees who have been transferred to Jammu and Kashmir from elsewhere are not being given this free ration?

Shri Nagbhumak: May I submit that this is an entirely different question? If my hon. friend wants information on that, he may ask a separate question, and I shall furnish all the information.

Library of Department of Archaeology

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*1737. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Library of the Department of Archaeology will continue to remain in New Delhi even after the Department of Archaeology is shifted from New Delhi; and

(b) if no decision has been taken so far, the time by which final decision is expected to be taken?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayan Kabir): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken as soon as possible.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether Government are aware that the shifting of this library has created a great resentment among various research scholars and foreigners who use the library every now and then?

Shri Humayan Kabir: Government are aware of the very strong feelings that this library should not be removed, and that is why the matter is under consideration.

Himalayan Expedition

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*1738. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shrimati Ha Falchondhuri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Himalayan expedition to

Cho-oyu Peak of the Himalayas has been recently sponsored;

(b) whether the Government of India have been approached for permission for the proposed assault;

(c) if so, whether the permission has been given;

(d) the detailed composition of the expedition team; and

(e) the nature of assistance, financial or otherwise given to the team by the Government?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatehsingh-
rao Gaekwad):** (a) Yes, an unofficial expedition.

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 120.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि इस दल को नेपाल सरकार की ओर से अनुमति मिल गयी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नेपाल सरकार इस बारे में कुछ और सहायता भी दे रही है ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The Ministry is not aware of any other help given by the Nepal Government, because that is a separate Government not subservient to the Government of India in any way.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि भारत सरकार के सही मंचालब इस दल की मदद कर रहे हैं। यह बड़ी सुन्दर बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रति वर्ष इस प्रकार के दलों को मेजने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Sardar Majithia: This is a school which is entirely independent, and whenever it approaches the Ministry for help, it certainly is given help. But the programme is entirely dependent upon this Institute.

Shri Hem Narua: May I know if this team of expedition to this Himalayan peak underwent any training in any international mountaineering club?

Sardar Majithia: I am not aware of their having gone for any international training. But they certainly have gone through the training classes in this Institute which is run by very eminent instructors, including the famous Sherpa who climbed the highest mountain in the world.

श्री भक्त ब्रह्मन : यह जो बोधो-पर्वत है, वह एवरेस्ट के नजदीक है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रगल्भ वर्ष या कुछ वर्षों के बाद एवरेस्ट पर भी चढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already asked whether they are going to have it as an annual feature. He is asking the same thing in another form.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Are Government associating others, such as the Geological Department, specialists in botany etc. which would make this expedition of use for various departments of Government?

Sardar Majithia: As I have said already, these expeditions are organised under the aegis of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute. It is up to them to make such arrangements. If they or anyone else want any help, it will certainly be given to them.

Shri Tangamani: We find that for this expedition as much as Rs. 60,000 have been set apart and Ministries like Railways and Information & Broadcasting have rendered help. May I know whether the expedition has completed the trip and submitted any report?

Sardar Majithia: No, I think the expedition is going to start in two days' time.

Accounts with Foreign Banks

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*1742. { **Shri Ghosal:**
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any provisions permitting the Indian nationals to open accounts with foreign Banks outside India;

(b) if so, what are those provisions;

(c) how many Indians have accounts in such foreign banks; and

(d) what is the total amount of deposits?

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

(b) Students, trainees and persons going for medical treatment and others proceeding to foreign countries for approved purposes are allowed to open accounts with banks in the countries to which they are proceeding with the amount of exchange sanctioned to them. But all such accounts have to be closed when they return to India and the un-utilized balance, if any, has to be repatriated to India.

(c) and (d). Statistics of these accounts are not maintained by the Reserve Bank of India because these accounts are opened under a general permission. Information on parts (c) and (d) of the Question is not therefore available.

Shri Ghosal: May I know which are the countries where the major portion of these accounts are opened?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mainly UK; some accounts are also in USA and some of our neighbouring countries, like the Middle East countries, with which we have business.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know how many Indian nationals have managed to have their accounts—big accounts—in foreign banks outside India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They may be legal accounts.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have Government any provision under consideration whereby Indian nationals opening accounts in foreign countries will intimate that to our Government through any agency?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Accounts can be permissible if they come under the mischief of this provision. If they get sanction, they can have such accounts for studies or some other approved purpose; they can open the accounts with the money sanctioned. Other accounts are illegal. We trace them down if it comes to our knowledge. Otherwise, we do not know about it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the amount transferred to foreign banks during the past two years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I require notice.

Shri Heda: Particularly with reference to Indian firms which operate in foreign countries like UK or USA, may I know whether any watch is kept to ensure that Indian money is not allowed to be kept in, or exported to, foreign countries? If so, how?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A strict vigil is kept on the transfer of money or maintenance of any illegal accounts either by persons or by firms. We have a directorate of enforcement which acts with our Central Intelligence. We try to get such information. If we receive information, under the Act we send notice to such persons against whom allegation is received. They have, under law, to furnish all this information. We have detected a few cases in which we have proceeded against them and we have been recovering the amount. In some cases, action is proceeding.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Has it been brought to the notice of Government that in view of the foreign exchange difficulties, certain businessmen open their accounts abroad and keep foreign exchange there and circumvent the law as it exists here? Has any inquiry been made regarding this?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is common knowledge, but the procedure is as I have indicated. The banks there are not under our control. They are not obliged under law to give us information. But if any definite information comes to us, we send a notice under the law. Indian nationals who have such accounts then furnish the information and then we prosecute them. Some have already been prosecuted; other cases are pending.

Shri F. R. Patel: Are Government thinking of asking our nationals to submit information about their accounts with foreign banks outside India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We cannot give a general notice, but when we have definite information, we do send such notice.

Steel Quota to Madras

*1743. **Shri Nanjappa:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have requested for increasing the State's quota of steel to meet requirements of the Small Scale Industries in the State; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Allotment of steel for small scale industries in the States is made by the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, out of the bulk quota placed at his disposal every quarter by this Ministry. It is understood that the Development Commissioner was approached by the Madras Government for an increase in their quota for small scale industries.

(b) Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries informed the State Government that the quota could not be raised in view of the limited

availability of iron and steel from indigenous sources and restricted imports on account of foreign exchange difficulties.

Shri Nanjappa: When did the Madras Government address the Centre for supply of increased quota of iron and steel and when was reply given?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: As a matter of fact, not only the Government of Madras but practically most of the States requested the Centre for increase in the quota. I would like to have notice for stating the exact date on which the Government of Madras requested the Central Government.

Shri Ranga: Is any effort made to increase the quota for small scale industries in proportion to the total increase of supply of steel to these various States?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): So far as allocation of steel for small scale industries is concerned, the Development Commissioner, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, who is in charge of small scale industries, continues to review the increased capacity in that sector and, depending upon the availability of steel, necessary adjustments are from time to time made.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know whether it is a fact that licences are given to one and the same merchant and there is black-marketing in Madras State?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am not aware. Because my hon. friend hails from Madras, probably, he may be more aware of it. I have no such information. But, so far as any particular licence being given to the same merchant, I have not been able to catch the import of that. So far as actual allocations are concerned, that is a matter for the local State Controller to make allocations to various merchants there.

Shri Meda: At the time of annual reallocation of the steel quota for small scale industries, may I know whether Government fixes a percentage of the demand and allots quotas to each State according to that; or do they assess the requirements of the State small scale industries themselves?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member would appreciate that if it were a simple application of the fraction of the demand, then, every State may get additional quota by pushing up its demand. So, it is not on that basis. Some sort of assessment is made of the capacity in any particular State and regard being had to that, some adjustment is made.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government is aware that the demand for steel in Madras State is greater as is seen by the fact that the allotment that was made from 1-4-57 to 31-12-57 was 10,431 tons and against that 11,000 tons had to be despatched? Is not the Government aware that the requirement is greater?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Government have given these figures. Any deduction that he makes from those figures is something which the hon. Member is free to do. I cannot give any further answer on that point.

Shri Tangamani: Will the allotment be increased in view of.....

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member speaking for the Government of Madras?

The question is whether the Madras Government has made a request.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already replied that a request was made to the Commerce and Industry Ministry and, as a result of that, it was found that no further allocation can be made.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is the hon. Minister aware of the answer given by the Madras Minister in the Legislative Assembly there that they are awaiting the Centre's reaction and that distribution to the same merchant

is in the hands of the Central Government and that this question of more equitable distribution should be dealt with by the Central Government?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will look up what reply was given there and I will check up if any further action is necessary on that score.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the allocation or the fixation of particular persons who deal in these commodities is done by the Centre or by the States.

Sardar Swaran Singh: There are different types of dealers; there are controlled dealers and registered dealers. So far as controlled dealers are concerned, the allocations are made by the Iron and Steel Controller. So far as the registered dealers are concerned, it is done by the State Government. So, it will depend upon each individual dealer as to whether the allocation is made by the Iron and Steel Controller or by the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 1744, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy—absent.

Shri Goray: Is the hon. Member not putting the question?

Shri Goray nodded dissent.

Chandraketurgarh Finds

*1745. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has given any financial or other help in excavating the archaeological finds of 'Chandraketurgarh' recently discovered in P. S. Bera Champa, District 24-Parganas, West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the villagers have discovered another old relic "Pili Khanar Par" but the work is held up due to lack of finance;

(c) whether it is also a fact that another well-carved old relic "Nan Masjid" in the neighbouring areas in Barua is decaying due to lack of protection; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken?

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

(b) Government have no information but an enquiry is being made regarding the relic.

(c) Government have no information, as there is no monument of national importance of this name.

(d) Does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Has the Ashutosh Archaeological Department of the University of Calcutta made any request to the Government of India to help it, financially or otherwise, for executing this particular work?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They made a request and a grant was made.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What was the total amount of the grant given?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The grant was Rs. 2,500/-.

Lathi Charge on the Workers of Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd.

*1747. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Police had lathi-charged the workers of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd., at Rourkela on the 31st March, 1958;

(b) whether it is a fact that the workers had petitioned for higher wages; and

(c) whether the workers staged any demonstrations demanding more wages?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Shaha): (a) No, Sir. The police did not lathi charge the workers on the 31st March, 1958.

(b) Some departmental labour represented for higher wages on the 26th

March. Their representation is under consideration.

(c) There was a demonstration by the workers on 31st March 1958, presumably following their representation for higher wages.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the number of workers engaged in construction work under the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd., in Rourkela and the number of workers involved in this demand for higher wages and amenities?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I would require notice for that because that does not arise out of this.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the present rates of wages and other amenities provided for the workers engaged in the Hindustan Steel construction work and what their main grievances were?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: They differ from section to section. There is no uniform rate for all the labourers. Anyway, they are not much below those for equivalent labour in the State P. W. D.

Shri Joachim Alva: We are on the eve of a mighty steel expansion. Have we not drawn up definite scales of salaries for all these workers in the steel factories which would hold good for the next 10 years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The suggestion that has been made by the hon. Member is good and that is engaging the attention of Government. But, the present question relates to construction workers only.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether these workers have been representing their grievances to the management and the management did not pay any heed; and, if so, are any officers from the Labour Ministry being sent to that place to discuss their grievances?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not necessary because not much time has

elapsed. Certain demands were made and they are being examined. If it is found necessary to depute any officer of the Labour Ministry or any other Ministry, we won't hesitate to do that.

Shri Panigrahi: What are the main grievances which were put forward by these labourers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Increase of salary was the main thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that there was no lathi charge on the 31st March, 1958. May I know what was the date on which the lathi charge was made?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not to my knowledge. If there is any other date on which the lathi charge took place according to the information of the hon. Member, I will check that up also. I want to say that I do not take shelter behind the particular date. Because a particular date was mentioned in the question, the reply was made accordingly. My case is that there was no lathi charge either on the 31st or on any other date, this way or that.

बकड के प्रवेश

*१७४८. श्री भक्त बर्मान : क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री २७ अगस्त, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गढ़वाल जिले में हिमालय की ऊंचाई पर स्थित रूपकुण्ड झील में जो मानवीय अवशेष प्राप्त हुये थे, क्या इस बीच उनकी जाँच पड़ताल पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जावेगा ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ब) कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The investigations are still in progress.

(c) The investigations involve delay as they are carried along a number of highly technical lines.

(d) It is hoped the investigations will be completed by the end of this year.

An Hon. Member: In Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर: (क) और (ख). इस सिलसिले में अभी खानबीन हो रही है।

(ग) खानबीन कई लाइनों पर करनी है जिन में कुछ बहुत टेक्नीकल हैं।

(घ) आशा है कि यह खानबीन इस साल के आखीर तक पूरी हो जायगी।

श्री भक्त बर्षन: इस सम्बन्ध में तीन तरह के दृष्टिकोण सामने आये हैं, एक लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के एंथ्रोपोजिकल विभाग के हैड आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट का है, दूसरा उत्तर प्रदेश के वन उपमंत्री का है और तीसरा आपके विभाग का है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब सम्मितियों को सामने रख कर वे आपन में क्यों नहीं परामर्श कर लेते और क्यों नहीं किसी फैसले पर पहुँच जाते ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर: जब आखिरी रिपोर्ट तैयार होगी उस वक्त सब बातों पर गौर कर लिया जायेगा।

श्री भक्त बर्षन: पिछली बार यह बताया गया था कि यदि आवश्यकता पड़ी तो एक और दल रूपकुंड भेजा जायेगा ताकि वहाँ बहराई में जो हड्डियाँ दबी पड़ी हैं उनकी भी खुदाई हो सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब इस विचार को त्याग दिया गया है ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबीर: अगस्त-सितम्बर, १९५६ में जो लोग गये थे वे कुछ खोजें लाये थे और अभी तक उन ऊपर इनवेस्टीगेशन चल रहा है। इनमें काफी सामान मिल गया है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is going to be the historical or scientific value of this research which is being carried on for such a long time?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Till the investigations are complete, how can I inform the House as to what will be the results?

Odissi System of Dance

*1749. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Odissi system" of dance has been recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akadami;

(b) if so, whether any grant has been given for its promotion and development; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) and (c). The Sangeet Natak Akadami has given Rs. 14,800/- as grants-in-aid for the development and promotion of Odissi dance, during the last three years.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the Sangeet Natak Akadami is also seized with the other types of dances such as Chow and Chaita Parva which are prevalent in Orissa and if so, what steps have been taken to improve them?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This question is about the Odissi system. But I may say generally that the Akadami wants to find out by investigation the different systems of dance prevailing in different parts of the country and encourage them as far as possible.

Shri P. K. Das: Is the Government going to publish the various palm leaf manuscripts relating to the Odissi dance?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Some attempts are being made to collect this material and after they have been collected we will publish them as far as possible.

Shri Panigrahi: After the dance has been recognised as one of the classical dances of India by this Akadami, does the Government propose to extend some financial assistance for improving it in Orissa?

Mr. Speaker: All these are hypothetical questions. First of all, it must be recognised as an all-India system.

Shri Panigrahi: It has been recognised.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Without going into the arguments or reasons, I may say that encouragement will be given to this form of dance.

Mr. Speaker: Encouragement means money also.

Shri Mahanty: To whom have these grants been made? What are the credentials of the institutions or individuals to whom these grants have been made?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Grants were made to the National Music Association, Cuttack and the Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether any assessment has been made of the results of these grants?

Mr. Speaker: Did the hon. Member not witness any Odissi dance performance here? I would only say to all hon. Members that they must see our activities in the field of art and culture and other fields also. Hon. Members will spend sometime in the nights from 9 to 12 to witness such activities.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that Shri Kalicharan Patnaik who is described as the father of the

Odissi system of dance has approached the Government for some financial assistance to publish certain rare manuscripts which he has discovered?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already said that the Sangeet Natak Akadami is engaged in the search for manuscripts and will publish them as far as possible. But I am sure hon. Members will appreciate that we cannot publish everything that is available for lack of funds.

Three Year Degree Course

+
 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 •1751. { **Shri Tangamani:**
 Shrimati Parvathi
 Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agra University has objected to the implementation of three year degree course;

(b) whether this is due to some financial difficulties; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Centre to solve this difficulty?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b). Reply from the Agra University reveals that financial and accommodation difficulties will be experienced by the affiliated colleges, if the three-year degree course is adopted by them.

(c) The special difficulties of the colleges/Universities in the State of U. P. are being examined in consultation with the State Government by a Committee set up for the purpose.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total amount required to overcome the financial difficulties?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: That is a matter which is being investigated into and the committee is looking into this matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the names of member of the committee that is examining this question?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Shri Deshmukh is its chairman. There are several members and I do not have a list with me at present.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister has stated that only the universities in U.P. and Bombay have not adopted the three year degree course and that the other universities have adopted this course. In view of the recommendations already made for achieving uniformity, will steps be taken to help other universities also in the current year—not only Agra but other universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already stated in the House that the Government had accepted the Deshmukh Committee report and now the recommendations are in the process of implementation. We shall give grants to all those universities which have accepted the three year degree course. The committee's report is being implemented.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I understand that the Osmania University that has implemented the three-year degree course since June, 1957 and the Marathwada colleges which continue to be affiliated to the Osmania University are suffering under heavy financial liabilities to the point of breaking down. Will the Minister of Education give new consideration to this aspect of the question?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Ministry will consider all the aspects. There will be no discrimination in giving grants to the universities.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the U. P. Govt. has fixed any time-limit for the implementation of this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I understand, the U. P. Government is also coming into line with other universities in this matter. But it has certain genuine difficulties. As soon as they are resolved through consultation and negotiation, we hope that it

would also implement this recommendation.

Deaf and Dumb Students

*1752. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stipends given to deaf and dumb students in Delhi and in other parts of India by the Government of India during 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(b) whether these students were able to utilise these stipends; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 1956-57—50 1957-58—78.

(b) 27 and 46 students availed of these scholarships during 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively.

(c) The remaining scholars could not avail of the scholarships chiefly on account of inability to secure admission into recognised institutions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if the Government proposes to ask all the schools and other institutions to take these deaf and dumb boys and girls who apply for stipends? Otherwise, they will not be able to use the stipends or a large part of it remains unutilised.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government are already in touch with the State Governments. One of the State Governments has taken very active steps. The Madras State has already written to all the institutions to admit these students in the normal institutions. I am hoping that other States will also give necessary instructions to all these institutions. The problem is difficult and the Government is making every effort to see that these boys get admission in these institutions.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I know if any survey or scientific assessment has been carried out to assess the number of deaf and dumb students and the

number of seats available in the special schools and to what extent they fall short?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Some sample survey is being made. I would not be able to give that information just now. If she gives me notice, I shall try to answer that question.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is it a fact that there is some delay in the matter of sanctions or renewals of applications by students and if so, will the Government take steps to expedite them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: If the hon. Member brings to my notice any such case, I would certainly look into it. Definite instructions have been issued that no delay should occur.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know how much grant is given to the deaf and dumb institution in Gauhati?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: If the hon. Member is asking about any particular institution in any particular State, she will have to give me notice.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: The hon. Minister has said that he has written to the States that these students should be taken in the normal institutions. But they need a very specialised teacher. Is there any arrangement for appointing special teachers in these institutions for these students where they are taken?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As I said, it is a very difficult problem. All the States do not have special institutions for these people. It is rather a controversial question whether they should go to the normal institutions or to specialised ones. We would like to encourage them to go to the normal institutions, technical institutions so that they do not feel that they are inferior and there is no sense of inferiority among them. There is a certain advantage in taking them to the normal technical institutions. That is what we are encouraging. Happily the States are responding today and

I hope there will not be any shortfall in the future with regard to these scholarships.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: When the Government actually grant these stipends to students, can they also arrange the institutions to which they will be attached?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: That effort is continuously being made.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the deaf and dumb school at Cuttak has been recognised by the Government; and, if so, may I know how many stipends they are getting?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already stated that if hon. Members are interested in individual cases they will have to give notice of separate questions or write to him.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what is the total amount of stipends given last year, and what is the amount given to the deaf and dumb institution in Madras?

Mr. Speaker: That also is an individual case.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: A sum of Rs. 44,000 was provided in the Budget for 1956-57 for this scheme. A provision of Rs. 60,000 was made in the Budget for 1957-58. If the hon. Member wants information about any particular State or any particular institution, that information I do not have and he will have to give me notice.

अलमोड़ा छावनी का डिप्लोमेटिक शन

*१७५३. श्री भक्त बर्बन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८६५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अलमोड़ा छावनी को छावनियों की सूची में से निकालने के प्रश्न पर, जिस पर सरकार विचार कर रही थी, क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): A final decision cannot be taken in this matter until

the fresh requirements in regard to defence establishments in that area are considered and especially all aspects and implications of the problems involved are reviewed. Government will then alone be able to give effective consideration to this matter.

श्री भक्त वर्मन : इस छावनी के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ के निवासियों की ओर से समय समय पर जो आपन (मेमोरैंडम) केन्द्रीय सरकार को घाते रहते हैं उन में एक मांग यह रही है कि उसको नजदीक के म्युनिसिपल एरिया में मिला दिया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कंटोनमेंट का ऐक्ट वहाँ से हटाया नहीं जाता तो वहाँ के निवासियों को अधिकतम सुविधायें देने के बारे में क्या प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, Sir, the Army have come out with a fresh demand that they would require the Cantonment for housing certain establishments and we are considering it. It is only after the consideration of that demand that we will finally decide what we are going to do about this Cantonment.

श्री भक्त वर्मन : इस छावनी के बहुत से मकान बहुत दिनों से खाली पड़े हैं। जब तक इस बारे में अन्तिम फैसला किया जाता है क्या वे मकान खाली ही पड़े रहेंगे या उनका कुछ उपयोग किया जायेगा ?

Sardar Majithia: Till we finally take a decision, those houses will have to stay as they are.

All India Tribal Conference

*1754. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 344 on the 21st November, 1967 in respect of the All India Tribal Conference and state:

(a) whether any decision about carrying out a sample survey in various States for finalizing the criteria for

the definition of Scheduled Tribes has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, its nature?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). It is not considered necessary to carry out a sample survey for this purpose, as it is not likely to add anything new to the present criteria for declaring certain tribes as scheduled.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether it is not a fact that the State Governments have been instructed in this way?

Shrimati Alva: The Director of Anthropology, Government of India, has been consulted in this matter, and his opinion is that a small expert committee must be appointed to finalise the criteria on which the scientific investigations will be made.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the reasons why it has been dropped?

Shrimati Alva: It has not been dropped; I said that it is being considered by the Director of Anthropology.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Bhatras of Koraput District in Orissa have been making representations to Government to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, especially when they are already included in the list in Bastar which is a neighbouring District in Madhya Pradesh. Are the Government considering their representation?

Shrimati Alva: This is a particular question about the Tribes in Bastar, and the information is not with me just now. As far as representation made by the Sawant Sangh for a sample survey is concerned, we considered that they were not an expert body; nevertheless, they can give us full co-operation when a scientific survey will be made.

Shri Ranga: May I know what happened to Kaka Kaleikar's Report. That Committee also had made certain recommendations in regard to notification and registration of Scheduled Tribes. Is it to help the Government to come to some conclusion in regard

to that that they appointed the Sample Survey and Expert Committee? Are they now going to have another expert committee in order to review this?

Shrimati Alva: All these reports are with us—even the report that was submitted as far back as 1950. Now the opinion is definite that Sample Survey will not yield any positive results; therefore, there has to be a complete scientific survey of Tribes in India.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know when this particular scientific survey is going to be undertaken and who will undertake it?

Shrimati Alva: The Director of Anthropology has expressed his opinion that a small committee consisting of three cultural anthropologists could examine the existing literature on the subject and suggest practical criteria for the survey.

Shri Heda: The other day, the Deputy Minister was good enough to state that some State Governments have sent their recommendations for the inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes while some other States have not given their recommendations. She further stated that till they receive recommendations from all the Governments no registration will be undertaken. May I know why, because there is delay on the part of some State Governments, action on the recommendations of State Governments who gave their replies promptly is being delayed?

Shrimati Alva: It was only in January, 1957, after the States Reorganisation, that the States were requested to send in their recommendations. The Governments of Bihar, Punjab and Rajasthan have replied. The other States have not yet replied. As soon as their replies are received we will go into the suggestions.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether those people declared, according to the criteria mentioned by the hon. Minister, to be Scheduled Tribes can be debarred from the facilities that are due to them because of the

State Government not accepting the same?

Shrimati Alva: This question was answered the other day. It depends on each State. The Tribes are getting all the facilities that are entitled to them in the various States even before the finalisation has taken place.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether Tribal members will also be associated with the anthropological study that the Government are going to undertake?

Shrimati Alva: It is going to be a committee of experts, a small committee; nevertheless, Tribals interested in this would be associated.

Mr. Speaker: The questions are all over. I will now call those hon. Members who were absent in the first round; if they are present now, they may get up and put the question.

Tribal and Scheduled Areas

*1739. **Shri J. P. Jyotishi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the basis for declaring certain areas as tribal areas and scheduled areas;

(b) whether the whole of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh has been declared as scheduled area; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Certain areas within the State of Assam have been specified as tribal areas under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. Under the Fifth Schedule, certain areas have been declared as Scheduled Areas on the recommendations of the State Government concerned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The scheduled areas were settled in 1950 after full consultation with the State Governments.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, can I put Question No. 1741 standing in the name of Shri E. Madhusudan Rao?

Shri Joseph Alva: Sir, may I kindly ask your permission to put Question No. 1780 standing in the name of Shri Raghunath Singh? I seek special permission from you.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any hon. Member to put a question which has not received authority from the hon. Member in whose name it originally stands. This indulgence will be a waste.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pakistani Smugglers

*1735. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Pakistani smugglers were arrested near the village Leenkha in Bikaner District on the 14th March, 1958 in connection with smuggling of gold and on being challenged opened fire in which one person was injured?

The Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Yes, Sir. Four smugglers (three Pakistani and one Indian) while attempting to smuggle some gold into India, were arrested by the Rajasthan Armed Constabulary on 14-3-1958, near village Leenkha. One Pakistani smuggler was injured in the armed encounter that ensued between them and the Police.

Use of Indian Herbs in Defence Services

*1736. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Medical Services are conducting research on the healing properties of the Indian herbs; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to use Indian medicines and herbs in the Defence services?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Rander Mahtha): (a) No.

(b) Several drugs in use are derived from Indian plants. The criterion that governs the use of drugs is whether they are the result of pharmacological research and manufacture, established use and efficacy.

Sahitya Akademi

*1740. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the World Classics are being translated by Sahitya Akademi into Hindi not from the original language but from their English translations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The work of translation is usually given to a person with adequate knowledge of the original foreign language. The translation from its English rendering is made only where such a person is not available.

Engineering College at Warangal

*1741. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the location of a centrally sponsored Engineering College at Warangal?

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

History of Freedom Movement

*1744. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
{ **Shri Goray:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether the material for the History of Freedom Movement in Himachal Pradesh has been collected?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Yes, Sir. The Editor may, if necessary, add to the same.

Steel Supply to Bihar

*1746. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why State of Bihar got irregular supply of Iron and Steel requirements during the past few years in spite of the fixation of quota;

(b) the percentage of allotted quota received in comparison to other States during the last year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government has set up recently a Liaison Office at Calcutta for the purpose; and

(d) how many other States have their Liaison Office there?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Supply of steel is irregular not only against States quotas but also against other quotas for various reasons such as availability with Producers, categories indented for, planning and rolling programmes, transport difficulties, settlement of financial arrangements between indenter and supplier, etc.

(b) A statement showing the allotment and despatches for the period from 1-4-57 to 31-12-57 is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VII, annexure No. 121.]

(c) It is understood from the State Government that they are contemplating to appoint a Liaison Officer at Calcutta to keep regular contact with the Iron and Steel Controller.

(d) Uttar Pradesh and Assam States.

Commonwealth Naval Exercises

*1750. Shri Bagnath Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Commonwealth Naval exercises are sche-

duled to be held off Trincomalee (Ceylon) from May to July, 1958; and

(b) if so, whether India is participating in them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Bagnath Singh): (a) and (b): Yes.

Output of Coal

2529. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of coal during 1957-58 State-wise; and

(b) the total output of coal exported to foreign countries, country-wise, during the same period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Total output of coal during 1957-58 (upto end of February, 1958) is as below:

| State | Output (in thousand tons) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Andhra | 1,819.2 |
| Assam | 521.5 |
| Bengal | 12,738.5 |
| Bihar | 19,566.9 |
| Bombay | 591.6 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 4,665.8 |
| Orissa | 480.8 |
| Rajasthan | 15.8 |

(b) The total exports of coal to foreign countries during 1957-58 (upto end of February, 1958) are as follows:

| Country | Export (in thousand tons) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Aden | 7.1 |
| Burma | 277.8 |
| Ceylon | 168.6 |
| East Africa | 0.1 |
| Egypt | 5.8 |
| Ethiopia | 8.3 |

| Country | Exports (In thousand tons) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Hongkong | 38.9 |
| Japan | 43.2 |
| Madagascar | 3.0 |
| Nepal | 5.4 |
| Pakistan | 899.2 |
| Saigon | 17.3 |
| Singapore | 37.8 |
| Sudan | 11.4 |

Figures for March 1958 are not yet available.

Output of Iron Ore

2530. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of iron ore during 1957-58, State-wise; and

(b) the total quantity of iron ore exported to foreign countries during the same period country-wise?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VII, annexure No. 122.]

Refund of Pre-partition Claims

2531. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta, has taken formal receipt for refund of pre-partition claims relating to salt from claimants in January, 1958, without making the relevant payment; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in making payment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Calcutta High Court gave a ruling in a case, which had been

taken by a claimant to the court, that pre-partition claims relating to refund of duty on Salt in stock on 1st April, 1947, were not legally binding on the Government. In view of this pronouncement, a doubt arose in the mind of the Collector whether such claims could still be paid.

The Collector has since been informed that, notwithstanding the legal position, such claims may be paid on an *ex-gratia* basis.

Scheduled Tribes

2532. Shri B. C. Pradhan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes residing in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta cities; and

(b) their main occupation?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The population of Scheduled Tribes, according to the 1951 census, in Bombay and Calcutta cities was 10,900 and 333 respectively. The lists of Scheduled Tribes underwent changes due to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order, 1956. The population of Scheduled Tribes was later estimated with reference to the revised lists and the estimated population for Bombay and Calcutta cities was 8,018 and 1,145 respectively. No Tribes have been scheduled in the case of Delhi.

(b) At the 1951 census no information was collected in respect of occupation of Scheduled Tribes.

Vanadium

2533. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any indigenous production of Vanadium required for processing of steel; and

(b) if none, where from India gets its requirements of Vanadium?

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

(b) Vanadium is imported from U.S.A., Canada, Japan etc. in the form of vanadium chromium alloy and ferro-vanadium containing about 60% vanadium.

Manganese Ore beneficiation

2534. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme in hand for improving the metal content of our manganese ore by beneficiation, before export; and

(b) if so, whether any target for such beneficiation has been fixed so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No programme has yet been drawn up but the Beneficiation of Low Grade Ores Committee appointed by the Mineral Advisory Board has recently submitted its report which is to be considered by the Board at its next meeting in May. Action will be taken by Government on the Board's recommendations when received.

Income-Tax Arrears in Marthwada Region

2535. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of assesseees in the Marthwada region of Bombay from whom income-tax could not be realised during 1956-57?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The number of assesseees from whom income tax fell due during the financial year 1956-57 and which could not be fully recovered during that year is 1397.

Tours of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2536. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Sched-

uled Tribes visited Mysore State during the last 3 years; and

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

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

(b) Bangalore and Mysore.

Kolar Gold Mines

**2537. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sabodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the profit made in the working of Kolar Gold Mines during 1957-58?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Rs. 20-96 lakhs approximately.

Janta Policies

**2538. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of Janta Policies of the Life Insurance Corporation of India that were issued during 1957-58; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to step up their number?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total number and value of Janta policies issued by the Corporation from 26th May, 1957 to 17th March, 1958 are 24,411 and Rs. 1,39,21,551.00 respectively.

(b) The question of extension of the Janta Scheme on a countrywide basis will be considered by the Corporation after evaluating experience and data gained from the working of the project in the various centres in different zones.

Advanced Education of the Deaf and Dumb

2539. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements so far made by Government for the advanced education of the deaf and dumb; and

(b) whether there is at present any Degree or Intermediate College for the deaf and dumb in the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The Government of India have not yet undertaken any scheme for the higher education of the deaf.

(b) No, Sir.

Commissions and Committees

2540. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Commissions and Committees which worked under the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research during the period from the 1st January, 1956 to March, 1958;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the number of Commission and Committees out of these whose recommendations have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Sahitya Akademy

2541. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the table giving brief details of activities undertaken by the Sahitya Akademy in 1957-58?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A statement is laid on the

Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VII, annexure No. 123.]

Prohibition

2542. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the number of prosecutions for infringement of prohibition from the 1st December, 1957 to the 31st March, 1958, under the following charges, in the Union Territory of Delhi:—

- (i) Infringement of time limit by dealers and hoteliers;
- (ii) drinking on dry days;
- (iii) illicit distillation, and
- (iv) other charges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VIII, annexure No. 124.]

Seizure of Contraband Goods on Goa Border

2543. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the value and description of contraband goods seized by Customs authorities on Goa border from the 1st of December, 1957 to the 31st of March, 1958;

(b) the value of goods still lying in godowns;

(c) the value of goods disposed of; and

(d) the number of persons found involved in smuggling during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Contraband goods comprising of gold, jewellery, stationery goods, safety razor blades, mechanical lighters, betelnuts, currency and other miscellaneous articles valued at Rs. 2,16,147-24 N.P. in all were seized on the Goa border during the

period from 1st December, 1957 to 31st March, 1958.

(b) Rs. 1,83,085/-

(c) Rs. 33,082-24 N.P.

(d) 408.

Sarnath Monuments

2544. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the maintenance of the Sarnath monuments during 1957-58; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during 1958-59?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 70,762/- upto the end of December, 1957.

(b) Rs. 23,966/-.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कों और पुल

२२४५. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्र: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५७-५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कों और पुल बनाने के लिये सरकार ने पंचायतों को कितनी सहायता दी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र: (श्री बाबुलाल) : हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने १९५७-५८ में पंचायतों को सड़कों और पुल बनाने के लिये १,२६,७८८ रुपए सहायता के रूप में दिए हैं।

Bharat Electronic (Private) Ltd.

2546. { Shri Jhunjhunwala:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadhi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Bharat Electronic (Private) Ltd., Bangalore;

(b) the extent of production during 1957;

(c) whether the production has been below the target; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Factory buildings have been constructed, machinery and equipment have been installed, staff has been recruited and trained, and manufacture of electronic equipment and parts is in progress.

(b) and (c). Equipment, jigs and tools and miscellaneous and capital goods for the factory itself were manufactured during 1957. Production was below the target for the year. The low achievement in production is surmised to be due to a multiplicity of causes. This problem is now under close investigation with a view to eliminating the impediments and to advance production at least to laid down targets.

Appointments in Manipur

2547. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to appointments of Class I and II officers made in Manipur without compliance with regulation 4(b) of the U.P.S.C. (Consultation) Regulations;

(b) if so, what is the number of such Officers in Class I and II who have been appointed temporarily and whose term of office has been extended from time to time; and

(c) what steps have been taken to regularise the appointments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Batar): (a) All appointments requiring consultation with Union Public Service Commission have been made after such consultation.

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

हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

२५४६. { श्री क० भ० शारदाधर :
श्री मानकनाई मयबाब :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन राज्यों ने हिन्दी को राज-भाषा स्वीकार कर लिया है, उनसे भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी में पत्र आते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों में मंत्रालयों में ऐसे कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए ;

(ग) कितने पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में भेजे गये और कितने पत्रों के जवाब में ; और

(घ) जिन राज्यों ने हिन्दी को राज-भाषा स्वीकार कर लिया है उनसे प्राप्त हिन्दी के पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में भेजने के लिये विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित श्री० ब० वल्लभ) :

(क) जी हां, कभी कभी ।

(ख) और (ग). निश्चित सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है ।

(घ) जिन मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी का काफी काम होता है वहाँ इस कार्य के लिए विशेष कर्मचारी हैं । दूसरे मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी हिन्दी में भेजे जाने वाले उत्तरों को तैयार करने में सहायता करते हैं ।

Rourkela Steel Plant

२५४७. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of debt secured from West Germany for Rourkela

Steel Plant which is at present outstanding; and

(b) the date of repayment?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). According to the agreement concluded with the Federal Republic of Germany, payments falling due to German suppliers after 1st November, 1957, upto a maximum of DM 660 million, are to be deferred by three years. Promissory notes are to be issued in lieu of cash payments; and the promissory notes are to be redeemed three years from the date of issue.

Development of Wind Power

2550. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the main features of the scheme for development of wind power during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The main features of the Scheme are:—

- (i) Development of low-cost wind-mills and accessories making use of indigenous materials for various purposes such as pumping water, grinding corn, oil extraction, small scale generation of electricity etc.
- (ii) Experimental pilot installations of low cost windmills
- (iii) Detailed wind velocity survey of promising regions in India.
- (iv) Formation of a separate Wind Power Division under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at Bhavnagar in order to implement the programme

हिन्दी में पत्र-प्रकाश

२५५१. श्री जालकबाई बलबाळ :
क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यहाँ बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय
सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में जनता से
हिन्दी में पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत छः महीनों में
प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में कुछ कितने पत्र हिन्दी में
प्राप्त हुए ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने पत्रों का उत्तर
हिन्दी में दिया गया और कितनों पत्रों का उत्तर
अंग्रेजी में ; और

(घ) हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों के
उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये जायें, इसके लिये सरकार
ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पंत):

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा
रही है और सब मंत्रालयों से जवाब मिलने
पर वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) जनता द्वारा हिन्दी में भेजे गए
सब पत्रों का उत्तर जहाँ तक मुमकिन होता है
हिन्दी में ही दिया जाता है ।

Recovery of Smuggled Gold

2552. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will
the Minister of Finance be pleased
to state whether it is a fact
that gold weighing about 5700 tolas
was recovered from a Pakistani
National, about 3 miles from Jodhpur
on the 3rd of March, 1958?

The Minister of Finance (Shri
Morarji Desai): It is a fact that on
the 3rd of March, 1958, gold weigh-
ing 570 tolas and 5700 tolas, was

recovered from a Pakistani National
near Mahan Mandir Railway Station
in Jodhpur District.

Primary Education in Manipur

2553. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the
Minister of Education be pleased to
state:

(a) how many books have been
printed by Government or with their
aid in tribal dialects for development
of tribal primary education in Mani-
pur; and

(b) the amount of money granted by
Manipur Administration towards the
printing of these books?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K.
L. Shrimall): (a) 18.

(b) Rs. 5,400.

D. M. College, Imphal

2554. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will
the Minister of Education be pleased
to state:

(a) how many girl students are
reading in D. M. College, Imphal; and

(b) whether there is any proposal
to construct a hostel for girl students
of the College?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K.
L. Shrimall): (a) 122.

(b) Provision for the construction of
a Girls' Hostel has been made in the
Second Five Year Plan during the
year 1957-58, but it has not been con-
structed so far.

Women's Education in Manipur

2555. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will
the Minister of Education be pleased
to state the steps taken during
the last 3 years to promote women's
education in Manipur?

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

Colleges in Manipur

2556. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges in Manipur affiliated to the Gauhati University;

(b) the number of private colleges among them; and

(c) whether grants-in-aid are given to these private colleges?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) One (D.M. College).

(b) One (Imphal College).

(c) No, Sir.

Secondary Education in Punjab

2557. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount sanctioned by the Centre to the Government of Punjab for reconstruction of secondary education during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

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

| | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1956-57 | Rs. 66,75,966 |
| 1957-58 | Rs. 17,86,000 |

U.P.S.C. Advertisement

2558. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions are laid upon persons in Government employment and outsiders from applying for posts advertised by the U.P.S.C.; and

(b) if so, the nature of those restrictions?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Yes; all such persons are required to submit their applications to the Union Public Service Commission through their employers.

Hindi Teachers

2559. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have agreed to pay salaries of the Hindi teachers to be appointed in West Bengal Schools; and

(b) if so, to how many schools the proposal will apply?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Harijan Welfare Directors

2560. Shri Ayyakannu: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that steps are being taken to advise the State Governments to accord the status of an ex-officio Secretary to all the Harijan Welfare Directors?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made such a recommendation in his report for 1956-57. Comments of the State Government on this recommendation have been asked for and are awaited.

Bharat Sevak Samaj Camps in Punjab

2561. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of camps organised in Punjab in 1956-57 by Bharat Sevak Samaj with grants given by the Government of India;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon by Government;

(c) the number of persons trained in these camps; and

(d) the other results achieved?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) Fifty six.

(b) An aggregate amount of Rs. 1,03,807 has been sanctioned by the Government of India as grants for the camps but the expenditure actually incurred will be known only after the audited accounts are settled.

(c) 8,759.

(d) Apart from giving an opportunity to students and young people to get into touch with village communities and imbibe a sense of the dignity of manual labour, the camps enabled them to offer 'Shramdan'. A number of small works were executed by the campers e.g., construction of roads, levelling of school grounds and village lanes, digging of manure pits and construction of Trench latrines, etc. The girl campers performed environmental service i.e., disinfection of wells, child care, construction of soak pits and drains near the wells and outside the houses, cleaning of village lanes, etc.

Government Employees

2562. Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees of all categories, including those working in departmental commercial undertakings, paid for from current and capital accounts of the Government of India during the year 1956-57 and what number is stipulated for the year 1958-59 (Ministry-wise); and

(b) what was the wage-bill on account of salaries, wages and allowances in the year 1956-57 and how much has been budgeted, on this account, for the year 1958-59 (Ministry-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The required information is not available and its collection will involve undue labour and time which would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved; the attention of the Hon'ble Member

is, however, invited to the following publications, copies of which are available in the Library of the House;

(i) The Pamphlet issued by the Central Statistical Organisation entitled "Census of Central Government Employees" (as on the 30th June, 1955) gives information regarding the numbers employed on that date in Ministries and their Attached and Subordinate Offices.

(ii) The pamphlet entitled "An Economic Classification of the Central Government Budget 1958-59" (as laid before Parliament) contains information on "Wages and Salaries" [1956-57 (Accounts) and 1958-59 Budget] in the Statements on page 3 and 4 of the pamphlet.

Political Sufferers

2563. { Shri Surendranath
Dwivedy;
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many applications have been received for aid from political sufferers in Himachal Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): As was stated in reply to Starred Question No. 1206, on the 25th March, 1958, the question of grant of relief to political sufferers in Himachal Pradesh is being examined by the Political Sufferers Committee constituted for the purpose. Information about the number of applications received by the Committee for aid from political sufferers has been called for from the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

Deaf and Dumb School, Saharanpur

2564. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Government of India to the Deaf and Dumb

School, Saharanpur during 1956-57;

(b) if so, the actual amount paid; and

(c) the purpose for which the grant has been sanctioned?

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

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

Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore

2565. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees (Class I to Class IV) working in the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore;

(b) the number of employees who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each cadre;

(c) the number of new appointments made in the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 in all cadres;

(d) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these years; and

(e) whether the quota so reserved has been filled up?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (e). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See appendix VII, annexure No. 125.]

Assistant Superintendents Grade III

2566. Shri Raghubir Sahai: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of Assistant Superintendents grade III at present in the Central Secretariat Service;

(b) the number of those who hold permanent posts of Assistant Superintendents grade III; and

(c) the number of persons likely to be confirmed on the basis of departmental examination for Assistant Superintendents held in April, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 1,652 on the 1st March, 1958.

(b) 276 on the 1st March, 1958.

(c) On the results of the Departmental Examination, persons are appointed to the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistant Superintendents, and are not directly confirmed as such. 150 persons are likely to be appointed to this Establishment on the results of the 1957 Examination.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards

2568. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the grants given to the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards during 1956-57 and 1957-58 and the amount proposed to be given in 1958-59 (State-wise);

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

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 126].

(b) and (c). The estimates of expenditure on District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards prepared by the Punjab Government for 1957-58 and 1958-59 show an increase in expenditure as compared with 1956-57. The Central Government have been meeting fifty per cent. of the total expenditure on these Boards. To enable the State Government to meet the expenditure on the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards during 1957-58, the Central Government released 75 per cent. of the Centre's share of the estimates for that year. The estimates for 1958-59 are under scrutiny.

Hindi in Army

2569. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Taigamani:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi is being taught to all the army men who do not know it;

(b) if so, the number of army men who learnt Hindi during 1957 and upto the 31st January, 1958; and

(c) the number of teachers employed for this purpose at present?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) This information is not readily available. Since every recruit must pass the Hindi test there has been no reason to collect these statistics.

(c) Unit Education Instructors and civilian teachers employed by units teach Hindi as well as other things.

Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

2570. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 321 on the 18th February, 1958 and state whether the amounts allocated to Government of Orissa for construction of residential accommodation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 have been spent accordingly on the proposed schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The required information has not yet been received from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2571. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1196 on the 12th

March, 1958 and state whether the amounts allocated to Union Territories for residential accommodation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other Backward Classes during the First and Second Plan have been spent accordingly on the proposed scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The required information has not yet been received and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

12 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWELFTH AND FOURTEENTH REPORTS

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the following reports of the Estimates Committee:

- (1) Twelfth Report on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-Second Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on National Instruments Factory, Calcutta.
- (2) Fourteenth Report on the Ministry of Education on the subject 'Special Education'.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing 22nd April will consist of:

- (1) Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill;
- (2) Further consideration and passing of the Finance Bill;
- (3) The Gift Tax Bill—for reference to a Select Committee;
- (4) The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill—for reference to a Select Committee; and

(5) Consideration and passing of—

- (i) The Indian Oaths (Amendment) Bill; and
- (ii) The Probation of Offenders Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee.

जीवली सहोबरा बाई (सागर-रक्षित-
अनुसूचित-जातियाँ) : इस को हिन्दी में बता
दीजिये ।

जी लक्ष्म नारायण सिंह : मैं देखूंगा कि
भाग से क्या कर सकता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Next time onwards, the information regarding business for the following week will be given both in English and Hindi.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) *BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1958-59.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 1958-59."

The motion was adopted

..

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

FINANCE BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Finance Bill, 1958. As the House is aware, 12 hours have been allotted for all the stages of the

Bill. I would like to take the sense of the House as to how these 12 hours should be distributed among the various stages of the Bill. How much for the general discussion and how much for the clauses?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Six and six.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Eight and four.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps we may divide the time equally between the general discussion and the clauses. At the end of six hours, if we find that a number of hon. Members want to take part in the discussion, we shall try to increase the time for general discussion.

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): We can make it seven and five.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Eight and five.

Shri C. D. Pande: Eight and four.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Eight hours for general discussion and four hours for the clauses. All the hon. Members can talk on this Bill, from China to Peru. The four hours will include third reading also.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members and 20 to 30 minutes, if necessary, for leaders of groups.

As hon. Members are aware, the House will sit up to 8 p.m. today. So far as the non-official work is concerned, it will start at 3.30 p.m. So, from 12 to 3.30 p.m. we shall go on with the Finance Bill. I have got a list of the hon. Members who have not spoken at all. Therefore, let them have an opportunity to speak on any subject they like relating to the administration. I am not confining it. I have got about 10 to 12 hon. Members in my list. Possibly, some others may also rise. At the rate of 15 minutes per Member, in two hours I can dispose of eight Members. In 2½

[Mr. Speaker]

hours I can dispose of 10 Members. So, even if all the 3½ hours are taken up by all those Members who have not spoken at all, the rest of the time will be available for the leaders of various groups, the spokesmen of various groups, who will certainly throw an enormous light over the subject-matter on hand. This will be a back-benchers' day. Now, I call upon the Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1956-57, be taken into consideration."

This Bill has been before the House for more than six weeks and ample opportunity has been given for the expression of views on its provisions both inside and outside the House. The reaction to the Bill appears on the whole to be one of approval. This is in fact what we should have expected seeing that the proposals in the Bill are a confirmation and continuation of the pattern of taxation set last year and approved by Parliament. For this reason, I need not now dilate on all the provisions of the Bill and for a detailed understanding of the provisions, I would refer to the Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Finance and circulated to all the hon. Members. For the present I shall confine myself to a few remarks of a general nature on some of the provisions.

In the field of direct taxation, the rate structure fixed last year for income-tax and super-tax is to continue. This is as it should be. This structure was approved by the House hardly eight months ago and we have not had sufficient experience yet of this to be called to suggest any material changes. There is, however, only one variation of a minor nature. This variation is with regard to the rate of tax to be levied on dividends declared by what are called section 23A companies in excess of 18 per cent. of the

paid-up capital. The rate is proposed to be brought down from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. The reason for this is that the law requires such companies to declare certain dividends and a small relief in the rate of tax on excess dividends on higher slabs is justified.

There has been some criticism that the existing rate structure brings into the field of assessment a large number of persons with small incomes ranging between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,200. This criticism, which was voiced last year, was repeated during the time of the general discussion and the Prime Minister had adequately dealt with it. All I need add is that with our growing developmental expenditure, this class of persons is increasing in number and is bound to increase in future, and there is no reason why the beneficiaries of these developmental programmes should not contribute their mite, however small it might be, for the country's finances. The exemption limit of Rs. 3,000 is more than ten times the average per capita income in India whereas in other countries, even more advanced than India, the exemption limit is a much smaller multiple of the average per capita income. I would like to repeat what has been said several times before, that although these small incomes have been brought within the scope of taxation, the amount of tax is very small. Thus, on an income of Rs. 350 a month, the amount cannot exceed Rs. 3 per month and may be as low as Rs. 1½/- a month depending upon the size of the family of the tax-payer.

I would now like to refer to a few changes in the field of direct taxation which find a place in the Bill. I am sure the hon. Members will welcome the two exemptions proposed in the Bill. One is to exempt from tax the investment income of registered trade unions of workmen. These small incomes are from the savings of workmen and the exemption proposed is

insignificant in terms of revenue. The second such proposal relates to the income of Assam hill tribes who have migrated to the Union territory of Manipur. According to the law as it stands, members of the Assam hill tribes are exempt from tax only if they remain within their areas. It is now proposed to extend the concession even if they move to Manipur.

In exempting from tax the entertainment allowance received from Government, the requirement that the individual concern should have been drawing the allowance from 1st April, 1955, is proposed to be dropped. At the same time, the maximum limit for exemption is proposed to be lowered from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 5,000. Thus, though there will be no distinction between those who started getting allowances before or after the 1st April, 1955, some of them whose allowances were wholly exempt will now have to pay tax on part of the allowance. There has been some criticism based on a misunderstanding of the correct position in this matter that this amendment seeks to discriminate in favour of the recipients of salaries from Government. This criticism is not justified. Very few persons receive entertainment allowances from Government and it is required of them that they should in view of the office held by them incur expenditure on entertainment. For this purpose, the amount allowed by Government is fixed rigidly. In the case of employees in the private sector, it is always open to the employer to directly meet the cost of entertainment provided through the employee for the purpose of the business. In fact, expense accounts are being provided by employers in the private sector. It is the absence of a similar provision in the case of persons receiving salary from Government that necessitates the exemption now proposed.

The next item to which I would like to refer is the exemption of gratuities payable by local authorities their employees in accordance with

the scheme similar to the death-cum-retirement gratuity scheme of the Central Government. Such gratuities which are really in the nature of commuted pension are already exempt for Government servants.

Another relief which is proposed to be given relates to the exemption of travel concession or assistance received by an employee on leave to his home town in India. The employees receive this concession from their employers for actual expenses incurred by them and it is unfair to put a tax on such expenses. This exemption will, of course, apply to all employees whether of Government or otherwise.

All the changes to which I have referred have little financial effect and are intended merely to remove anomalies or unjustified hardships.

I now turn to a proposal which has given rise to some amount of comment from the public. I refer to the amendment proposed to be made to the provisions in the Income-tax Act relating to the allowance of development rebate. As hon. Members are aware, this allowance was introduced for the first time by the Finance Act of 1955. Under the law as it stands, this allowance is fixed as a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the value of new machinery or plant installed by a business undertaking. This sum is deducted from the profits of the concern in arriving at the total income of the year in which the plant or the machinery is installed. The result of giving such an allowance is obviously the saving of tax on an amount equal to the allowance.

For instance, if machinery worth a crore of rupees is installed by a company, that company would be entitled to a development rebate of Rs. 25 lakhs. As the rate applicable to an Indian company of this type will be 51.5 per cent. on its total income, the tax saved by the company will be 51.5 per cent. of Rs. 25 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 12,87,000. This sum of Rs. 12,87,000

[Shri Morarji Desai]

is thus a clear net gain to the company. Under the present law, the company can do whatever it likes with this sum of Rs. 12,87,000. It can distribute the whole of it as dividends. Now, it is obviously unreasonable that when Government have foregone a substantial sum of tax due to them from a company with a view to helping it in financing development, the company should distribute as profits the tax savings soon after obtaining the rebate. It has, therefore, been proposed in the Finance Bill that companies which get development rebate for the purpose of income-tax assessments should actually write down their profits by the amount of the allowance and create a reserve for a corresponding amount and maintain it intact for a period of ten years. This requirement to create the reserve is to apply only in respect of claims of development rebate on assets installed on or after the 1st January, 1958. I would like to emphasise in this connection that the creation of this reserve is not a taxation measure and will not in any way add to or take away from Government revenues. All that it will do is to conserve double the tax savings of a concern for its own business purposes. While the obligation to maintain the reserve is proposed to be imposed on claimants of development rebate, the amount of the rebate is proposed to be increased from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the cost, in the case of new ships.

While the principle underlying the amendments proposed has received almost universal approval, there has been some criticism regarding the manner in which the principle is sought to be implemented by the proposal in the Bill. It has been argued that if a manufacturing company which is already earning profits and is declaring dividends therefrom, wishes to take advantage of the development rebate by extending its activities, it may, in view of the provision proposed, find itself in an embarrassing situation. If the development rebate is debited to the profit and loss account, even the profits

resulting from the existing activities of the company will be wiped out or considerably reduced with the result that the company may not be able to declare a reasonable amount of dividend. Such a situation will not be welcome to the shareholders, and managements may, therefore, hesitate to embark on programmes of expansion. For a similar reason, the incentive sought to be provided by the development rebate for starting new companies will become ineffective if the companies are prevented from declaring dividends in order to qualify for the rebate. It has further been urged that while the saving in tax in the case of a company will amount to about 51.5 per cent. of the amount of the development rebate, the provision requires the creation of a reserve equal to the whole of the amount of the development rebate, that is, an amount roughly equal to double the tax savings. It is contended that there is no justification for reserving an amount equal to 100 per cent. of the development rebate when the advantage derived therefrom is only about half that amount.

I have carefully examined the points raised. Some difficulty will arise in the case of new undertakings which produce income at a tardy rate or of those existing undertakings which embark on large developmental plans whose cost is very large in comparison with the income so far earned, the expenditure being compressed within a short period. We want the formation of new enterprises and development of the existing ones and I propose, therefore, to move amendments to the Bill which will adequately meet the contingencies which may be apprehended to arise. The effect of the amendments will be two-fold. In the first place, if the total income for any year, before allowing development rebate, falls short of the full amount of the rebate, the rebate to be allowed for that year will be limited to such total income.

The balance of the rebate will be allowed to be carried forward for

being claimed in the succeeding year or years. The number of years for which it can be so carried forward will, of course, be restricted to eight which is the number of years for which unabsorbed loss can be carried forward under the present law. Secondly, the amount to be taken to reserve need not exceed 75 per cent. of the amount of development rebate claimed. It is but reasonable to expect a company to whom Government has given a relief equal to 51.5 per cent. of the rebate, to put into reserve from its own resources an additional amount equal to about half of this. I would repeat that the original provision of the main Bill or the amendment now proposed by me does not in any way affect the tax payable by the companies. I would like also to emphasise that the reserves so created will remain with the company and can be used for all legitimate purposes as long as it is not used for the distribution of dividends. The proposed amendment will also clarify certain other misunderstandings about the intentions of this provision.

I need not tire the House with a detailed discussion of the other provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxation. The Explanatory Memorandum clarifies these provisions and if any points are raised during the discussion, I shall deal with them at the time of the clause-by-clause consideration.

As regards indirect taxation, the Bill does not propose any major change. The excise duty on cement is being increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 per ton. However, as already mentioned by the Prime Minister while introducing the Finance Bill, this proposal will not raise the issue price of cement, but it is intended to replace the surcharge which was being levied by the State Trading Corporation.

As regards tobacco, a clarificatory amendment is proposed with a view to removing the doubts expressed regarding the size of a 'granule' or

'rawa' of tobacco. While on tobacco, I may mention that it is only about a year ago that we changed over from the criterion of capability of use to that of the physical form for assessment of biri and non-biri tobacco. This was done on the basis of the recommendation of an expert committee. A change of this nature inevitably leads to some amount of disturbances in the existing system, particularly in the marginal cases. I am glad to say that many of these problems have been solved, though a few still remain and are under consideration. I hope these will be solved very early, but I must say that we will have to resist any attempt to make this an opportunity for claiming new concessions. Equally inevitably new methods of evasion crop up and these are under constant examination with a view to plugging the loopholes.

Sir, I beg to move that this Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1958-59, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members who have not spoken so far will kindly rise in their seats. Each one will be given an opportunity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It was said, Sir, that we will be given a chance to speak on the Finance Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has got too many chances. Let nobody interrupt. First, those Members who have not spoken so far in this session, who have not opened their lips in any discussion, on the President's Address, on the General Budget, on the Railway Budget etc., will kindly give their numbers.

Shri Anjanappa (Nellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): My number is 90.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair (Kozhikode): My number is 157.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): No. 132.

Dr. Atchamamba (Vijayavada): My number is 121.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukkottai): No. 114.

Mr. Speaker: I would also appeal to hon. Members—I find it very embarrassing—hon. Members come here and they want to look into my note here. Then, when I tell them whether their name is here, they say, my name is not here. They would say, let me see. That is very embarrassing. What I say is, time is taken away in this discussion. Hon. Members will kindly be in their seats. I am always watchful. I do not want to offend even a single individual Member in this House. I would like to give him opportunities as much as possible, keeping up the level of the debate by calling the leaders of the various Groups. I am only trying to distribute the time. I am not in favour of X or Y. Nobody is my relation; nobody is my enemy. Let him kindly send a chit. Nobody need come and stand near me, including Ministers. I would appeal to Ministers. I am not saying all Ministers come. A few Ministers come and make it embarrassing.

Shri Morarji Desai: I agree entirely.

Mr. Speaker: No hon. Member need come to the Chair. Whether I sit or the Deputy-Speaker or the Chairman sits, they may send chits and write a normal language. Some of them write, I thought you have no eyes, you have no ears also. Some of them write to me, I think your Yes means No. These are embarrassing. Some Members say, you said yesterday that you will call me today. I never commit myself. Hon. Members say, 'let us see' means Yes. If I do not call him, it is No and he walks away protesting that this is immoral. One hon. Member said, this is immoral.

If the Speaker who is their representative is immoral, I do not know what the other Members are. I would urge upon all hon. Members that everybody will have his chance. Let us not lose patience. I am anxious to see that every Member gets an opportunity. I know that he is being watched by his electorate. Those hon. Members who have not spoken will kindly give their numbers. The whole of this day I have reserved to those Members. We will start with the Leaders of Groups the next day afresh.

Shri Manasen (Darjeeling): No. 116. You have been pleased to call me, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him.

Shri Rup Narain (Mirzapur—Reserved Sch. Castes): No. 246.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): No. 525.

Shri Rangarao (Karimnagar): No. 403.

Shri K. C. Jena (Balasore—Reserved Sch. Castes): No. 394.

Mr. Speaker: I think all the Opposition Members have spoken.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): I did not speak on this Demand. No. 523.

Shri D. V. Rao (Nalgonda): No. 474.

Mr. Speaker: I will make out a list of the names.

Shri Manasen: Mr. Speaker, it has been my misfortune that I could not, in spite of my efforts, speak in the Home Affairs debate. I am grateful that you have called me now. It would have been in the fitness of things if I had confined my observations to the Finance Bill. But, my failure to speak earlier, the principle that any subject can be discussed and any grievance can be ventilated when authorising taxation of the citizens, and also the latitude that you have given us to travel from China

to Peru, induces me to confine my observations to a few questions that I wanted to discuss during the Home Affairs debate. Prior to that, I wish to make a few observations of an absolutely general character.

There is a general charge that this country is overburdened with taxation. I feel that the genius of the Indian people is to be philosophical in moments of despair and adversity. I think our countrymen would not very much grudge the taxes if they could be convinced, if they could see that their hard-earned money was not wasted or abused in the luxury of one or at the whim of the other. We know it and every one in this country knows that the economic salvation of the country almost entirely depends on the Second Five Year Plan and the success of the Second Plan depends on the close co-operation and awareness of the people. We are planning and very often we go astray, in my humble opinion. If we plan only in terms of steel and canals in utter disregard of the human aspect of the problem, I am sure, we shall make a mistake. We shall have to inspire the confidence of the masses and enthuse them with a sense of national urgency.

Corruption and indiscipline in our country is rampant. I wonder, in the midst of this corruption and indiscipline, how and when we shall be able to succeed in our plan. What, I think, we are lacking in this country is national character. Many years of foreign rule, poverty, ignorance and a number of pernicious social customs have contributed largely to our moral degradation. I think we shall have to do something definitely in the direction of building national character. It will have to be tackled on a national scale. I think the help of teachers, psychologists, thinkers, political and social workers will have to be taken to build up the national character. I do not say corruption is the monopoly of this country alone. Corruption is there in other countries also. But, the extent to which it per-

sists and the lowness to which it can stoop in our country is really amazing.

I also feel that an element of compulsion will have to be imported in the execution of our development schemes. We talk so often about the great economic developments that have taken place in China. We know that poverty and hunger have almost been eradicated in that country. I think without a certain degree of compulsion, without a sense of national urgency, without strength of character they could not have achieved what they have achieved today. Exclusive dependence on *shram dan* and voluntary contribution I do not think will lead us anywhere. There will have to be a certain degree of compulsion. I do not say that in this country compulsion will have to be extended to the degree of regimentation as it is in other countries, but in respect of, for example, such developmental works as village roads or small irrigation canal links and also in the matter of maintenance of a certain degree of discipline, I think compulsion should be enforced. I am confident that the proverbial integrity and honesty of our Finance Minister will enthuse both the people and the servants of the people—I do not very much like the term "Government servants"—with a sense of integrity and honesty and the whole country will march ahead.

With regard to the general administration I would submit that opportunities to the common man to actively participate in the general administration of the country should be made available more and more. I think today the only opportunity that the common man gets to participate in the administration of the country is perhaps when the country goes to the polls. I think a district advisory committee should be formed with Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislature, representatives of the local boards and also a few individuals representing the various interests of the district. Such a committee can not only function as a development

[Sri Manaan]

council, but can also aid and advise in the matter of general administration.

I find the Planning Commission has also provided for such an arrangement. In Chapter VII of the summary of the Second Five Year Plan—I was going through it—I notice that the district has been described as the pivot of the structure of administration, and later in the same chapter the formation of the district advisory committee has been recommended.

So far, the general tendency of the district officer is to build a wall around himself—call it a wall of ivory or of iron—and rule from a position of segregation. The formation of the district advisory committee will not only afford the people an opportunity to actively associate themselves with the administration, but, I think, will put the whole administration into gear.

The reference to the district administration leads me to the question of my district. My district is Darjeeling, with Nepal on the west and Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan on the north and north-east. The population in the hilly areas of Darjeeling is predominantly Nepalese; Lepchas and Bhutias also form a part of the population. Of course, I must say that the towns in the district are more or less of a cosmopolitan nature. Lepchas and Bhutias are recognised as tribal people. Incidentally, I may mention that Lepchas, the oldest aborigines of Darjeeling, are threatened with what can be called a gradual process of extinction.

It is a pity that the Nepalese who are actually the hill tribes of Darjeeling have not been recognised as Scheduled Tribes, although economically, socially and educationally they are equally backward. Be that as it may, hopes had run very high when the Backward Classes Commission was formed. It was hoped that the injustice done to the Nepalese would be compensated, and an oppor-

tunity would be afforded to them to receive special treatment to make up the leeway. This hope, I say, has been belied.

The Backward Classes Commission's Report has not yet been discussed on the floor of this House, although it was submitted as far back as September, 1956. Why should we not have the boldness to place this report on the Table of the House and discuss it, and if necessary make certain additions and alterations to the recommendations? As a matter of fact, I find that the hon. Home Minister in his memorandum on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission has said, on page 4:

" . . . further investigations will have to be undertaken so that the deficiencies that have been noticed in the findings of the Commission are made good".

I only appeal that further investigations be undertaken.

On page 36 of the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs it has been argued that the backwardness of a community should be measured by the yardstick of lowness of occupation. What do we mean by "lowness of occupation"? This is beyond my comprehension. Do we mean lowness of emoluments or the type of work? If we mean lowness of the type of work, how do we reconcile it with the concept of the dignity of labour? The whole idea is, as I said, incomprehensible. I submit that before any criterion is laid down to determine the backwardness of a community, the question should be thoroughly discussed on the floor of the House. It is this House which should decide which community is backward and which community is not backward. I would submit that we should not try to circumvent certain national obligations by resorting to haphazard decisions.

I was referring to the question of the Nepalese. It is estimated that there are about three million Nepalese in India, with concentration in Assam, Darjeeling, Duars, Dehra Dun, Dharamshala and Bhaksu. The Report of the Backward Classes Commission, which is vague in its general approach, is wrong on several accounts.

On page 30, Volume I, it has been said:

"Therefore we recommend that in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal where there are large numbers of Gurkhas, only such communities (of Gurkhas) as are listed as backward should receive the same help as other Backward Classes. In the rest of India the Gurkhas are known to ignore their castes and become one homogeneous community."

I may mention here that the terms "Gurkhas" and "Nepalese" are identical; only the term "Gurkha" has a smack of his martial trait.

It is estimated that there are about one million Nepalese in Assam alone, and what is stated in the Report is absolutely untrue, viz., that caste in States other than Bengal, Bihar and U.P., is disregarded. After all, social pattern does not radically vary from State to State. I may also mention that casteism among the Nepalese and in Nepal is more rigid and still worse, and Assam or any part of India for that matter, cannot be an exception to that pattern.

I say it with a sense of pain that the question of the Nepalese, for example the Nepalese of Darjeeling, has not been properly studied. While going through the Report of the Backward Classes Commission I was flabbergasted to notice that certain absolutely untrue statements have been entered therein.

On page 214 of Volume I of the Report it has been entered that the Commission visited Darjeeling and Kurseong. It is stated definitely that

they visited Darjeeling and Kurseong and had received representations. The Commission did not visit Darjeeling and Kurseong—not at all, and did not receive any representation. It is a matter of great pity that such a high-powered commission should enter such untrue statements. I am sure they have also showed somewhere that they have spent some money for visiting Darjeeling and Kurseong. I would rather not expatiate on this point.

I would only implore in all humility that the three million Nepalese living in India should be recognised as a backward class, and I can assure the House that they will pass all the tests and criteria of backwardness as are mentioned in page 3 of the memorandum of the Home Minister on the Backward Classes Commission's Report.

Then again, the Commission has recommended, as I read out, that the Nepalese should be recognised as a backward class in Bengal, Bihar and U.P., but when we go through the Report, we find in Volume II, where the lists are given, that Nepalese are included only in the U.P. list. They are not even mentioned in the Bengal and Bihar lists. What shall we call it? Shall we call it carelessness or sheer negligence? I hope all this will be looked into.

One more point. Recently the Government of India have recognised certain castes among the Gurkha or Nepali community as Scheduled Castes, but the Government of Assam have been persistently refusing to extend the facilities which would be accruable to such recently recognised Scheduled Castes.

At one stage of my speech I referred to Darjeeling. I wish to focus the attention of this hon. House on this important border district. Darjeeling, as you may be aware, is the centre of social and cultural activities of the Nepalese in India. The Government of West Bengal have lately been very much alive to the problems and

[Shri Manaan]

grievances of Darjeeling. They have recently set up an enquiry committee. I hope the salient grievances of the people of Darjeeling will be redressed by the award of the State Cabinet.

The problems of minorities as also of the frontier regions can be solved more easily by a psychological approach and with a human touch than by other methods, coercive or otherwise. I may refresh the memory of this House that during the days when the States Reorganisation Commission was collecting evidence in Darjeeling, various parties came forward with such demands as the formation of Uttarakhand with Darjeeling and neighbouring areas, merger of Darjeeling with Assam and Bihar, or with a regional demand for Regional Autonomy for Darjeeling. There were many other demands too. Now, those demands were neither feasible nor tenable. Some of the demands are very often described as originating from separatist tendencies. But I do not think those should be dismissed as such. The cumulative effect of unredressed grievances very often leads to demands which may be beyond the realm of reason or legality. We know that well. So, I need not repeat it. What happens is that frustration ensues, and the wayward tendency becomes aggressive, and I say it has happened in some other parts of the country. It is under such circumstances and under such situations that the interested parties come forward and exploit the cupidity and the prejudice of the masses and lead them astray.

I can assure this House with all the emphasis I command and with the sense of responsibility that I have, that all that the people of Darjeeling are interested in is their security and well-being and nothing more and nothing else.

One other staggering problem of Darjeeling is the problem of growing unemployment in urban areas, and mostly in the tea garden areas. We

know that the population in the tea gardens has increased by leaps and bounds, whereas the acreage under cultivation has almost been static. I appeal to the good sense of the House to consider how far it is advisable to allow the problem of unemployment to continue in a border district for a long time. I appeal that a network of cottage industries and small-scale industries should be started at various points in Darjeeling.

I would make a particular appeal that the stipendiary facilities for Nepalese students be made more liberal. The educational backwardness of the Nepalese beggars all description. The facilities that are available under the other backward classes' scheme are such that a large number of students are disappointed every year.

The Gurkhas are physically short. Even the Armed Forces have accepted 5 feet 2 inches as the eligible height for recruitment, but strangely enough, the Central Excise Department have been persistently refusing to take boys who are below the height of 5 feet 4 inches. I think such racial characteristics as height or colour etc. should not be disqualifications. Every year, a large number of candidates apply, but when they go and stand on the measuring instrument, they are rejected every year, although they are found otherwise absolutely fit; they run the race and they stand first; and they are good in every way; they are intelligent, bright and so on and so forth, but just on the score of height they are rejected.

I am sure you will agree with me that the relaxation made in the matter of height . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Manaan: I would beg of you to give me a few more minutes, because for many more months I shall not get

an opportunity. I want to deal with few more points.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Is the hon. Member going out of India?

Shri Manasam: You will agree with me that the relaxation that has been made in the matter of height in the Armed Forces has not in any way prejudiced the efficiency or the turn-out by the Gurkha jawans in the Indian Army.

I feel, and I hope I am not wrong, that the frontier of a country can be rendered impregnable and invulnerable by happy and contented people living there rather than by military might, and if I may be permitted to say so, I would assure this House that the north-eastern frontier of India will be rendered impregnable by sturdy Gurkhas, living there.

It will not be very much out of place, if I mention here that Darjeeling is considered as the queen of hill stations. And what queen can be more regal and charming than Darjeeling with Kanchenjunga on her brows? Panditji in his recent visit to Darjeeling said that the call of Kanchenjunga takes him to Darjeeling. Darjeeling has a tremendous potential for tourist traffic. So, I appeal that the attention of Government should be directed towards this matter, and directed with purpose.

So far, I have dealt with the question of Darjeeling and the Nepalese. Since you have already rung the bell, I do not want to dilate more on the question of Darjeeling but I shall be failing in my duty if I do not say a few words about Siliguri, Tarai and Duars. A large number of people in Siliguri, Tarai and Duars are tribals working in the tea gardens. Except for the fact that a few labour laws have improved their lot to some extent, they are grovelling in backwardness and illiteracy. It seems as if they have not attracted anybody's attention. I appeal to the Government, especially to the Home Ministry to request the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to tour these areas.

Siliguri is a town which has sprung up almost overnight after the Partition. It has grown to incredible dimensions with the huge influx of refugees, with the result that the town is in the most amorphous condition today. Government have spent several lakhs of rupees in the construction of a huge refugee market. But not a single shop is there till today, though they have finished the construction. I ask Government why it is so. Several refugee colonies have been established in Siliguri, some of which do not even have approach roads or bridges; they have to cross the rivers to reach them. Of course, the rivers are small. And there are also no roads.

The Siliguri water works scheme has long since been approved by the Government of West Bengal but the inordinate delay by the Government of India in according the financial sanction has held up the scheme so far. The proposal to convert Siliguri into an industrial estate has also been hanging fire for a long time. Unless red-tapism in this country is eliminated or at least cut to some extent, I am afraid matters will move much slower than would be to the interest of the country and the people.

In a recent survey conducted by the Government of West Bengal, the tribals of Siliguri, Tarai and Duars expressed their willingness to accept Hindi as their language. But no arrangement has been made for their schooling at all. I appeal to the Government, especially to the Education Ministry, to make arrangements for their education and hostelry. The people of Duars have been demanding a Hindi high school for a very long time, but nothing seems to have been done in this regard.

In the whole of Siliguri, Mal, Matil-li and Nagarkatta, that is, the parts of Duars, there is not a single national extension service block or community project centre. I need not remind the Finance Minister that it is these areas which give him huge foreign exchange from the tea industry, and it is a

[Shri Manaan]

pity that these areas should receive step-motherly treatment. I appeal to the Government to direct their attention towards this matter also.

Sir, you have been very patient with me, and you have given me a few more minutes than I actually deserved. I have made a very pedestrian submission. The word 'pedestrian' has become very popular this year. I hope Government and the respective Ministries will be pleased to take such action as would be necessary to redress the grievances of my part of the country.

Dr. Atchamamba (Vijayavada): I am very glad that Government are spending large sums of money with regard to health. Yet, we cannot be blind to the deficiencies with regard to health in this country.

First, I must mention about the infectious diseases. In every capital city, whether it be Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, and even in smaller towns like Vijayavada and others, we find almost all the infectious diseases throughout the year, in some portion or the other. Today, we know that Bombay is in the grip of the small-pox epidemic. In Europe, in the twelfth century, there were very many epidemics throughout the continent, and there would be a colossal number of deaths, and we have heard of so many appalling stories. But today, we know that they have got rid of these infectious diseases.

So far as we are concerned, it is now ten years since we attained Independence, and we should have turned our attention towards this. We cannot say that these infectious diseases are prevalent only at some periods and at other times they are not. Sometimes, they may be raging high, and sometimes, they may be raging low. That is all.

I would refer to malaria and filaria. We are spending nearly Rs. 2 crores on their eradication. But I can tell you

that in my own State, namely Andhra Pradesh, from Vijayanagaram to Vijayavada or down to Tenali and even further down, every town is infected with malaria and filaria. Mosquitoes are so terribly rampant that nobody can sleep in those towns. Filaria and malaria can be got rid of easily if we pay proper attention to the sanitation of these places, but as we know, sanitation is horrible in everyone of these places. Still, we know that we are spending Rs. 2 crores on these matters.

Then, again, we must think of the hospitals. In the general hospitals as a whole—I have good experience of them—I must say that there is no proper attention paid to the common man, to the pedestrian as he is called. This is so because the doctors, the surgeons and the physicians that are employed there are now allowed private Practice. Of course, the Government pay is assured. The result is that a greater amount of time and energy are spent on private practice, because they get more money if they work more. Human nature being what it is, they spend more time on private practice and they have practically very little time and very little energy to spend with regard to the hospitals in which they are employed.

Again, most of these hospitals are attached to medical colleges. That means, these physicians and surgeons have other duties, that is, teaching duties. So if in addition to teaching duties and duties in the hospital, private practice is also permitted, you can understand what they can do in any one of these directions. If they have to be proficient teachers, they have to be trained properly. They must be up to date with their knowledge. Science is advancing every day. Every day you find that what is said on the previous day is cancelled and new theories come up. If a doctor or any other scientific person wants to keep himself up to date, he

must be in day to day touch with the scientific advances in that subject. For this, time is required.

So I would make a request to the Government. Let them pay more to these physicians and surgeons, and let them spend more time in reading and acquiring further knowledge which they can impart to the students in the medical college and also help the patients who are in the general hospitals. Everybody knows what is the state of affairs in the general hospitals. There are constant complaints. Practically no patient is happy, except perhaps some of those patients who are more or less private patients of the physicians or surgeons. Of course, I do not mean to say that every physician and every surgeon does this. I am only talking in a general way. There are exceptions.

With regard to family planning, now we are spending quite a lot of money on the family planning centres. In this country, of course, our women are shy. They do not come straightway to the family planning centres and say 'I have come here for this purpose'. That is one thing. Secondly, in the family planning centres, we have got doctors, there is staff and there is housing accommodation, and in some places, there are jeeps and also health visitors. Now, with such equipment, the work is easy. But we are using practically very little of it. If we take the statistics, we find that in any one of these centres, not even 10 patients come. Even these 10 people do not go for this purpose; they go there to get medical aid with regard to maternity and other ailments.

I, therefore, suggest that these centres should be made multi-purpose centres, that is, for women alone, adding maternity and child welfare. There are doctors who are technical personnel. They can as well look after the women and their medical needs with regard to maternity and child welfare; family planning comes along with it and forms part of it. I am a lady doctor and I am practising in maternity and midwifery and all

that. Certainly, family planning is one of my business. Just like that, at every centre where there is a doctor, equipment and so on, they can be utilised to the fullest capacity. Of course, if we introduce this arrangement, we have to spend a little more money, because we have to give them perhaps a little more medicine or some other thing. We have got the personnel; we have got the whole equipment. So it will be a sheer waste if we are going to have these family planning centres only for that purpose. Under the present arrangement, practically nobody is happy. In fact, in the rural areas, we wanted to have 2,000 centres. Today not even 200 or 300 are functioning. Why is it so? Even to these centres that are functioning, as I said, very few people go.

So in order to make these centres perform their functions fully and completely we must have this multi-purpose arrangement. I must say that it is only fair that we should provide every woman in this country with proper and scientific medical help in maternity and child welfare. It is only fair that not only family planning centres are there, but medical centres are also there. There are medical centres under the N.E.S. Blocks and other Extension schemes. They can all be united together and made to serve a greater and larger purpose than what they are doing today.

Then I come to the subject of different systems of medicine. We have got funds separately for ayurveda, homoeopathy, unani etc. I know very little about unani or homoeopathy to talk about, but I know something about ayurveda and I do want to say something on that. Nowadays, people are talking about integrated medical colleges and integrated medicine. I really do not know what this means, how a scientific or allopathic medical science can be integrated with the ayurvedic way of diagnosis, pathology etc. When we speak of the ayurvedic system, we have to distinguish between two things. It consists of two parts. One

[Dr. Atchamamba]

is pharmacopoeia. The other is the theory of diagnosis. Now, they have got trigunas, physiology or tridoshas—their pathology. So they have a different scientific approach. So one has to study it in a separate way. One cannot have an integrated system of studying both ayurveda and allopathy, because the ayurvedic way of thinking is different. The ayurvedic way of thinking is all given in the books they have got, that is Sushruta. To study them, first of all, one must be proficient in Sanskrit. Any person who does not know Sanskrit cannot tackle this subject properly. Not only that, he has also to know the philosophy and other things that are in Sanskrit. Only then he will be able to be familiar with the scientific approach of ayurveda. For that we must have separate research done. We must go into the spirit of it and then only we can arrive at some result.

There is no use introducing some sort of ayurvedic hotch-potch into the medical colleges and telling the students 'you learn this' or introducing allopathic medicine in ayurveda colleges and asking students to imbibe it. What is happening now is that all those who call themselves ayurvedic doctors go along with stethoscope, injection and penicillin. Nobody is doing anything else. Why should we deceive ourselves that we are helping ayurveda? We are not helping ayurveda in this way. Not only are we not helping, but we are deceiving ourselves, and doing great harm to ayurveda itself. That is what I fear.

With regard to the pharmacopoeia section of ayurveda, we can certainly have research on all the medicines and see how they work. We can use them; there is no doubt about it. When a particular plant or drug was useful for high blood pressure, we took it from China. That does not mean that we are using the Chinese system of medicine. The drugs and pharmacopoeia are different, the systems are different and the way of approach is different.

So I feel that with regard to the ayurvedic physiology or pathology or way of thinking, we must have a separate thing altogether, unconnected with the other systems of medicine. With regard to pharmacopoeia, we can do research and add it to the other pharmacopoeia wherever it is of use.

Regarding rural medical practitioners, already we have got them in our rural areas. But we are completely neglecting them. We are not thinking of them. We have started health centres in the NES and other blocks. We can certainly make use of them, improve them and help them with a little more money. We can make use of them, wherever it is possible.

As regards these rural medical practitioners, very few people are induced to go to the villages because it is not paying. We want that our rural people should have proper medical aid. We must make it more attractive for the doctors to go to the rural areas by giving them extra money, extra help and extra equipment. That is very necessary. That is the least we can do, when we are not able, as a whole, to give all the medical aid necessary for all the people of this country.

13.00 hrs.

So much about Health; now I come to Education.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has two minutes more. Hon. Members get fifteen minutes each, I am giving here sixteen minutes.

Dr. Atchamamba: With regard to primary education, I must say that teachers are very badly paid and they find it difficult to manage. They must be given better payment and provided better equipment if we expect them to work properly.

With regard to animal husbandry, I wish to say that Ongole breed is de-

generating. If we want best bulls of Ongole breed, we must go to America. That we should avoid.

In regard to planning, we have to think of the overall picture of India and not State by State. We have, for instance, the Madras State. Madras industrial potential must be increased. For this they must have power. But they have very little balance of hydro-electric power to develop.

An Hon. Member: Madras?

Dr. Atchamamba: I mean potentialities of further development. All the existing sources have been developed. If more power is required, there is Mysore, there is Andhra, there is Kerala, from which they can get power.

An Hon. Member: Political power?

Dr. Atchamamba: I mean hydro-electric power.

With regard to meetings, we are having any number of meetings and seminars. Seminars are necessary; meetings are necessary. But the number is so large that it tells on our patience. Are all these necessary? With regard to these meetings, I am reminded of a poem written by Rjakovsky, the Soviet poet, at the time of Russian Revolution in 1917. He went to see a friend of his in one of the Commissariat offices. He found him at a meeting. He returned after two hours; the friend was at another meeting. Like that he went up and down, till at last the friend was still engaged at a meeting at 12 o'clock at night. He got so disgusted and rushed into the room to find that only half the number of members were present, because the other half were attending another meeting. The poet told his friend: let me request you to have one more meeting to end all these meetings.

I do not mean to say that we should not have meetings. But meetings mean a lot of money. In December and January there were some meet-

ings of the Planning Commission. The Heads of all the respective Departments of all the States had to come here, finally to be told that they must cut short their Plan and expenditure on different items. This could have been avoided by sending word to the Chief Ministers or something like that.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of points that I have to make is so large and the time at my disposal so short, that I am afraid I may not be able to do full justice to all of them. As the House is aware, Tripura State has no legislature; this House is the only forum where we can review the works of this State and offer our criticism and suggestions.

During the discussion of the Demands for Grants I had tabled as many as fifty cut motions on many of the burning problems of the State. I would on this occasion like to refer to a few of them. The most important is the functioning of the Territorial Council in Tripura, which is now in a deadlock state.

When we passed the Territorial Councils Act in this House a large number of Members had their apprehension that if more power is left in the hands of the Administrator, he would interfere with the working of the Council every now and then. At that time the hon. the Home Minister gave us an assurance that though the Administrator had been given these powers, he would try to see that the Administrator did not interfere except occasionally and that the Territorial Council would be allowed to function smoothly. Within one year the Tripura Territorial Council has passed two budgets, one for four months of 1957-58 and the other recently for 1958-59. These two budgets were disapproved and returned to the Territorial Council on the ground that the Territorial Council had very small resources, as such the Council should not pass such big amounts. This argument of meagreness of resources can be applied to the Administration

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

also. The Administration has got only an income of Rs. 39 lakhs a year; but the Central Government is giving them more than Rs. 3 to 4 crores per year. Why should not administration contribute more money to Territorial Council out of the sum contributed by the centre. The Territorial Council is the only representative body, consisting of persons elected on adult franchise. This is the only body in which people have got confidence and it is but natural that this Council should be given more power.

The number of subjects which have been transferred to the Territorial Council is, also very limited. Under the Act many subjects can be transferred. But only certain minor subjects have been transferred to the Council and major items like development of agriculture, transport, Agartala Municipality, roads, etc, have not been transferred. So, though the Council has good intentions it cannot function effectively. I would therefore request that the whole matter should be looked into and the Council should be allowed to function smoothly.

The second point I wish to point out is about Government attitude towards opposition parties. About two and a half years back a person from East Pakistan came to Agartala with a Pakistani Passport, with Indian visa. He surrendered his passport to the Tripura Administration and applied for citizenship; he also applied to the Agartala court for permission to practice. Accordingly a sanad was given to him. He practised for some time, but in the meantime a notice was served on him asking him to leave India within twenty-four hours. He came to Calcutta and approached the Home Ministry several times. I personally talked to Shri Datar also. He was at last given an extension of one year to stay in India. Now that period is going to expire, but no decision has been taken with regard to him. He is a political sufferer. I was told that for about seventeen

years or so he was in jail for having taken part in the national movement. He does not know what to do. I consider this to be a case of injustice. I would request the Home Minister or now that he is not here. I would request the Finance Minister to convey this to his colleague—to take an early decision on the matter.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I know his name?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: His name is Amulya Kanchan Dutta Roy. He is an advocate.

Mr. Speaker: It can be written and passed on.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: The file is there in the Home Ministry.

A large number of Muslims have been staying in Tripura State for a long time—two or three generations. When the electoral rolls were prepared their names were not in the voters' list. They applied to Government to get their names entered; but that was refused and some of them were asked by the Police to quit Tripura State. We know that these people have been for a long period, from the days of the Maharaja, settled in Tripura State. In their case also some steps should be taken. They should be treated as Indian citizens because they are already Indian citizens and they are not Pakistani nationals. I would suggest to the Home Ministry that if they want evidence from the local people, that can be obtained.

Then my next point is about land reform. Since 1st Lok Sabha, we have been told that our Home Minister is going to introduce legislation regarding land reform in Tripura State. But, up till now that has not been done. Some six months before, in the Tripura State Gazette, a draft land reform Bill was published and public opinion was asked. Accordingly, many of us have given our

opinion on that. But, till now that Bill has not been introduced in this House.

There are certain provisions in the Bill that a crop-sharer can become the owner of the land as soon as the Bill or Act comes into force. It is opposed by many people, the landlords. Possibly, it is being delayed by those who oppose it. In the meantime what happens is this. Peasants are being evicted in the Tripura State at Dabra Balonia and Sabrom and in many other places and the crop-sharers who are cultivating the land for the last 20 or 25 years are asked by the Jhumias, the landlords to sign bonds wherein it is written that they are only annual wage employees, so that when the Bill comes into force, they cannot demand the land. That is the thing. I think Government should issue an ordinance prohibiting all sorts of eviction in Tripura State until the Land Reforms Bill comes into force. Otherwise, you cannot save the peasantry in our State at all.

Another point I want to raise here is regarding the Tribal people. These Tribal people are shifting cultivators. They are now generally coming to settle themselves as agriculturists. If, from the beginning, you want to impose on them agricultural taxes or other taxes, then, they may not be encouraged. My request to the Ministry is that agricultural taxation or any other sort of taxation should not apply to the Tribal people at this stage in Tripura State because they are economically and culturally backward. In order to encourage them, at least this step should be taken.

Within the short time at my disposal, I want to raise another point and that is regarding Sales Tax. You know that Tripura is isolated from other parts of India and we have no rail communications direct. We have to import all these commodities, whatever they are, from other parts of India by air-lifting. That is very costly and our economy and trade are almost dislocated. That is why the standard of living, even in Agartala

itself, is costlier than even in Calcutta or Delhi. For one seer of fish you have to spend Rs. 5 whereas in Delhi you can get it cheaper. It is the case with everything. So, if you impose Sales Tax in Tripura State on cloth and other essential commodities, then, it would be very hard for the people of the Tripura State. I request the Ministry not to impose any kind of Sales Tax in Tripura State.

Mr. Speaker: What were the taxes when the Raja was ruling?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: During the Maharaja's time, there was no taxation in Tripura State.

Mr. Speaker: No taxation at all?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: No taxation at all.

Mr. Speaker: Then, how were they carrying on the Government?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: At that time there was the rail link between Tripura and Pakistan. After partition it was cut.

Mr. Speaker: What was the revenue? How could the Maharaja manage? He must have had some revenue to maintain the Government.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: At that time, the income including the land revenue was about Rs. 50 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: Was that the only income?

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Yes; that was the only tax and there was also some tax on forests.

Another point that I would like to make here is this. Tripura is land of bamboos. You have plenty of bamboos in Tripura State. I have been drawing the attention of Government, time and again, that they should start some of industry there.

An Hon. Member: Paper industry

Shri Dasaratha Deb: If not a paper factory, I think, at this moment, it will be possible to start a pulp factory. The Government should look to that. I think there is some allocation, some money in the Budget itself. In the First Five Year Plan it was not done and in the Second Five Year Plan also I do not think our Government is going to implement that scheme even though there is a scheme. Every time they say there is shortage of technical men and all that sort of thing.

T.B. patients are increasing in the Agartala hospital. In reply to a question I put, I find that this year there are more than 400 T.B. patients there and that their number is gradually increasing. There is no T.B. clinic and these people are asked to take out-door treatment. How can they do it? I do not know. It is a matter for experts to examine. So far as common sense goes, it cannot be done through the out-door treatment. The reply that was given was that the Government has got a scheme but due to shortage of technical personnel, they cannot do it. I do not think it is so difficult. If you give them good salary, a reasonable salary, then many experts can go and start T.B. clinics there. The only difficulty is in their mind and they are not keen enough to take up the matter soon.

During the pre-partition period, the population of Tripura State was only about 5 lakhs. But it now comes to 9 lakhs, though it is 7 lakhs according to the census. If a proper census is taken, it will go up to 9 lakhs. Most of them are refugees from East Pakistan. Two-thirds of the population is refugee population. Among the Tribals also, one lakh of people are shifting cultivators; they are landless. A good number of tea garden labourers who have ceased to be workers in the tea garden areas have also become landless. And, their rehabilitation problem has become very acute and it should be taken up very soon.

The Central Government has made a certain announcement. In the Raima-Sarma area, there is big plot of land. It was decided by Government that 50 per cent of the arable land should go to the refugees and 50 per cent to the Tribals. That was decided. But, up till now I have not found any progress in this matter. Our demand is that the Refugee Department and the Tribal Welfare Department should work simultaneously in that area. But before that, some demarcation line must be drawn specifying the areas that should go to the Tribals and the areas that should go to the refugees. If you do not do that, if one of these Departments is more active than the other, then it can get all the land and the other will be deprived of it. I do not want it should happen; so there should be some demarcation of the areas.

Then, still another point that I would like to make out here—and that is the last one—is regarding corruption. I do not want to say more. I want to draw the attention of the Ministry to one point to which a good number of people have drawn the attention of the District Magistrate, the Chief Commissioner and even the Home Minister one year before or so.

Then, regarding corruption charge against a certain Jhumia inspector, I may say this. An inspector was employed at Khowai Division to carry out Jhumia rehabilitation work. He was alleged to have taken bribes totalling about Rs. 11,000 from the applicants. These applicants have made a representation to the Chief Commissioner also and I talked to him at one time about this matter. The Chief Commissioner assured us that he would make an investigation within three months and that he would take the necessary steps. More than six months have already passed but not even a preliminary investigation has been made. The same officer is allowed to work in that particular area. He is now discriminating against all these people who made these com-

plaints and he is threatening these people that if they tender any evidence against him they would not get any aid from the Government. These activities of him must be stopped.

I do not suggest that without any enquiry that officer should be punished. But when such a large number of people had complained against him, the least that is expected is that he would not be allowed to work in that area but shifted to some other place. Then, after the investigation is over, you can punish him if the allegation is true. Why is that not done?

Mr. Speaker: In the case of allegations against individual officers, we have always held in this House that if no remedy was available locally, they should make representation to the hon. Minister. If even then they do not get redress, they should give notice to the hon. Minister that they are going to raise the point here and then the hon. Minister will be prepared with an answer.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I have personally written to the Home Minister regarding this matter. Regarding the many problems that I have raised in my cut motions, I request the hon. Minister to look into them and redress the grievances of our people.

श्री का० च० जेजा (बालासोर—रहित न अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ पर कई माननीय सदस्यों के जो भाषण मैंने सुने उनसे मुझे पता लगता है कि हमारे देश में काफी समस्याएँ हैं। हमारा देश समस्याओं से भरा हुआ है। उनमें से आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनैतिक, यह चार समस्याएँ सब से बड़ी हैं। इन सब समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये हमने कई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना हम खत्म कर चुके, उसमें हमें कुछ सफलता मिली, उससे हमें कुछ उत्साह मिला और हमने प्रयत्न किया कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में और कुछ ज्यादा कर सकें।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को प्रगति में लाने के लिए जब हम आगे बढ़ते हैं तो हमें कई दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसके लिये हमको ऐसे की काफी जरूरत है, यह पैसा आखिर हम कहाँ से लायें। तभी मवाल उठता है कि हमारे देश में काफी टैक्स लगें, लेकिन उसके बाद भी अगर हमें पैसा की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वह हम कहाँ से लायें? हम इस पैसा को टैक्सेशन में लेंगे, अगर विदेशों से हमको लोन मिल सके तो वहाँ से लेंगे क्योंकि इस प्लैन के पूर्ण होने पर ही हमारे देश में जो दिक्कतें हैं, जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनैतिक समस्याएँ हैं, उनका हम काफी हद तक समाधान कर सकेंगे। परन्तु इसके साथ ही मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो वैदेशिक नीति है उसको कायम रख कर ही हम विदेशों से महायत्ना लेंगे जिसमें कि हमारे देश की इज्जत न कम हो। चूंकि आज कल हमारी वैदेशिक नीति ऐसी ही है। इस लिये हमें उसे कायम रखना होगा।

हमारा देश चाहता है कि चारों तरफ से हमारी प्रगति हो, और इस लिये जरूरी है कि उसको हम जल्दी से जल्दी इंडस्ट्रियलाइज करें। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज कल हमारे कपड़े की आवश्यकता क्या है। हमारा देश में, हम देखते हैं, काफी कपड़ा मौजूद है। लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल करने के लिये हमारे पास आदमी नहीं है। क्या आज कल किसी को कपड़े की आवश्यकता नहीं है? नहीं, आवश्यकता तो जरूर है लेकिन उसको खरीदने के लिये आमदियों के पास साधन नहीं है। इसी लिये आज प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने जो प्लैन बनाई है उसमें सुझाव दिया है कि देश को इंडस्ट्रियाइज किया जाये।

प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने यह सुझाव भी दिया है कि इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन के साथ साथ एग्रीकल्चर के ऊपर भी काफी

[श्री का० च० बेला]

एम्प्लॉयमेंट दी जाये। हमारा देश शुरू से ही एग्रिकल्चरल का धीर भ्राज भी है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश के काफी लोग एग्रिकल्चर पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। लेकिन जितने लोग खेती करते हैं या खेत में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, उनकी हालत जब तक सुधर नहीं जायगी, वे कैसे इन चीजों को खरीद सकेंगे? भ्राज सबसे बड़ा सबान यह है कि हमारी जो पर्बोजिंग पावर है, खरीदने की शक्ति है, वह घटती जाती है क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं आता है जिसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि भ्राज एग्रिकल्चर पर अधिक जोर नहीं दिया जाता। जो हमारे एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट हैं उनकी खरीदने की शक्ति तभी बढ़ेगी जब हम एग्रिकल्चर पर काफी एम्प्लॉयमेंट देंगे। इस लिये मैं मासनीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे एग्रिकल्चर पर ही ज्यादा जोर दें और देखें कि हमारी जमीन की जो उत्पादन शक्ति दिन प्रति दिन घटती जाती है वह कैसे बढ़ाई जाये। हमारे देश में काफी नदियाँ हैं, उनके ऊपर बांधनी बन रहे हैं, मैं नहीं कहता कि वे नहीं बन रहे हैं, लेकिन उन से जितना फायदा होना चाहिये उतना किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है। भ्राज हम अपने देश में इंडस्ट्रीज को जल्दी से जल्दी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा हमको एग्रिकल्चर को बढ़ाना चाहिये क्योंकि जब तक हमारे देश में एग्रिकल्चर नहीं बढ़ेगा तब तक इंडस्ट्रीज को भी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। एग्रिकल्चर के लिये भ्राज हम देखते हैं कि जितने जंगल देश में हैं उन को साफ किया जाता है और उनकी जगह पर खेती की जाती है। मैं बहुसूत्र करता हूँ कि जितने ही हमारे देश के जंगल काटे जाते हैं, उतनी ही हमारे देश में बारिश कम होती है। अगर बारिश कम हो जायगी तो कमी भी फसल प्रशुद्धी तरह नहीं हो सकती। इस लिये हमको जंगलों की सुरक्षित रचना चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हमारी भूमि का सुधार नहीं होगा तब तक हम काफी फसल नहीं पैदा कर सकेंगे और हमारी खाद्य की समस्या भी हल नहीं होगी। सबसे पहले भूमि सुधार करने चाहिये और इसके लिये स्टेटों को हिदायतें दी जानी चाहिये कि वे अपने अपने यहां भूमि सुधार करें। हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर देते हैं, लेकिन भ्राज कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग के लिये जो हमारी छोटी छोटी खेती करने वाले लोग हैं वे तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि वे एक दूसरे का विश्वास नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी लिये भ्राज कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग प्रशुद्धी तरह नहीं चलती है। इस लिये हमने जिन नीतियों को अपनाया है उन पर हमको जल्दी से जल्दी धागे बढ़ाना चाहिये, अगर धागे नहीं बढ़ेंगे तो लोगों का विश्वास हम पर ज़रूर कम हो जायेगा।

हमने इस देश को समाजवादी समाज के ढंग पर ले चलने की जो प्रतिज्ञा की है वह हमारे देश के लिये जहां तक मुझे पता है कोई खास नई चीज नहीं है।

प्रध्वल महोदय, यह नई चीज जरूर है लेकिन यह बिल्कुल नई चीज नहीं है क्योंकि अगर हम अपने बेटों की धीर ध्यान दें तो इस सम्बन्ध में ऋग्वेद में स्पष्ट निष्ठा दृष्टा है :

“समानो प्रोपा महोदय अन्न भागा,
समानो योक्ते सहोयुनष्मि ।
संगच्छन्व संहृदि, संबोमनातीजानताम ॥”

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय को तो संस्कृत का शौक है और उस से विशेष प्रेम है और उन्होंने ऋग्वेद में ज़रूर इस मंत्र को देखा होगा। इसका अर्थ यह है कि एक देश समान जवादाय हो जहाँ कि लोग के

हर भादमी पानी पी सके। एक ऐसी जगह खन पकाया जाय जहाँ कि सब भादमी एक साथ बैठकर खा सकें और एक साथ बोल सकें और सब दिल में यह सोचें कि हम सब एक पिता और एक माता को मंता हैं। हम सब एक भगवान की मंता हैं और इस बात को भी याद रखें। हमको एक ही तरह चलना है और हम सब को एक ही संस्कृति अर्थात् भारतीय संस्कृति है।

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस राम राज्य की बात हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने कही थी वह राम राज्य प्राक्खि है क्या। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय और इस सदन का ध्यान रामायण के उस स्थल की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जब कि रावण के प्रायश्चरेक उड़ने वाले थे और उस समय श्री रामचन्द्र ने रावण से यों पूछा था कि हे रावण तुमने इतने समय तक राज्य किया है इसलिए जरा मुझे राजनीति के बारे में तो कहो। श्री रामचन्द्र द्वारा रावण से इस बारे में सजाह लेने पर रावण ने श्री रामचन्द्र को सम्बोधित करते हुए यह कहा था :

“उत्सातान् प्रतिरोपयन्, कुमुतान् चिन्धन्,
शिषून् बर्हयन्, उत्तुगान् नमयन्,
नतान् समुदयन्, म्लानान् मुहुः सिचयन्,
कुरान् कंटकनिबो बहिर्निर्षयन्,
मालाकारिब प्रयत्न, निपुणः राजा
चिराचिषतु।”

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]
12.25 hrs.

उत्सातान् प्रतिरोपयन् रावण ने रामचन्द्र जी को कहा था कि जो उसड़ गये हैं उनको चर देना चाहिये। जिस के पास चर नहीं है उस को चर देना चाहिये। कुमुतान् चिन्धन्, फूल होने से जैसे मालाकार फूलों को ले जाता है उसी प्रकार जिसके पास ज्यादा धन हो जाय उस से सरकार को धन लेने का हक्क है। शिषून् बर्हयन्, मड़कों की पढ़ाई और उन के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल

करना यह सरकार का काम है। वास्तव में वही बुढ़ा है जिसका कि ज्ञान परिपक्व हो गया है खाली बाल मज्जे होने से कोई बुढ़ा नहीं हो जाता। इसलिए ब्राह्मण ही, शूद्र ही, आदिवासी ही अथवा कोई भी क्यों न हो जिसको ज्ञान नहीं है उसको ज्ञान देना सरकार का काम है। उत्तुगान् नमयन्, देश में अमन चैन रहने के कारण जिन के पास ज्यादा धन, दीनत हो गयी है, उस पर टैक्स लगा कर सरकार को उम ले लेना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार एक चतुर माली जब कोई पेंड बहुत बढ़ जाते हैं और उनके कारण जो छोटे छोटे पेंड होते हैं वे पनप नहीं पाने हैं तो वह बड़े पेंडों को काट कर बराबर कर देता है उसी प्रकार सरकार को इस्टेट ड्यूटी लगा कर सबको बराबर कर देना चाहिए। नतान् समुदयन्, जो गिरे हुए हैं, आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग जो कि समाज में गिरे हुए हैं उन के उत्थान के लिए सरकार को मदद करनी चाहिए और उन को उसी प्रकार ऊपर उठाना चाहिए जैसे कि माली डंडे का सहारा देकर पेड़ों को ऊपर उठाता है। म्लानान् मुहुः सिचयन्, जो डूट अथवा बाढ़ से एकटोड़ हैं उन को सरकार को रिलीफ देनी चाहिए। कुरान् कंटकनिबो बहिर्निर्षयन्, जैसे एक माली अपने बाग से जंगली घास पौधों को निकाल देता है उसी प्रकार सरकार को चाहिए कि समाज विरोधी काम करने वाले लोगों को पकड़ कर वह जेल में रखे और उन के अभ्यास का सुधार करे।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद अर्थात् पहला कदम उठाने के बाद हमने दूसरा कदम रखा है अर्थात् दूसरी योजना में बाजकस्त हम लोग और उन को यह चेखना चाहिए कि जो लोग गिरे हुए हैं उन को उठाने की चेष्टा होनी चाहिए। जो स्टेटस और जो इलाके अधिकसित और पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन्नत करने के लिए और अपने बढ़ाने के

[श्री का० च० बोला]

लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद देनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा न किया गया तो जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं वे पीछे रह जायेंगे और जो लोग धाने हैं वे और धाने बढ़ते जायेंगे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप बम्बई कलकत्ते सरीखे बड़े बड़े नगरों में और ग्रामिक विकास कार्य न करें आप उन के लिए करें लेकिन साथ ही आपका ध्यान पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों जैसे उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश आदि इलाकों की तरफ जाना चाहिये और केंद्रीय सरकार को इन पिछड़े हुए और ग्रामिक इलाकों का विकास करने और उनको उन्नत बनाने की ओर विशेष रूप से दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद देनी चाहिये। हम में और ग्रामिक न कह कर अपनी स्पीच समाप्त करता हूँ और चेन्नई में महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने कि मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy to support the Finance Bill. Everybody without exception is more particular that India has to be reconstituted into a prosperous State. We want it to be made prosperous as early as possible. We are in a haste. We want, in a planned manner, to transform our State, our country.

In that, a few months back we were afraid that we may not be able to perform completely what we wanted by the Second Five Year Plan. But, Sir, when the Budget speech was made by the Prime Minister all of us were happy to learn that Rs. 743 crores was set apart for planning, and including Railways there was a provision for Rs. 1017 crores.

I come from the State of Kerala, and that too from that portion which was formerly merged with the Madras State. I wish to stress that the Indian Government and the Planning Commission must see more carefully about the plans that are being worked out by the States, because in Kerala that

portion which had been with the Madras State has been completely ignored in the Second Five Year Plan.

Sir, the allotment was made before the State was formed into one unit. But subsequently we were told by the policy statement of the Kerala Government, which was published as a leaflet called *Prosperous Kerala*, that a committee of all the important members of all the parties will be convened and an agreed programme—that is the usual Communist phrase—regarding the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan will be undertaken. We were sorry to note that nothing was done. Then, from the Governor's speech on 27-4-1957 we had a rough idea that three old schemes will be taken up. One scheme which was already included by the Madras State was stated to be started afresh. In the wording of the Governor's speech it was shown that the Government would strive to execute the other schemes. That created a sort of confusion in our minds. We hope that they will include those schemes. Afterwards, in the budget speech, it was clearly laid down as to what schemes they were going to take up. It will be found from the leaflet, *Prosperous Kerala*, that these things were included. Both the Governor's speech as well as the policy statement were published in a neat, beautiful book, and this book was given wide publicity. But the realities were expressed in the budget speech of the Finance Minister and we were surprised to find that only one scheme was included in the final budget speech.

The population of Malabar is five million and the population of the rest of Kerala is eight million. You will find on an analysis that only 15 per cent of the amount set apart for irrigation facilities was given to us, the unfortunate portion of that Kerala State. 85 per cent was allotted to a population of eight million while only 15 per cent was given to us, a population of about five million. We are entitled to get, on population basis, 38 per cent. But not even half of that was given.

Then came the other publication, *Three months' popular rule in Kerala*. If this is popular rule, I do not know what to say. In that leaflet also they said the same thing, and false hopes were given to us. Sentiments were expressed in our favour and it was widely published in a neat, beautiful little book. It was stated in that book that in order to give some relief to the ryots in several parts of Malabar area which suffer from the lack of adequate irrigation facilities, the Government have included some schemes, and they referred, to three schemes. Of course, if you peruse the leaflet, you will find that one of the schemes is not in the Malabar area. This attitude was pointed out in public meetings and the Assembly members raised this point. Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai who belongs to Travancore raised this point and he said that they have been unfair to that part of Kerala, namely, Malabar. I wrote to the Chief Minister that a revision has to be made, and I moved a resolution in the Kozhikode Development Council that a readjustment of the plan has to be made. But nothing was done.

Then came the pamphlet *Kerala on the March*. In that pamphlet also, they stated that Malabar suffers from lack of irrigation facilities, failure of crops is a regular feature, etc. Sentiments are expressed in our favour but the allotments are made to the rest of the portion of Kerala.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Is the hon. Member aware that the leader of the Opposition in the Assembly and also the Secretary of the KPCC, represented in the Planning Advisory Committee, agreed to all the schemes being chosen there?

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: I wish that I am not interrupted now.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What I said is a fact.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: If questions are asked after my speech is over, I

will answer them, because otherwise these will be tactics to deprive me of my time.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can assure the hon. Member that he would not be deprived of any time that he wants to take, and if any interruptions are made. I will give him that time which is taken away by interruptions. He may not fear on account of that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We will give some of our time also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that the hon. Member is not prepared to tolerate the interruptions, the interruptions may be avoided now. I think no interruptions would be made now.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: Very nice sentiments were expressed in that beautiful booklet *Kerala on the March*. I do not know whereto Kerala is marching. Is it over the skull of that portion of Kerala to which unfortunately we belong?

Then came the real facts in the budget speech. In the budget speech three more schemes were included, after the agitation and opposition. You will be surprised to find that by adding two schemes in the rest of the State and by allotting one small scheme in the portion of Malabar, they raised it into 15½ per cent. They were graceful to give us half a percent more in addition. I am saying this because this is a vital point. Law and order, inefficiency of administration, etc., are just passing phases, but the reconstruction of India and that too in a portion like.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here, only reconstruction would be relevant. The other things may not be relevant.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: So, I am only stating it in comparison. As I said, law and order and such things are all passing phases, but reconstruction is vital to the development of the

[Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair]

country. When the face of India is beaming with prosperity, it will be unfair that five million people in that portion of Kerala should be deprived of the legitimate claims of theirs. All this is in respect of the major irrigation schemes.

A perusal of the minor irrigation schemes will make it clear that all this is done with a certain idea. Even in the minor irrigation schemes, they have given only 37 per cent, and that too has been split up in such a way that Cannanore district gets Rs. 29 lakhs and Kozhikode district gets Rs. 9 lakhs. Palghat district gets Rs. 10 lakhs. Trichur gets Rs. 33 lakhs. Even in the matter of major schemes, it is an accepted principle that they should be split up into district plans. All-India plans have to be split up into district plans. In minor irrigation also. So, is it not possible to have any suitable adjustment?

I belong to Kozhikode and we have been given Rs. 9.96 lakhs while the adjacent Cannanore is given Rs. 29.08 lakhs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is one doubt that I am feeling—whether all this is the responsibility of the Central Government, or, is the hon. Member only complaining against his own State Government. Unless the responsibility of the Centre is there, it is no use criticising the State Government here. It should not be done. It is not allowed. Even the internal allotments are made by the State itself, not the Centre here. So, if the hon. Member has any grouse he may have other means of getting redress. Here, in this House, he is not justified in making those complaints against his State Government. He must seek other remedies.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: I am saying this because planning is a central subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are limits. I have been sitting silent and thinking over it. Planning is a central

subject, but the allotments are made to the States and the schemes are approved by the Centre which are sent up by the States themselves. The internal distribution and allotment to different areas with the State are the responsibility of the State itself. Therefore, he would not be justified in carrying it on further.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There is another point also. The original allotment was made by the then Madras State and Rs. 9 crores were allotted to the Malabar district. It came automatically to the new Kerala State. It was long before the present Government in Kerala came to power or the Kerala State came into being. I am saying this for the information of the Centre and the Planning Commission. Every scheme, its allotment, how it has to be worked, are all to be discussed in the Planning Commission. I am raising this here so that the Government may instruct the Planning Commission to bestow attention on the complaints made by me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants to ask the Planning Commission here to make a separate allotment for these 5 million people, that may be difficult and it may not be done, because the State is taken as a whole. Of course, he has some other remedies; it is not that he cannot proceed with it. He may go and see the Planning Commission. He may write to the Planning Minister here and the Planning Minister in the Centre would take it up with the State Ministers and so on. So, certainly there are remedies, but if I allow this to be raised here, then it may lead to certain criticisms against the State administration which will be so wide that it will be difficult to control it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Previously he complained that more money is not allotted to Malabar. Now he complains that more money is allotted to Cannanore taluk than to Kozhikode taluk.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought it might have some connection with the re-organisation, some portion taken to Kerala State.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: It is the duty of the Government of India to see, when new States are formed, that sufficient sanction is made for those backward areas. I would appeal to the Government of India to help us more with new schemes and more investment. I am coming to speak in this House to show the strength of my case and I have analysed what has been done in Kerala. In respect of power also, there is a multi-purpose scheme there but it has not been taken up. There are four schemes in Malabar district, but not a single scheme has been taken up.

Shri Kodiyam (Quilon-Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about the Kattampalli scheme?

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: It is not a power scheme.

Coming to industries, there was also a proposal to have a ship-building yard. The Malabar people wanted it to be at Beypore, because it is situated within that area, which originally belonged to the Madras State. I made an appeal to the Chief Minister . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid I shall have to ask the hon. Member to stop this criticism, because these are complaints against the Chief Ministers of the State and they cannot be discussed here. There might be a different remedy for that also, but this cannot be discussed here saying that the hon. Member went to the Chief Minister and made the complaint that justice is not being done to one portion of the State and all that. That cannot be discussed here. Generally he might say that justice has not been done.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: I am referring to the ship-building industry, because it is the Centre's responsibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; ship-building is the Centre's responsibility.

But there is no use making a grouse against the Chief Minister; the Central Government may be criticised.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: I have no grouse against the Chief Minister or anybody else. But I have every right to show that that portion has been ignored. I have shown these facts and figures only to convince the India Government and make them show some consideration for the development programmes of that portion. That is why I am appealing to the India Government to take up one or two irrigation schemes in the Malabar portion and also a saw mill and a ship-building yard at Beypore and help us. I am making this point, because it is an essential matter which will affect not only this generation but it is going to affect the generations to come if developmental programmes are not started in that portion of the State.

One word before I conclude. I have to congratulate the Government on the taxation policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now he is concerned with this Government.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: Whenever I refer to the State Government, I say Kerala Government. I refer to Kerala Government only to show facts and figures which, as I stated before, were all in the books published by them. I do not condemn them; I know that my duty to condemn them will be in the Assembly; I know that.

I have said all these things only to attract the attention of the India Government to bestow their attention on them, because we are neglected there. Previously also we had been neglected.

Another matter which I would bring to the notice of the India Government is regarding pepper products, about which legislation has been brought by the Kerala Government. As you know, pepper and other things are the main products of Kerala. Pepper is the main product of Malabar State and it is also a dollar-earning commodity.

[Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair]

But this legislation of the Kerala Government will be destroying the pepper gardens by cutting them into small pieces. So, I would request the India Government to see that these gardens are not destroyed by being cut into pieces.

I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak and I hope the India Government will consider our pitiable condition and do what they can to raise the economic standards of these 5 million people in Kerala State.

Shri Naidurgker (Osmanabad): I am rising to support the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister. Clause 17, sub-clause (b) proposes an increase in excise duty on cement from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24 per ton. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some facts relating to the cement industry. It will have to be admitted that the cement industry in India is no doubt a dynamic industry and it has remarkable capacity of dynamism.

In 1932, the total cement production of our country was between 5 to 6 lakh tons. The total capacity in 1950-51 of 21 units was 3.28 million tons. In 1955-56 this rose to 4.96 million tons with 27 units and it is expected that by 1960-61, these units will increase to 44 and the total capacity will be more than 12 million tons. The per capita consumption of cement in India is very deplorable. In Sweden, the per capita consumption is 714 lbs. In Belgium it is 716 pounds; in the United States it is 540 lbs; in Denmark it is 460 lbs; in U.K. it is 411 lbs; in India it is only 27 lbs. Therefore, I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to some of the facts which the cement industry has referred to against the State Trading Corporation. There are some specific allegations made by the ACC against the intervention of the State Trading Corporation, which was established in May 1956. One allegation by the ACC against the STC is that after its intervention the price of cement per ton

has gone up. Therefore, I want to bring these allegations to the notice of the hon. Minister. It is stated in "The Cement Industry":—

"The STC has certainly a poor showing in regard to the prices of cement. Here again comparison on the basis of the ACC costs would provide a typical instance. The ex factory price awarded to the ACC group for naked cement stands at Rs. 54.5 per ton. Packing charges which varied between Rs. 13.5 and Rs. 14.5 per ton on the advent of the STC are subject, as before, to quarterly revisions. ACC's sale price free on rail-head destination was Rs. 90 per ton. The f.o.r. price charged by the STC after it took over was Rs. 102.5 per ton. Since the excise duty was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per ton, this price is now increased to Rs. 117.5 per ton. In effect, it means that the STC's price is higher than the ACC's price by Rs. 12.5 per ton."

Again, I will point out another important factor. Before the advent or intervention of the STC, cement was available to the consumer at Rs. 89 per ton (that is the "delivered price" to the ACC which included the addition of the "freight average" of Rs. 15 per ton). But, after the STC took over the sales, the distribution still continues through all the then existing distributive organisations of the producers, though the Government decided that the "delivered price" of cement to the consumer should be Rs. 102.8 per ton. With the latest increase in excise duty from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per ton, this price has further risen to Rs. 117.8. This, of course, is exclusive of sales tax and general tax, which is estimated to cost the consumer a further Rs. 7 per ton. So, it is evident from the allegations that after the STC coming into the picture, there has been a sharp rise in the price by at least Rs. 13 per ton. So, by the intervention of the State Trading Corporation, the ordinary consumer has been put to a loss. We want to know

from the hon. Minister whether these allegations of the ACC against the STC are true or baseless. If they are baseless, they must say so and dispel the doubts and suspicions in the minds of the general public.

After that, I want to make a reference to some important facts regarding food production. I am of the firm view that the general condition of the agriculturists should be put on a sound economic basis. Unless this is done, it will not be possible for us to increase our food production. It is only when the agriculturist gets exoneration from the debt liabilities that he can concentrate on food production. This is the idea we got when we had a chance to visit some of the villages and see the general condition of the agriculturists. Until the agriculturist get exoneration from his debt liabilities, he would not be able to concentrate all his energies on food production. And this can be done by having rural credit. Credit should be given to the agriculturists on long term basis, either free of interest or on low rate of interest. Agriculturists are in need of money three times in the year—at the time of sowing, manuring and at the time of harvesting the crops. If he can get some monetary help during these times, he can increase the food production.

Another thing is that no reference has been made in any of the speeches of the hon. Minister to the amelioration of the condition of the backward classes. A commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar for examining certain criteria for the advancement of the backward classes. It is stated that the members of the Commission were not unanimous on this point. They have merely stated that there are 11 crore people belonging to the backward classes. Their recommendation could not be implemented. After that, it is also stated that the State Governments have been asked to make some *ad hoc* surveys and submit a final report. Though two to three years have passed, I regret to find that nothing has

been done, either by the Central Government or the State Governments. There are many brilliant students belonging to the backward classes, whose educational progress has been handicapped or retarded owing to lack of monetary resources. So, it is essential that some *ad hoc* arrangement must be made and the students belonging to the backward classes should be given monetary help, as is at present given to persons belonging to some other classes.

Then, I am rather amazed to see while reading various literature that anti-Indian and pro-Pakistani propaganda has been vigorously launched in this capital by interested parties. Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, a disillusioned demagogue, is trying to foment communalism and create hatred against India. The inaction of the Government in this matter has been conspicuous. They have not taken any action in this matter. No doubt, according to the Constitution, we have given liberty of free expression and thought. But, it does not mean that that liberty should be misused or utilized in such a way that our national security is in jeopardy by such propaganda. I think it is time that Government should take strict action against Sheikh Abdullah and control his movements. After seeing the propaganda in which Sheikh Abdullah is indulging now, we feel that the action of Bakhshi Gulam Mohammed in detaining him was quite justified. Now, it is his turn to act again.

No doubt, we are the followers of the principle of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi. Our basic ethical principles, religious principles and our other ideas are best to be taught to and digested by society when there is peace and tranquility. We intended to inculcate the spirit of peace into the world, provided the whole world is peace-minded. But when our frontiers are jeopardised by the activities of Pakistani people, who are indulging in activities of sabotage or such other activities which will endanger our interests, I think it will not be wise on

[Shri Naldurgkar]

our part to preach violence in the strict sense. Suppose a certain tiger attacks me. If I say "Oh tiger, I am a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, I am a follower of ahimsa, I believe in disarmament and similar things; do not attack me" will it heed my words? Not at all. Therefore, we have to take necessary precautions. We must have the equipments and army ready, as they will be useful at the time of emergency. Therefore, it is my firm belief that in such circumstances strict action should be taken by Government.

On 4th September, 1957, by SQ No. 1469, particulars about the number of Pakistani nationals who were staying in Uttar Pradesh after the expiry of their visa were called for.

At that time the Government promised to lay a statement on the Table of the House. According to the statement, that was laid on the Table of the House, it was evident that there were 6,000 Pakistani nationals staying in U. P. after the expiry of their visas. We do not know the number of other Pakistani nationals staying in India. They are all staying in the country not in a helpless condition or because of unavoidable circumstances but their stay is quite deliberate to create disturbances and breach of peace. In historical retrospect such instances are not wanting where people infiltrated into our country under different guises. They professed themselves to be thorough nationals and patriots, but afterwards at the time of an emergency they suddenly turned to be betrayers, traitors and saboteurs. Our gallant soldiers fought heroic battles on the battlefields and yet the country was tied down under imperialism for centuries past. We hope the Government will not commit the mistake of repetition of this historical anachronism.

With this I conclude.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here today with a bit of hesitation because I venture to view the whole thing from the Gandhian angle of vision. After we have achieved independence, we

have rather denied Gandhi's approach and this I hope the House will bear with me if I have the rudacity to bring him in, in this present context.

We believe from our very early days when we entered politics in Gandhian economics. In the Gandhian economics we found that the charkha was the sun and everything revolved round the charkha. Now in our present economics in India we find that the Plan is the sun on the Indian horizon and everything is revolving round the Plan. The foreign exchange, the foreign loans and everything is veering round the Plan and so today, if I am to begin something, I must begin with the Plan.

The Second Five-Year Plan has commenced from 1956-57. During this period we have been supplied with Government papers and the foreign exchange position has been explained in a very clear way. But I must quote a few figures in order to show the condition which we have brought ourselves to. During the first eighteen months, since the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan, the field of imports remained as a 'no man's land'. Let us look at the figures.

During the whole of 1956-57, in those twelve months, the trade deficit was Rs. 439.5 crores and in the next six months the deficit became Rs. 355.1 crores. In those very twelve months the net current account deficit was Rs. 292.5 crores and in the next corresponding six months only the deficit was Rs. 297.7 crores exceeding the whole of the previous twelve months. It was there and nobody was there to see it, as a result of which during these eighteen months the drawing on the I.M.F. rose up to Rs. 95.2 crores. Loans from abroad totalled Rs. 84.3 crores and the drain on our foreign exchange reserve amounted to Rs. 391.8 crores. This was done to meet a deficit caused in the sole interest of the private capitalists by a socialistic Government for a socialistic Plan and that I am going to explain.

It is the Government figures that admit this. From April, 1956 to September, 1957, the total imports amounted to Rs. 1,698.7 crores, in which the share of the Government imports is only Rs. 809.3 crores and the rest Rs. 1,179.4 crores came under private capitalists. Within eighteen months Rs. 1,180 crores have been spent in the interest of the private capitalists in our socialistic Plan. Who have gained by this even in the private sector? It is not that the innumerable small manufacturers or businessmen have gained anything by this. It is the magnates—steel magnates, jute magnates, textile magnates who have gained by this. It has finished our foreign reserve. It has caused a permanent current account deficit making the Government completely helpless to expand the public sector for a long time to come. At the same time the private capitalists have been making higher profits on their manufacture in a market without any competition because import has already been restricted. By hitting hard the foreign exchange reserve, they have hit below the belt of the public sector in the Plan.

There now remains the alternative—the question of nationalisation. If it is a march towards socialism, this question will arise; to-day or to-morrow? But that way has also been blocked. Look at the combination of Tata-Mercedes, Imperial Chemical or Birla-Nuffield etc. The marriage between the Indian and foreign private capital has kept nationalisation out of bounds.

The National Plan, which is mainly dependent on foreign loans and foreign assistance, is bound to flounder whatever our economic pundits may say. A socialistic Plan in a set up where unscrupulous profit motives of the unbridled private sector has a free play is bound to surrender. Year in and year out what are we having? We are having deficit budgets. Our foreign loan is mounting higher and

higher. Up to July, 1957, we are proud that we have made available our foreign loan to the extent of Rs. 581 crores. A predominantly agricultural country like India has been made dependent on foreign clemency regarding food. The burden of taxation is grinding the people like anything. After seven years of Planning, the nation is in a quandary. Let us not deny the facts as they stand today. The Government are talking of socialism, removal of disparities in income, doing away with the concentration of wealth and all such things. But, their way of doing things is far from it. They have planned for everything. But, they have not planned to change the present set-up of the administrative structure as a suitable base. They have changed the tax structure while retaining the status quo of the profiteering of the private capitalists. It is an illusion that the Income-tax, Wealth tax, etc., would help to achieve their aim of removing disparity in the present set-up. How the things stand is evident from a news item that I am quoting.

This item appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The date is 28th April 1957. It was a reception given to Shri Birla when he got the title of Padma Vibhushan or something like that. The news item runs thus:

"Shri Birla who was replying to a reception held in his honour under the auspices of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee on the occasion of the conferment of 'Padma Vibhushan' on him, paid a tribute to Prime Minister Nehru for the way he conducted the electioneering campaign without indulging in personal recriminations."

In the course of his speech, he said:

"...there is a wrong conception that you can tax heavily and yet you can relieve the misery of the small man. Even the income-tax may fall lightly on the man who pays, but ultimately it must fall on the man in the street.

[Shri B. Das Gupta]

because a tax is a part of the cost of production. By taxing heavily, therefore, you may think you are taxing the rich man. You may think it is coming from a huge reservoir and not from the tap (the common man). Ultimately, it comes down to the pocket of the man in the street. Therefore, do not tax heavily. Of course, nobody can escape taxes, but be careful that they do not fall too much on the man in the street."

It requires no further explanation.

After his speech, Shri S. K. Patil, Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, who presided over the function, welcomed Shri Birla. The news item proceeds:

"He paid a tribute to the great part that Mr. Birla had played in the country's fight for freedom and said, it was not those who took part in the freedom battle and courted imprisonment and made sacrifices who alone were to be honoured by the nation. The country had a duty to recognise the merits of those who enabled the army of freedom fighters to carry on their battle whilst keeping in the background, but nevertheless played their part also nobly and effectively."

After this, the trend of our socialistic plan does not require any further explanation.

I have tried to present the facts dispassionately without meaning any ill to anybody. Now, the question is whether the ways the Government are moving would be able to take us anywhere or they should tread on a different way. That is what I am going to say. We have the way,—I must venture to say,—the way that Gandhiji led us and he wanted to lead us after Independence. For the last ten years, we have experimented other ways, we have experimented without Gandhiji. We find, if we accept the truth, that

we have failed. We say, No Government can follow Gandhiji in this imperfect world. That is not true. If an emasculated slave nation could follow Gandhiji and could become a free nation, why could not a Government established by that nation, follow Gandhiji after Independence, when the nation has become free and strong? Mightbe, Gandhiji visualised this long-before and said, 'Is it that they had use for him only while they were slaves and none in an Independent India?' There is necessity for re-thinking today. No Government can deliver the goods in India without implementing the simple practical ways shown by Gandhiji which he had acquired by his experiment in the human laboratory of India.

I was heartened to find a quotation of Gandhiji prominently displayed in some Government publications regarding the Plan. These are the publications: Life Lines of the Nation; Towards greater India's realisation, Towards Socialism, and so on. Of course, I am not going to make petty politics out of a great man's sayings. I venture to present it before the House because it has appeared in all these Government publications. The quotation is this:

"I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, you apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Then, you will find your doubt and yourself melting away."

On this standard, by this touch-stone, if we test, judge and consider the Plan and the present move of the Government, am I not entitled to ask what that poorest man or that weakest man is getting or has got from the Plan, from the Budget and from the financial policy of the Government? I am entitled to ask and the nation is entitled to have an answer for that. It is claimed that we are going to spend Rs. 4,000 crores for the Plan.

By spending this huge amount, we may build in India spectacular pyramids wherein only the mummy with gold and silver will lie. We are to build a temple where God will live with solace for the poorest and strength for the weakest. Gandhiji exhorted us that if we are really interested in the welfare of India, we should try to build that temple and not the pyramids as in Egypt.

It is claimed that the Plan is to be worked out on a democratic set-up with the objective of a new social order where exploitation of man by man will cease to exist. The very first thing I ask is, where is the democratic set-up? Would you deny Gandhiji's conception of democracy? He has said that "in the true democracy of India, the unit is the village. True democracy cannot be worked by twenty men sitting at the Centre. It has to be worked from below, by the people of every village." This is the very basic thing which you have lost sight of. I say let the Government even now begin this. I do not object to your Bhilai and Rourkela plants because I know there is no alternative now, but first of all do this. Build up this democratic set-up, not in the half-hearted way like the States, nor in a lifeless way like the community projects. Change the Constitution a bit. Make this village republic a statutory body under the Constitution with full powers. In the words of Gandhiji "like an island in an ocean". Let us not be afraid. To quote Gandhiji "Let the people have an opportunity of committing mistakes and learn by that".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri B. Das Gupta: A few minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already exceeded by three minutes.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I am just coming to my main point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the main point be kept to the end?

Shri B. Das Gupta: I crave your indulgence.

This is absolutely necessary that from the Centre to the remotest village, the hierarchical structure should be centrifugal and centripetal. It is required for India now. What are you doing now?—centralising everything. You cannot manage in this way this vast multitude of unorganised people. Your tendency is to spoon-feed the people. Gandhiji said, "Instead of that, people should be thrown on their own resources; they should be allowed to be self-reliant. Democracy should not result in making them helpless. Democracy will break under the strain of apron-strings. It can exist only on trust. If the people die because they will not labour or because they will defraud one another, it will be a welcome deliverance. The rest will then learn not to repeat the sin of being lazy, idle or selfish." This is the basic thing for a democratic set-up and for the working of the Plan for the people and by the people. The Government are worried about food production. I can assure you that if you just build the country in this way, you shall not have to worry about food production or internal resources or anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, after this assurance the hon. Member has to conclude. Let that main question remain for some other time. I cannot give him any more time.

Shri B. Das Gupta: One minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I cannot give. Another time.

Shri B. Das Gupta: One minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I reminded thrice and he has not cared.

Shri B. Das Gupta: This is the last quotation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But how long is it going to take? It is not a question of this being the last. I can only allow him another minute, if he can finish it.

Shri B. Das Gupta: Yes. I will do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I will wait for the next chance next time.

I hope the Government will be alert and try to see the truth that I have stated. The Government and the nation will profit by it.

Certainly there is a notion that whatever the Government say today is right, and they do not give importance to our views or speeches or our suggestions. With the last quotation I am just finishing. Gandhiji said:

"It would be folly to be in a fool's paradise and feel that we can do no wrong. The blissful state it is no longer possible for us to claim. It will be creditable if by strenuous effort we 'succeed in isolating the mischief and then eradicating it. We shall do so only if we keep our eyes and ears open for seeing and hearing our own shortcomings. Nature has so made us that we do not see our backs; it is reserved for others to see them. Hence it is wise to profit by what they see."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Chettiar is not there. Shri Shastri.

की एक नारायण (मिर्जापुर-रजित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Shastri.

की एक नारायण : . . . हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जल्द बोलने के लिये और कितने लोगों के नाम हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shastri will speak now

स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन (बाराबंकी-रजित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप को धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया। मैं दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की दो चार बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज को जो छात्रवृत्तियाँ मिलती हैं, वे बहुत देर में मिलती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि परीक्षास्थलों ने पीछा भी न दे, लेकिन छात्रवृत्तियाँ अभी तक नहीं मिलीं। लड़के साल भर तक परेशान रहे और अपनी परीक्षा जारी रखने के लिए उन को कर्जा लेना पड़ा। जिन को कर्जा नहीं मिला, उन्होंने परीक्षा नहीं दी। मैं धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि या तो आप छात्रवृत्ति दें नहीं और अगर दें, तो ठीक समय पर दें। मार्च में परीक्षाएं हो गईं। अब धर्जन चल रहा है, लेकिन बहुत से लड़कों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ नहीं मिलीं। मेरे पास बैंकों की संख्या में इस आशय की एप्लिकेशन्स पड़ी हुई हैं कि उन को छात्रवृत्तियाँ नहीं दी गईं। इस लिए मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि प्राप्ति के लिए इस बातका पूरा ध्यान रखा जाय और डिपार्टमेंट में जो इस प्रकार गिबिलिटा में काम करने वाले हैं, उन के ऊपर निगरानी रखी जाय।

[SHRI MOHAMED IMAM in the Chair]

वहाँ तक पानी का सम्बन्ध है, भारतवर्ष में वाटर वर्क्स योजना बहुत दिनों से चल रही है और करीब करीब बहुत से बहुरों, कस्बों और छोटे छोटे बहुरों में नौ से बीसवर्षों तक चल रही है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश

के डिस्ट्रिक्ट बाराबंकी में, जो कि मेरी कांस्टीबुएन्सी है और जो सखनऊ से १७ मील की दूरी पर है, अभी तक पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी यह स्कीम पास हुई थी, लेकिन इस को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका। उत्तर प्रदेश का इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि चूँकि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस के लिये शर्मा नहीं दिया, इस लिये यह योजना इस वर्ष भी लागू नहीं होगी। इस प्रकार के बहुत से उदाहरण दिए जा सकते हैं। इस योजना को चलाने के लिए और उस को कामयाब बनाने के लिए सरकार ध्यान दे और जिन जिलों में इस प्रकार की योजनाएँ हैं, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर हैं, वहाँ उन योजनाओं को जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न करे।

जहाँ तक गृह मंत्रालय का सवाल है, मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं आप के सामने पुलिस के भ्रष्टाचार के उदाहरण रखूँ। वहाँ पर कदम कदम पर भ्रष्टाचार है। नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में यह हालत है कि हमारे पास बैकेन्सीय के सम्बन्ध में सूचना आती है। लोग कहते हैं कि आदमी भेजिए। हम कुछ आदमियों को भेजते हैं, जिन में से कई बहुत दूर से चल कर आते हैं, काफ़ी खर्च कर के आते हैं। लेकिन उन का नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है। लेकिन वही आदमी जब तीन सौ पया खर्च करते हैं, तो उन को नौकरी मिल जाती है। मेरे पास ऐसे संकड़ों उदाहरण हैं। मैं रेलवे विभाग और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स के बारे में कह सकता हूँ। एम्प्लायमेंट आक्रिसिज के बारे में कह सकता हूँ। एम्प्लायमेंट आक्रिसिज में सब लोगों के लिए पैसा क्रिस्ट है—चरारी के लिए इतना खपया, क्लर्क के लिए इतना पया इत्यादि। जब वह खपया दूसरे तरीके से दे दिया जाता है, तो वेने कने लोगों के नाम भेज दिए जाते हैं। इस तरह भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

पुलिस के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिद्वार के समीप एक गांव में एक हरिजन काष्ठकार के यहाँ डाका डाला गया और उस की बेटी लूट ली गई। मैं ने दरोधा जी को कहा। दरोधा जी समय पर नहीं आए। चोरी का सामान एक तीसरे आदमी के पास मौजूद था, लेकिन चार को छोड़ दिया गया। मैं ने राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा, सब जगह लिखा, लेकिन माल भर उस की एन्वारी नद्री हुई और उम्ता वहाँ के कम्प्लेंट आफिसर ने मेरा अपमान किया और दस प्रकार की भली बुरी बातें कही और आज तक वह मामला इसी तरह पड़ा हुआ है। इस तरह से आज पुलिस विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। आज हम यह कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस हर जगह तार खा रही है और इस का क्या कारण है? मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसका एक मुख्य कारण निचले दर्जे में जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, वह है। ऊपर के दर्जे में कोई खराबी नहीं है लेकिन नीचे बहुत खराबियाँ पैदा हो गई हैं। वे निचले दर्जे में जो खराबियाँ हैं, वे कांग्रेस को एक न एक दिन ले डूबेगी अगर वक्त रहते हमने इन खराबियों को दूर नहीं किया। आप आज कार्का खपया खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन उसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। जितना धाप खपया खर्च करते हैं उस से दुगुने का दुरुपयोग होता है।

अस्पृश्यता के सम्बन्ध में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप यहाँ से इस काम के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को खपया तो देते हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर इन्होंने खर्च नहीं किया जाता है और वह लैप्स हो जाता है। आज यही दुशा है। अस्पृश्यता निवारण के काम में जो नान-आफिशियल संस्थाएँ ली हुई हैं और जो इस कार्य को २५-२५ लाख से कर रही हैं, उनको खपया न देकर उन संस्थाओं को दिया जाता है जो उसका दुरुपयोग करती हैं। जो खपया

[श्री रामानन्द चारुवी]

लैप्स हो जाता है उस के बारे में भी यह नहीं देखा जाता है कि इसको उन स्कोमों पर ही तर्क कर दिया जाए जिन पर झगल हो रहा है। जो इपया लैप्स हो गया था उस के बारे में मैंने यहां पर प्रश्न भी किया था और उसका उत्तर मुझे यह दिया गया था कि उसकी खोज हो रही है और उसके कारणों का पता लगाया जा रहा है। जिन संस्थाओं को इपया दिया भी जाता है वहां उसका सदुपयोग नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो इपया हम संस्थाओं इत्यादि को देते हैं उस पर नजर रखें और देखें कि उसका सदुपयोग हो।

हर जिले में सर्वग छात्रावास और हरिजन छात्रावास है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। सब के लिए एक ही छात्रावास होना चाहिए, हर जाति के लोग एक ही छात्रावास में रहने चाहिये। वहां पर रहने वालों को एक साथ खाना चाहिये एक साथ पीना चाहिये और एकसाथ पढ़ना चाहिये। सब के लिए एक ही भोजनालय होना चाहिए और इस के बारे में कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। अगर आपन ऐसा किया तो छुप्राखून का भन्त हो सकता है। जब एक स्कूल में हरिजन लड़का भलग पड़ता है, भलग छात्रावास में रहता है, भलग से भोजन करता है तो छुप्राखून का भन्त कैसे हो सकता है। सरकार ग्रांट्स देती है तो क्या वह इस चीज की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकती है कि हरिजन भलग छात्रावास में न रहें, भलग से भोजन न करे। भलग भलग छात्रावासों की जो बात है इस को आपको समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। आज आप लाखों और करोड़ों इपया खिजल खर्च कर रहे हैं, बेकार आपका यह इपया जा रहा है। अगर आपकी तरफ से हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक ऐसा छात्रावास बने, ऐसा बोर्डिंग हाउस बने

जिस में हरिजन भी रहें, बैकवर्ड कमिजिस् के दूसरे लोग भी रहें, हिन्दु भी रहें, वे सब इकट्ठे खावें, इकट्ठे पियें, तो छुप्राखून की जो समस्या है, छुप्राखून का जो भ्रमिषाप है, उसका भन्त हो सकता है। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो हमारे गण्ट पर जो छुप्राखून का कोढ़ लगा हुआ है, उसका जन्दी भन्त किया जा सकता है।

हरिजनों और दूसरी बैकवर्ड जातियों के लिए आप कुछ ग्रांट देते हैं, कुछ इपया देते हैं ताकि वे बोलू उद्योग धंधे चला सकें। वह इपया जिन लोगों को मिलना चाहिये नहीं मिलता है और जिन लोगों को नहीं मिलना चाहिये उनके हाथ में वह चला जाता है। जो पढ़े लिखे होते हैं, जिन के आदमी दफ्तरों में काम करने हैं, जिन को कायदे और कानूनों का पता होता है, वे इस इपये को लेने में सफल हो जाते हैं और उन लोगों तक वह नहीं पहुंच पाता है, जिन तक कि उसको पहुंचना चाहिये। वास्तव में जो बेकार हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जिन के पास करने को कोई काम नहीं है, उन को यह इपया नहीं दिया जाता है। इस तरह से इस इपये का भी बहुत दुषपर्योग हो रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूँ आप इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे और देखेंगे कि यह इपया उन्हीं लोगों को दिया जाए जिनको इसकी अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है, और जिन के लिए इसको देने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। इस पर मैं अधिक विस्तार से नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मुझे कम समय दिया गया है और आप के पास भी समय की कमी है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना में गरीबों को दशा सुधारने के लिए बहुत कम इपया रखा गया था, उन की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया था। दूसरी योजना में बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये तथा गरीबों की गरीबी

भूर करने के लिए थोड़ा बहुत ध्यान अवश्य दिया गया है और उसके लिए थोड़ा बहुत धन्य अवश्य भ्रमण से रखा गया है लेकिन वह भाटे में नमक के बराबर है। जब पहले से हो कम धन्य इस काम के लिए रखा गया है तो हमारा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम देखें कि उसका उपयोग न हो, उसको सही ढंग से खर्च किया जाए। जो धन्य रखा गया है उस में से आधा या तीन चौथाई जो सरकारी नोकर होते हैं, उन पर खर्च कर दिया जाता है और जिनको इस धन्य का लाभ पहुंचना चाहिये, उनको नहीं पहुंचता है, जितने भी बूलाक खुने हैं उन में भी धन्य का उपयोग नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूं आप इस और भी ध्यान दें।

अब मैं आपको संक्षेप में एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों की कोमोरेटिव सोसाइटियां बनें जिन में आधा धन्य आप दें और आधा हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के लोग दें और बरेलू धन्य शुरू करें और अपना जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठावें। अगर इस तरह को कोई योजना बनाई जाये तो उससे बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। आप आज बड़ी बड़ी कोमोरेटिव सोसाइटियों को धन्य दे देते हैं और गांव के जो छोटे लोग होते हैं उनको उसका फायदा नहीं मिलता है और बेचारे बेकारी में ही अपने दिन काटते हैं। इस और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अब कास्तकारों का सवाल आता है। गांशों में ८० प्रतिशत लोग बेकार हैं। सास और से जो हरिजन और दूसरी बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के लोग हैं वे बहुत अधिक संख्या में बेकार हैं। उनको स्वराज्य का आज तक कुछ भी भूमि प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। वे उसी तरह से पिछड़े हुये हैं जिस तरह से पहले थे। वे दूरी फूटी सोंपियों में रहते हैं,

फटे हुये कपड़े पहनते हैं और यहाँ तक कि उनको दिन में भर पेट खाना तक नहीं मिलता है। आप करोड़ों रुपये बतौर टैक्स के वसूल करते हैं और नए नए टैक्स लगाते जाते हैं। इन टैक्सों का जो बोझ है वह ज्यादातर गरीब लोगों पर ही पड़ता है और जो बड़े बड़े लोग होते हैं वे इनसे बच निकलते हैं। जो धन्य आप को मिलता है, उसका उपयोग ठीक ढंग से किया जाना चाहिये। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो इस से हमारे राष्ट्र का जल्दी भला होगा।

आपका सब से अधिक ध्यान भ्रष्टाचार की रोकथाम की ओर जाना चाहिये। पुलिस में तथा सरकार के अन्य विभागों में इसका बोलबाला है। आज देखा जाता है कि जिस के हाथ में पावर होती है, वह पावर के जरिये से गरीब लोगों को नाजायज तरीके से दबाता है और मैं समझता हूं कि यही वजह है कि कांग्रेस को दिन प्रति दिन चुनावों में हार का मुंह देखना पड़ रहा है। जब भी चुनावों के दिनों में मैं लोगों के पास जाता हूं मुझे यही शिकायत सुनने को मिलती है कि आप आज धन्य हैं, हमें फलां ने दबाया है, फलां ने तंग किया हम को कुचला जा रहा है। लोग इस तरह की शिकायतें क्यों करते हैं, इस और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आज आप इतना धन्य खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी जनता के भ्रष्ट असन्तोष है, जनता संतुष्ट नहीं है। इसका एक मुख्य कारण भ्रष्टाचार का व्याप्त रहना है। इसको हम आज रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमारी देह पर यह कोढ़ के समान है। भ्रष्टाचार का जारी रहना राष्ट्र के प्रति अशुभ अपराध है। इसको रोकने के लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाये और कड़े से कड़ा दण्ड रखा जाये और जितना धन्य आप खर्च कर रहे हैं उसको इस तरह से खर्च करें कि राष्ट्र जल्दी से जल्दी उन्नति कर सके और उसका कहीं भी दुरुपयोग न हो।

श्री कृष्ण नारायण (मिर्जापुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : समापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, वहाँ के लोग बहुत गरीब हैं, वे भुखमरी के शिकार हो रहे हैं और प्रतिवर्ष सूखे और बाढ़ों का उन्हें सामना करना पड़ता है और उनका बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान होता रहता है। आज भी पूर्वी जिलों में यदि आप देखें तो इसी बात की चर्चा होती आपको दिखाई देगी। हमारी राज्य सरकार के सामने भी हमेशा पूर्वी जिलों का प्रश्न उपस्थित रहता है, उसके लिये पूर्वी जिले हमेशा एक सिर दर्द बने रहते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ वहाँ की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और आबादी के बढ़ने से भी हमारी जो समस्याएँ हैं वे दिन-प्रति-दिन उलझती जा रही हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी भी बहुत है और वह सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश भी है।

वहाँ पर कोई इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर ज्यादातर लोग खेतीकर हैं। जब खेती खराब हो जाती है तो उनकी हालत और भी बिगड़ जाती है। इस और किसी का ध्यान गया प्रतीत नहीं होता है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से यह माँग की गई है कि वहाँ पर काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज चालू की जायें, बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें। यों हमारे प्रदेश को हमेशा यह शिकायत रहती है कि हमें केन्द्र से बहुत कम रुपया मिलता है, वहाँ से योजनाएँ बन कर आती हैं जोकि बहुत सुन्दर होती हैं, बहुत उपयोगी होती हैं, लेकिन यहाँ पर उनकी तरफ कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और उनके लिये कम रुपया दिया जाता है। बहुत कहने सुनने के बाद हमें कुछ रुपया दिया गया है और वहाँ पर तीन इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित करने की बात कही गई है और इनको स्थापित करने की दिशा में कोशिश भी हो

रही है। इनमें से एक तो वहाँ रिहाइ ईक बनाया जा रहा है, दूसरे बनारस में सोडा ऐश की फैक्ट्री खोली जा रही है और तीसरे एक रेलवे कम्पोट बनने का फैसला बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि इन इंडस्ट्रीज की प्रगति कोई खास संतोषजनक ढंग से नहीं हो रही है। ये तीनों हमारे पूर्वी जिलों की जान हैं।

अगर इनको स्थापित करने में कुछ ढिलाई की गई तो वहाँ की जनता को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ेगा और उसमें असंतोष की भावना और भी ज्यादा हो जायेगी। इसका नतीजा यह भी होगा कि वहाँ भुखमरी बढ़ जायेगी, बेकारी बढ़ जायेगी। वहाँ पर बेतहाशा बेकारी है और इतने भयंकर रूप में है कि वहाँ के लोग घबराये हुये हैं। वहाँ पर गमला दिन-प्रति-दिन महंगा होता जा रहा है, लेबर क्लास में बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है, एड्युटिड क्लास में बेकारी बढ़ रही है और हमारी ममता में यह बात नहीं आ रही है कि इस बेकारी का किस तरह से दूर किया जायेगा। अगर इन तीन इंडस्ट्रीज को वहाँ पर समय रहते स्थापित कर दिया गया तो वहाँ पर बेकारी कुछ हद तक कम हो जायेगी। लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि रेलवे फैक्टरी जो मडवाडीह में बन रही है, उसमें होने वाले काम का इसलिये ढीला कर दिया गया है और किया जा रहा है कि वित्त मंत्रालय फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं दे रहा है। हमारा रेलवे बोर्ड बहुत काफी कोशिश कर रहा है कि हमें फारेन एक्सचेंज मिले, हम मशीनें मंगवायें और वहाँ मशीनें ले जा कर काम शुरू करें लेकिन अभी परसों की बात है, मैं बनारस में था, मुझे मालूम हुआ कि उस फैक्ट्री के जो इंजार्ज थे, उनका वहाँ से ट्रांसफर हो गया है और वे यहाँ आ गये हैं। सारे प्रेस के लोग वहाँ इकट्ठे थे। जनता में और प्रेस वालों में एक अविश्वास सा पैदा हो गया है कि बावजूद यह फैक्ट्री

वहाँ नहीं बनेगी या यह फैक्ट्री वहाँ से शिप्ट कर दी जायेगी। समझाने बुझाने पर भी उन्हें यह विश्वास नहीं होगा कि यह फैक्ट्री वहाँ बनेगी। मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र के लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिये जो दिक्कत है उसे दूर करके जल्दी से जल्दी रुपया दें ताकि वहाँ मशीन बाहर से आये और यह फैक्ट्री चालू हो।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे क्षेत्र में जो इंडस्ट्रीज गठने चलती थी, वह इस वक्त काफी कमजोर हो गई है। बनारस में आप जानते हैं कि बनारसी साड़ी और जरी के काम की इंडस्ट्री चलती थी, दूसरी बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री कालीन का था। हमारे देश में कालीन की सब से बड़ी इंडस्ट्री बनारस और भंडाही जिला मिर्जापुर में है, जहाँ में कि मैं निर्वाचन हुआ हूँ। ५. ६ करोड़ घारे का फारेन एक्सचेंज यह इंडस्ट्री आपका दिनाती है, लेकिन इस वक्त उसकी हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। इसलिये खराब हो गई है कि उस पर हमारा कंट्रोल नहीं रहा है। विदेशों में इसकी काफी खपत होती है, लेकिन उसकी मार्केट पर हमारा कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, इसलिये नहीं है कि हम असंगठित हैं, हम में कोई संगठन नहीं है। वहाँ पर दो तीन फारेन कंपनियाँ हैं जो कालीन के उद्योग को कंट्रोल करती हैं और जैसे चाहती हैं, दूसरे देशों में भेजती हैं। इस कालीन इंडस्ट्री में सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह आ गई है कि कालीन के वीवर्स, जो इस इंडस्ट्री की जान हैं, रीढ़ हैं, वे आज भूखों मर रहे हैं, तड़प रहे हैं। उनको उचित मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। मुझे बहुत दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ६०,००० कालीन बुनकरों ने पूरे एक महीने तक हड़ताल की, इसलिये हड़ताल की थी कि उनको उचित मजदूरी दी जाय। अभी हाल ही में, तीन चार दिन हुए, वह स्ट्राइक खत्म हुआ है। करीब एक लाख कालीन बुनकर हमारे यहाँ

इस इंडस्ट्री में लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन उनकी मजदूरी कितनी है? ६ घाबे रोज। चौबीस घंटे काम करने पर उनको ६ घाबे मिलते हैं। उनकी हालत यह है कि वे रात में भी काम करते हैं और दिन में भी काम करते हैं, घरों में काम करते हैं, और जब भी उनको मौका मिल जाता है उसमें काम करते हैं। कालीन डीलर्स उनको ऊन दे देते हैं और कालीन बुनने वाला सामान दे देते हैं। घरों में वे उसको लाते हैं, वहाँ पर बुनते हैं और जब सँवार हा जाता है तो व्यवसायियों को ले जा कर वापस कर देते हैं। एक आदमी अपने परिवार के साथ उसमें लगता है और बुनता है तथा ६ घाबे रोज मजदूरी पाना है, तो उसका काम कैसे चल सकता है? बड़ी सुन्दर इंडस्ट्री है, फारेन मार्केट में उसकी खपत है, अच्छा में अच्छा कालीन होता है, लेकिन आज उसकी तरफ सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं है। जब किसी फैक्ट्री में स्ट्राइक हो जाता है या दस आदमी अपना काम बन्द कर देते हैं तो आप दौड़े दौड़े जाते हैं, लेकिन इस इंडस्ट्री की तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देते, इसके लिये एक वेल-फेअर आफिसर भी नहीं रखते हैं, यह भी नहीं सोचते हैं कि यह इंडस्ट्री कैसे चलती है। मैंने पिछले साल भी कहा था कि इस इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने के लिये और इसकी तरफकी करने के लिये आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये, लेकिन आज तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि अगर इन बीवर्स की तरफ खयाल नहीं किया गया तो यह इंडस्ट्री चौपट हो जायेगी। उनके लिये आपकी तरफ से कम से कम एक अधिकारी नियुक्त होना चाहिये, यह देखने के लिये कि इन मजदूरों की क्या हालत है, इस इंडस्ट्री में जो व्यवसायी लोग हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है। उनके पास काफी पैसा आता है, इस इंडस्ट्री से हर व्यवसायी के पास एक एक साल में महल खड़ा हो जाता है, कारें चलने लगती हैं, लेकिन जो बुनकर हैं, जो कालीन बनाने वाले भाई हैं, वह भूखों मरते हैं। इतनी बड़ी विषमता

[श्री रूप नारायण]

को दूर करने के लिये आप क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं? आप काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की तमी बढ़ा सकते हैं वरुन उनमें पूंजीपतियों का बोधन न हो ।

14-55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

पूँजीपति काम करने वालों का बोधन न करें । काटेज इंडस्ट्री में आम तौर से देखा जाता है कि पूँजीपति नहीं पहुँचते, लेकिन यह काटेज इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है जो कि पूँजीपतियों के ही हाथ में है । इसलिये आप अपने किसी अधिकारी के द्वारा इसकी जाँच करावें और देखें कि यह इंडस्ट्री कैसे बढ़ाई जा सकती है और वहाँ के मजदूरों को कैसे राहत मिलेगी । आज उन लोगों को किस तरह की सहायता दी जाय ताकि वह आगे अग्रसर हों ।

विन विभाग परोक्ष रूप से या अपरोक्ष रूप से जनता से पैसा लेता है और उसे फिर वितरित करता है । यह सारी उसकी जिम्मेदारी है कि जो पैसा वितरित किया जाता है उसको देखे कि उसका दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है । उसको कैसे काम में लाया जा सकता है और साथ ही साथ उसको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि वह अपना संतुलन बनाये रखे, ऐसे निष्पक्ष भाव से वह पैसे को वितरित करे कि किसी को उसके प्रति असन्तोष न हो, किसी को कुछ कहने की जरूरत न हो । आजादी के बाद बहुत सी समस्याएँ मँने देखीं । उन से आपको गरीबों को स्वतंत्र करना चाहिये । आज बहुत से गरीब आदमी हैं जो कि बहुत पिछड़े हुये हैं, जो बन्वनों में जकड़े हुये हैं और जिनकी कि हम अब तक सहायता नहीं कर सके । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी की लड़ाई के समय लोगों ने अपने सिर को हथेली पर रख कर अंग्रेजों का मुकाबला किया, मरे और जेल गये । लेकिन आज की जनता इतनी परेशान

है, गरीब जनता इतनी परेशान है कि वह बाहर आ कर अपना दुःख कहने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं है । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मोदहा चुनाव में क्या हुआ ? मोदहा में हरिजन लोग वोट देने तक नहीं आये । लोग उनके घरों पर लाठियाँ ले कर खड़े हो गये ताकि हरिजन लोग बाहर न निकलें । इसलिये वह लोग वोट देने के लिये नहीं आये कि वह लोग उन लोगों की जमीनों में रहने हैं, उनकी मजदूरी करते हैं जिनको वह वोट नहीं देना चाहते थे । वह आर्थिक ढंग से इतने जकड़े हुये हैं कि उनके सामने सिर नहीं उठा सकते । इसलिये आपका यह फर्ज है कि आप उनकी सहायता करें । आप उन बेगुनाह बेकम लोगों की सहायता करें जो बील नहीं सकते हैं । कम से कम उन खेतिहर मजदूरों और हरिजनों को जिनके रहने के लिये मकान नहीं, जिनके पास तोप-डियों के लिये एक बीघा जमीन नहीं है, उनको आप जमीन दे दें । उनको आपको मकान देना मुश्किल है, इसके लिये सब को घन देना मुश्किल है, लेकिन कम से कम इनना तो आप कर सकते हैं कि उन्हें बसने के लिये जमीन दे दें । आज उनकी बहुत खराब हालत है, वह लोग जिनकी जमीन में हैं, उनके गुलाम हैं, जैसे कि हम अंग्रेजों के गुलाम थे । आज जिन १३, १४ करोड़ आदमियों के पास रहने के लिये मकान और जमीन नहीं है वह बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों, बड़े बड़े साहूकारों बड़े बड़े खेतिहरों और जमींदारों के गुलाम हैं, जिनकी जमीन में वह बसते हैं । आज की हमारी लैंड पालिसी निश्चित नहीं है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आज तक उनके लिये क्या किया गया । आज जमीन के बास्ते हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है, यह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । यही मालूम होता है कि हमारी सरकार को यह साहस नहीं होता कि वह कोई उचित और कड़ा कदम उठा सके । इसतरह का कदम उठाने में और इस तरह ध्यान देने में उसे डर क्यों लगता है ?

में जानता हूँ कि यह समस्या बड़ी बिकट है, इस समस्या को खेड़ना आसान बात नहीं है। हर तरफ नई किस्म की जमीन है, नई नई समस्याएँ हैं, कहीं आबादी ज्यादा है कहीं कम है, कहीं की जमीन किसी तरह की है, और कहीं की किसी तरह की है, लेकिन अगर आप को इसे हल करना है तो आपको साहस के साथ कदम उठाना पड़ेगा और करना चाहिये। आप को जमीन का वितरण करना है तो कांजिये, सीलिंग करना है तो कीजिये। लेकिन आज जिस तरह से काम किया जा रहा है उससे लोगों में आपकी तरफ से विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में आप जानते हैं कि कुछ कदम उठाया गया है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश इस विषय में आगे है, आज सेक्टर भी उसको फालो नहीं कर सकता है।

एक आनखीय सवाल : सेक्टर के पास तो जमीन नहीं है।

श्री रूप नारायण : उत्तर प्रदेश में यह कहा गया कि जो जमीन जोतने वाला है, जमीन उसकी है। हमने इसके लिये कानून बनाया था कि जो खेतिहर जिस जमीन को जोतता है वह उस की हो जाय, लेकिन ऐसे कदम उठाने पर भी हमारा शासन सूत्र ऐसा है, वह इतना ढीला है, इतना कमजोर है, कि वह चीज नहीं हो सकी। हमारे कुछ अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जो हमारी भावनाओं का ठीक से पालन नहीं करा सकते। सरकार चाहती है कुछ और अधिकारी चाहते हैं कुछ। सरकार तो चाहती है कि खेतिहर मजदूर जो बिना मकान के हैं, उनको जमीन मिल जाये, लेकिन हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी इसको नहीं चाहते।

15.00 hrs.

इसलिये वह तमाम हरिजन और खेतिहर मजदूर जो दूसरों की जमीन के कर जोतते थे वे सारे के सारे बेदखल कर दिये गये। एक बड़ी बिकट समस्या हमारे

सामने खड़ी हो जाती है। मैं यह धर्म कहूँगा कि आप जो भी कदम उठावें, कड़ाई के साथ उठावें और यह समझ कर उठावें कि जो भी कानून बनाया जायेगा उसका कड़ाई के साथ पालन करे। ऐसा न हो कि हम कोई चीज बना दें और अधिकारी लोग उसका दुरुपयोग करें और दूसरे रास्ते पर चले जायें। हालांकि सरकार का यह मंशा नहीं होती कि वे आदिवासी खेतिहर जमीन से बेदखल किये जायें लेकिन वह जमीन उनमें मुफ्त में ही ले लो गई। भदालत में यह फैसला हुआ है कि यह जमीन उनको दे दी जाय। जो कभी उस जमीन पर काबिज रहे हैं उनको कब्जा दिया गया और जबदस्ती वहाँ के हरिजनों को और वहाँ के उन गरीबों को जो कि मैकड़ों वर्षों से वहाँ खेत जोतते रहे हैं उनको बेदखल कर दिया गया। इस तरह के एक केस नहीं बल्कि हजारों केस हैं और अब आप ही बतलाइये कि इस नाइसाफी के रहने जनता में इस सरकार के कानून कायदों के प्रति कैसे विश्वास उत्पन्न होगा। जनता तो कायदे कानून नहीं देखती है कि उसमें कैसे कैसे सुन्दर शब्द लिखे हैं वह तो उनका असर और प्रभाव देखती है कि उसमें और चूँकि आज उनके साथ नाइसाफी बरती जा रही है इसलिये आपकी जो जुडिशिएरी है और आपकी जो भदालतें हैं उन पर से जनता का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है।

इसी तरह काशी विश्वनाथ के मन्दिर में हरिजनों के प्रवेश सम्बन्धी प्रश्न को लीजिये। पहले वहाँ पर हरिजन नहीं जा सकते थे और उन पर मन्दिर में जाने के लिये रोक लगी थी लेकिन चार वर्ष तक हमारी जुडिशिएरी ने हरिजनों के मन्दिर प्रवेश के हक में फैसला नहीं दिया हालांकि उस सम्बन्ध में कानून बिलकुल स्पष्ट और सही था। लेकिन अदालत ने स्टे माईर्ड करके चार वर्ष तक इसको खटकाये रखा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने अध्यादेश को मिटाने के लिये एक कानून बनाया हुआ है तब उस अदालत ने इस तरह का रुक रखा

[श्री रूप नारायण]

अपनाया ? मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उस अदालत को आपके इस क़ानून में पूरा विश्वास न रहा होगा जिसके कि कारण उसने ऐसा रुख अपनाया। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि क़ानून बनाने के पहले सरकार को जो उसके अधिकारी और मुलाज़िम हैं जिनके कि बल पर वह क़ानूनों को अमल में लाती है उनको सबसे पहले ठीक करना चाहिये। ऐसे क़ानून बनाने की आवश्यकता जरूर है जो कि जन-हितकारी हों और जो कि आदिवासी और जो दबे हुए लोग हैं उनको ऊपर उठाने में सहायता करें लेकिन क़ानून बनाने के साथ साथ आपको इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि आपका प्रशासन और उसके अधिकारी जिन पर कि उन क़ानूनों का अमल में लाने की जिम्मेदारी होती है वे ठीक हैं और वे आपकी भावनाओं और उद्देश्यों का पूरा करने वाले हैं जो कि आपका इन क़ानूनों के बनाने में रहती है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ आपका धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री रंगाराव (करीम नगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ जो आपने मुझे अपने खयालात का इजहार करने का मौका दिया। इस हाउस में साल के बाद यह पहली बार मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला है।

मुझे इस मौके पर सैकंड फ़ाइव ड़यर प्लान महसूलत और अपनी कांस्टीट्यूंसी के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना है। जहाँ तक मेरे ज़िले और कांस्टीट्यूंसी का ताल्लुक है वह एक ज़रायती इलाक़ा है और वहाँ की आमदनी का खास ज़रिया ज़रायत है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ज़रा आने आ जाय क्योंकि रिपोटर्स को साफ़ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है। साल के बाद माननीय सदस्य को बोलने का मौका मिला है तो कुछ धुन्धी तरह और से बोले।

श्री रंगाराव : मेरा ज़िला एक ज़रायती ज़िला है और वहाँ पर और कोई बड़ी सनघत नहीं है और ज़रायत से होने वाली आमदनी बहुत मामूली है। ऐसी हाल में सोशलिस्टिक पैटन के तहत जो वेल्थ टैक्स और एक्सपेंडिचर टैक्स वगैरह होते हैं उनका असर वहाँ के लोगों पर तो पड़ता नहीं है। क्योंकि उनकी आमदनी बहुत मामूली होती है और चूँकि उन पर इन टैक्सों का कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है इसलिये वे न तो इनको अच्छा कहते हैं न बुरा कहते हैं। जहाँ तक इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेज का सवाल है उनका अवाम पर क्या असर पड़ रहा है और उनसे अवाम को क्या फ़ायदा हो रहा है यह चीज़ सोचने की है। हर एक डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में लोगों को इन टैक्सों का अदा करना ही पड़ता है और हमारे लोग भी उनको देने के लिये तैयार हैं लेकिन उनमें अवाम को इन दस सालों में कितना फ़ायदा हुआ यह ज़रा सोचने की बात है।

हम जो प्लान यहाँ बेट कर सोचते हैं और उसकी बाबत वहाँ जा कर अगर बयान करते हैं तो वे लोग हमसे कहते हैं कि यह कौन सी दुनिया की बातें हैं। जब हम उनको यह बतलाने हैं कि एम० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स तुम्हारे फ़ायदे के लिये लगाये गये हैं तो वे हमारी हंसी उड़ाते हैं क्योंकि अमल में वे यह देखते हैं कि वहाँ कोई दाई भी मयस्सर नहीं होती है अलबता ज़रायती तरक्की के लिये कुछ मशविरें दिये जाते हैं लेकिन वे भी इतने नाकाफ़ी हैं कि हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि वे जो टैक्सेज दे रहे हैं उनसे उनको आकूल फ़ायदा हो रहा है। बल्कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह कह सकते हैं कि आर्थिक अमन फ़ायम करने की स्टेज है। इन हालात में जब अनएम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने या लोगों की आमदनी को बढ़ाने के लिये मुस्तमिन्न मुक़ामात पर जहाँ मादानियात मीज़ूद हैं वहाँ कारख़ाने खोलें या खोलें। ऐसे

मुकामात पर जहाँ माबानियात नहीं है और जहाँ कारखाने नहीं हो सकते वहाँ पर आबपाशी के जराये को ज्यादा से ज्यादा डेवलप करना बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है।

तेलंगाना में कई सौ मील गोदावरी नदी बहती है लेकिन आज तक उस प्राजेक्ट के मुताल्लिक कुछ भी नहीं सोचा गया। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल में हैदराबाद रियासत आजाद नहीं थी और इसलिये उसका कोई जुड़ उस प्लान में नहीं आ सका था लेकिन दूसरे प्लान के वक्त हमारी स्टेट ने गोदावरी प्राजेक्ट के मुताल्लिक सिकारिवा की थी लेकिन न मालूम वह प्राजेक्ट क्यों नहीं शरीक किया गया। इन हालात में हमारे लिये यह कहना मुश्किल है कि सेकंड फ्राइव डायर प्लान में मुक्त की आमदनी २५ फ्रीसदी बढ़ जायगी तो वह किस तरीके से बढ़ेगी। लोगों के पास कौन से जराये हैं जिनसे कि उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी यह कहना हमारे लिये मुश्किल है। इन हालात में मैं हुकमत से इस्तेदुआ करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी स्टेट ने हमारे तेलंगाना के ५, ६, अजला के नुक्तेनजर से गोदावरी प्राजेक्ट को जो स्ट्रेजवाइज लेने की प्रार्थना की है उसको जल्द से जल्द क़दम करके हमारे ५, ६ अजला में नये प्लान के तहत आमदनी बढ़ाने के जो जराये पैदा किये गये हैं उनको सही साधित करने की कोशिश करेगी।

दूसरी महम बात यह है कि हमारे जिले में वह नेशनल हाइवेज जो कि करीमनगर को लक्खीपेट से मिलाती है उसमें एक दो ब्रिज बनने से रह गये हैं। इन ब्रिज की तामीर नेशनल हाइवेज के तहत मंजूर की गई थी लेकिन एस्टिमेट्स की थोड़ी सी तबदीली की बिना पर आज तक उनकी मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है और वह काम बिलकुल रुका हुआ है।

एक और महम बात की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय और इस हाउस की तबज्जह दिलाना

चाहता हूँ। हैदराबाद रेलवेज के इंटीनेशन के वक्त काफ़ी पैसा हमारा क़ाजिल रहता था और उस वक्त के बायदे के बावजूद कि वह जो क़ाजिल पैसा है यह हैदराबाद को रियासत में रेलवे लाइंस की तामीर पर खर्च किया जायगा और उसकी बाबत मैंने एक स्टैंड क्वेश्चन भी किया था। आज तक उसका सर्वे नहीं हुआ है और उसके मुताल्लिक कोई खयाल नहीं किया जा रहा है और कोई क़दम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। सरकार की टेक्नेशन पालिसी और यह प्लान पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के नुक्तेनजर से उलूल तो अच्छा है लेकिन आज हमारे देहातों में और अपने मुकामो हालात को देख कर यह कहना मुश्किल होता है और गरीब भवाम को समझाना मुश्किल होता है। इसलिये मेरी इस्तेदुआ यह है कि इन दा, तीन चोनों की तरफ तबज्जह मबजूल फरमा कर उनकी तामीर करने की कोशिश की जाय। हमें गरीब भवाम को भी यह समझने का मौका देना चाहिये कि यह प्लान हर गरीब के लिये और हर एक शक्स् के लिये है और हर एक के फायदे के लिये है।

Shri D. V. Rao (Nalgonda): Yesterday, when the Finance Minister was speaking he has said that as far as India is concerned, there is no question of any recession as in Amer.ca. I think that it is simply over-simplifying the situation. By saying so, he is not answering certain important questions that we are facing. We are not an industrially advanced country. We are importing from countries like the U.S.A. and we are exporting our raw materials to industrially developed countries. A recession in a country like America does affect our imports and exports. The foreign exchange crisis is thereby aggravated. I think he is not facing the problem and is evading an answer to the problem. Even now our exports of raw materials are going down and our imports are increasing. Once there is recession in such an industrially

[Shri D. V. Rao]

advanced country like the USA, what happens? They will not import goods from backward countries. There will be less scope for our exports since they themselves are in a crisis. Therefore, it will affect our economy and our Plan and we will have to take some firm measures to tide over such a situation. I hope the Finance Minister will go deeper into the problem and explain the situation coming out of this to this House.

Our Second Plan accepts the principle that the inequalities in the developments that have taken place should be reduced and that there should be a sort of even development. That is one of the aims of the Plan. There are beautiful words, sentences and paragraphs in the Plan. But no effective measures are being taken by the Government to see that the backward areas of India are being developed properly. In this connection, I want to state that the State where I come from, Andhra Pradesh, is a badly neglected State. And in a way it is not being run properly. I will give some examples. After a prolonged agitation, the Central Government accepted the inclusion of the Nagarjunasagar Project in the Second Plan. So far so good. We are much pleased. But whatever finances are given to the project are included in the aid that is given to the States. It is a very big project and so eats away the entire aid or loan given to the State. It eats more money also. Whatever is allotted is spent away like this and so the State Government has no money at its disposal to spend for industries and other development works. It will be wise for the Central Government to take this project and finance it exclusively by itself. Whatever help or subsidy is given under the Second Plan should be separated and given for the development of the industries and other works. I think the Andhra Government has also put forward such a proposal but the Centre has not given any reply favourably as far as any information goes. A

situation has arisen now when the Central Government should reconsider its policy and something should be done towards this.

When a big project like this is being constructed, a power house has also to be included as part of the project. If the power house is also constructed simultaneously, there will be economy and we may have to spend less later on. But till now, the power house is not included and no steps are being taken to construct the power house. After the completion of this project, if we take it up it will certainly cost more. It is not economical that way. I think the Government should give some more consideration and see that such projects when they are taken up are completed simultaneously. The power house, the canals and other things should be completed simultaneously. This policy of neglecting or leaving out certain part of it does not bring any advantage in the end. It will certainly do some harm and we may have to spend more on it.

In regard to foodgrains, Andhra is a surplus State. When the projects that are taken up, will be completed, some 4-5 million acres of land will come under irrigation. But the peasantry is not getting fertilizers. In spite of the efforts made by the Government to import fertilizers from other countries or from other States, we are not able to get fertilizers. We are thinking of making our country self-sufficient in foodgrains. It will be wise to see that such an area which produces a large quantity of foodgrains is given sufficient help to increase the production. For a long time, Andhra has been demanding a fertilizer factory. Whatever may be the reasons, till now it has not been conceded and people are very much agitated. Wherever it may be located, it may be located either in Telangana or Sircar districts, a fertilizer factory is necessary and it should be located in Andhra. Unless this fertilizer factory goes up there, the

peasantry will not be satisfied because for whatever agricultural production, fertilizer is necessary. A fertilizer factory will go a long way in meeting the needs of these people. The Government thinks that some private enterprise or private party should take this up. But the local resources are such that no private party is in a position to take this up. It is only the Central Government that can take up this thing. It should start a fertilizer factory there. Even in the third year of the Second Plan, it will not be too late to reconsider the whole matter.

There are regular complaints from State Governments that although schemes are accepted by the Planning Commission as part of the Second Five Year Plan, the necessary amounts are not being given in proper time by the Central Government with the result that they are not in a position to carry out most of the schemes. I cannot say that it was the case with regard to this scheme or that scheme but, whenever we ask the State Government why they have not taken up a particular scheme their ready answer will be; "There is no money; nothing is coming from the Centre and, therefore, we are helpless".

In the Consultative Committees of various Ministries we have raised this question more than once. But even now the situation has not improved. I think it is the Finance Ministry which has to do this. If there are any rules which are obstructing the early allotment of funds they should change those rules and see that the State Government is helped in time. Most of the amounts that are allotted are given to them very late and, after some time, when they are not in a position to carry out those schemes, those amounts will lapse. Every new year begins with paucity of funds, and a good many schemes are not being carried out. I think that this point also requires to

be considered and the Finance Ministry has to take serious steps to correct the defects in its functioning.

For a long time, there is a demand of the teachers in Andhra Pradesh that they should be given some more help by way of increase in their pay-scales or something of that sort. The Central Government has agreed to give about Rs. 60 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs by way of matching grants. That is a conditional help. The Andhra Government has said that it is not in a position to give an equal amount of money so as to be able to take the help that is offered by the Central Government. Therefore, the whole thing has been put in cold storage. Whether the action of the Andhra Government is justified or not, I want to say that whatever sums the Central Government wants to give to the State Government by way of help can be given to them by relaxing certain rules. That will certainly help them to meet their demands at least half way. I feel that when such rules and conditions are applied rigidly to backward States like Andhra, they are in a disadvantageous position to avail of whatever form of help that the Central Government want to give to the States. When such is the situation, why not relax the rules and regulations that are coming in the way of such things? Therefore, relax the rules and see that something is done to give these amounts to the respective State Governments to help them in carrying out their schemes.

In this connection, I would like to point out that due to long negligence in developing these various backward areas a situation has arisen when the disparity is being reflected in so many ways. I have before me an article written by the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Southern Railway—it is written in Telugu and I will try to give an English version of it. He says:

"We are getting from North items like steel, coal, iron, food—

[Shri D. V. Rao]

grains, cereals, sugar, manures and so on, whereas from the South jaggery, salt and some fruits are being exported. Whatever it may be, the imports from North is much more than the goods that are exported from the South."

This shows how unequal the development has been and how it is being continued. No serious attention is being given to face this situation. I think this is a sufficient indication that if things continue like this, in India there will be some parts which are supposed to be developed—even though their development would not be as it should be—and there will be some parts which will be undeveloped. Between those two parts there will be a sort of chronic conflict, which is not in any way helpful to the unity of India or to the prosperity of this country. Therefore, I hope that the Government—the Finance Ministry in particular—will take all these issues seriously and see that something is done to face the situation.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this Bill. Sir, while supporting this Bill, I would like to say a few words on the problems of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. These points should have been discussed on the debate relating to the Demands of the Home Ministry, and I do not know how far these points will be relevant here when we are discussing the Finance Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may say whatever he likes.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Sir, since the advent of independence Government has tried to ameliorate the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by taking various measures.

Even in the Constitution some provisions have been laid down for the uplift of these people. So I must thank the Government because it has done a lot of work for the uplift of these people.

In the First Five Year Plan, Sir, Rs. 39 crores were spent for the amelioration of the conditions of these people. In the Second Five Year Plan there is a provision for about Rs. 91 crores—Rs. 59 crores in the State sector and Rs. 32 crores for the centrally sponsored schemes—to be spent on these people. If we consider the achievements during the First Five Year Plan period as far as the uplift and development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, we find that the progress made in this direction is not so very satisfactory. It is not even more than 25 per cent of the Plan target. Therefore, I feel that there must be some reasons for this short progress.

Sir, crores of rupees remain unspent both in the hands of the State Governments as well as with the Centre. I do not know why so much money should remain unspent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue next time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTIETH REPORT

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th April, 1953."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 17th April, 1958".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED ENGINEERS BILL*

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Institution of Engineers (India).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reconstitution of the Institution of Engineers (India)".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nath Pal: I introduce the Bill.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I introduce the Bill.

DISSOLUTION OF MUSLIM MARRIAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I introduce the Bill.

HINDU DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL*

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to clarify the law relating to alienation of the undivided interest of a coparcener in joint family property.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to clarify the law relating to alienation of the undivided interest of a coparcener in joint family property".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I introduce the Bill.

HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Ram Krishan (Mahendergarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income Tax Act, 1922.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income Tax Act, 1922."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Ram Krishan: I introduce the Bill.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954".

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. R. Masani: I introduce the Bill.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri V. P. Nayar on the 5th April, 1958, that the Bill further to amend the Dramatic Performances Act, 1878, be taken into consideration.

Out of 2½ hours allotted for discussion of the Bill, 58 minutes were taken up on the 5th April, 1958 and 1 hour and 32 minutes are still available.

Shri Easwara Iyer may now continue his speech.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was submitting the other day, before this House, about the growth and development of the drama, both in the West and the East from being an idle pastime to a chastened freedom of expression of the social needs of the time. I do not want to dilate upon the merits and demerits of the drama in the West and in the East, but it is agreed, I believe, that so far as the Indian drama is concerned, it has done its part as a powerful medium of expression in the national movement of our country. So, the British imperialists, finding that this is a sort of an effective block against their rule in this country, might have thought about the Indian Dramatic Performances Act, and, as the hon. Mover of the Bill has pointed out, they have been using this enactment as an effective fetter or, if I may say so, a curb upon the spirit of nationalism that has been developed in this country. It is natural to expect that in the post-Independence period this enactment will be given the go-by by repealing the enactment. But unfortunately it has not happened. It is a regrettable and deplorable state of affairs that in so far as our Constitution has laid down the fundamental rights regarding freedom of expression, occupation and association, we should continue to have this enact-

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 3, dated 12-4-58.

ment as something which will mar our statute-book.

In very solemn terms we have provided in article 19 of the Constitution that there must be fundamental rights regarding freedom of expression, and it is needless for me to point out that the fundamental right to freedom of expression will include any expression in visual or auditory form. Now, the Indian Dramatic Performances Act, as I could understand it and as I have understood it, is a clear negation of the freedom of expression that can be had for any citizen of India. A reading of this enactment will show that not only is a case of prohibition made regarding the right of the author or a dramatist to stage a drama, but there are ever so many restraints that have been put in. I find that so far as the Dramatic Performances Act is concerned, they are against the elementary principles of natural justice.

Now, the hon. Mover has rightly pointed out to this House that he is in a very difficult position to ask for or to plead for a repeal of this enactment and so he has come forward with an amending Bill, the provisions of the amending Bill would certainly show that he has been very, very moderate in his demands. He comes with a restraint. An examination of the provisions would show this. I shall read sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876:

"Whenever the State Government is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed or about to be performed in a public place is—

likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at the performance, the State Government, or outside the Presidency-towns the State Government or such Magistrate as it may empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit the performance".

So, it conceives a case where a drama has been staged and also a drama which is in the stage of being staged. Where a drama is staged and it is found to be of such a character as is likely to deprave young minds or old minds, it has to be prohibited. Where a drama is about to be performed, and is likely to deprave the minds of people, the magistrate is given the power to prohibit it.

The second part of the enactment would show that it is a case of preventing a crime. It may be argued on behalf of the Treasury Benches there and by Shri D. C. Sharma, who is not present now here, as to why we should allow defamatory dramas, why we should allow obscene dramas and why we should allow performances which are likely to deprave young or old minds. But the enactment has not followed the principle of *audi altrum partem*, i.e. "Let no man be condemned before being heard". The Act has not given the dramatist an opportunity to show cause against the opinion that may be arrived at. The officer empowered in this behalf under this section is taking the role not only of a detective, but also of the prosecutor and also the judge. He comes to the conclusion on his own subjective satisfaction that the drama is going to corrupt or deprave young minds.

This is a state of affairs which can no longer continue in a democratic State, particularly as it is against our Constitution. If the fundamental rights that have been enunciated in the Constitution have any value, this provision must be repealed. I would respectfully submit before the House that the hon. Member has only requested for a very reasonable provision to delete section 3(e) of the Act which says "likely to deprave or corrupt young minds." Who is to determine this? Is it the persons who profess themselves to be very learned and to be real exponents of art and culture, but moving about with lathis and in khakis that have to decide

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

whether a drama is going to deprave or corrupt young minds?

Here is a case. In a society where a drama advocates social reform like a Hindu widow's remarriage or preventing child marriage, a particular opinion may be entertained by any conservative mind that they would not be good. But in the present day, we have enacted the Child Marriage Restraint Act, the Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act and so on. Is it for these persons who, as the hon. Mover himself has said, masquerade themselves as real exponents of art and culture, to decide the quality and substantive value of those dramas? It is a case where there is no right of appeal. For all practical purposes, the magistrate will find no time to find out whether this drama is good or bad, because he has other work. He passes it on to his next subordinate, the D.S.P. who will find himself to be too busy to understand the potential value of the drama. He will pass it on to the head constable who will find it rather irksome because he may not know the language in which it is written. He may then seek the assistance of his better half, who is a better exponent of the drama, but who will be dedicated to domestic duties. So, ultimately it will be passed on back to the magistrate.

There is no right of appeal against the decision and therefore, the hon. Mover of the Bill has rightly provided under section 5 of the amending Bill that:

"Any person aggrieved by any order passed or action taken against him by the Government under this Act may appeal to the High Court of the State concerned and the High Court may pass such orders or take such steps as it deems necessary."

I am not saying that our High Court people are great exponents of art and culture, but there is always a right to be heard and they will be

very patient in hearing. If a drama or any work is condemned as being something which is potentially dangerous or explosive, it is open to the author or the dramatist to come forward and say it is not and substantiate his point. Apart from that, the fundamental right, the right of natural justice, namely, of being heard before one is condemned, is not given. The restraint that is imposed by the Dramatic Performances Act, so far as dramas to be staged are concerned, is an unreasonable thing, if I may use a legal term. It is, of course, open to the Government to state that under article 19, the State can impose reasonable restrictions on the fundamental right of freedom of expression. It is not reasonable to deny the author or dramatist the opportunity to substantiate that his play is something worthy of being staged. When somebody translates or adapts the great works of Kalidasa or other great authors in his own language, either Bengali, Marathi, Malayalam, or Tamil, I cannot see eye to eye with the proposition that it should be subjected to the scrutiny of the D.S.P. or the District Magistrate and that these are the persons who are best suited to judge the quality or literary eminence of such works.

This is a regrettable state of affairs and I very strongly plead and implore the Minister-in-charge on the treasury benches who is dealing with it to see reason and light in this matter and to see that some justice is done to the dramatic talent of this country and not to retard their growth by imposing this restraint, which is already there imposed deliberately by the British imperialists for the purpose of carrying on their Government. Our young talents must bud and our dramas must become real classics in the future world. If that is to be so, these unreasonable, undemocratic, unconstitutional provisions must be given the go-by and this amendment must be accepted.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बजराम सिंह । माननीय सदस्य इस मिनट के अन्दर अन्दर अपना भाषण कर लें ।

श्री नारायणन् कुट्टि मेनन (मुकुन्दपुरम्) : माननीय सदस्य कृपा कर के अंग्रेजी में भाषण करें ।

श्री बजराम सिंह : हिन्दी सब समझ लेते हैं ।

श्री नारायणन् कुट्टि मेनन : थोड़ी सी समझते हैं ।

श्री बजराम सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जिस वक्त यह ड्रामेटिक परफार्मेंसिज एकट बनाया गया था, उस वक्त राष्ट्र की जो परिस्थिति थी, उस का यदि हम आज अध्ययन करना चाहें, विश्लेषण करना चाहें, तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि आज उसमें बहुत ही भिन्न परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है । १८५७ में हिन्दुस्तान में वह युद्ध हुआ, जिस को अंग्रेज ग्रदर कहते रहे और जिस को हम आज़ादी की पहली लड़ाई कहते हैं । उस के कुछ समय बाद, १८७६ में, वह एकट बना था । उस वक्त मुल्क की परिस्थिति यह थी कि हिन्दुस्तान की आज़ादी की पहली लड़ाई के ख़तम हो जाने—असफल हो जाने के बाद चारों ओर निराशा की भावना पैदा हो गई थी और उस भावना का उद्गम या प्रदर्शन होता या नाटकों के जरिये । बेहातों में और दूसरे स्थानों पर अपनी अपनी भाषाओं और बोलीयों में लोगों ने इस तरह के नाटक बनाने शुरू किये और उन का प्रदर्शन शुरू किया, जिससे उस वक्त की गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ़ असंतोष पैदा होता था । लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के आज़ाद होने के ग्यारह साल बाद आज भी हमारी कानून की आत्मा में इस तरह की किताब बनी रही, जिस के अनुसार हम उस नाटक

का प्रदर्शन नहीं कर सकते, जो आज की सरकार के खिलाफ़ असंतोष को व्यक्त करता हो । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के विधान ने यह अधिकार दिया है कि आप जिस वक्त भी चाहें, वक्त की सरकार को शान्तिपूर्ण और अहिंसात्मक तरीके से हटाने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं । न सिर्फ़ आप असंतोष पैदा कर सकते हैं, बल्कि यदि मुल्क में असंतोष है, तो उस असंतोष को बढ़ाने के लिये आप किन्हीं भी तरीकों से कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं और वह विधान की सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत है । लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि आज की इन परिस्थितियों में भी यह कानून मौजूद है, जिसे मैं कहा गया है—

"likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in India."

अर्थात् हिन्दुस्तान में कानून के जरिये जो सरकार बनाई गई है, उसके खिलाफ़ असंतोष की भावना नहीं व्यक्त की जा सकती है और ऐसी भावना व्यक्त करने वाले नाटक का प्रदर्शन नहीं किया जा सकता है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि धारा ३ (बी) न सिर्फ़ आज कल की परिस्थितियों के विरुद्ध पड़ती है, वरन् हिन्दुस्तान के विधान की भावना के खिलाफ़ है । हिन्दुस्तान के विधान की भावना यह है कि हरेक को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का पूरा अधिकार है । जैसा कि विधान के अनुच्छेद १९ में कहा गया है, हरेक को पूर्ण अधिकार है कि वह जिस तरह से चाहें अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करे और सभी जानते हैं कि नाटक, हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, दुनिया भर में, अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने का एक बहुत बड़ा माध्यम रहा है, जरिया रहा है—एक ऐसा जरिया रहा है, जिसे कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में तो सब सुनते और देखते आ रहे हैं । अंग्रेज़ और दूसरे मुल्कों में भी यही स्थिति है ।

[श्री बजरंग सिंह]

कागिवास के बचकल के जो प्रसिद्ध नाटक हैं जोकि व सिर्फ उन चौदह भाषाओं में हैं जिनका वरुन संविधान में किया गया है बल्कि उन सवाम भाषाओं में भी हैं जोकि लिखे नहीं जाते हैं और जिनमें नाटक का प्रदर्शन होता है और जिनके जरिये से वे लोग शिक्षा हैं ग्रहण नहीं करते हैं बल्कि अपना आमोद प्रमोद भी करते हैं, उन पर किस्म किस्म का प्रतिबन्ध लगाना में समझता हूँ ठीक नहीं होगा। इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के सरकार के खिलाफ अगर कोई असंतोष व्यक्त करना चाहता है और आप उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हमारा जो संविधान है, उसकी भावना के खिलाफ होगा।

इस कानून में कहीं पर भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि मैजिस्ट्रेट जो हुक्म देगा या पुलिस किसी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करेगी वह आदमी जिसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जा रही है उसके खिलाफ कहीं अपील भी कर सके। हम जानते हैं कि जहाँ तक विभागीय कार्रवाई होती है डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोसीडिंग्स होती हैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ उसमें भी उस कर्मचारी को जिस के खिलाफ इन प्रोसीडिंग्स को शुरू किया जाता है वो काज नोटिस जारी किया जाता है कि वह कारण बतलावे कि क्यों न उसके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लिया जाये और यह चीज उसको लिखित रूप में दी जाती है। लेकिन इस नाटक के मामले में अगर कोई मैजिस्ट्रेट या जिनिस्टर यह समझता है कि इस मामले का प्रदर्शन नहीं होना चाहिये कोई पुलिस अधिकारी यह समझता है कि इसका प्रदर्शन नहीं होना चाहिये तो वह उसको बन्द करवा सकता है और दूसरे आदमी के पास कोई रेवेडी नहीं है कोई जरिया नहीं है उसको कानून की तरफ से कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है, कि वह उसके खिलाफ कुछ कर

सके या उसके खिलाफ अपील कर सके। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने जो बिल पेश किया है उसकी जो धारा १२ है वह बहुत मुनासिब है और उसके मुताबिक यह अधिकार लोगों को दिया गया है कि वे हाई कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं अगर उनके खिलाफ मैजिस्ट्रेट या कोई दूसरा आदमी कोई हुक्म जारी करता है और वहाँ पर वे यह कह सकते हैं कि यह हुक्म गलत है इसको वापिस लिया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार का यह विचार है कि इससे हाई कोर्टों में काम बढ़ जायेगा तो लोगों की भावना को देखते हुये यदि सरकार चाहे तो इस अपील को सुनने का अधिकार डिस्ट्रिक्ट और सेशन जज को दे सकती है और वह यह देख सकता है कि जो आर्डर दिया गया है जो आदेश दिया गया है वह वैध है या नहीं है मुनासिब या नहीं। इस तरह की अपील की कोई व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है। जो मैजिस्ट्रेट आदेश देता है वह उचित है या अनुचित इसको देखने का अधिकार किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को होना चाहिये जो ज्यूडिशियल माइंड का हो फिर चाहे वह हाई कोर्ट हो या वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज हो या कोई और व्यक्ति हो। यह देखना बहुत जरूरी है कि कहीं व्यक्तिगत दुश्मनी की वजह से या स्वामीभक्ति को भावना से प्रेरित हो कर इस किस्म का आदेश तो नहीं दिया गया है और इस चीज को हाई कोर्ट का जज या डिस्ट्रिक्ट एंड सेशन जज या कोई और निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति हो देख सकता है और इस पर विचार कर सकता है। इस लिये उस व्यक्ति को जिसके खिलाफ कोई आदेश जारी किया जाता है यह अधिकार प्राप्त होना चाहिये कि वह उस आदेश के खिलाफ अपील कर सके।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँ कि जहाँ तक डिफ्रेंशियल का तात्पर्य है इसके सिने धाई० पी० सी० की धारा ५०० में

व्यवस्था की गई है और उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है कि बाई वर्ड्स स्पोकन थ्रर रिटन में किसी का डिफामेशन हो तो वह इस धारा के अन्तर्गत उस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सकता है जिस के द्वारा उसका डिफामेशन होता है। जिस व्यक्ति की मान-हानि होती है वह इस धारा के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई कर सकता है। इन शब्दों का इस एक्ट में रहना ठीक नहीं है कि अगर कोई स्कैंडलस नेचर का हो या डिफामेटरी नेचर का हो तो उसे प्रदर्शित करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी। यहां पर भी और आई० पी० सी० में भी इन दोनों चीजों को रखना दो कानूनों का रखना है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि किसी का डिफामेशन हो किसी का अपमान हो और किसी भी डामे के जरिये वह नहीं होना चाहिये लेकिन अब आई० पी० सी० में वह चीज मौजूद है आई० पी० सी० में उसकी व्यवस्था है कि ऐसी सूरत में अपमान करने वाले को सजा दी जा सकती है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इसको इस एक्ट में रखा गया है। इन शब्दों को भी ड्रामैटिक परफार्मेंसिस एक्ट में से निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये।

ऐसी स्थिति में जिन संशोधनों को करने का सुझाव प्रस्तावक महोदय ने दिया है वे मैं समझता हूं कि समय की मांग के मुताबिक हैं और उनको तुरन्त स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये। अगर उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है तो उस सूरत में उस तरह की भावना मुक्त में फैल सकती है कि आज जो सरकार है वह ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की भांति अपने-अपने खिलाफ किसी प्रकार के भी असन्तोष को व्यक्त करने वाले की बात को सुनना नहीं चाहती और न इसके लिये तैयार है और आज जो हमारे शासक हैं वे नहीं ले चिपक रहना चाहते हैं। आज आपने यह अधिकार लोगों को दे रखा है कि वे अपने असन्तोष को अखबारों के जरिये दें, अपने भाषणों में या दूसरे तरीकों

से व्यक्त कर सकते हैं लेकिन नाटकों के जरिये से आप उनको अपने असन्तोष को व्यक्त करने का अधिकार क्यों नहीं देते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है।

इमलिये में बड़े विनम्र शब्दों में इतना ही कहूंगा कि समय आ गया है कि सरकार तथा मिनिस्टर लोग यह सोचें कि क्या इस ऐक्ट में संशोधन करना आवश्यक नहीं हो गया है? इस पर आपको निष्पक्ष भावना से विचार करना चाहिये और यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि चूँकि इस संशोधन विवेक को एक विरोधी सदस्य को तरफ से पेश किया गया है इमलिये इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। आज जो विरोधी सदस्य हैं कल वे सरकार बता सकते हैं और आज जिन लोगों का सरकार है कल वे विरोधी दल में बदल सकते हैं। इस बात हमको जो जनता की भावनायें हैं उनके अनुरूप चलना चाहिये और अपनी इन भावनाओं को जनता नाटकों के जरिये भी व्यक्त करनी है और इसका उसका पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिये। इस बात ने चाहूंगा कि इन संशोधनों को आवश्यक स्वीकार कर लिया जाये।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I find this Dramatic Performances Act of 1876 very obnoxious, because it was introduced at a time when the British rulers wanted to keep their empire safe in this country, and the conditions or rather the reasons that they had advanced to perpetuate it are no longer valid, because the occasions have changed in the context of freedom. So, I do not find any necessity for perpetuating this Act any more and that is why I support the amendment to this Act, moved by comrade V. P. Nayar.

Now, when I think of this Act, I am just reminded of an incident. It is a story, of course. Just as Lord Shiva is supposed to be the originator of dances, Lord Brahma is supposed to be the originator of drama. But those were hectic days for him because there was conflict between the forces

[Shri Hem Barua]

that he represented and the malignant forces of the demons. There was a constant conflict between these two forces and in the war the demons were defeated by the forces of Lord Brahma. As Lord Brahma has become victorious, he wanted the experiences of the battle to be enacted into a drama and performed on a stage for the sake of the Gods and demons. When this idea was put into operation and the performance was on, the demons attacked the venue of the performance, challenged them, tore away the scenery and even carried away some of the Apsaras from among the dancers.

This is how they tried to destroy it, this is how they demolished it. The demons are the enemies of art. The demons are the enemies of culture. The demons are the enemies of art and drama as well. I can understand the British rulers playing the part of the demons, because they wanted their empire to develop, because they wanted their empire to expand, because they wanted the empire to flourish and thrive, and that is why they played the role of the demons and tried to destroy the staging of dramatic performances. I can very well understand that. But when our own Government, in the context of freedom, tries to play the role of the demons, the enemy of art, the enemy of culture, the enemy of drama, I fail to understand it.

Now, I had the privilege of being in the Congress and those were the days when Congressmen were interested in art and culture. I know how they inveighed against this Act, the Dramatic Performances Act of 1876. Because, in the student times, I remember, when we wanted to have a performance during the worship of Saraswati, we had to submit the drama for scrutiny before the police officer. And until the police officer passes his verdict, that could not be performed on the stage. That is what

16.00 hrs.

happened. I remember how those comrades of the olden days inveighed against this Dramatic Performances Act. They called it a black Act. They inveighed against it with as much vehemence with which they attacked Section 144 of the I.P.C. I want to know if the Dramatic Performances Act of 1876 could be bad under British hats, how could it be good under Congress caps? I cannot understand that. No art can flourish in an atmosphere of lack of freedom.

What about the history of drama—I mean the modern drama? The modern drama in India is not very old. It is about 150 years old. The modern drama in India was born under the impact of western culture and English education. When the Englishmen came, I remember how they instituted stages in Calcutta. They rather wrote certain dramas to be staged there in those theatres. They did it because they wanted to remember their home conditions. So, they brought up these tendencies and the Indians also tried to produce a dramatic enthusiasm in the country in the wake of it.

Then, what happened? It is quite natural, because the drama is a mighty weapon in the hands of the people and the nationalist movement was growing and there was a bitter feeling against British rule in India, since drama is intended as a representation on the stage of a slice of life they wanted to represent their nationalist feelings and national upsurge on the stage. That is why the British promulgated this Act of 1876. There was a very prominent clause in it:

".....likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in India...."

That is what happened.

When we compare our past with British period, we find there is a great amount of difference. Some people

say Indian drama originated from the Vedas. Some say it originated from Asvaghosh. Whatever it be, we are sure and confident of one fact and that is that the past of Indian drama is glorious and rich. We had dramatists like Kalidasa, Bhasa and Sudrak because there was an atmosphere of freedom, there was an atmosphere of culture. They could even express the feelings of their heart and life's experiences as the birds sing. That is what they could do. But when we compare that period of our history with the British period we find that there was some enthusiasm created in Maharashtra, for instance. There was some enthusiasm created in Madras, in Andhra, in Bengal and in Gujerat. There was an enthusiasm created for the drama but at the same time this enthusiasm could not produce dramatic literature of a high order because of the fact that there was the iron hand of the policeman. There was the 'Damocles' sword hanging over the heads of the playwrights. That is why it could not blossom into a rich dramatic movement.

Now today in the context of freedom we want the dramatic movement to grow. We want culture to grow. We want people to give a natural expression to their creative urges so that we might progress. But until and unless this Act is repealed or annulled, there can be no progress. At the same time there can be an argument also that there might be some obscene scenes or vulgar scenes that might corrode the morals of the people and might destroy the values of life. There might be an argument like that. For instance, I remember in Madras there was a drama based on the *Ramayana* and it was written by M. R. Radha. Because it lampooned the established values that the Indian people have cherished so long, there had been an agitation against that. In recent times there was a drama staged in Ceylon. The name of the drama is, "Killing of Rama" and there it is represented that when Rama went to Ceylon he had difficulty with the Sinhalese language.

He roamed about and rambled about and then he quarrelled with some traders because of the language difficulty. The traders thought that he was a thief and so they beat him to death. The gods took pity on him and he was revived. This is a drama staged in recent times in Ceylon. The drama focussed the language problem in it. If that drama is staged here, we would require that it should be prohibited because it is a misrepresentation of history. When there are dramas depicting obscene and vulgar life or misrepresenting history or misrepresenting facts there must be some provision, but at the same time I would say that this Act is not the right type of thing. This Act of 1876 promulgated under British rule under different conditions must be annulled and a new Bill, if necessary, be introduced in order to preserve the morals of the people. There also the task of preserving the moral of the people or the cultural value of the people must not be left in the hands of the policemen or half-backed magistrates. There must be a right of appeal given to the people. At the same time people who are really actual connoisseurs of art and culture must be associated with it or else the same history will be repeated. And when history repeats itself, it is always does so in a dangerous way.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, I beg to oppose the Bill as it is introduced. He would have been supported by congressmen if he had brought only a Bill to give some appellate jurisdiction to find out whether a particular drama is defamatory or objectionable in any other manner. But, as the Bill is now introduced, I must object to it.

Despite the poetry and the flights of imagination to which my hon. friend rose, let us see what is the provision of the old Act that we are having. It only prohibits scandalous or defamatory dramas or dramas which would excite feelings of disaffection to the Government and to decide as to whether it is defamatory or not, no doubt, I find that the powers are given to the

[Shri Achar]

State Government in the case of Presidency towns and so far as the mofussil is concerned the power is given to the magistrates.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You are satisfied?

Shri Achar: Why not have a little patience?

I can see that the power is given to the State Government and so far as mofussil is concerned the power is given to the magistrate who is authorised to decide as to whether it is defamatory or not.

Perhaps it may be that a drama has to be brought out very suddenly, even within two or three days. In such cases there may not be time enough to communicate with the State Government. So, the decision has to be arrived at immediately and on account of that power is given to the magistrate. All the same, the main object is to avoid a scandalous or defamatory drama or other dramas, the performance of which may be disruptive.

If the Bill had been introduced only to the fact that an appeal should lie to the decision of the State Government or of the magistrate, I would have welcomed such a Bill. But this Bill, if it is passed as introduced, will allow people to have dramas of a scandalous or defamatory nature. I do not think either the Mover or Shri Easwara Iyar or the other Members who supported this want scandalous or defamatory dramas to be enacted in this country or dramas of the nature mentioned in the other sub-section. If they agree to that extent, I hope they will have to agree to such a law as exists today. We do not want dramas to be enacted as it happened in Madras. I remember certain dramas were enacted, and how scandalous they were. Of course, Government had to take steps. Such dramas cannot be allowed. If they cannot be allowed, what is the remedy? Naturally, power has to be given to the State Government, and so far as the villages are concerned to

the magistrates. He has to decide on the spot and come to the conclusion whether it is in the interests of the country to allow such dramas. Arguments were put forward saying that the Act would go against classical dramas. I do not know whether any State Government would make such a rule or whether any magistrate would do it. The argument was put forward that this Act was there for the benefit of the British Government, why should we have it now. I would put it the other way, Government is an elected Government, peoples' own government. Will the peoples' government go against classical dramas? All the same, I would submit that even if such an abuse could be anticipated, some provision or some amendment of the law may be made that the decision arrived at by the Magistrate or by the State Government will be subject to an appeal or revision. Even probably that may not be necessary. That aspect I have not studied. Probably, even now as it is, a writ can be obtained. The High Court can be moved and a decision obtained as to whether a drama is objectionable, whether it is defamatory or not. From that point of view, I do not want to dilate on the argument of Shri Easwara Iyar that if power is given to a magistrate, he can leave it to a Sub-Inspector, or a constable or his better half. I do not know whether imagination would go higher than that. It is really imagining things which do not exist in the ordinary affairs of the world.

I submit that the Bill as introduced is certainly objectionable and so I oppose it.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the amending measure before the House is intended to serve a particular purpose and that purpose can be very clearly seen if we just try to understand how this Act was operated or used during the British regime. So far as Marathi theatre is concerned, I can point out

several instances when the Act was used to suppress not only a play and its performance, but as a result the whole growth of drama and the theatre in Maharashtra was stifled. The hon. Deputy Minister sitting opposite knows very well how. For instance, the well-known drama in Marathi, *Keechak Vadh* was suppressed in 1905. Why was it suppressed? Because it has depicted and very effectively depicted the conflict that was raging in this country in Curzon's regime. She probably knows the writer of the drama, the ex-editor of the *Kesari*,—at that time editor of the *Kesari*—Shri Khadilkar, my uncle. The Government in the old Central Provinces and Berar, after the introduction of dyarchy, thought it fit that it would be their first act to lift the ban on this particular play that was imposed by the British regime.

I am giving you just one instance. Because, when we look at the drama, the drama essentially consists of a conflict and a strife. It is either a conflict or strife with reality of a political nature or a social nature. The effect of the whole art—it is a visual art—is brought out by the conflict inherent in the play in such a manner that every one, not only one who is acting, but the one who is watching, becomes a participant in the whole drama and ultimately the powerful impact on his mind is left behind. This purpose in our country, particularly I can claim so far as the Marathi dramatic tradition is concerned, has been throughout maintained. As we look at the development of the drama and the theatre, the Marathi stage in particular, we find that in the early stages, it was not only the political conflict, but every social conflict was depicted. Child marriage was depicted, widow marriage was depicted, untouchability was depicted. Every social injustice where there was a conflict, and power which had no justification for suppressing the weaker sections of society was being

exercised, was depicted. Therefore, the British Government in those old days thought that this legislation was absolutely essential, to effectively suppress social and political awakening.

I would like to submit one thing for the consideration of the Government. Was it not their duty after freedom to examine in what way the old legislation that is on the statute-book was abused and mis-used by the Britishers to suppress all social and political activity, creative activity in this land and to revise it at least? It is really a shame that this Government should maintain on the statute-book such laws.

Shri Achar: The Law Commission has been appointed.

Shri Khadilkar: I know that there will be a Commission. There were Commissions since you assumed power and I know what are the results.

So far as this piece of legislation is concerned, I do realise as the hon. Member has said, and the Mover also realised, that a certain legislative measure is necessary so that this powerful weapon in the hands of an artist is not abused. It should not be used to corrupt the morals of the people. It should not be used to defame somebody. I do admit that. But, the main thing is, take sub-section (b): It reads, "likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in India." We call ourselves a democracy and we have given right to the people to change the Government. When we go to the electorate, what do we do? We have got to say that these people who are occupying the Benches here for the last ten years, are the accused and you judge them. They are in the dock standing before you. These are their doings or undoings, commissions and omissions; you pass the verdict. That is the election. The election is a drama. If you use the word disaffection, you know how it is abused, or likely to be abused.

[Shri Khadilkar]

I will give you a recent instance. In the Bombay State, the question of the fate of Bombay became a very big question. The Congress party quarrelled amongst themselves. The Maharashtra Congress, the Bombay Congress and the Gujarat Congress could not agree upon a solution and they threw it as a bone of contention to the people and imposed a solution. An ordinary man, not a very literate worker of Bombay wrote a small piece known as 'Mumbai konachi', 'To whom Bombay belongs.' It is not a regular drama. This is a sort of folk drama, as we call it, a tamasha or Lok Natya. It is so effective. No stage is necessary. It is staged just before a mass of people. Actors are few and the whole story unfolds itself in such a dramatic manner that everyone who is listening and participating, if he has a little conscience and that is alive, feels some sense of guilt dawning on his mind, feels that injustice has been done in this case.

What happened? Because of this section, this performance of *Mumbai Konachi or Whom Bombay belongs to* was banned. I would like to ask: in the name of democracy, in the name of the Constitution under which you are supposed to rule this country, is it justified?

It is not a question of a political issue. I am not looking at it from a narrow angle of Bombay belonging to this group or that group. I am looking at it from the point of view of giving artistic expression, creative and most powerful expression, to the present conflict in a particular region on a particular issue by an ordinary artist.

I will give you another instance. Suppose some good artist comes forward and translates the famous piece of Ibsen which many of you know, *Enemy of the People*. It is the name

of the drama, and it is a very simple thing. A man who used to have control over sources of water in a city used to pollute that water, and because he had a particular right, right to that property, he could not be checked, and on that theme the whole drama is written, a very powerful drama. If somebody today in our present social conflict and ideas about property that are transforming and about how conflicts rage, translates, for instance, Galsworthy's 'strife' or 'justice'. Suppose all these problems come on the stage how the present Government shall react? Here, I may point out that every Government is afflicted with a sense of what they call narcissism, a sort of morbid self-love. Everywhere they see their own reflection. That is the characteristic of every Government. I am not blaming only the Congress. That is the general characteristic. Naturally they see their own reflection, and when they see reality as depicted by the dramatist or playwright and acted on the theatre, immediately they come up with a ban. I am seeing every day in the morning in the mirror my own reflection, and I say to myself: "I am so and so. I am a democrat. I am the man who is born to rule over this country. Therefore, how is it that this creates a picture which is not to my liking, to my self-love." Then, naturally the ban comes.

Therefore, I would like to plead and very humbly plead to remove this Act from the statute book. If we want to develop our society in a very healthy and a democratic way, if our culture is to grow and flower in different aspects of life, if it is to remain alive without being affected by the growth of the mechanical devices of entertainment like the cinema or by the television tomorrow, if human creative talent is to play its part in our development, would you subscribe to this legislation? I would like very earnestly to ask the Deputy Minister opposite sitting here just

now—because I know she has seen the drama which I just quoted. Perhaps the first thing after the ban was rejected in 1937 in Bombay City, where there was a ban, I would not have been surprised to find Mr. and Mrs. Alva standing in the queue just to secure their seats because it had such a powerful grip over the minds of people because it depicted most effectively the political conflict in the country.

The amended legislation may not be to the liking of the Government in its present form. Let them bring forward a suitable legislation, but let them make one thing very clear, that so far as expression is concerned, at no stage will it be suppressed either through the direct interference of a magistrate or police authority or through the indirect interference of somebody even much higher up. Let it grow and let the social conflicts, the political conflicts and other conflicts in society be properly brought out on our stage.

Unfortunately we in India have lost the art of laughing at ourselves. Gandhiji had it in abundance, but the inheritors of this tradition have not that sense of humour to look at the ridicule of themselves in a good way, in a healthy way. It is only when they have that healthy outlook of humour, of looking at oneself with a little sense of ridicule, not always looking at oneself as if one is all sublime, but realising that some spark of the ridiculous is also there, it is only when this healthy outlook is developed that at least some of the evils which the people feel that they are suffering from under the present regime might be slightly removed.

Therefore, in the end, I would submit that the motive behind this amending Bill must be grasped, and not only this particular Act but all such legislation affecting the different aspects of our social and political life must be reviewed in the light of the changed circumstances of today.

Shri Narayanankutty Memon (Mukandapuram): I know that my hon. friend Shri Achar is a very good lawyer, but sometimes people forget themselves because of the dope of party discipline, and that was exactly why my hon. friend was opposing this piece of amendment.

I want to point out only certain aspects of this piece of legislation which is sought to be amended. As Shri Khadilkar has said, the amendment had to conform to certain procedures prescribed by this House, and, therefore there are certain limitations in the amendment. The amendment in all cases may not be able to reflect the true intentions of the Mover of this Bill; anyhow, conforming to those procedures, certain amendments have been brought forward.

The most objectionable part has been pointed out by all the previous speakers to be the lack of an opportunity either for the writer of a drama or the producer of a drama to prove that his own creation will not either corrupt or defame any other person, and that before such an opportunity is given, the drama is being banned by the exercise of the powers under this particular section.

Shri Achar has pointed out that the State Government are doing it and not the policeman. But, in practice, he being a lawyer, ought to understand, and I believe, he understands it quite well, that this particular power is exercised by the police constable or the police inspector making a motion before the magistrate to ban the drama. If, as reflected in my hon. friend's argument, the power given under this Act is being exercised by the State Government through the Sangeet Natak Akademi, then certain-

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

ly much objection would not have arisen. But, unfortunately, we know the limitations of the mental calibre and the cultural standards of the magistrate and the policemen, and, therefore, this will become a dangerous weapon in the hands of these people to deprive the writer of the drama and also the people from enjoying it

I fail to understand how the Deputy Home Minister could rise to oppose this amendment when two High Courts in India have already held that some of the important provisions of this Act are *ultra vires* the Constitution. About two years ago, the Rajasthan High Court had held that because there was a lack of provision for giving an opportunity before the drama was going to be banned, that particular provision of the Dramatic Performances Act was *ultra vires* the Constitution, and, therefore, void. Later on, the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court have similarly held that this piece of legislation is *ultra vires* article 19 of the Constitution, and, therefore, void. After two High Courts have successively held like this, I fail to understand how the Treasury Benches could rise to oppose this amendment. Speaking technically and generally, any act done or any power exercised under these sections will be a contempt of these two High Courts.

Usually, when a High Court holds that a particular provision of a certain enactment is void, Government immediately come forward to re-enact it, if it is so absolutely necessary, by retaining that part of the Act on the statute-book in such a manner as to conform to the decision of the High Court. But, as far as this Act is concerned, Government have not done anything so far in spite of the fact that the High Court has declared certain provisions *ultra vires*.

We would like to hear from the hon. Deputy Minister what is Government's attitude regarding these two decisions of High Courts, especially when Government have not chosen to go before the Supreme Court to get these two decisions reversed.

Before the Rajasthan High Court's decision, an elaborate discussion took place regarding the implications of this particular provision of the enactment, how far the executive and the legislature have got power to enact such a piece of legislation in the light of article 19 of the Constitution. After such a discussion, they have held that this particular provision is void. When the High Court has held it so and when Government have not taken up the matter to the Supreme Court, why should Government now feel shy of accepting this amendment or of coming forward with another amendment in which certain provisions of the Act may be retained and objectionable provisions removed.

The only other point I wish to stress is about the morality involved in this. Shri Achar asked: are we to allow defamatory and scandalous pieces of dramas to go on unheeded by the State? There should after all be power vested in the executive to prevent defamatory and scandalous pieces of dramas. Sir, Under the Indian Penal Code, there are ample provisions by which defamatory, scandalous and obscene matters would be prevented, and most effectively prevented. The only trouble is that if action is taken under the Indian Penal Code, those responsible for taking such action will have to substantiate the action before a court of law, and the accused or the person against whom this action is taken, gets an opportunity to prove that the piece of drama is quite all right, it is neither defamatory, nor scandalous, nor obscene. That is the only

difference between the powers that could be exercised under the Indian Penal Code and the powers which are sought to be exercised under the Indian Dramatic Performances Act.

Shri Achar: But that will be after the event, after the drama is staged.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Otherwise, defamation is prevented before. Is it?

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): All crime is punished after the event.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In spite of the Indian Penal Code, in spite of the Indian Dramatic Performances Act, what is happening in the country today? As far as films are concerned, they have got the Censor Board. In the Censor Board responsible people, representing all shades of opinion, who are supposed to be well versed in culture, censor the films. Yet, when we go to the theatres today, what do we see? Are we finding there samples of a puritan outlook? Look at what is happening in the theatres today. If you go to any theatre in Delhi today, you will first of all see a piece of that part of the American cinema, which you might have not seen before, but which everybody has seen, which is called rock N'roll. We have seen in the papers that when for half an hour a rock N'roll cinema was shown, the entire audience in New York began to dance with each other in the hall itself. Such was the impression created upon them; such was the catch that has been caught upon them. That is going on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member seen it?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I have seen, but I did not dance.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the meaning of "rock N'roll"? You have to rock and roll?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: All sorts of obscene matters which are contrary to our own accepted notions of morality and moral standards are going on. The Censor Board is unable to prevent them. Nobody is worried over them. The Government do not want to exercise their power to stop these things. But as far as drama is concerned, they want to retain the provision enacted in 1876.

In conclusion, I appeal to the Home Minister to see the purport the reason why the British Government enacted this piece of legislation. Were they interested in keeping the moral standards of the Indian people? Certainly not. The answer could not have been otherwise. The very same people who introduced in India rumba and the fox trot could not be accused certainly of being the custodians and guardians of the morality of the Indian people.

Therefore, we would very earnestly say that this piece of legislation was not enacted so that this morality of the Indian people should be safeguarded, but only with the intention that any political opposition to the British hold should be curtailed and their rule perpetuated. Do the present Government which has come to take the place of the British Government want to perpetuate the same? Certainly not.

Therefore, I say that this piece of legislation which has become outdated and moth-eaten should be amended and Government themselves should bring forward another piece of legislation with necessary safeguards taking away the objectionable

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

parts of it. I hope that such a piece of legislation will be brought very soon.

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुःख है कि जो विधेयक इस समय सदन के सामने आया है उसका मुझे विरोध करना पड़ रहा है।

श्री खाडिलकर साहब ने जो विचार व्यक्त किये उनसे एक बड़ी सीमा तक मैं सहमत हूँ। अगर हम अपने राजनीतिक जीवन की और सामाजिक जीवन को ऊँचा उठाना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि हम अपनी छालोचना को बर्दाश्त करें। नाटक और दूसरी कला की वस्तुयें जो हैं वे जीवन को उठाने के लिए ही हैं। वे जीवन को एक सही मोड़ देने के लिए हैं। तो यदि किसी ड्रामेटिक पीस के द्वारा हमारे सामने जीवन की कोई छालोचना प्रस्तुत की जाती है तो हमारे मस्तिष्क में उसको रोकने की कल्पना नहीं आनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह जो विधेयक इस सदन में उपस्थित है उससे हमारे सामने यह बात आती है कि ऐसे किसी नाटक पर रोक न लगायी जाये जो कि समाज में मनोमालिन्य पैदा करता है या अशान्ति पैदा कर सकता है या जिससे किसी की निन्दा हो सकती है। इसकी जो धारायें हैं उनसे यह स्पष्ट है कि समाज में मनोमालिन्य फैले, समाज में किसी व्यक्ति के विषय में स्कैंडल चीजों को प्रस्तुत किया जा सके और इन चीजों पर रोक नहीं लगायी जानी चाहिए। इस प्रकार की चीजों पर हम को रोक लगानी चाहिए।

एक आजर्नीय सबस्य : स्कैंडल पर रोक नहीं है।

Shri Hem Barua: Who will judge the scandalous thing?

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: There will be competent authorities to judge.

Shri Hem Barua: You agree with us then.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा सुनिये तो।

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada):
When you quoted about the Air Hostess the other day, getting by heart those four lines, who was there to judge?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Today we are concerned with actresses and not hostesses.

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : कला जीवन में एकता स्थापित करने के लिए, प्रेम स्थापित करने के लिए है। और नाटक कला का सर्वोत्कृष्ट अंग है। किन्तु यदि वह व्यक्तिगत मनोमालिन्य को और हृदयगत गलत मनोविकारों को प्रश्रय देता है और उनको समाज में प्रसारित करता है तो उस पर हमको रोक लगाना चाहिए। ऐसी चीजों पर जो व्यक्तियों के विषय में या समाज के विषय में गलत भावनाओं को प्रसारित करती हैं रोक लगाना सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है और अगर इन चीजों पर रोक नहीं लगानी तो वह अपने कर्तव्य से विमुख होती है।

इस विधेयक को रखते समय बहुत सी मारल्स की बात कही गयी। यह कहा गया था कि जिस गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में वह कानून बना उसको हमारे प्राचरण को उठाने में कोई बड़ी आस्था नहीं थी और इसीलिए अनैतिक प्रसारण करने वाले नाटकों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। यदि हमारे मित्र के मन में नैतिकता के प्रसार की भावना होती तो वह ऐसे संशोधन लाते कि जिनके द्वारा अनैतिक नाटकों के प्रसारण पर रोक लगायी जा सकती। लेकिन उस तरफ उनका लक्ष्य नहीं गया। उनका लक्ष्य तो ऐसा कि खाडिलकर साहब ने कहा यह है कि कुछ स्थानों में जहाँ राजनीतिक संघर्ष चल रहा है, वहाँ पर

एक विशेष प्रकार की भावनाओं को प्रसारित करने में वह रुकावट अनुभव करते हैं और इसलिए यह विधेयक लाये हैं कि उन भावनाओं का प्रकाशन किया जा सके।

तो जहाँ तक कला के स्वतंत्र विकास का संबंध है मैं इस बात का हामी हूँ कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से किसी कलात्मक नाटक पर प्रतिबन्ध न लगाया जाये। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ जहाँ राजनीतिक या वैयक्तिक मनोमालिन्य के कारण लोग गलत तरीका अस्तिथार करके गलत काम करना चाहते हैं, वहाँ इस तरह की रोक लगाना जरूरी है। तो इस विधेयक का जो मंशा है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। अगर यह नैतिकता के प्रसारण के लिए होता तो मैं इसका समर्थन करता। लेकिन यह विधेयक तो यह चाहता है कि जो मेलोड्रामा खेल प्रसारित हों उन पर रोक न लगायी जाये और एक उत्तेजना के वातावरण में हम ऐसे खेल खेलने दें जिनसे समाज में अशान्ति पैदा हो जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के खेलों की इजाजत देना बहुत गलत चीज होगी। तो इन दो दृष्टियों में मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि सदन इसका विरोध करेगा।

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir it is indeed refreshing that the hon. Mover should have thought of this subject to bring before this House. Drama and dramatic performances are as old as man himself and the hon. Shri Nayar, besides being a legislator, often becomes an actor. Therefore, it is just right and proper that he should have taken up this subject this afternoon. Unfortunately, being an actor he has forgotten to study the subject a little deeper. Otherwise he would not ask for so many deletions and then ask at the end of his Bill to include *jastras*

and religious festivals and the rest. These are a contradiction in terms.

Now this measure has indeed been on the statute-book for a very long time from the days of the British, as the hon. Member's speeches from that side said and even cited me as one time patriot who looked like a wrong doer in the eyes of the old rulers. We have not that purpose to day even though this Act remains on the statute-book. I would have very much liked the hon. Mover to have studied article 372 of the Constitution. I am not going to read it here because it is known to the House. I do want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that only Madras and Andhra Pradesh have so far repealed the Dramatic Performances Act and enacted laws of their own. If that be so, there is another avenue where such a remedy has to be demanded.

Nevertheless, if we talk of the drama, we have to talk of the censorship, talk of the rock'n roll and so on. What has to be done? The rock'n roll has caught the world. The screen has censorship. The television is censored. The books are censored. In our country horror comics are banned. As long as there is a tendency to put on the stage distortions or scandalous matters or defamations, that social dilemma still remains and therefore, this measure is there. But as I said it is for the States to take it up and ask for its repeal.

Having said that, I will deal with this Bill and say that Parliament, even if we agree with Shri Nayar, can legislate only as far as Union Territories are concerned—Delhi and Manipur. It was not extended to Tripura and so it has remained out of it.

The drama, Sir, is very gripping. Whatever we do in life, in that lonesome hour or that moment of leisure, all of us go back to drama.

[Shrimati Alva]

Whether we stand before the mirror, and mimic, or we read Ibsen or Kalidasa or any other dramatist, or we go to a theatre and see, it is the most gripping type of recreation. In the words of Samuel Johnson you can say: "Drama's laws are, drama's audience gives". But the drama's audience must have a standard to give the laws of a drama, and this measure is not such a menace in the country that dramas are prohibited and banned. At any rate, occasions do arise when we have to use this enactment and prohibit the drama.

I would also, therefore, like to remind the House that since independence what has happened. Dramatists are not dead, creative talent is not crushed; in fact, it has just begun to flower. With all that the Opposition has to say today, they will have to admit that the drama and the stage has taken a new stand and standard, and it is only since this country has been able to breathe the fresh air of freedom that we have amidst us even legislators like Shri V. P. Nayar, who go on to the stage for recreation and also for the entertainment of others.

But the hon. Shri Khadilkar talked of Narcissus. Who is not a Narcissus? If that be so, then we are all Narcissus. It is very true. But, nevertheless, as long as social conflict exists and exists to an extent that, as we have found, it leads to disturbances in the country, we shall have to take recourse to some measure to prevent. Prevention, of course, is better than cure and, therefore, the prohibitory order precedes the seizure of documents, furniture, persons and what not, as provided in this measure.

Now, the judgments of some High Courts were quoted here, but not the whole of the judgments. The rest of the judgment that was not brought to the notice of the House also state that the spoken word is

more inflammable than the written word; that, as long as public order and security are the concern of the State and as long as the spoken word remains inflammable, and this social conflict or this sort of potential atmosphere which would burst into a social conflict remains, such measures will have to remain. Not this measure, because, as I have pointed out to you, Sir, article 372 puts this measure in the State List—it is No. 33 of the State List "Dramatic performance, cinemas and the rest". Therefore, it remains within the power of the State Government to act if it so desires.

Then, Sir, in Section 2, according to Shri V. P. Nayar's Bill, he wants to delete the words "or defamatory". Even though we have the clause of defamation in the other law, the common law of the country, what harm is there if this provision also remains?

An Hon. Member: Duplication.

Shrimati Alva: It is not exercised. I do not mind if it was properly thought of and placed before the House in a better draft. However, it is not so easy to rob a man of his good name and then try to replace it. It is better to prevent it rather than to cure it, as in Shakespeare's words which I am not able to recall now exactly:

"Reputation is better than all the gold".

And if that is at stake, then certainly a prohibitory order may come along.

Then I come to sections 7 and 8. The hon. Mover wants these powers to be exercised by the State Government and not by magistrates. But the hon. Mover also knows the administrative reasons that go behind for making certain provisions. Sometimes the law's delay and the administrative difficulties that stand in the way make for provisions to be

clarified and simplified. They talked of the police masquerading as professors. I do not know from where that idea gets along. The police do not masquerade as professors. The police know the law of defamation. The police know the common law of the land. I think this should be made not a specific right. You could always obtain a writ under this measure even though there may not be any specific right of appeal. The right to move for writs is there, as provided under article 22 of our Constitution.

Shri Easwara Iyer: That does not need your help.

Shrimati Alva: The Bill also says that it should be reduced to writing before the seizure is effected. I do not think that it is necessary especially when a prohibitory order is received, because, as I see, this is an enabling measure. This measure has been sparingly used. This specially falls within the State list. This is within article 372. As such, the arguments that were advanced by most of the hon. Members are not relevant.

Then we come to *jatras* and religious performances.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Without interrupting as such, may I ask the hon. Minister for a clarification? If this comes under the State list, under article 372, her position is that the State legislature can pass an enactment repealing this.

Shrimati Alva: Madras and Andhra Pradesh have done it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is their own Act.

Shri Easwara Iyer: That is not the Indian Dramatic Performances Act.

Shrimati Alva: We come to *jatras* and religious performances. The hon. Mover has asked for the repeal or the amendment of this measure and

wants *jatras* and religious performances to be included, which again sounds very strange, and it certainly does not sound very coherent. I do not know how *jatras* and religious performances in a country like India could be included in this measure of the hon. Member.

The drama will remain with us and the stage that was very weak in India is getting stronger. We need a powerful theatre and we are building up. That brings me also to this question; for I do want to talk very frankly and freely in this House, because this is a cultural subject and my attention has been drawn—I think the hon. Mover has drawn our attention—to the Sangeet Natak Akademi. The Sangeet Natak Akademi have also expressed their opinion on this enactment that stands in the statute-book. However, something must be done and we do believe in progressive measures, that this enactment must be studied anew, but not in the fashion that it has been studied and brought forth before this House this afternoon. We shall have to see that the various States think over this subject, but I do not want the House to forget that the censorship has come to stay. Some Hon. Members say that the screen has not been cleaned up. If some of them are regular cinema-goers, they will observe what an effort we have made and how different the screen is today than what it was ten years ago, even though it does not come or conform to our own standards of a Welfare State.

With these words, I would urge the hon. Mover to withdraw the measure. This measure as he has brought on the floor is certainly not acceptable and I shall, therefore, urge that he withdraws the measure.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): To some extent I can understand the helplessness of the hon. Deputy Minister. She reminded me of the days when I used to be an actor. I wish very much that she also was an actress, so that she could have imbibed the feeling of the drama.

Shrimati Alva: How does he know that I was not?

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmednagar): We must admit that she has played her part very well.

Mr. Deputy-Minister: That drama is not to be performed here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I thought that she spoke through a brief which probably could have been given in those days of Mr. Hobhouse when he introduced this Legislation. I could have even understood the same speech coming from Mr. Biswas who at the time when I put in this Bill among the Acts to be repealed or amended, opposed my proposal with vehemence.

The hon. Deputy Minister said that Government are doing all that they can for promoting the drama and in fact in a way she referred to the proposal of the National Theatre. That the Government's view about the drama is completely wrong is very clear from the book which they have published. I wonder whether my hon. friend has seen it at all. It is Indian Drama published by the Information Ministry and which is an authentic version of what Government feel about the drama. Here I find to my surprise that the particular enactment to which I referred, has not even been mentioned once. Various portions discuss the growth and development of the drama in all the Indian languages. I was surprised to find what that book contained regarding the Malayalam drama, which I know more than the other dramas. I know that the Malayalam drama today can stand equal to almost any other language drama. But what do I find? Here it has been written that there have been only two writers, Mr. Kainikkara Padmanabha Pillai and Mr. Kainikkara Kumara Pillai. This is a book published in 1957 and I know that these authors were stooges of the feudal potentate who wrote dramas for birthday performances and came to limelight. It is these people who are praised in the

Government publication, while there is not even a single mention of the immortal E. V. Krishna Pillai. There is no mention of the theatre. There is no mention of the emergence of the K.P.A.C. as the organisation of the progressive dramatists which has revolutionised the entire stage in the Malayalam drama. The hon. Minister comes and says, the drama has come to stay and we are doing all that is possible. A very responsible person in the Government of India, no less a person than the Director General of the All-India Radio, Mr. J. C. Mathur, writes an article about Hindi drama and I find my esteemed friend, Mr. Seth Govind Das's name mentioned there. It is written there:

"In Seth Govind Das's problem plays, there is a naive indifference to technical perfection as also to the stage. There is also a danger that some of his characters are becoming types."

I am not worried whether some of his characters are becoming stale or not. But I submit that even such a highly placed officer, who claims to know more about the Indian drama than most of us has failed to mention, even once, of the influence, of the stifling influence, of the Dramatic Performances Act on the growth of Indian drama and the kind of muck that is given in this book is not worth mentioning. Still, Government comes forward and says: look at this, Government is doing everything for the growth of drama. I ask the hon. Minister.

17-00 hrs.

Shri Achar: On a point of order. The hon. Member was pleased to remark that it is a muck.

Shri Tangamani: That is very expressive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not see anything objectionable. If the hon. Member has that view about the contents of a book, how can I prevent him from holding that view?

Shri Achar: Is it relevant to the discussion?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have a dictionary with me and it will be profitable for my hon. friend to occasionally refer to it.

I was saying that with all this, the Government now takes the stand that Dramatic Performances Act needs no repeal. I may tell the hon. Minister, who was doubtful whether this particular enactment has been used on several occasions, that I gave a list the other day, a list which was not exhaustive but only illustrative, in which the plays of authors, who were considered to be immortal even today have been banned. The police of Lal Bazar wanted a copy of the "Gora". The police of Lal Bazar wanted copies of plays of Girish Chandra. I gave the names of so many plays. Can the Minister now get up and say that there is no such instance? I definitely and studiously used the term "police masquerading as professors of culture". They had done it and they do it in a most haughty manner. I know on several occasions how the police officers have treated the organisers of plays. So, Mr. Easwara Iyer was cent per cent true. The District Magistrate does not find any time to go into it. It is not even seen by the Inspector. It goes to the head constable and it is he who reads the script and it is he who is supposed to hold whether it is in order and so on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Easwara Iyer went to the extreme.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, he said "better halves".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Better halves are never public servants. A constable is a public servant.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They are asked to go through it. If they do not find time, they give it to their better halves also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That should be avoided. We should not bring in better-halves.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I submit that the hon. Minister, unfortunately, did not have an idea of the shackle that this Dramatic Performances Act has placed on the Indian drama. And I wonder whether she has cared either to listen to my speech or read it, because I gave a list of such drama. Today she gets up and asks me: "How is it that you say it has been used in hundreds and thousands of cases and many dramas have been banned in India?" The instances are not one or two. Go to Punjab. Today all the folk songs have been banned. Why? Because it is not to the liking of the party in power.

Shri Thirumala Rao: They are all propaganda by one party.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What of it.

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is sheer propaganda.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose some ban is necessary here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He says it is for propaganda. I do agree, because drama is the most powerful expression, medium of expression. It can be used for propaganda. Why not? Does the hon. Member content that only speeches in Parliament can be used for propaganda? I say that along with speeches, you can use drama also for propaganda. If it were not the House, I should have acted and shown to you how it can be used for propaganda.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would not allow that!

Shri V. P. Nayar: I said "if it were not the House". I submit that by the unjustified use of the provisions of this obnoxious legislation, Government has stifled the growth of Indian drama. Now the hon. Minister asks: "How is it that it has stifled the growth of Indian drama?"

If any student of the history of the Indian drama were to go into the details—and there is a mass of them he can easily find out how it has affected the growth of the Indian drama.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Imagine—I do not want to relate instances—a play of Kalidasa.....

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): We are not a totalitarian State where dramas are ordered to be written and are written as ordered.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I perfectly appreciate the remarks of the hon. Minister but would only say that it is grossly misplaced here. This should have been more properly placed.

I was submitting that these professors of culture, as they pose to be, have a right today under the statute to call for the script of any book. Today, if Kalidasa's immortal play is rendered, is it not necessary under the existing enactment to take the permission of the Police because in an instance I will show you.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said all that

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am coming to a new point. He said a spoken word, visible representation and everything. There is a famous *sloka* in Kalidasa's *Shakuntalam*. We all know that the *nataka* is the highest form.

काव्येषु नाटकं रम्यम्, तत्र रम्या शकुन्तला
The best of Indian drama is *Shakuntala*. If you take a particular *sloka*, it could be interpreted into so many meanings. I do not say that Kalidasa meant all that people attribute to him now but take for example a very famous *sloka*. I shall with your permission read that and close the argument. The place is when Dushyanta sees *Shakuntala* and he thinks about her body.

“सरसि च नुविदम्, शीवलेनापिरम्यम्”

I do not find my hon. friend, Shri C. D. Pande here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri C. D. Pande is here.

Shri V. P. Nayar:

“मलिनमपि हिमोत्तु सद्यः लज्जाम् सरोरि”

My hon. friend Shri C. D. Pande knows it by heart let him say whether there is any bad meaning in it.

“इयमप्रधिकम् मनीषा बलकलेनापि रम्या”

and the last line is:

“किमिहि मधुराणाम् मङ्गलम् नाकुसुमानम्”

What does it mean? He says that a lotus, which is surrounded by weeds in water, will not be affected in its beauty and a woman clothed also is the same. There can be a very subtle meaning as to why the woman should have clothes on her. But if the Police call to question the very motive of Kalidasa in describing this, then, I say, the right which is vested today in the Police should be opposed not merely by us in the House but by the entire country. If the hon. Minister has a chance let her consider it and if she does not know the history of the growth of development of Indian drama, let her acquaint herself with that. If she does not approve of my Bill, let her at least permit the treasure that we have—the treasure and tradition of Kalidasa, Bhasa, Rabindranath Tagore and others—to be preserved and let Government not fight shy of repealing this Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was negatived.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the object of this Bill is to forbid political con-

tributions by companies to political parties. The question is of grave import to the further of parliamentary democracy in India and it is necessary that at this stage this House should decide once for all whether we will permit the streams of parliamentary democracy to remain pure or be contaminated by influence of money. On the purity of the administration depends the democracy and if today the political contributions to political parties are of small denominations, though running into millions, a time may come when with increased industrialisation when giant undertakings are born in this country the power of money may be so great that our democracy may be reduced to shambles. Today, we are at the cross roads. We have got to make a decision. What shall we do? Shall we permit this sinister influence to corrupt the vitals of democracy or shall we stand up and say, as perhaps Mahatma Gandhi would have done, No, this influence shall not prevail?

As this House recollects, there is a section in the Companies Act, section 293(1) (e) which permits, with the consent of general meeting of a company, the contribution to charitable and other funds not directly relating to the business of the company of a sum of Rs. 25,000 or 5 percent whichever is greater. With the vast profits which gigantic commercial and industrial concerns make today, this 5 per cent may run into millions. I am not revealing any particular fact when I say that the Tata Iron and Steel Co. alone contributed to the funds of the Congress party something like Rs. 10 lakhs.

Some Hon. Members: More.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: I am talking only of one concern. There are also other allied industrial concerns of the Tatas which also contribute to the Congress funds.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): They had also their own candidates to whom they gave Rs. one lakh each.

An Hon. Member: The Mundhras?

An Hon. Member: Opponents of the Congress.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: I do not know whether the hon. Member means that two wrongs make one right. If the Tatas were wrong, that does not justify his party taking contributions.

Shri C. D. Pande: I will defend even on other grounds.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: I am inclined to believe that a time may come when the influence of this big business may be so great that democracy may be reduced to a farce. The danger of it lies in that public may feel frustrated. Let us understand that hard headed, level-headed businessmen do not pay millions to political parties out of sheer philanthropy. They do it definitely to influence the Government policies. Therefore, we have to choose whether we want the capitalists to rule in this House or the voice of the common man to prevail. I have no doubt that this is an evil which will increase as a political party gains strength through sheer money that it acquires.

There are two cases in particular which went before the High Court because these two corporations, namely the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and the Tata Iron and Steel Co. had to amend their Memo of association to acquire the power to make political contribution. Under section 17(1)(a) of the Companies Act, the Memo could be altered if it can be shown that the alteration of such Memo enables the company to carry on business more efficiently. The question arose before the High Court, did efficiency also include the notion that political contribution could be made so that the corporation keeps on the right side of the Government. The Judges held that, of course, speaking legally, it could be done and it could be considered that by making political contribution, a company can carry on business more efficiently. Certainly it can from the legal point of view.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

What did the hon. Judges say? A few extracts from the judgment are worth reading. In the case of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., the Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla and I think it was Justice Desai—the appeal came up before them—they have started the judgment with these words:

"It is with considerable uneasiness of mind and a sinking feeling in the heart that we approach this proposal of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. that they should be permitted by amendment of the Memo of Association to make contribution to political parties.

"Democracy in this country is nascent and it is necessary that democracy should be looked after, tended and nurtured so that it should rise to its full and proper stature. Therefore, any proposal or suggestion which is likely to strangle democracy almost in its cradle must be looked at not only with considerable hesitation, but with a great deal of suspicion. Now, democracy is a political system which ensures decisions by discussion and debate, but the discussion and debate must be conducted honestly and objectively and the decisions must be arrived at on merits without being influenced or actuated by extraneous circumstances.

On first impression it would appear that any attempt on the part of any one to finance a political party is likely to contaminate the very springs of democracy. Democracy would be vitiated if results are to be arrived at not on merits but because money played a part in bringing about those decisions."

May I point out that in this particular case, the Tata Iron and Steel Company definitely stated why it wanted to amend the memorandum

of association? It stated, and I am reading from the judgment:

"The reason for altering the objects of the company for the purpose of enabling the company to make contributions to political parties is to enable to it carry on its business more efficiently."

Further it has been stated:

"When one analyses the reason for these alterations, it is clear that the company feels, and they have stated in so many words in their own application, that the safety, security, future expansion and profits of the company are linked up with the continuance of the Congress Government at the helm of affairs in India, and in order to ensure this stability and security and expansion and the making of the profits by the company, it is desirable that the company should see to it that the Congress Government continues in power, and that Government can only continue in power provided the Congress Government is returned by the electorate. Thus arises the necessity for the company to contribute to political funds of the Congress Party in order to ensure its success at the polls."

So that the reason why these political contributions are being made is very clearly stated in this application.

The issue was decided in favour of the company and they were allowed to alter their memorandum of association because the hon. Judges felt that there was no law preventing any individual from contributing to political parties, and what an individual could do a group of individuals could as well do, namely a corporation. The learned Judges asked the Advocate for the respondents: "Is there any law which prevents corporations from making political contributions apart from the moral aspect of it?" Legally there is no objection, and the inten-

tion of this Bill is to place that legal objection in the path of any political contributions being made.

Now, let us analyse the implications of this particular application, because in Calcutta in the case of the iron and steel companies the hon. Judge said that there were so many applications coming for alteration of memorandum of association, that it becomes very serious question if all these start making political contributions with some particular object. In this case, if we analyse, what is it that the Tatas wanted? They wanted their profits to continue—that was their motive. The significance of it is this that if today the Government or the public in India feels that it is in the interests of the nation to nationalise iron and steel works, the Government will not do it. Why? Because the profits are to be maintained. If you nationalise the concern, the profits of Tatas go. Therefore, the implication of it is this, that the Tatas hope that even if it is in the interests of the nation, because of the political contributions they are making, probably they will be given favourable treatment so far as their business is concerned and Government will not nationalise it.

Shri C. D. Fande: What about those individuals who have got money without being entered in their books?

Shri Nasahir Bharucha: I do not want any interruption. You can develop that point.

Let us analyse this thing further. If Tatas pay political contributions with a particular object, but if the Government say that whatever the Tatas think they will not yield to it, then I submit that the Government is taking money knowing full well the fact that they are not going to carry out the intentions with which the Tatas are giving them money. I ask what type of honesty it is that Government keep on taking money and the Tatas keep on giving, thinking that their profits will be secured thereby. If Government want to

secure profits to the Tatas then they are influenced by their money; if they do not do what the Tatas want them to do, then they are taking money knowing full well that they are not going to do it, which is much worse.

17:21 hrs.

[**SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY** in the Chair]

I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to section 161 in the Indian Penal Code which defines illegal gratification. It has been stated there:

"Whoever, being or expecting to be a public servant, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept, . . . any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or for bearing to do any official act . . .".

In the Explanation, we find:

"'A motive or reward for doing.' A person who receives a gratification as a motive for doing what he does not intend to do, or as a reward for doing what he has not done, comes within these words."

And the illustration is:

"A, holding the office of Counsel in a Foreign State, accepts a lakh of rupees from the Minister of that State. It does not appear that A accepted this sum as a motive or reward for doing or for bearing to do any particular official act, or for rendering or attempting to render any particular service to that Power with the Government of India. But it does appear that A accepted the sum as a motive or reward for generally showing favour in the exercise of his official functions to that Power. A has committed the offence defined in this section."

The idea is that illegal gratification can assume a hundred and one different forms. If you accept gratification, not with the object of doing a particular thing, but generally to keep

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

a favourable eye on that particular business still it is illegal gratification, if not in law, morally. That is where the objectionable part of the whole thing comes.

Therefore, the Bill seeks to forbid specifically political contributions by companies. I have also incorporated a clause in it giving power to any individual, not being a shareholder even, who, if this particular clause is violated, can drag the directors to the court, because the directors making political contributions are not likely to fight against themselves, and the High Court judgment has pointed out that the shareholders' consent is often illusory. Therefore, an outsider should also be able to take necessary steps. With that object, I have put in that clause.

Now, what do you propose to do? Here is a case which can be remedied in three ways. One way is that you say, 'All right, we shall permit political contributions and legalise them, but we shall add certain conditions such as that they must be published in newspapers, they must be shown in the balance-sheets and so on and so forth.' That is one way.
17-24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is another way in which you can curb this evil, namely, you can enact saying that contributions to political parties shall be legal up to a particular sum, say, Rs. 5,000 as has been done by my hon. friend Shri Mahanty in his proposed Bill. That is another way of doing it. And the third way is to prohibit them completely.

Which way shall we adopt? It is useless to say that they should be shown in the balance-sheets. That is no check at all. It simply legalises them and perpetuates the evil. If you limit it to Rs. 5,000, that is a good remedy, but it will not be acceptable to the Congress people—be certain—because they will get the bad name in accepting the political contribution

without deriving the advantage of a big sum. Therefore, the only remedy that is available is that they should be prohibited completely.

I wish to point out to hon. Members two or three passages from the judgment itself, so that there may be no objection that I am importing my concept of the whole thing.

"Before parting with this case, we think it our duty to draw the attention of Parliament to the great danger inherent in permitting companies to make contributions to the funds of political parties. It is a danger which may grow apace and which may ultimately overwhelm and even throttle democracy in this country. Therefore, it is desirable for Parliament to consider under what circumstances and under what limitations companies should be permitted to make these contributions. As Shri Servai has pointed out—"he was the lawyer for the Tata Iron and Steel Company—" it is only because the Tata Iron and Steel Company did not have such a provision in their Memorandum of Association that they have come to the court for amendment. Other companies which have already such an object included in their memorandum are under no obligation to publish to the world what funds they are contributing and to whom. Democracy cannot function unless the voters have all the necessary information about the parties for whom they are going to vote."

Therefore, they impose that particular obligation for publication. The they say:

"The least that Parliament can do is at least to require the sanction of the court before any large amount is paid by the companies to the funds of political parties. But it is not for us to legislate, nor is it for us to lay down policy. But having had this case before us and our attention

having been drawn to the possibility of the evils attendant upon the powers exercised by the companies, we thought it our duty to draw the attention of Parliament to the necessity of remedial measures being immediately undertaken to curb and control this evil."

It is characterised as evil.

I ask in all earnestness: what will be the psychological effect upon the people if this section 293(1)(e) of the Companies Act is allowed to remain as it is. Governments have to be above suspicion like Caesar's wife. But the moment Government take any action in favour of a company which has made a political contribution, everyone will say that here is the result of the political contribution.

Sir, we are out to eliminate corruption by petty people who receive four annas or a rupee as illegal gratification. But what about this 'morally illegal gratification', as I should like to call it? A gratification which morally you cannot accept—what about such gratification? Who will believe in the sincerity of this Government that it is out to eliminate corruption when he finds that the millions of the industrialists and capitalists constantly flow into the pockets of this Government. (Interruptions.) May I point out that I make no distinction whatsoever between the Congress party and the Government, because the Ministers are the beneficiaries of Congress funds. They derive advantage in the shape of election funds and election contributions. They cannot say that it is the Congress Party that receives and they do not receive. That type of pretended distinction cannot be maintained. I am talking on moral grounds; I am not on legal grounds.

A Reference Manual has been circulated to all Members of Parliament. On page 59, we are told:

"A Member should not in his capacity as a lawyer or a legal

adviser or a counsel or a solicitor appear before a Minister or an executive officer exercising quasi-judicial power."

Why has this ban been placed on Members? Because we all believe that some minimum standard of public decency must be maintained. If I, as a lawyer, appear before a Minister, one possibility is that the Minister might decide the case by being influenced by me so that I might keep quiet and not attack him; the other is that he might decide the case in my favour so that my vote may be assured to him. These are possibly very remote apprehensions but even then we want to prohibit that. We go to the extent of saying:

"A Member should not receive hospitality of any kind for any work that he desires or proposes to do from a person or organisation on whose behalf the work is to be done by him."

When we impose such high standards of public decency, what right has this Government to permit the Congress Party to receive millions from industrialists and then come up and say "we are out to carry on the administration of the country honestly and sincerely"? May I point out that this Government is committed to a policy of the socialist pattern of society? Tatas and others are bent upon smashing that pattern.

Now, may I know, once they receive millions from industrialists who are opposed to socialist pattern of society with what face will they be able to implement this so-called socialist pattern of society? Minimum decency forbids biting the hand that feeds. I, therefore, submit and I appeal to this Government that it will create a very bad psychological impression throughout the country. And, if this Government and the ruling party will not stop taking political contributions, afterwards they will have no face to say such and such political parties create labour troubles and knock out money.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

May I tell you that these voluntary contributions are not at all voluntary. A director of a company in which I held some shares wanted the shareholders' consent to alter the Memorandum. I opposed that. What did the Director reply? He honestly said, 'Mr. Bharucha, what we have hitherto been doing under the table, we shall then be doing above the table.'

An Hon. Member: Very good.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Another director told me: 'Do you think these are voluntary contributions? You do not know how these are squeezed out of us. If your Bill passes through Parliament, we shall be very happy.'

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Shri Bharucha was the director of that company.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am not a director. Nobody will take me as a director. I am too radical for them. If in spite of that the Congress Party chooses to pocket the millions of industrialists and capitalists, then, we shall be justified in saying that this Government has no right to preach morality to others. And, though this Bill may be defeated today, I tell you the judgment of history will be that the Congress Party, while preaching Gandhian ideals (An. Hon. Member: And anti-corruption) stooped to accept money knowing full well that its decisions will be influenced and its policy will be influenced against the interests of the country; and this Congress Party will stand charged in the dock and be convicted.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill of unusual importance and has a very important bearing not only on the purity of our administration but also on the purity of our political life. It is better that

I first preface my submission by giving the juristic background of this particular piece of legislation which has been proposed by my friend, Shri Bharucha.

Last year the Tata Iron and Steel Co., wanted to amend their Memorandum of Association under section 17 of the Indian Companies Act so as to enable them to make contributions to the funds of a particular political party. That was how an application came up before Mr. Justice Tendulkar of Bombay High Court. Mr. Justice Tendulkar held that the power to give contributions or donations to political parties is obviously quite capable of being used for corrupting public life. On technical grounds he held that there is no law to bar a company, a public limited company, from making contributions to political funds. Yet he made this observation with some of his suggestions that such contributions may be published in newspapers—in more than one newspaper.

This matter then came up before a Full Bench of the Bombay High Court and even the Full Bench held so and drew the attention of the Parliament to the great dangers inherent in permitting such contributions which in their Lordships' view may grow apace and may ultimately overwhelm and throttle democracy in this country.

As soon as the Tatas started contributing to the election funds of the Congress Party and getting a stranglehold on the party and its decisions, the Indian Iron and Steel Co., started competition. The IISCO also wanted to amend its articles of association and that is how an application came before Mr. Justice Mukerjee of the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Justice Mukerjee observed that as the number of applications are becoming more and more numerous by which the companies are trying to divert commercial funds to political purposes, it is essential in the interest of both the commercial and public standards to have immediately, some

legislation on the subject to keep the springs of democracy and administration reasonably pure and unsullied. I have no time at my disposal; otherwise I would have dealt at great length on this piece of legislation. Time will not permit me to go into the genesis of section 233(e) of the Indian Companies Act, 1956, as it stands today. But I would like to invite the attention of this House to the political background of the contribution of these companies to the political party funds.

I do not wish to attribute any motives to anybody. That is not my habit. But when I consider how these hard-headed businessmen who have built such fine concerns from scratch, how can they turn overnight to philanthropists? The Tatas have contributed Rs. 27 lakhs and to the Orissa Congress Party they have contributed Rs. 3 lakhs. It is not for nothing. During this session in reply to an unstarred question No. 1326 on 17th March, 1958, we were told that the Government had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 crores to Tatas, free of interest till 1st July, 1958, or such later date as may be mutually agreed upon. It is a shame, Sir. When taccavi loans are advanced, do you know how much our peasants pay by way of interest? 6·25 per cent. For construction loans, people are asked to pay interest at 4·5 per cent. Yesterday, we were told that the Andhra Government was refused a loan for the development of some colliery. The Bhadravati Iron and Steel works had been refused a loan. Yet, these Tatas get Rs. 10 crores free of interest till 1st July, 1958, or such other later date as may be mutually agreed upon. If it is not a scandal, I do not know what the definition of that word is.

Again, the advance has no maturity date and the Government of India will decide on the advice of the Tariff Commission whether interest should be charged from 1st July, 1958—we know how it functions—or such later date as may be mutually

agreed upon and at what rate the company should repay that loan. This is about the Tatas.

There is of course the IISCO. I do not know how much it has contributed to the Party fund of the Ruling Party. But it has also been advanced a higher loan. In reply to another unstarred question answered on 17th March, 1958, we were told that the Government had sanctioned two loans: an interest bearing loan of Rs. 7·9 crores and a special advance of Rs. 10·18 crores. The Government have also further guaranteed to the World Bank loans totalling Rs. 15·02 crores when we are told that there is a shortage of foreign exchange for our public sector. It has under-written two loans to the World Bank totalling Rs. 15·02 crores. Now, what are the conditions? The special advances have no interest. It is not a question of making a debating point or trying to run anybody down. Here, these big advances are being made to these concerns free of interest, whereas our peasantry is being asked to pay exorbitant rates of interest which even the most usurious moneylender would not dare to charge. This loan has no maturity date, but the Government will decide on the advice of the Tariff Commission whether interest should be charged on 1st July, 1958, or such later date as may be mutually agreed upon, and at what rate the interest should be charged. Therefore,—I do not wish to attribute any motives as two plus two make four—it is for the House, for the Government and for you, Sir, to consider whether you can link up this kind of contributions to political party funds and this kind of benefits which are being conceded to such kind of donors.

Let me now come—it is very interesting—to the genesis of Section 293 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956. It is well known that the Companies Law of 1913 had no restriction on payment of contribution to funds of political parties. Now, it has to be examined why the Company

[Shri Mahanty]

Law Enquiry Committee came to the conclusion that some restriction should be imposed. They came to this conclusion because they had enough material before them to conclude that if this goes unhindered it has all the potentials of corrupting not only the administrative purity but also sully the tenor of political life. That is why an amendment was proposed to Section 86(h) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913.

When the Indian Companies Bill was drafted, there was section 272 of the Companies Law Bill of 1956 in which our friend Shri Pande had a very important role to play—I will come to him later. Sir, I will remind this House that section 272 had restricted the directors' power to contribute to parties and to this clause a limit was fixed at Rs. 5,000 or 2 per cent. of the net profits. When it came to the Select Committee, the Select Committee raised it to Rs. 10,000 or 3 per cent. of the net profits, and when it came before this House my esteemed friend Shri Pande—it was his amendment—raised it to Rs. 25,000 or 5 per cent. of the net profits.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Whichever is higher.

Shri Mahanty: He had only the best of motives; he did not want that they should contribute to political parties. (Interruption.)

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): It applies to all parties.

Shri Mahanty: Yes, all parties. As I have said, I am only very thankful to him because his intentions were otherwise. He never anticipated that such kind of contributions to Congress Party funds would entitle Tatas and ISCO to get interest free loans to the extent of Rs. 10 crores. It totals up to Rs. 20 crores, and he never anticipated that—I do not blame him.

Shri Ferose Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): The loan to the Tatas is from the Steel Equalisation Pool, which money actually belongs to them.

Am. Hon. Member: The prices have been raised for them.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: I am only clarifying that these Rs. 10 crores were given to Tatas from the Steel Equalisation Pool, which money actually belongs to them.

Am Hon. Member: How? (Interruption.)

Shri Ferose Gandhi: I do not want to be misunderstood. I am not talking about the Bill; I am only clarifying this specific thing.

Shri Mahanty: I have given reference to the answers which were given in this House. The hon. Member is much more intelligent than myself in these matters. He knows the stories of Tatas better than me, and I am not going into that. What I am merely submitting is I have satisfied myself—and I think according to my limited capacity—how it was not originally contemplated by the framers of the Bill or by the Members of the Joint Committee who went into it at great length. From Rs. 3,000 it was raised to Rs. 5,000 by the Joint Committee and in this House, of course in its wisdom, the party in power sought to raise it to Rs. 25,000 or five per cent.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether any Member of the House opposed it? Did the hon. Member oppose it?

Shri Mahanty: We opposed it in the other House.

Am Hon. Member: We opposed it from outside.

Shri Mahanty: When this matter came up before the other House we opposed it according to our limited strength. It is not a question of supporting it or opposing it. It is a question of considering it with objectivity, as to where this country is drifting to.

if we want to keep our politics, our administration and our public life free from all this kind of contaminations, of inducement of corruption, certainly it behoves us that something should be done.

In America, contribution by public limited concerns in the public sector to the political parties' funds results in imprisonment of the Board of Director. Kindly take into consideration this fact. Every day, this House, this Government, has been creating statutory authorities and companies are being registered under the Indian Companies Act. There is nothing to prevent those companies or concerns from making contribution either to the party funds of the Congress Party or the Communist Party or any other party. There is nothing to stop it. The enormity of the situation has to be considered: when these funds are being diverted from these concerns to the political party funds, then, where do we stand? There are a number of pieces of legislation in the United States of America which prohibit any kind of contribution to any kind of political party funds by such companies in the public sector. We would like the Government not just to dismiss it or tell us in the course of their reply that the Company Law Enquiry Committee has come to the conclusion that the amounts donated should only be mentioned in the account-books. That will not meet the purpose. That will not serve the purpose. There have been weighty pronouncements which have been pointed out by me and also by the hon. Mover of the Bill. It is high time that not only the Government but also this House as a whole took this matter seriously into consideration so as to keep the springs of our political life unsullied and uncorrupted.

Mr. Speaker: I will call one hon. Member from the other side, and then call Shri S. M. Banerjee Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Mr. Speaker, I think my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha is actuated by

moral principles which he has derived from the two judgments of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. This is not a measure which he should have brought forward. This relates only to the amendment of section 293(a), whereas there are other public bodies which similarly make contributions. Companies are only one set of public bodies in this country. There are partnerships, societies, firms, trade unions and all such bodies which do really contribute to the funds of political parties.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We are prepared to ban them out.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The amendment does not serve the purpose.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I am coming to it. The section as it stands really entitles or enables every political party or a candidate to receive the donation or contribution from the companies. I fail to understand, then, the reason why my friends on the other side get worried. It is because they do not get what they expected from these companies or what they get is much less than what other parties get. I do not understand. If really my friends want that the springs of democracy should be unsullied and the standards of public administration should be kept at a high level, certainly we should build up a code of political ethics and public morality, but not this kind of amendment. So, a full-fledged measure prescribing high standards of public morality has to be brought forth in this country. But the Bill my hon. friend has brought forward does not serve the purpose.

My hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, has referred to two enactments in America. One is the Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1928 which serves a limited purpose. The provisions of this Act apply to any person receiving any contribution or expending any money which is more than \$500 for the purpose of passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States or

[Shri Jagannatha Rao]

to influence directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States and he shall file a statement containing complete accounts with the Clerk of the House. The defaulter is liable to punishment.

The other Act is the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, which also serves a limited purpose. It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organised by any law of Congress to make a contribution in connection with any election to any political officer or for any corporation whatever, or any labour organisation to make a contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections or a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, Congress are to be voted for. Violation of this rule will render the party liable to punishment.

So, as observed by the Lordships of the High Courts, there is no legislation prohibiting any contribution by a company to any political party. If any person contests an election and publishes his own manifesto and if the company is convinced about it or if the company has a liking for any candidate or any party, any contribution can be made and that is the furtherance of lawful purpose within the meaning of Section 12 of the Companies Act.

I will just quote two sentences from the judgment of the Calcutta High Court:

"The existing law in India does not extend the legal concept of bribery as distinguished from its moral concept to cover companies' contribution to political funds of political parties. It is, therefore, clear that under sections 12 and 13 read with section 3 of the Companies Act, a company can certainly be formed and registered one of whose objects or purposes is to contribute to the political funds of political parties."

So, it is lawful even to promote a company for this specific purpose.

Even if it is not the purpose for which the company is formed, nevertheless any contribution made to a political party is still a lawful purpose.

This question also came up before the Companies Act Amendment Committee. At page 112, the Committee observe:

"The position as it stands today may be thus stated. If contributions to the funds of political parties are covered by the objects as specified in the memorandum or if not so directly covered, fall within the category of transactions or incidental to the profitable working of the company, it would be open to the Board of Directors to contribute any amounts to the funds of political parties not exceeding Rs. 25,000 or 5 per cent. of the average annual net profits of the company, whichever is greater. This pecuniary limit for contributions may be exceeded only with the consent of a general meeting in the case of a public company or of a private company which is a subsidiary of a public company."

They further say at page 113:

"Where lobbying and financing of political parties or candidates for elections should be prohibited in the interests of the public, is a broad question of public policy. It has been the subject of special legislation in America. The case of companies could not be considered in isolation and contributions from other sources, such as body corporate, partnerships, societies, trusts, trade unions and even from individuals might have to be regulated or prohibited by a comprehensive enactment. This, however, is a matter which falls outside the scope of the companies Act."

That is why I submitted at the outset that the amendment which my friend seeks to bring forward does not serve the purpose. He wants only the com-

panies to be prohibited. If my hon. friend is animated by the noble object of building up a high code of public morality, let there be a comprehensive Bill, which prohibits not only the companies. . . .

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Will it be accepted by Government?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is a different matter. I am here questioning the object of the Bill that you have brought forward. I am not a part of the Government. I am not a Minister. It is not for me to say whether they will bring forward a Bill or not.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Ask your party.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This Bill is brought forward to serve a limited purpose. It is not meant to be a code of public morality.

Shri Tangamani: It is only a beginning.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There can be no beginning or end. If you want to build up morality, you must start and end at the destination. There cannot be a middle way.

You will find that the committee on the Companies Act had made a suggestion. They have said:

"A further provision may be added as sub-section (6) to section 293 in these terms:

"Every company shall disclose in its profit and loss account every donation made by it during the year of account to any political party, giving particulars of the amounts given and the name of the person or persons, association or party to whom or to which such donation is made."

They have also suggested a minor drafting change which has to be made in section 293(1)(e) by adding the word "annually" after the word "average" in the clause. The report, I think, is under the consideration of the Government. I am sure that a suitable amendment would be brought forth by the Government at the appropriate time. My submission is that the object of the mover, as set out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, cannot be achieved by simply tinkering with the Companies Act.

Before I close, I would also like to refer to illegal gratification, to which my hon. friends have referred. Section 161 of the IPC relates to illegal gratification. When a political party receives some money, how can it be called illegal gratification. Illegal gratification relates to a public servant. A political party is not a public servant. Therefore, I venture to submit that the arguments advanced by my hon. friend are not quite relevant and his object will not be served by this Bill. As the law stands today, any contribution made by any corporation or any public is certainly a legal and valid thing and it does not offend any of the provisions of the existing law, much less the Companies Act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Speaker. .

Mr. Speaker: He ought not to have stood up before I called him. He can speak only after I called him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only said "Mr. Speaker".

Mr. Speaker: He may now speak.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Speaker, Sir.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 22nd April, 1958.

[Friday, the 18th April, 1958]

| Subject | COLUMNS | U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------|---------|
| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | 10559-95 | | | |
| S.Q. No. | | | | |
| 1729. Marking System of Voting | 10559-64 | 2529. Output of Coal | 10598-99 | |
| 1730. Central Zonal Council | 10565-67 | 2530. Output of Iron Ore | 10599 | |
| 1731. Limestone Deposits in Punjab | 10567 | 2531. Refund of Pre-partition Claims | 10599-10600 | |
| 1732. Contribution by Zonal Councils towards Food Production | 10568 | 2532. Scheduled Tribes | 10600 | |
| 1733. Solar Radiation | 10568-69 | 2533. Vanadium | 10600-01 | |
| 1734. Confirmation of Employees of Static Depots | 10569-71 | 2534. Manganese Ore Beneficiation | 10601 | |
| 1737. Library of Department of Archaeology | 10571 | 2535. Income-Tax Arrears in Marathwada Region | 10601 | |
| 1738. Himalayan Expedition | 10571-73 | 2536. Tours of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes | 10601-02 | |
| 1742. Accounts with Foreign Banks | 10574-76 | 2537. Kolar Gold Mines | 10602 | |
| 1743. Steel Quota to Madras | 10576-79 | 2538. Janta Policies | 10602 | |
| 1745. Chandraketurgarh Finds | 10579-80 | 2539. Advanced Education of the Deaf and Dumb | 10603 | |
| 1747. Lathi Charge on the Workers of Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd. | 10580-82 | 2540. Commissions and Committees | 10603 | |
| 1748. Rupkund Remains | 10582-84 | 2541. Sahitya Akademy | 10603-04 | |
| 1749. Odissi System of Dances | 10584-86 | 2542. Prohibition | 10604 | |
| 1751. Three Year Degree Course | 10586-88 | 2543. Seizure of Contraband Goods on Goa Border | 10604-05 | |
| 1752. Deaf and Dumb Students | 10588-90 | 2544. Sarnath Monuments | 10605 | |
| 1753. Denotification of Almora Cantonment | 10590-91 | 2545. Roads and Bridges in Himachal Pradesh | 10605 | |
| 1754. All India Tribal Conference | 10591-94 | 2546. Bharat Electronic (Private) Ltd. | 10605-06 | |
| 1739. Tribal and Scheduled Areas | 10594-95 | 2547. Appointments in Manipur | 10606 | |
| | | 2548. Correspondence in Hindi | 10607 | |
| | | 2549. Rourkela Steel Plant | 10607-08 | |
| | | 2550. Development of Wind Power | 10608 | |
| | | 2551. Correspondence in Hindi | 10609 | |
| | | 2552. Recovery of Smuggled Gold | 10609-10 | |
| | | 2553. Primary Education in Manipur | 10610 | |
| | | 2554. D.M. College, Imphal | 10610 | |
| | | 2555. Women's Education in Manipur | 10610 | |
| | | 2556. Colleges in Manipur | 10611 | |
| | | 2557. Secondary Education in Punjab | 10611 | |
| | | 2558. U.P.S.C. Advertisement | 10611 | |
| | | 2559. Hindi Teachers | 10612 | |
| | | 2560. Harijan Welfare Directors | 10612 | |
| | | 2561. Bharat Sevak Samaj Camps in Punjab | 10612-13 | |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | 10595-10618 | | | |
| S.Q. No. | | | | |
| 1735. Pakistani Smugglers | 10595 | | | |
| 1736. Use of Indian Herbs in Defence Service | 10595-96 | | | |
| 1740. Sahitya Akademi | 10596 | | | |
| 1741. Engineering College at Warangal | 10596 | | | |
| 1744. History of Freedom Movement | 10596-97 | | | |
| 1746. Steel Supply to Bihar | 10597 | | | |
| 1750. Commonwealth Naval Exercises | 10597-98 | | | |

| Subject | COLUMNS |
|---|-------------|
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd. | |
| U.S.Q. No. | |
| 2562. Government Employees | 10613-14 |
| 2563. Political Sufferers | 10614 |
| 2564. Deaf and Dumb School, Siharanpur | 10614-15 |
| 2565. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore | 10615 |
| 2566. Assistant Superintendents Grade III | 10615-16 |
| 2568. Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards | 10616 |
| 2569. Hindi in Army | 10617 |
| 2570. Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa | 10617 |
| 2571. Houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes | 10617-18 |
| REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED | 10618 |
| Twelfth and Fourteenth Reports were presented | 10618-19 |
| BILL INTRODUCED | 10619 |
| The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1958. | |
| BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION | 10619-17706 |
| The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Finance Bill, 1958 be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded. | |
| COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED | 10726-07 |
| Twentieth Report was adopted. | |

| Subject | COLUMNS |
|---|----------|
| PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED. | 10707-09 |
| (1) The Institution of Chartered Engineers Bill, 1958 by Shri Nath Pai. | |
| (2) The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1958 by Shri S. Easwara Iyer. | |
| (3) The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages (Amendment) Bill, 1958 by Shri S. Easwara Iyer. | |
| (4) The Hindu Disposition of Property Bill, 1958 by Shri S. Easwara Iyer. | |
| (5) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1958 by Shri S. Easwara Iyer. | |
| (6) The Indian Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1958 by Shri Ram Krishan. | |
| (7) The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1958. | |
| PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL NEGATIVED | 10710-50 |
| Further discussion on the motion to consider the Dramatic Performances (Amendment) Bill, 1958, concluded. The motion to consider was negatived. | |
| PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION | 10710-52 |
| Shri Naushir Bharucha moved that the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1958 be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded. | |
| AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, THE 22ND APRIL, 1958. | |
| Further consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1958. | |