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Friday, December 20, 1963
Agrahayana 29, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

LOK SABHA

*Friday, December 20, 1963/Agrahayana
29, 1885 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.T.C. in Automobile Trade

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*679. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation proposes to enter automobile trade; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals in this regard?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Excepting the purchase and sale of foreign cars imported into India, arranging import and distribution of permissible types of automobile spare parts from the East European countries and arranging imports of automobile bearings.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: After these different aspects of the automobile car being dealt with by STC, what is left out? Why not STC take over the rest?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Everything is left out. This is only a very very small portion of the automobile trade. 1861 (Ai) LSD—1.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the experience gained by STC in the purchase and sale of foreign cars in this country and also export and import, have Government considered the feasibility of this trade being taken over by STC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The export-import in this matter is very small, STC generally avoids getting into the internal trade unless it becomes absolutely inescapable. In this particular matter, the hon. Member will agree that the foreign trade part is a very small part.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Is it a fact that STC is selling cars taken from foreigners here at a very exorbitant price? If so, what is the reason for that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is nothing like exorbitant price. Whatever market price is ruling, that is obtained. Where different people quote for the purchase of the same car, the most favourable price is accepted.

Mr. Speaker: When people are prepared to pay the price, where is the difficulty?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Is it not black-marketing?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the fact that black-marketing takes place often in the purchase and sale of automobiles, have Government any plan to control it through the STC somehow? Is it not desirable?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, STC does not engage in the internal trade. It is only that the prices have been fixed by the Ministry in consul-

tation with the Tariff Commission and other bodies.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार एस० टी० सी० के जरिये, जो बाहर से मोटर पार्ट्स मंगा करके और हिन्दुस्तान में उनका असैम्बलेज किया जाता है, इस व्यापार में जाने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी नहीं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कारण फिर और किसी वक्त दरियाफ्त कर लीजियेगा ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that an imported car three years old is sold at the high cost of Rs. 85,000 by STC? If so, has any step been taken to stop STC from profiteering in this way?

Mr. Speaker: If the money goes into the exchequer, where is the objection?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The money goes to the exchequer. It is also the wish of this House that we sell it at the best price.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Are Government aware of the almost total disappearance of spare parts of the foreign cars in use in India? Will STC be allowed to import some of these parts so that this paucity is removed?

Mr. Speaker: Suggestion for action.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a difference between spare parts and components. What are imported are the spare parts, not the components of the actual manufacturer.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I referred to spare parts.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister also may kindly look towards me to find out whether I have allowed the question and then try to answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that STC was recently served with a court injunction restraining it from the auction sale of these CD cars? If so, what were the reasons for the injunction and what is the present position?

Mr. Speaker: We need not go into that now.

Shri Manubhai Shah: STC won the case. The injunction was dismissed and sales are proceeding.

Shri Kapur Singh: Without accusing the Government of black-marketing, may I know what the Government propose to do to protect the innocent citizens of the country from the profiteering greed and monopolistic stranglehold of the STC in respect of automobiles as well as other commodities?

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Kapur Singh: Won't even you come to our protection, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I thought the question itself was a sufficient protection for those innocent people.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the amount of commission STC has earned in the sale of these cars?

Mr. Speaker: We need not go into those details.

Manufacture of Agricultural Implements

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*681. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 853 on the 13th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for setting up a factory for manufacturing agricultural implements in collaboration with the Japanese firm have been finalised;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether the location of the proposed factory has been decided upon, and whether it is proposed to set up similar manufacturing plants in other States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is proposed to set up the factory in Balasore Distt., Orissa State. A few more schemes from private firms for the manufacture of power tillers and implements in other States have been received and are under consideration.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Has foreign collaboration from any other country also been sought?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As far as this is concerned, it is in collaboration with the Japanese.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it proposed to establish similar factories or similar manufacturing concerns in the public sector in various States of the Union with Indian capital itself?

Shri P. C. Sethi: At present, there is no scheme to set up any factory in the public sector.

Shri P. C. Borooah: At what price will the power tillers produced here be available to farmers and how will it compare with the price of the imported ones?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The price would be decided only after the factory goes into production.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Even with import and internal production, there is an acute shortage of tractors. Do Government propose to import more tractors?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We have been importing a few tractors in the previous

years, and it is because of the shortage that we are trying to increase the production.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : देश में एग्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स की जितनी जरूरत है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए कितने ट्रैक्टरों के कारखाने देश में स्थापित हुए हैं और क्या और भी स्थापित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह तो स्माल ट्रैक्टरों का सवाल है, सारे एग्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स का नहीं है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो स्माल ट्रैक्टरों बनेंगे वे कितनी हार्स पावर के होंगे और उसकी कितनी कीमत निर्धारित की जायेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ये जो स्माल ट्रैक्टरों हैं ये बारह ड्रा वाजं हार्स पावर के नीचे के होते हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अब तक खेती के औजारों के निर्माण में जो प्रगति हुई है उसे सरकार और योजना आयोग क्या सन्तोषजनक समझते हैं या इस बारे में सरकार और योजना आयोग में मतभेद है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसा मैंने कहा है यह सवाल केवल स्माल ट्रैक्टरों के बारे में है, सारे एग्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स के बारे में नहीं है ।

श्री बड़े : सवाल था :

"whether the negotiations for setting up a factory for manufacturing agricultural implements".

एग्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स जिस में कोलंबोरेशन हो रहा है, वे कौन से हैं, क्या जो इंडीजिनस इम्प्लेमेंट्स हैं, कुछ उन में सुधार हो रहा है या दूसरे कुछ इम्प्लेमेंट्स उस में ला रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह जो कोलंबोरेशन है यह स्माल ट्रैक्टरों के लिए जैपनीज कोलंबोरेशन में हो रहा है

श्री बड़े : यह सब के बारे में है, किसी एक चीज के बारे में नहीं है।
For no other agricultural implements?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि जो कर रहे हैं वे छोटे ट्रैक्टर के बारे में है। उसका यह जवाब है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : विदेशों के मुकाबले यहां बने हुए ट्रैक्टर बहुत कास्टली पड़ते हैं। इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही कुछ कर रहे हैं जो इस सवाल में लिखा है।

श्री हेमराज : जापान में उनकी भूमि बड़े छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बंटी हुई है, जैपनीज फार्म जो हैं वे बड़े छोटे छोटे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पहाड़ों में जोतने के लिए जो ट्रैक्टर हैं, उनको भी बनाने में वे कोई सहयोग देंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह पहाड़ों को जोतने के ट्रैक्टर नहीं हैं, यह स्माल ट्रैक्टर हैं ऐग्रिकल्चर के लिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कांगड़ा के लिये आप किसी और से सहायता लीजिये।

Shri Ravindra Varma: Is it a fact that most of the parts of power-tillers except for the gearboxes, could be manufactured indigenously and, if so, is Government considering limiting the import to gearboxes and permitting the manufacture of the other parts in India?

Shri P. C. Sethi: When the factory goes into production it is expected that 75-80 per cent would be produced indigenously.

श्री गुलशन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का कारखाना पंजाब में भी खोलने का क्या विचार है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी तक जो दर्खास्त मंजूर की हैं उन में पंजाब के लिये कोई भी दर्खास्त नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बड़े बड़े भूमि वालों के लिये तो सरकार की तरफ से ट्रैक्टर बनाये जा रहे हैं लेकिन जिन के पास थोड़ी जमीन है उन के लिये क्या कोई इस प्रकार के अच्छे और उपयोगी औजारों के निर्माण का यत्न किया जा रहा है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कई ऐग्रिकल्चरल इम्प्लेमेंट्स हैं और नये प्रकार के भी निकाले जा रहे हैं।

Foundry Forge Plant

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*682. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 796 on the 23rd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the establishment of the second foundry forge plant in the public sector;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The matter is under the active consideration of the Government and is likely to be finalised soon.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any assessment has been made regarding the requirement and, when this scheme is finalised, whether we would be able to meet our requirements or not?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is being assessed; after it goes into production, we will have castings and forgings to the tune of 55000 tons grey iron castings, 14000 tons of steel castings and 16000 tons of steel forgings.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The other part of my question—whether any survey has been made regarding our requirements and what percentage will be met after full production—has not been answered.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): A survey has been made: because there is a gap we are proposing to set up the second foundry forge plant.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the gap?

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that hon. Members mix up two, three questions at a time.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The gap was mentioned by the Deputy Minister.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is possible to have production at the very start and whether it will be able to meet the gap?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The second foundry forge is intended to cover the entire gap.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether this is with foreign collaboration and, if so, with whose collaboration?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We may have to get some foreign collaboration, but it is not yet decided.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Is the Government aware that small foundries in and around Calcutta are suffering for want of raw materials and are going without work?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That has nothing to do with the main question.

Production of Vacuum Flask

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*683. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of vacuum flask is adequate to meet the needs of the country; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to increase the production of indigenous flasks?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the amount of foreign exchange involved?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No imports are allowed. 180,000 dozens are manufactured per year in this country.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it a fact that the flasks manufactured in our country are not up to the standard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are up to the standard. They are a bit expensive and their costs have to be brought down. Actually we have started exporting.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि जो थर्मस फ्लास्क यहां बन रहे हैं उनकी कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा हैं और उन कीमतों को कम करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार कोई यत्न कर रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने पहले ही कहा कि कीमतें ज्यादा हैं और उन को कम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the Government think that vacuum flask is the common man's necessity or an article of luxury and, if the later, are they considering allocating it to the private sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a common man's thermos flask and that is why we are trying to increase production and reduce costs so that it can circulate among the middle-class.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Which countries import from us and what is the exchange earned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Iran, Iraq, Yugoslavia—to a small extent Japan also. The exchange earned is about 150,000.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the manufacture of vacuum flasks by some ordnance factories which prevailed during the period before the Chinese invasion been well and truly discontinued or are they still manufacturing them?—Sir, he does not answer it; it cannot also be ruled out of order.

Mr. Speaker: He thinks the hon. Member is not serious.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member is mixing it up with coffee percolators.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not at all; both used to be manufactured.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No regular production was undertaken.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Are Government aware that the inner lining of our flasks is not strong as compared to that of the imported ones?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true; the inner lining is therefore still imported. It is highly rarified glass which we have not been able to produce in the country.

Furnaces for Pig Iron

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- *684. { **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. O. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines

and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to put up small furnaces for pig iron in each public sector steel plant;

(b) if so, whether the project reports are prepared for these furnaces; and

(c) what would be the capacity of these furnaces and when these projects are expected to come into being?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The feasibility reports on setting up small furnaces at Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai Plants revealed that it would not be desirable to set up such plants at the Rourkela or the Durgapur Plant. The question of setting up a small furnace of 150 tonnes per day capacity at the Bhilai Steel Plant is being further examined. A decision in this regard is expected to be taken shortly.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether a project report has been prepared about the small furnaces in any foreign country or in our country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has been prepared in our country and it is our intention to put up small plants at Bhilai.

Shri B. K. Das: What is the cost of such a furnace?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The capital cost will be round about Rs. 400 per ton.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the shortage of foundry pig iron in our country, is it a fact that a number of small units have not been able to fulfil the assurance during the Third Plan period?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There, is no doubt, shortage of pig iron and we are trying to make up.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो फरनेस लगाई जायेगी उस से हमारी पिग आयरन की कमी कितनी हद तक दूर हो जायेगी, और यदि नहीं हो सकेगी तो भविष्य में क्या विचार है कि इस फरनेस को लगा कर हम पिग आयरन की कमी को दूर कर सकें।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : पिग आयरन फरनेस इस के अलावा और दूसरी जगह भी लगाने का इरादा है जैसे बैलाडीला विशाखापटनम और बेलारी हास्पेट में। दूसरी जगहों पर भी जो पिग आयरन फरनेसेज हैं उन की क्षमता बढ़ाने का सरकार ने निश्चय किया है।

Shri Daji: If it seems possible at Bhilai, what are the obstacles for its workability at Durgapur and Rourkela?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It depends upon the availability of nut coke and pearl coke for use in this furnace. In Rourkela and Durgapur no surplus is available as at Bhilai.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government studied similar Chinese experiments carried on by the communists there, the result of which was that they are uneconomical and not feasible?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Why do you want us to take them up when it has been proved uneconomical. (Interruptions).

Shri Nambiar: Is the smoke created by communism different from the normal smoke?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the total target of the increased production, and when is the actual production going to start?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the private sector, two projects are under process of implementation. They may take another 18 months to go into production or even a little more. As far as the public sector projects are concerned, once we take a decision, it will take 24 months to have the bigger blast furnace.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether there is any proposal to set up a pig iron furnace in the Punjab?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The Punjab Government have asked for it and we are taking action in the matter.

Export of Bananas

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 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:
 *685. { **Shri Swell:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. Malaichami:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 240 on the 23rd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the delegation to West Asian and European countries to explore marketing possibilities of Indian bananas has returned and submitted its report;

(b) if so, main features of the recommendations;

(c) whether Sub-committees of "Banana Development Committee" have been formed in States that grow more bananas; and

(d) the amount in the form of foreign exchange earned up till now by the export of bananas from India?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Banana Delegation has returned to India after visiting West Asian and European countries. An interim report has been received but the final report has not yet been received.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to set up Sub-Committees in the States.

(d) Bananas valued at Rs. 33.5 lakhs have been exported upto the end of September, 1963.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the fact that this delegation has visited those countries, may I know whether it has been able to procure orders from those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are negotiating for about 13,000 tons; 6,000 tons of bananas in Italy and 5,000 tons of bananas in Iran.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the huge demand for Indian bananas particularly in countries like the USSR, may I know what particular incentives are given to the growers to produce more bananas in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a very vast subject. I have had the privilege to mention before the House the several steps that we have taken. First, we have appointed a Banana Development Committee at the Centre. Then we are constituting two public-sector corporations, one called the South India Banana and Fruit Development Company with headquarters at Madras, wherein Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are collaborating; the second is in the eastern part of India, called the Plantation Corporation of India, in Orissa, where four eastern States collaborate. In the western part of India, the Maharashtra Apex Growers Society and the Gujarat Apex Growers Society have been formed. These are the institutions which will develop the production of banana and other fruits as well as the trade, and they will also enter the export market.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जलगांव के पास एक प्लांट लगाया जा रहा है जिसमें बनाना पाउडर बनाया जायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बनाना पाउडर भी एक्सपोर्ट किया जायेगा, और क्या ऐसे और प्लांट भी लगाने का विचार है ?

श्री मनभाई शाह : अभी तो वह ट्राइल बेसिस पर है । मैं हाउस को काशन करना

चाहता हूँ कि फलों और बनाना का ट्रेड बढ़ा पेचीदा मामला है और जब तक हम ट्रांसपोर्ट और क्वालिटी को अच्छी तरह कंट्रोल न कर सकें तब तक हम उसको बहुत ज्यादा जल्दी एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करना चाहते, स्टेप बाई स्टेप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Swell: Since the banana is the poor man's food, may I know whether the bulk export of bananas to foreign countries will deprive the poor man of India of the little source of vitamin that he gets at a cheap rate and whether this will not have a corresponding adverse effect on national health?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so. As a matter of fact, we are the third biggest producers of banana in the whole world, after West Guinea and Brazil. We produce 2.1 million tons of it, and the capacity to produce is enormous. As a matter of fact, this particular approach to export might help our growers to produce better quality, increase their productivity and also get better returns.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the demand is there in foreign markets for processed bananas and, if so, whether steps are being taken in that regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Let us first go to the ripe banana and then we shall go to the processed banana.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the export in 1962-63 has gone down, compared to that in 1961-62 and, if so, which are those countries that have lessened this intake?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. It has gone up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister stated that there is a Fruit Marketing Corporation for the eastern zone and that it is in Orissa. I would like to know whether, besides bananas, such fruits as oranges in places like Cherrapunji, where there is no ability to send those fruits

because of Pakistan, can also be exported along with bananas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the Banana and Fruit Development Company, and so all fruits will be included in that.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो केला बाहर भेजा जा रहा है, इसमें मुल्क के किस भाग का केला ज्यादा बाहर जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सारे देश का केला जा रहा है, महाराष्ट्र का जा रहा है, जलगांव से जा रहा है, केरल से जा रहा है और मद्रास से जा रहा है ।

श्री त्यागी : मैं यह दरियाफ्त करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मिशन गया था यह अकेले केले की तहकीकात करने गया था या और फलों के बारे में भी ? और क्या गवर्नमेंट की कोई ऐसी स्कीम है कि इलाहाबाद का अमरूद, देहरादून की लीची आदि फल भी बाहर भेजने का इन्तिजाम किया जाये, सिर्फ केले की तरफ ही तबज्जह न रखी जाये ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह जो डेलीगेशन गया था वह तो खाली केले के लिए ही गया था । और इलाहाबाद के अमरूद तो टंडन कम्पनी १२ लाख सालाना के एक्सपोर्ट कर रही है । आप देहरादून की लीची को भेज दीजिये, उसको भी रखेंगे ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फल को एक्सपोर्ट करने के वास्ते जहाजी कम्पनियों से कुछ कोल्ड स्टोरेज के इन्तिजाम के लिए भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है ताकि जो फल भेजे जायें वे ठीक तरह से पहुंच जायें ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस काम में जहाजी कम्पनियों के सहयोग की बड़ी जरूरत है, और

माननीय सदस्य ने इस तरफ तबज्जह दिलाय इसके किए मैं उनका आभारी हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपना शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया भी इस काम के लिए कुछ जहाज खरीद ले ताकि हम को बाहर की कम्पनियों पर ही निर्भर न रहना पड़े, और जो हमारा फल बाहर जाता है उनमें से कुछ हमारी जहाजी कम्पनी ले जायें और कुछ बाहर वाले ले जायें ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether dehydrated bananas are also encouraged in the matter of export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are encouraging one factory in Nasik for that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I know whether this Fruit Development Corporation established in Orissa will also take to the development of mango crop in northern Bengal which has mango as one of the main crops?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, fruit includes mangoes. As a matter of fact, the possibilities in respect of mangoes are enormous.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether the Government feels that banana production is in surplus, after meeting the internal consumption?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already mentioned that there is great possibility for bananas; otherwise they are going to waste today.

Special and Alloy Steel

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*686. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirement of special and alloy steel of the country has been assessed;

(b) if so, the present requirement as also the requirement at the end of the Third Plan;

(c) to what extent the requirement is being met from indigenous production; and

(d) what further steps are being taken to make the country self-sufficient in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The requirements at the end of the Third Plan have been estimated at 461,600 tons by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (who conducted a survey at the instance of Government) including electrical sheets, spring steel and free cutting steel. Indigenous production at present is limited mostly to 29,000 tonnes of spring steel and 24,000 tonnes of electrical sheets. The imports during 1962-63 were 68,335 tonnes and, in the period April to August 1963, 27,619 tonnes.

(d) Capacity of about 600,000 tons has been licensed already, including the public sector alloy steel plant at Durgapur and the conversion of Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati into an alloy steel unit. The progress of these two Schemes as well as the implementation of licences issued to parties in the private sector is being expedited. In addition, Bhilai Steel Works has undertaken to make certain types of special steel. A study was also conducted in what manner production of special steels could be encouraged and expedited in the electric furnaces already installed in the country and the report of the technical officer who examined this matter is being further studied to see what facilities are additionally required to achieve the objective.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether all the licences given to the private sector have been commissioned or not and whether the production has started or not?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have already indicated that at present, although the licensed capacity is about 4 lakhs, the production is hardly about 24,000 to 29,000.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What action is being taken against those persons in the private sector who had taken licences and have not started producing it, because the country is facing a shortage of alloy steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Wherever action has not been taken by the licensees, the licences are revoked. But most of the licences are in the process of implementation.

Shri Basappa: The Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works, is a small unit in the public sector. Has it come to the notice of the Government that by converting it into a tool and alloy steel plant, it will gain very much and, if so, what changes are effected in the present steel plant to convert it into alloy steel plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the main answer itself it has been said that the Bhadravati Works is being converted into an alloy steel unit and all steps are being taken for that purpose.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any programme schedule has been fixed for the 8 lakh tons capacity for which the licences have been given and, if so, when we can expect the first unit to go into production?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Most of them would be going into production by the end of 1964-65.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अंग्रेजों के जाने के पश्चात् सरकार ने कितने ही लोहे के कारखाने खोले हैं किन्तु हकीकत यह है कि जो लोहे की फाली पहले ६ आने में मिला करती थी वही फाली अब साढ़े ३ रुपये में मिलती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दिन पर दिन महंगाई बढ़ती जाती है सरकार उस पर कब तक नियंत्रण कर सकेगी और उस को रोक सकेगी ?

(कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और उस का उत्तर आना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी आप सवाल इतना बोझिल करते हैं कि मिनिस्टर के लिए और मेरे लिए, दोनों के लिए, भार उठाना मुश्किल हो जाता है । अब आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि जब से अंग्रेज गये तब से लेकर अब तक लोहे में कितना इजाफ़ा हुआ है यह बताना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ने बतला तो दिया कि जो काली पहले ६ आने में मिला करती थी अब वह साढ़े तीन रुपये में मिलती है जबकि कारखाने इतने खुल गये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाडर आर्डर ।
श्री रनेन सेन ।

Shri Ranen Sen: The Minister said that special alloy steel will be produced both in the public sector and private sector. But it is not clear whether the allocation for production in the public sector is greater than in the private sector.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are only two plant for alloy steel in the public sector at Durgapur and Bhadravati. Durgapur will be producing 84,000 tons of alloy steel and 36,000 tons of stainless steel. Bhadravati will be producing 77,000 tons. In addition to that electrical sheets will be produced at Rourkela plant to the extent of 50,000 tons. The others are in the private sector.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मिश्रित इस्पात किन किन देशों से आता है, कितना कितना आता है और कितनी धनराशि का आता है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह जानकारी इस समय हमारे पास नहीं है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know what is the indigenous capa-

city for production of armament alloy steel in the country and how far the cost of indigenous production is favourable compared to foreign steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are trying to produce armament steel at Rourkela; the project is yet to be finalised.

Shri Ravindra Varma: The mid-term appraisal report of the third Plan shows that the target is being reduced from 200,000 tons to 50,000 tons. May I know what is the loss of foreign exchange as a result of this reduction and whether any attempt has been made to fix the responsibility for this failure?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The responsibility as far as the private sector is concerned is that they have not taken steps as promptly as it was necessary to take. In the same way, in the public sector also steps were not taken promptly. That is why delay has occurred. We are trying to expedite the implementation of this project.

Shri Ravindra Varma: What about the loss of foreign exchange?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I cannot give immediately the figure regarding foreign exchange.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कब तक वे इस की पूर्ति कर लेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसा कि अभी बतलाया गया है सन् १९६४-६५ तक आशा है कि यह कारखाने इतनी स्टील उत्पादित कर सकेंगे जिससे कि हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके ।

श्री रामसेबक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में लक्ष्य की पूर्ति होते हुए क्या इस्पात के मूल्य में भी कोई गिरावट होगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी तो कोई सम्भावना नजर नहीं आती ।

Shri Daji: Has it come to the notice of Government that a spokesman of the private sector—the Tatas—have said that it is incorrect that they have failed, but the Government did not give them sufficient co-operation in regard to the alloy steel plant? If so, may I know what is the Government's reaction?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That licence has been revoked for sufficient and good reasons. I do not think I should go into that controversy now.

Bailadila Iron Ore Project

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- *687. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-man delegation led by the Chairman of the National Mineral Development Corporation, visited Tokyo in the third week of October 1963, to negotiate terms of the Japanese offer to assist financially the Bailadila iron ore project; and

(b) if so, the result of the Tokyo talks?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of the financial assistance, as negotiated by the delegation, are under examination by Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the estimated cost of the equipment for this project that is being imported from Japan and how much of Bailadila iron ore would be exported to that country in return?

Shri Thimmaiah: The iron ore to be exported is about 4 million tons. In the agreement, the financial assistance expected from Japan is to the tune of 21 million dollars.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is a proposal to set up a steel plant in this area based on the Bailadila iron ore in the fourth Plan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): That is also under consideration.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किस तारीख से यह काम शुरू होगा और हमें इससे कितन फौरन एक्सचेंज का लाभ होगा ।

Shri Thimmaiah: We will start exporting by 1966.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इससे हमें लाभ कितना होगा ।

Shri Thimmaiah: I want notice for that.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जापान के अलावा और किसी देशों से बातचीत हुई है, यदि हाँ तो किन किन देशों से हुई है ?

Shri Thimmaiah: No, Sir; from this field we are exporting only to Japan.

Shri Daji: At what rate are we going to supply iron ore to Japan and how does it stand in competition to the world market rate?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have to compete with the other international market. So, it has got to be at competitive rates. The actual rate depends upon the quality of the iron ore.

Production of Coking Coal

*688. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the present ratio of production of coking coal to total coal production the reserves of coking coal will hardly last another 25 years; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to Prolong its life?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy

Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) According to present estimates, the reserves of prime coking coals, which occur only in Jharia, may last for about 50-60 years and not 25 years.

(b) This period can be prolonged if steps are taken by steel plants to use blendable and medium coking coals through the adoption of such methods as stamp-charging and selective blending and crushing of coals. The introduction of advanced blast furnace practices, such as injection of naphtha and fuel oil will also help in reducing the rate of coke consumption, thus making the coking coal reserves last longer. Studies are at present being conducted in this behalf.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अब तक इस सम्बंध में कोई त्वं हुआ है या नहीं और इस वक्त तक हमारी आवश्यकता क्या है ?

Shri Thimmaiah: The recent survey indicates upto 1,000 feet there is a reserve of 3507 million tons and between 1,000 to 2,000 feet there is a reserve of 1093 tons of coking coal.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know what steps Government have taken to ensure that coking coal is not used for other purposes except to produce coke?

6The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): There is a general ban against using coking coal for any other purpose.

Shri Basappa: What is the quantity of coking coal required for Bhadravati and may I know whether it is fully met?

Shri Thimmaiah: It is about 13 million tons; I think it is fully met.

Development of Small Scale Industry

*689. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had invit-

ed the International Perspective Planning Team, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, to report on the prospects, problems and policies with regard to the development of small scale industry in India;

(b) whether the said team has since submitted its report; and

(c) how far the said team of experts agreed with our way of working in the field of small scale industry and other matters connected with it?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) While the Team has generally agreed with the existing programmes of technical assistance, extension services, financial and credit facilities, hire purchase schemes, industrial estates, etc. for small scale units and development of ancillary relationship and participation in Government purchases by these units, it has disagreed with the present system of allocation of scarce raw materials to the small scale sector. The Team has suggested that arrangements should be revised so that the small scale units in certain priority fields should get more adequate raw materials.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Have the team also pointed out that small-scale industries have been set up without knowing whether there would be adequate supply of raw materials which are necessary for those industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The report is before the House. It has not said so. The report has said that in general there is dearth of raw material, which also applies to the large-scale units and small-scale units.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if there is any recommendation of this team that if small-scale industry is set up as ancillary or complementary to other medium and large-scale industries it would be better rather than on a competitive basis?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Development of ancillary relationship and participation is already mentioned there. But they have not said that the other thing is ruled out.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या विशेषज्ञों की इस टीम ने यह सिफारिश की है कि छोटे उद्योगों के लिये कुछ खास सत्र निर्धारित किये जाय और बड़े उद्योगों के लिये दूसरे क्षेत्र रखे जाय जिस में बड़े उद्योगों से प्रतियोगिता के कारण छोटे उद्योग मारे न जाय ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जिस को की-एक्विस्टेस ऑफ दि डिफरेंट सेक्टरज कहते हैं, उसको उन्होंने नहीं लिया, लेकिन उन्होंने यह जरूर कहा है कि छोटे उद्योगों को ज्यादा इमदाद देनी चाहिये ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या इस टीम ने रूरल एरियाज में कोई स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने का सुझाव दिया है, यदि हां तो जिस तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज का और इस सुझाव पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : टीम की रिपोर्ट में यह बात नहीं है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने बताया है कि इस टीम ने कुछ छोटे उद्योगों को कच्चा माल देने की सिफारिश की है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसने किन छोटे उद्योगों को कच्चा माल देने की सिफारिश की है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ज्यादातर इंजीनियरिंग और एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए ।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या इस टीम ने हमारे देश का पूरा दौरा किया था, खास तौर से देश के पिछड़े इलाकों का और क्या उसने

पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए कोई खास स्कीम तैयार की है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उस ने काफ़ी छानबीन की है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether this Commission has made any recommendation regarding the special facilities to be provided for increasing the export by the small-scale industries?

Mr. Speaker: Are those recommendations available to the Members?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; these reports are placed on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Then they will look into them.

श्री तूलशीदास जाधव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को और बिग इंडस्ट्रीज को लोन या ग्रांट के तरीके से जो रुपया दिया जाता है, उस का प्रोपोर्शन क्या है ? दोनों को कितने कितने परसेंट रुपया दिया जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ज्यादातर तो लोन दिये जाते हैं, क्योंकि इस किस्म की मैकेनाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रीज को हम सबसिडी नहीं देते हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि हाउस को पता है, एक्साइज ड्यूटी में हम डिफरेंशेशन करते हैं जिस से छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को राहत मिल जाये ।

Delimitation of Constituencies

*690. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the progress made by the Delimitation Commission constituted to delimit the constituencies for the election to the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures on the basis of the latest census?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): The Delimitation Commission, which

was constituted on the 29th January 1963, has—

- (a) completed the first part of its task, i.e. determined the number of seats in the Lok Sabha to be allocated to each State and the number to be reserved for the scheduled castes and for the scheduled tribes of the States, and the total number of seats, general and reserved, to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each State;
- (b) completed the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;
- (c) published its delimitation proposals in respect of Madhya Pradesh and Kerala, inviting objections and suggestions from the public; and
- (d) nearly completed discussing with the respective groups of associate members, its provisional proposals in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Pondicherry. As regards the other States, the preliminary work of compiling relevant statistics, getting maps ready through the State Governments and drawing up provisional delimitation proposals is going on.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Delimitation Commission has prepared any programme of work; if so, what is the programme that has been drawn up?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is not any programme as such, but from experience it will be seen that last time the Delimitation Commission took about three years to complete its work. Since now the first part of the work of allocating the seats on the basis of census has been done and it is expected that the work will be com-

pleted in nearly about 1 to 1½ years time.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the work of the Delimitation Commission is hampered due to lack of population figures as desired by the Commission?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: No, Sir.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एसेम्बलीज़ और पार्लियामेंट की जो मौजूदा हरिजन कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज़ हैं, क्या वे ज्यों की त्यों रहेंगी, या उन में भी तब्दीली होगी और उन का रोटेशन होगा ।

विधि मंत्री (श्री घ० कु० सेन) : अभी तक तो रोटेशन होने का सवाल नहीं उठा है ।

Shri Sonavane: May I know what is the determining factor in allocating or delimiting the seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Commission?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: All this was done according to the provisions of the Delimitation Act.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Is there any change in the number of seats allotted to various States as compared to the previous number? Has the number been increased or decreased according to the present allocation of seats?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Where the proposals have been finalised, the Delimitation Order has been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in certain press reports to the effect that the general elections which are due in Orissa in 1966 and in Kerala in 1965 are likely to be postponed to 1967; if so, is it a fact that the Government has informally told the Delimitation Commission that there is no urgency about proceeding with the delimitation work in regard to these two States?

Shri A. K. Sen: The question does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: Only the second part, whether the Government has asked the Delimitation Commission not to go ahead with the delimitation work in these States, may be answered.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There has been no proposal as such. The Delimitation Commission which is going on with this work is fully conscious of the fact that the general elections to Assembly in Orissa will be held in 1966 and in 1965 in Kerala. Therefore, they are eager to finish the work in Pondicherry because in Pondicherry the elections will be held in August, 1964, in the early part of 1965 in Kerala and in the early part of 1966 in Orissa, and they want to finalise the work in these States before they go into other States.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government is aware that in the work of delimitation of constituencies in the Madras State one of the major political parties has been elbowed out and its representative is not included in this work—I mean the Communist Party?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this.

Shri Vishram Prasad: The hon. Minister just now stated that the Delimitation Commission has so far allocated the number of seats in each State. May I know the changes that have taken place in Uttar Pradesh with regard to Lok Sabha seats and also the Legislative Assembly?

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into those details at this moment.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : चूँकि यह सिद्धांत है कि जहाँ पर हरिजनों की आबादी ज्यादा है, वही हरिजन क्षेत्र रहेंगे और बाकी सर्वण, मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या आयोग इस बात का ध्यान रखेगा कि जो मौजूदा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र हैं, उन में परिवर्तन न हो, उन का क्षेत्र भले ही बढ़ जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि अभी तक रोटेशन का कोई ख्याल नहीं है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether in this impending delimitation of constituencies the parliamentary constituencies for Jammu and Kashmir State also will be demarcated by the Delimitation Commission at least for the coming general elections?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Jammu and Kashmir, as I said, is not so far included in the scope of the Delimitation Act.

Shri Tyagi: Have any instructions been issued to the Delimitation Commission to see that in the delimitation of constituencies, as far as possible, the blocks are not split into pieces?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: That is the general principle on which the Delimitation Commission works.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether any opportunity would be given, before final decisions are taken, to the opposition parties, to such of those opposition parties as happen to have been not represented in certain States because of their smaller strength either in this House or in the local respective Vidhan Sabhas, so that their representations also would be given due weight and consideration by the Commission before a final decision is taken?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Under the provisions of the Delimitation Act itself the proposals are all published and objections are invited not only from the political parties but from anybody who wants to place any objection before the Delimitation Commission.

Shri Ranga: Sir, he takes us back to whatever privileges the general public has. I am placing it on a different level. In the light of what has been happening and what we have to come to know at the State levels when the Commission was doing its work, would

he give us an opportunity to make representations before the Commission before they take their final decisions?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I answer this question? It is a high-powered commission consisting of a chairman who is an ex-Supreme Court Judge and a member who is an ex-Chief Justice of some High Court. I have no doubt that all representations which may be addressed even prior to the publication of the proposals would be duly considered by such a highpowered commission consisting of such eminent judges. Apart from that, the Parliament has itself prescribed the method of representations, the publication of interim report, hearing of them and then coming to a final conclusion. More than that, I do not think anything could be done.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to know whether there is any State where the all-India Parties recognised in that State have not been kept in the Delimitation Commission. That should be looked into.

Shri A. K. Sen: It all depends on whether for the purpose of the State they are a major political party. The question of Madras was raised by Mr. Nambiar. There are unfortunately only two members in the Madras Assembly from that party.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That does not matter. It is the number of votes that we get.

Shri A. K. Sen: The Government does not think it proper to tell the Delimitation Commission—and the Parliament would no doubt support in that—as to which party ought to be represented and which party ought not to be represented. It is entirely for the Delimitation Commission.

Shri Nambiar: We are only two Members in Lok Sabha from Madras State and we have got the necessary percentage of votes to be declared as an all-India Party.

Shri Tyagi: I thought you are an international party.

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Export of Khadi Goods

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*694. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Siddananjappa:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract has been finalised with British and American firms for the export of Khadi goods;

(b) if so, what would be the category and value of the proposed exports; and

(c) whether any rebate would be permitted on such exports?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Bombay Suburban Village Industries Association has been authorised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to enter into trade agreements with foreign firms for the export of khadi goods. The contract with the American firms has been finalised. Negotiations for finalising the contract with a U.K. firm are in progress.

(b) Cotton Khadi and Silk Khadi will be exported. The proposed export to U.S.A. for the first five years i.e. from 1963-64 upto 1966-68 is expected to be as follows:—

	(Rs. lakhs)
Cotton Khadi	156.00
Silk Khadi	90.00
Total:	246.00

(c) The rebate of 20 per cent on sale of cotton khadi and 10 per cent on silk khadi would be permitted which is at the same rate as is allowed to retail customers in the country.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the names of the American and British

firms with whom the contract has been finalised or is going to be finalised.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are: M/s Allen H. Masters & Co. and M/s Transocean Trading Corporation of U.S.A.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether any other khadi units would also be allowed to participate in the export of khadi apart from the Khadi Commission?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Unless it is of the highest quality, we will not allow.

Shri Ranga: I want to know whether any representation has been given to the handloom weaving industry for exporting handloom goods. Under the aegis of this Ministry itself, there is the All-India Handloom Marketing Society.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The handlooms are bucking up like anything in exports, as the hon. Member knows. This is exclusively for khadi and hand-spun and hand-woven silk and cloth. As far as the handlooms are concerned, the exports have already gone up by Rs. 4½ crores.

श्री कछवाय : अच्छी क्वालिटी की खादी पहुंचाई जाये इसकी देखभाल कौन करेगा ? कौन देखता है कि हल्की है या अच्छी है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारे पास सारी मशीनरी है । अच्छी चीज कभी छिपी नहीं रहती है ।

श्री बड़ें : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मशीनरी है । मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तक शासन ने कोई भी स्टैंडर्ड किसी भी स्टेट में निर्धारित नहीं किया है और कोई इस तरह का डायरेक्शन नहीं भेजा है कि वही किया जाये दूसरा नहीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शासन इस प्रकार का डायरेक्शन प्रत्येक स्टेट में भेजने का विचार कर रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : १८० किस्म के सैम्पलज बांटे गये थे और जिस जिस स्टेट में खादी बोर्ड हैं उन उन स्टेट्स से उसके बारे में इतिहास आई थी । इस सब को देख करके हम ने डेलीगेशन भेजा यू० एस० में और बड़ी दिक्कत से, वहां पर टेक्नीवीजन प्रोग्राम करके खादी बेची है । ठाई करोड़ की खादी बेचना कोई आसान चीज नहीं है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इसके अतिरिक्त यूरोप में तथा और देशों में तथा साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के मुल्कों में खादी के निर्यात के लिए कोई व्यवस्था कांजा रही है या की गई है और अगर की गई है तो क्या ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी तो कोई नहीं की जा रही है । खाली यू० के० में कोशिश कर रहे हैं । उसके बाद यूरोप में करेंगे और उसके बाद दूसरे देशों में करेंगे ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जो देश में खादी तैयार होती है चूँकि उस सब की देश में खपत नहीं हो पाती है इसलिए जो बचती है, जो ज्यादा बनती है, उसको बाहर भेजा जाता है ? खपत से ज्यादा खादी जो तैयार होती है, क्या इसलिए उसको बाहर भेजा जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : दोनों बातें हैं । ज्यादा भी होती है और बाहर भी भेजना होता है ।

Shri R. S. Pandey: The delegation has visited so many countries. I want to know in which country our khadi is getting more popular.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The United States.

श्री ब्रजबिहारी मेहरोत्रा : जो खादी भेजी जा रही है प्रमाणित खादी है या अप्रमाणित खादी है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : प्रमाणित होती है तभी तो भेजी जाती है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether keeping in view the growing popularity of khadi, khadi exhibitions are going to be organised abroad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This amount does not justify anything of that outlay.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: May I know how the cost compares with the price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This would not arise from this.

Export of Raw Wool to U.S.A.

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*695. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Warrior: :

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is drop in export of raw wool to U.S.A. and U.K.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government propose to improve the export?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Exports of raw wool generally declined in 1962-63 because of the heavy demand and consumption of indigenous wool for manufacture of woollen goods for our defence forces.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the fact that the demand of wool in our country is rising and also in the internal consumption market the prices of woollen goods are rising, may I know whether it is essential at the present moment to have these exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What we are selling outside is what is surplus to our requirements. Out of 65 million lbs. that we produce, not more than 8 million lbs. are for consumption in fabrics. The rest is only used for carpets. That is the surplus we are exporting.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what is the fall in the foreign exchange earning?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The foreign exchange earning, fortunately, has not fallen because the price realised for lower quantity was better. But that cannot be ensured for all time to come.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि हमारी ऊन का निर्यात नहीं हो रहा है, क्या कारण है कि ऊनी माल की कीमतें दुगुनी के करीब हो गई हैं। इसकी क्या यह वजह है कि डिफेंस फॉसिस के लिए ऊनी माल की जरूरत है, इसलिए दाम बढ़ गये हैं या कोई और वजह है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह प्रलग चीज है जो वूल ह्वान वेयर के लिए बनती है वह सब इम्पोर्ट होती है, जिस को वर्स्टिड वूल कहा जाता है, उससे होती है। यह जो होती है यह वूलन स्पिडलज पर होती है और यह डिफेंस फॉसिस के जो ब्लैकिट्स बनते हैं उनके काम आती है। बाकी सब वूल बाहर जाती है।

Shri Warrior: May I know what steps the Government have taken to increase the production of raw wool in view of the increased demand inside the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Climatically, we are not so situated as to produce what is called the long staple worsted wool. We generally produce the short staple which is very good for carpets and floor coverings.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the export of wool has any bearing on the increase of price of woollen goods in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir.

Trade Agreement with Pakistan

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- *696. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Trade Agreement has been negotiated and settled with the Government of Pakistan;

(b) if so, what are the changes made; and

(c) whether any delegation from Pakistan came to India for finalising the Agreement?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the old agreement which expired on 31st August, 1963, there was a provision for exchange of certain commodities upto specified ceilings against payment in Rupees on a balanced basis. Under the new Agreement with Pakistan the entire trade between the two countries is on the basis of payment in free foreign exchange. In the new Agreement, the schedules showing the items available for export subject to the import and export regulations in force in each country have been expanded.

(c) No, Sir. A Trade Delegation from India visited Pakistan recently.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the strained political relations with Pakistan, is it very essential to renew the trade agreement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The trade is trade which has got to go on.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether India is going to import cotton from Pakistan and, if so, what will be the effect on the internal production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We want to import because we are slightly short of it. It has got no effect on the local cotton at all.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : काश्मीर से जो लाखों रुपये की लकड़ी पानी में बह कर पाकिस्तान चली जाती है उसके बारे में क्या समझौते में यह तय नहीं किया जाता है कि उसके दाम पाकिस्तान से मिलेंगे या हमारी टिम्बर हम को वापिस वे करेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो नदी के द्वारा बह कर उबर चली जाती है उस का पूरा बकाउंट हम रखते हैं लेकिन जो स्मगल होती है बाडर की बजह से उस का हमारे पास कोई इलाज नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : स्मगल हो कर नहीं, जो बह जाती है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उस बवान्टी का हिसाब हम रखते हैं ।

Shri B. K. Das: May I know what the position is in regard to coal trade with Pakistan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As regards coal, we are committed for 130,000 tons a month, which comes to about a million and a half tons a year.

Supply Missions Abroad

*698. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 82 on the 16th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the former Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination has finalised his recommendations for reorganising our Supply Missions abroad; and

(b) if so, whether a statement giving details of the appraisal as well as the recommendations will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on

the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination decided in June, 1963 to depute Minister of Supply to inspect the Overseas Purchase and Inspection Organisations. The Minister of Supply and the Joint Secretary to the Ministry inspected these Organisations in July, 1963. A report was submitted by the Joint Secretary in August, 1963.

The recommendations made in the report in the main relate to (a) decentralization of Inspection by the India Store Department (b) further simplification of procedure in respect of petty purchases and (c) reminding in regard to outstanding recommendations contained in the report made in 1961 by the then Secretary to the Government of India, Shri T. Sivasankar.

It has been recommended that with a view to reducing foreign exchange expenditure and the time of technical man-power involved in travel of officers stationed in London to firms in West Germany, Belgium, Holland and East European countries including USSR, Inspection Cells with minimum staff should be organised in Dusseldorf and Prague. This proposal is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

The recommendation relating to simplification of procedure for petty purchases has been accepted. This may, in due course, result in some readjustment of staff. Purchase powers at various levels both in the India Store Department and India Supply Mission have been revised in order to secure expedition and greater efficiency.

The policy of transferring a considerable part of Government purchases by our Overseas Missions to New Delhi is being more vigorously implemented by arranging for the procurement of larger number of items on the basis of tenders invited from India.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government could tell us

why the recommendations made by Mr. Sivasankar, the then Secretary, have not been implemented to date, and whether Government have set any date-line for themselves to implement the recommendations contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Most of the recommendations made by Mr. Sivasankar have been implemented and some are under consideration and very soon they will be implemented.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: (कर्नाल) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन मुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं। मैं स्वामी जी से रोज़ कहता हूँ कि दर्स्यान में नहीं उठना चाहिये। ग्राप लिख कर भेज दें।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Import of Chinese goods by Nepal

S.N.Q. 7. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to recent reports from Kathmandu to the effect that Nepal will import Chinese goods in considerable quantity in the immediate future;

(b) whether Nepal has sought Government's permission for transit facilities for such import merchandise through Indian territory; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) They have entered into an agreement with China on a limited protocol basis. Among them, the item of interest to us is some woollen textiles which are being imported into Nepal from China. But, according to information so far available, such imports are not likely to affect our exports to Nepal adversely.

(b) The Nepal Government has not asked for any transit facilities from us because the transit is on the other side of the border.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that as compared to our exports to Nepal before last winter's debacle on the Himalayan frontier, our exports today have suffered a setback, that is, as compared to the figures of the pre-October—1962 period, and since then has China been able to boost her exports to Nepal, and if so, what are the prospects for retrieving the lost ground in Nepal with regard to our export trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, during the first four months of the invasion, there was a steep setback, but I am glad to inform the House that during the last eight months we have doubled up practically our exports to Nepal; not only have we retrieved the old position but our relations in trade and economic and other matters have considerably improved. In future, again, we are going to enter into a long-term trade pact with them; and the Minister from Nepal has invited me to go there next month or thereafter to finalise that agreement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to transit facilities, is the hon. Minister aware of—or may I draw his attention to—what the Minister of Industry, Shri Kanungo . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has stated that they have not asked for any transit facilities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know that no transit facilities have been asked for. But is the position as defined by Shri Kanungo a fortnight ago, in the House, on which you, Sir, also made some observations, or is the position different from what has been adumbrated by Shri Kanungo? Shri Kanungo said on the 6th of this month, that is, about a fortnight ago:

“...it is a question of a land-locked country having the right of transit, Nepal has been enjoying that for many years.”

You yourself said in the same connection:

“He says internationally we are bound to give those facilities to all land-locked countries.”

What is the position now regarding these facilities?

Mr. Speaker: None has been asked for. The question that the hon. Member has asked is a different thing altogether.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Generally, what is the position?

Mr. Speaker: If Nepal has some trade with China that is not to pass through India. If it enter into a contract with some other country, then the merchandise might have to pass through India, and only in that case the question which the hon. Member has asked can arise.

Shri Nath Pai: Whereas so far as the Nepalese are concerned, this may be a genuine and *bona fide* trade transaction, is the hon. Minister aware of the possibility that so far as China may be concerned, she may be contemplating to squeeze out India by dumping goods which will be sold according to the leader of Nepal at prices very much lower? He said:

“These goods will be sold in Nepal at prices nearly 50 per cent less than the prevalent rates.”

This may be part of their grand strategy to squeeze India out of Nepal. If so, how do Government propose meet this danger? (*Interruptions*) I am saying, ‘in matters of trade’. What steps have we taken to defend our trade interests?

Mr. Speaker: If two independent countries enter into some trade agreement, whatever be the conditions, . . . (*Interruptions*)

Shri Nath Pai: Too many Members take the responsibility of replying to the question. That was why I could not continue. We owe to ourselves the safeguarding of our national interest so that our goods are sold in Nepal as before. The scheme seems to be . . .

Mr. Speaker: Government have said that they are looking after our trade interests.

Shri Nath Pai: What steps have been taken to protect our trade interests?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If they give it at 50 per cent less, we shall have to give it at 51 per cent less. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: My question is very simple. I fully respect the right of Nepal to enter into any trade transaction with any country with whom they are friendly . . . (*Interruptions*). I submit that the running commentary is becoming too much. I fully respect that right. But in view of the design not being very concealed, what do we do to defend our trade interests in Nepal? What steps have we taken? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Only we have to see that our trade does not suffer, and the hon. Minister has replied that it has doubled already, and again, we are entering into a long-term agreement.

Shri Nath Pai: This is a new transaction. The hon. Minister was talking about the position in the past year. I am asking about the new transaction.

Mr. Speaker: About the new one also, he has answered the question already.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the new deal under which they will be selling . . .

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a legitimate anxiety, and I can assure the hon. Member and the House of one thing. Though in public interest, I would not disclose the percentage of our trade with Nepal, yet, it is a very high proportion, and we are not afraid of Chinese trade at all.

Shri Hem Barua: In this connection, may I point out that very recently, it has transpired . . .

Mr. Speaker: It would be better if he only asks for information.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Chinese motive is to squeeze us out and, therefore, they are selling their goods in the Nepal market at a terribly low price, may I enquire from the hon. Minister whether any steps have been taken to safeguard our trade in Nepal?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already answered that.

Shri Tyagi: Do we have a trade commissioner in Nepal, and are we having periodical market surveys to examine the potentialities of increased trade with Nepal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have a full-fledged embassy with all the commercial secretariat. Recently, about two months back, we had sent a delegation headed by the topmost businessmen of this country, and the hon. Member's suggestion has been well taken in, and we shall continue to do so in the future also.

Production of Mining Equipment at Dhanbad

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S.N.Q. 8. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
 { **Shri Gulshan:**
 { **Shri Prakash Vir**
 { **Shastri:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Firm of Becorit (G.B.) Ltd., have finalised negotiations to produce mining equipment, on a 50-50 basis, with Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, in a factory being constructed at Dhanbad;

(b) if so, whether Government have any financial commitments in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmalah): (a) A licence under the Industries

(Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been granted on the 12th November, 1963 to Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd., Calcutta, for setting up a new industrial undertaking under the name and style of Becorit (India) Ltd., in Sijua tehsil in Dhanband district of Bihar State for the manufacture of safety equipment for coal mining and quarrying. The new undertaking is to be set up with the financial and technical assistance of Messrs. Becorit (G.B.) Ltd., of U.K. and according to the approved terms of collaboration, the new company will have an initial issued capital of Rs. 15 lakhs, of which shares to the extent of 49 per cent (Rs. 7.35 lakhs) will be issued to the foreign collaborators against supply of drawings, designs, know-how etc. and plant and machinery.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is its penultimate production capacity intended to cover the internal requirements only for there are also export objectives in view?

Shri Thimmalah: It is going to cover our internal requirements of things which for the time being we are not manufacturing. They are going to manufacture mechanical steel pit props 24,000 nos., spare parts and accessories for above 2,400 nos. and steel link roof bars 24,000 nos.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have we any export objectives in view?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not likely. This will be for internal requirements.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (कर्नाल) अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप की बात कई दिन से मान रहा हूँ । मैं ने लिख कर दिया, उसे आप फेंक देते हैं । और यहां मेरी बात गुनना नहीं चाहते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल चल रहा है, उस के बीच में आप इस तरह बार बार न बोलें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब मैं खड़ा होता हूँ तो आप दूसरों का नाम ले देते हैं, यह क्या बात है । मैं तो आप के कहने से बैठ जाता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप बहुत अच्छा करते हैं, मैं आप का धन्यवाद करता हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं भी धन्यवाद कर सकूँ आप तो ऐसा काम नहीं करते ।

श्री गुलशन : (भटिंडा) जो अभी कम्पनी तरमीम ऐक्ट बना है उससे डर कर विदेशी पूंजीदां इस कम्पनी में भाग लेने में इन्कार तो नहीं कर देगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका कोई खतरा नहीं है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अर्भा नहीं ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Heavy Electrical Plant, Bhopal

*680. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to expand the capacity of Heavy Electricals Plant at Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the main features of the expansion programme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Government have recently approved the expansion of the Bhopal plant for the manufacture of steam turbines and turbo-alternators. Other proposals for expansion during the Fourth Five Year

Plan period have been taken up for consideration but the details have yet to be worked out.

Delegation to South-East Asia

*691. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study-cum-sales delegation sent by the Engineering Export Promotion Council has recently visited some countries in the South-East Asia to explore possibilities of exporting non-ferrous alloys and castings to those countries;

(b) the countries, the delegation has visited so far; and

(c) the outcome of the deliberations the delegation had with the authorities in those foreign countries?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2217/63].

India's Participation in Foreign Trade Exhibitions

*692. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at a meeting of the ad hoc exhibition Advisory Committee held recently in Delhi it has tentatively been decided that India will participate in 25 trade exhibitions in various parts of the world and that in some countries exclusively Indian exhibitions will also be organised;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the number of exhibitions in each country which will be organised or in which India will participate; and

(c) the manner in which Government and industry will participate with finance and personnel in organising these exhibitions?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Committee are mentioned in the statement 'A' which is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2218/63]. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

(c) The information is furnished in another statement 'B' which is also Placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2217/63].

Tea Gardens in Jalpaiguri

*693. **Shri N. R. Ghosh:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian tea gardens having their registered offices in Jalpaiguri have been refused finance on the hypothecation of crop this year by the Financing Banks;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether these gardens are highly valuable properties and that even if there have been any arrears in their hypothecation debt there is no risk of the money advanced by the banks; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps so that production may not be hampered?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Coal Mines Workers

1981. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons working in coal mines at present under the control of the National Coal Development Corporation in Orissa;

(b) the number of accidents that took place during the last three years; and

(c) the total amount of money given to the family members of the employees who met with accidents, as help by the National Coal Development Corporation during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The number of persons working in the Orissa group of coal mines under the National Coal Development Corporation as on the 31st October, 1963 is 5,399.

(b) There have been 171 accidents during the last three years in the aforesaid mines.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 73,489 has been paid as compensation, during the last three years, to the members of the families of the employees who met with the accidents.

Coal Production in Orissa

1982. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal produced in the coal mines of Orissa during 1962 and 1963 so far;

(b) the total quantity of coal distributed from the coal mines of Orissa during the above mentioned period; and

(c) the position of the State of Orissa in production of coal in the country at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The production and despatches of coal from coal mines in Orissa during the years 1962 and 1963 (upto October) are given below:

(In Million Tonnes)		
Year	Production	Despatches
1962	1.133	1.041
1963	1.021	0.937
(upto October)		

(c) The contribution of Orissa in regard to production of coal is about 1.82 per cent of the country's output.

Rourkela Steel Plant

1983. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters already constructed for the employees who are working under the Rourkela Steel Plant (Orissa) till the end of October, 1963;

(b) the total amount spent on those quarters;

(c) the number of workers provided with quarters upto-date; and

(d) the number of quarters under construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) 14,616.

(b) Rs. 9.95 crores for houses already constructed as well as houses under construction.

(c) 16,491.

(d) 1,623.

Nahan Foundry Ltd.

1984. Shri Pratap Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nahan Foundry Ltd., (Himachal Pradesh) booked an order of 'D' Socket to supply 8000 to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals during the year 1962-63;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the cost of production of the said item is four times higher than the selling price; and

(c) how much loss or profit was earned by the concern in this transaction?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. The order was for 8250 Nos. of 'D' Sockets.

(b) No, Sir; for the first few numbers the cost of production was high, but this has since come down appreciably.

(c) The contract has not yet been fully executed and as such it is not possible at this stage to state the loss or profit out of this transaction.

Asbestos Cement Roofing Sheets in Madras State

1985. Shri V. Thevar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the places where factories for manufacturing asbestos roofing sheets and allied goods have been set up in Madras State;

(b) the agencies through which the distribution is made and the rate fixed for the roofing sheets;

(c) whether there is any separate allocation made for agricultural purposes; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of asbestos cement roofing sheets in Madras State and if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the cost and effect better distribution?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Podanur.

(b) There is no statutory control on price and distribution of asbestos cement products. The Directorate General, Supplies and Disposals, handle the indents from Government Departments including Defence and purchases are made under rate contract, at prices fixed under the contract. The D.G.S. & D. supplies amount to 75 per cent of the total production. The manufacturers are allowed to dispose of 5 per cent of the production through their dealers/stockists for meeting small demands of consumers. For the balance quantity of 20 per cent of the production, orders are booked by the manufacturers and these are brought before the Directorate General of Technical Development for indicating priorities for supplies to essential consumers like factories, agricultural farms, educational institutions etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is a shortage of asbestos cement roofing sheets not only in Madras State, but equally in all other parts of the country. Apart from M/s. Asbestos Cement Ltd., Podanur, Supplies are also arranged from M/s. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Hyderabad, who have recently doubled their production. Some schemes for setting up additional capacity in the field of asbestos cement sheets are under consideration.

Bhilai Steel Plant Workers

1986. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of workers in the mines under Bhilai Steel Project are being maintained on a "Nominal Muster Roll" despite their having been in continuous employment for years together; and

(b) the reasons for refusing Status of permanent workers to these Nominal Muster Roll workers, thereby depriving them of all benefits and facilities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Some workers are employed on nominal muster roll especially for prospecting work.

(b) These workers are engaged on unskilled work of a purely temporary nature and have already been rendered surplus. They are being retained on nominal muster roll instead of being retrenched. As and when permanent vacancies occur, the nominal muster roll workers are usually absorbed against these vacancies. The nominal muster workers are also entitled to similar benefits and facilities as in the case of permanent workers.

Buffer Stock of Cardamom

1987. Shri M. G. Theengondar: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-

ernment have decided to create a buffer stock of cardamom;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the certified growers and co-operatives through which purchases of cardamom will be undertaken?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). As a price support measure, Government have decided to purchase cardamoms covered by export price control if and when the prices in the open market fall below the minimum export prices fixed for various grades by about Rs. 1.50 per kg. The scheme does not aim at creating a buffer stock as such.

(c) The names of the agents approved so far for effecting purchases on behalf of Government are given below:

- (1) The Kerala State Warehousing Corporation, Ernakulam.
- (2) The Piranthia Thenninthyia Ela Vivasayigal Sangam, Bodinayakanur.
- (3) The Theni co-operative Sale Society, Theni.
- (4) The Pattaverranpatti co-operative Coffee Curing Industrial Society Ltd., Pattiveeranpatti.
- (5) The Joseph Coffee Curing Works, Pattiveeranpatti.
- (6) M/s. W. P. Arcee & Co., Pattiveeranpatti.
- (7) The Saklespur Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Saklespur.
- (8) The Mudigere Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Mudigere.
- (9) The Coorg Cardamom Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Mercara.

"Zari" for Handloom Sarees

1988. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the handloom weavers of Kumbakonam, Thanjavur district, Madras State have made a representation to Government that adequate quantity of "Zari" has not been supplied to them for producing handloom sarees;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a "Zari" producing industry in Kumbakonam in view of the large consumption of "Zari" there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There were some representations from the handloom industry about non-availability of adequate quantities of Zari consequent upon the promulgation of the gold control order. Arrangements have been made for the distribution of Zari to the handloom industry through an Association in Surat.

(c) No Sir. The Madras Government are considering the question of setting up a Zari making unit at another place.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Soda Ash Light from Bulgaria

1989. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has arranged to import soda ash light from Bulgaria; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A quantity of 9,000 tonnes of Soda Ash Light is being imported from Bulgaria on Rupee payment. Out of this a quantity of 6,000 tonnes has already been shipped and is expected to arrive at Calcutta shortly. The balance of 3,000 tonnes is expected to be shipped in January, 1964.

आयात और निर्यात नीतियाँ

१९६०. श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अग्रेज. १९६३ में घोषित की गई अग्रेज १९६३-मार्च १९६४ की अवधि के लिये आयात और निर्यात नीतियों का भारतीय माल के निर्यात पर क्या असर पड़ेगा; और

(ख) क्या सरकार की निर्यात और आयात नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में भारत के तथा विदेशों के व्यापारियों की प्रतिक्रिया का पता लगाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) समान्वित तथा व्यापक आयात तथा निर्यात की जा नीतियाँ प्रैल, १९६३ से अपनायी गयी थीं अवधि कांश में उन्हींके कारण अग्रेज-प्रकृवर, १९६३ में, पिछले साल की इसी अवधि की अपेक्षा रु० ४७ करोड़ का प्रधिक निर्यात हुआ था ।

(ख) इन नीतियों को बनाते समय सरकार उन मुद्दार्थों का भी ध्यान में रखती है जो विभिन्न सलाहकार निकायों, जैसे आयात तथा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों और वाणिज्य तथा व्यापार चम्बरों के संशों द्वारा प्राप्त होते हैं जिन में अनेक व्यवसायी, उद्योगपति, अर्थशास्त्री तथा विशेषज्ञ होते हैं ।

कहवा का उत्पादन

१९६१. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री गोरुरन प्रसाद :

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में कहवा की खेती बहुत कम होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस-किस राज्य में इस की खेती होती है और उसमें कितना कहवा पदा होत है; और

(ग) इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा है । देखिये संख्या एल०टी०-२२१६/६३]

उत्तरी कछार में कागज का कारखाना

१९६२. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री गोरुरन प्रसाद :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी कछार में कागज बनाने का एक कारखाना खोला जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना कब तक खोलने का विचार है ;

(ग) इसके निर्माण में कितनी लागत आने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) क्या यह कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगा या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) दो प्राइवेट पार्टियों ने इस क्षेत्र में कागज और लुग्दी बनाने का एक कारखाना खोलने में चि दिखाई है । उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों से बातचीत करने के बाद उन्होंने विस्तृत संशोधित योजनायें भेजने का वचन दिया है जिनकी प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस स्थिति में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

(घ) यदि वह कारखाना खोला गया
तो वह गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगा।

Export of Shoes and Chappals

1993. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received fresh orders for export of shoes and chappals; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the total amount of orders received?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fresh orders worth Rs. 110 lakhs have so far been received by the S.T.C. from the U.S.S.R. and Hungary.

Manufacture of Heavy Motor Vehicles

1994. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 84 on the 16th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the proposed scheme to manufacture heavy motor vehicles of 10 to 11 tons has been approved;

(b) if so, the total outlay capacity and the location of the plant; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Before a final decision is taken on the scheme, it has to be considered in detail, with reference to a number of factors including the likely demand for this type of vehicle, its suitability for civilian and defence requirements and the economics of the project, etc.

Cement Factories in Assam

1995. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have sanctioned a number of schemes for establishing a chain of cement factories in Assam; and

(b) if so, whether the factories will be in the public sector?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). An industrial licence has been granted to M/s. Assam Cements Ltd., for setting up a cement factory near Cherrapunji in Assam. Another scheme for setting up a cement factory in Garampani by the Assam State Electricity Board (a State Government undertaking) has been approved in principle.

Switch Gear factory in Jammu and Kashmir

1996. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Yugoslavia has offered to set up a switch gear factory in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, what broadly are the terms of the offer; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). A licence was granted in 1959 to an Indian Company for manufacture of electric motors, motor starters, Automatic contactor starters and Iron clad fuse boxes. It was originally proposed to locate the factory at Faridabad and to collaborate with a Polish organisation. Later the Party proposed to

shift the location to Jammu and Kashmir and to collaborate with M/s. Rade Koncar of Yugoslavia. The terms of collaboration were approved on the basis of payment of a royalty and a lump-sum payment. The scheme has not made any progress.

Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh

1997. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates established in Andhra Pradesh to date and the districts in which they have been established; and

(b) the total amount allotted by the Centre up-to-date in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2221/63].

नाश्ता बनाने के खाद्य पदार्थों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा

१९६८. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० दास :

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नाश्ता के लिये खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्माता विदेशों से जई आयात के लिये, जो भारत में भी सह सुलभ है, विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त कर लेते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जई को बाहर से मंगवाने का क्या कारण है जबकि देश में ही कई किस्म की जई उपलब्ध है और विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी है ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) (क) और (ख). हमारे देश में जो जई पैदा होती है उसमें आधा कम और भूसा की मात्रा अधिक होती है और नाश्ते के खाद्य

पदार्थों के निर्माण के लिये जितना लोच चाहिये उतना इसमें नहीं होता। अतः देशी जई के साथ आयातित जई को मिलाना पड़ना है जिससे उससे बने खाद्य पदार्थ में भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा निर्धारित विशिष्टियाँ आ सकें। इसलिये नाश्ता बनाने वाले उद्योगों द्वारा जई का आयात करने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की थोड़ी सी राशि स्वीकृत की गयी। देश में ही आवश्यक लोच वाली जई पैदा करने के लिये भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

Rubber Research Institute

1999. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rubber Research Institute like the Malayan Rubber Research Institute in Kuala Lumpur is proposed to be set up in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Rubber Research Institute established since 1955 is now functioning at Puthupally near Kottayam in Kerala State. Broadly it is organized on the pattern of the Malayan Rubber Research Institute.

(b) The research work of the Indian Institute is organized in four Divisions:

(i) *Agronomy Division:* For study and classification of the rubber growing soils, and study of all problems relating to preparation of the land for planting, cultivation and maintenance of the soil in a good state of fertility.

(ii) *Botany Division:* For study of the rubber tree, its improvement and all botanical problems from planting to production of latex.

(iii) *Pathology Division:* For dealing with all problems relating

to diseases and pests of the rubber tree.

- (iv) *Chemistry Division*: For tackling all problems relating to the processing and preparation of the raw product (latex) into forms in which it is required by the consumer, and improvement of its quality.

Import of Shaving Blades and Safety Razors

2000. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state the total quantum and value of the import of shaving blades and safety razors into India, country-wise during the last three years?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2221/63.]

Foreign collaboration for Industries

2001. { **Shri P. C. Borooah**;
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta;
 Shri Morarka;
 Shri Ravindra Varma;
 Shri D. D. Mantri;
 Shri Jashvant Mehta;

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration arrangements for setting up industries in the country, settled during the first three quarters of the current year;

(b) the number of sanctions issued for such collaboration during each period; and

(c) which are the countries from which collaboration offers are mainly coming forth?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) During the first 3 quarters of the current year Government of India have approved 227 cases involving foreign collaboration.

(b) Government have approved 7 cases each during the 1st and 2nd quarters and 79 cases during the 3rd quarter.

(c) Collaboration offers are mainly from the U.S.A., U.K., West Germany, Japan and Switzerland.

Export to Communist Countries

2002. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether in developing exports to communists countries, the State Trading Corporation has merely diverted trade from its existing channels;

(b) the extent to which this policy has affected our trade in those items in other established markets; and

(c) the steps contemplated to rectify the position?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

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

Paper from Bagasse

2003. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made in the country for manufacture of paper with the bagasse available in the sugar factories; and

(b) if so, the progress made in that direction?

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

(b) Seven of the existing mills are already manufacturing paper partly from bagasse and besides these, twelve new units have been licensed for the manufacture of paper from this raw material.

Indian Tea for East European Countries

2004. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Indian tea to Bulgaria and Rumania and other East European countries have so far been negligible; and

(b) if so, what steps have been and are proposed to be taken to popularise sale of Indian tea in these countries?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Exports of Indian tea to the East European countries (including Bulgaria, Rumania and the USSR) were:—

	'000' kgs.
1960	10,662
1961	12,414
1962	14,211

(b) As purchases by the East European countries are at State level by Government monopolies, Indian tea is included in the Trade Plans concluded by the Government of India with those countries. Besides, the Tea Board has been participating in the Exhibitions and Fairs held in that region. During 1963, the Board participated in the Zagreb International Fair in Yugoslavia, Poznan International Fair in Poland, Leipzig Spring Fair in East Germany and Budapest Fair in Hungary.

Spinning Mills in Kerala

2005. { Shri Kappen;
Shri Vasudevan Nair;
Shri Warrior;

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested for increasing the number of spindles to 25000 in the existing spinning mills in Kerala; and

1861 (Ai) LSD—3.

(b) what is Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No specific request has been received from the Government of Kerala for increasing the spindleage in existing cotton textile mills to 25000. However, Government of India have decided to allow such increase of spindles in all licensed mills.

Titanium Dioxide Production in Kerala

2006. Shri Kappen: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state;

(a) whether a team of experts have visited Kerala to study the possibilities of expansion of Titanium Dioxide production in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. Experts from the Tata Organisation, who had at one time, shown interest in the expansion of the Factory of the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., for the production of Titanium Dioxide, had visited the Factory some time ago to study the possibilities of expansion.

(b) The Tata organisation have not submitted any report to Government in this matter. They have since withdrawn their interest in the expansion scheme.

Jai Hind Agencies, Cochin

2007. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri B. K. Das;

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 255 on the 23rd August, 1963 and state how far M's. Jai Hind Agencies, Cochin, have progressed to set up a reclaimed rubber factory with American collaboration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The Company has submitted proposals for import of machinery. These are under consideration.

Research in Coir Industry

2008. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state;

(a) how the research work of coir industry is being carried on;

(b) whether all buildings and machineries required for research work have been made available to the research workers; and

(c) if not, what are the causes of delay?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Central Coir Research Institute at Kalamangal in Kerala State and the Regional Coir Research Station at Uluberia in West Bengal have been working on problems relating to Coir Industry e.g. studies in dyeing and in the chemical and biochemical aspects of retting, utilisation of coir waste and coconut pith; development of a spinning machine; alternative and new uses of coir and coir products and development of mechanical extraction of matters and bristle fibre from dry husks;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fish Export

2009. { Shri B. K. Das;
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) what schemes of fish export are being worked out in the country; and

(b) what new markets are being explored for the purpose?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A comprehensive Special Export Promotion Scheme for fish and fish products is in operation which provides for import of scarce raw materials, machinery and components required for the fish industry. The question of setting up of a Fisheries Corporation in the Public Sector in collaboration with a foreign firm is under the active consideration of the Government. Compulsory pre-shipment inspection scheme is to be enforced soon. Proposals for setting up of Ice and Cold Storage Plants at Cochin, and the import and distribution of cartons and mastercases, for packing of fish and fish products meant for exports, are also receiving attention.

(b) Canada, West Germany, Sweden, Italy, Nigeria, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia and Australia.

Tariff Discrepancies in Nepalese Trade

2010. { Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether tariff discrepancies against India in Nepalese trade with foreign countries have not been removed; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). As in certain instances the Nepalese tariff worked to the disadvantage of India and this was not in consonance with the provisions of the Treaty of Trade and Transit between the two countries, this issue was discussed with the Nepalese delegation during July 1963, and again when the Indian delegation visited Kathmandu in October, 1963. His Majesty's Government of Nepal pointed out that there

was no intentional discrimination and they took action to rectify the position. They also assured similar action in regard to any other instances brought to their notice in the future. Recently, some more instances having been noticed of Nepalese tariffs operating to India's disadvantage, His Majesty's Government of Nepal have been requested likewise to rectify the position.

Copper Smelter Plant

2011. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have approached Export and Import Bank of America for a loan for the major works of the copper smelter plant at Khetri in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): Yes. An application was made in September 1963 to the Export Import Bank of the United States of America for a loan of Rs. 9 crores for meeting the foreign exchange cost of the Khetri Copper Project. The application is now under consideration of the Bank.

Local Employees in Steel Projects

2012. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the share of employment opportunities in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Projects as between the local people and people coming from outside the States in the various categories of jobs; and

(b) whether Government have under contemplation a scheme whereby a certain reasonable percentage of employment opportunities is guaranteed to the local people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The Hindustan Steel Limited in recruitment to unskilled posts in the

three Steel Plants, give first preference to the displaced persons whose lands have been acquired by the Projects; second preference goes to the employees who have been retrenched from other Public Sector Projects. This preference is also extended in case of recruitment of skilled personnel and other non-supervisory posts subject to the requirement of qualifications and experience being fulfilled. Requisitions for filling up of vacancies in categories other than Supervisory categories equivalent to Class I and II of the Government of India are sent to the local Employment Exchanges of the areas concerned and applications are invited by open advertisement only when the employment exchange concerned is unable to supply the personnel required. These methods in themselves give local people an advantage in recruitment. No other scheme is under contemplation of the Government for increasing the percentage of employment of local people in the Steel Projects.

Coffee Board's Class IV Staff

2012. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that even though the Second Pay Commission Award has not been implemented in the case of the Class IV staff under the Coffee Board (Field Staff in Propaganda Department), their city allowances and house allowances are now being deducted from their pay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission regarding pay structures are expected to be implemented in the case of Class IV staff under the Coffee Board (Field Staff in Propaganda Department)?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). As per rules on the subject, with effect from 1st July, 1959, Compensa-

tory (City) Allowance and House Rent Allowance are to be paid at the revised rates to all employees irrespective of whether they draw pay in the revised scales or in the pre-revised scales of pay. There is, therefore, some reduction in the total emoluments of some of the staff as the allowances are calculated as a percentage of the pay actually drawn by them. Orders revising the pay scales of the categories of field staff whose pay scales had not already been revised in accordance with the pay Commission's recommendations have been issued recently. The Coffee Board is taking necessary steps to implement them. Simultaneously necessary adjustments in the city and house rent allowances will be made by the Board.

Voters Lists

2014. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to numerous printing and other errors found in lists of voters for Parliament; and

(b) whether Government are considering the desirability of any special enactment, special rules or special measures for avoiding such errors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Government are aware that printing and other errors exist in electoral rolls. But they do not consider their number is large as compared to the enormous number of names enrolled.

(b) Apart from the standing instructions given to the electoral registration officers and other supervising authorities, the Government of India do not consider any special steps are necessary or feasible for improving the accuracy of the electoral rolls.

Khadi Commission

2015. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Commission had a meeting on the 29th October last at an office of the External Affairs Ministry in which some Central Ministers joined; and

(b) the details of decisions taken in the meeting?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). On the 29th October, 1963 the Members of the Commission met the Prime Minister informally and discussed, in general, the problems relating to the Khadi Commission. The Finance Minister, the Minister for Industry and Member (Industries) Planning Commission, participated in this discussion.

Election Petitions

2016. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any election petitions were filed or received by the Election Commission on the 14th April, 1962;

(b) if so, number of such petitions received;

(c) the number of State Assembly cases and the number of Parliament cases among them;

(d) the States from which these cases were filed; and

(e) the charges made by the petitioners, the names of the petitioners and the names of those against whom the charges were made?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nine election petitions were received.

(c) Six election petitions pertained to State Legislative Assemblies and three to Parliament.

(d) These petitions were filed from Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and Rajasthan.

(e) The charges related to corrupt practice, non-compliance with rules,

impersonation of voters, exceeding the limit of expenditure, improper counting, wrong acceptance or rejection of nomination papers, mismanagement in polling stations, change in location of polling stations, tampering of ballot boxes, misuse of Government vehicles, etc. The charges were made by (i) Shri Thaker Shivalal Jamnadas against Shri Kanani Haridas Jamnadas, (2) Shri Virendra Pati Yadav against Shri Madhonarain Modgal, (3) Shri Gopal against Shri Omar Lal, (4) Shri Abbas against Shri Kamalnath Jha, (5) Shri Jamuna Narain Shukla against Shri Shashi Bhushan Singh, (6) Shri Baikuntha Nath Das against Shri Haladhar Uzir, (7) Shri Bhowani Shankar Sen Gupta against Shri Arun Chandra Guha, (8) Shri Ramasrey Prashad Chaudhary against Shri Satya Narain Sinha and (9) Shri Balji against Shri M. Radhey Shyam Ramkumar.

Paper Mills

2017. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Landeggar, President of Parson Whitmore Co. of America recently visited India and negotiated for the setting up of five paper mills in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Mr. Landeggar visited India in November, 1963 and had discussions in regard to his programme for setting up of a foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of plant and machinery required for paper mills in India under the Industries Act licence already issued to him. In this connection, he has raised some points which are under the consideration of Government.

Nahan Foundry

2018. Shri Pratap Singh: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nahan Foundry (Himachal Pradesh) sustained heavy loss during the year 1962-63;

(b) if so, how much and the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether Government propose to hand over this to Himachal Pradesh Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). There was a loss of Rs. 5,37,926 mainly due to the reduced demand for cane-crushers on account of the poor cane crop last year and diversion of cane to power crushers.

(c) The State Government has made a request for the transfer of the Foundry, which is under consideration.

Iron Ore and Lime Stone

2019. Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given top-priority to conduct prospecting of iron-ore in Bellary-Hospet region and first-grade lime-stone in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh and Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when the prospecting will begin; and

(c) what is the expenditure involved in conducting this prospecting?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The Indian Bureau of Mines has been asked to conduct prospecting of iron ore in Bellary-Hospet region on top priority basis. The work of preliminary appraisal has been started.

Prospecting of flux grade limestone in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh and Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh has also been accorded top priority. The Geological Survey of India has been doing prospecting work in these districts since 1962.

The Indian Bureau of Mines has recently been asked to initiate prospecting of flux grade limestone in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) With respect to iron ore in Belary-Hospet region, cost estimates will be prepared only after the preliminary appraisals are completed and the scheme for detailed work is finalised. The prospecting work for flux grade limestone in Rewa District, Madhya Pradesh and Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh is being done by the Geological Survey of India as a part of their scheme for prospecting limestone in various parts of the country and a scheme costing Rs. 56.93 lakhs has been sanctioned for the purpose. Separate figures for expenditure on the prospecting of flux grade limestone in Rewa District, Madhya Pradesh and Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh are not available.

नमक सहकारी समितियां

२०२०. श्री बसवन्त : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नमक सहकारी समितियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उसमें खुद नमक बनाने वाली संस्थाओं की संख्या कितनी है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क)

५१.

(ख) ४८.

Drum Closure Factories

2021. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that indigenous drum closure factories are sufficient in number and in capacity in the country;

(b) if so, their number and productive capacity;

(c) total requirement of drum closures at present in the country; and

(d) whether they are not being provided with requisite quantity of raw materials?

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

(b) Drum closure consists mainly of two parts (i) flange, and (ii) bung. Three factories in the large-scale sector have been permitted to produce flanges. Two of them are also producing bungs. The total production capacity of these firms for flanges is 17,25,000 sets per annum. The total annual capacity of bungs is 20,80,000 sets. According to the information available with the Government there are, in addition, seven units in the small scale sector engaged in the manufacture of bungs. Information on their production capacity, is, however, not available.

(c) The requirement of drum closures is related to the requirement of barrels to which these closures are fitted. The requirement of barrels as estimated at present is 40,000 tons of steel corresponding to 16,00,000 nos.

(d) Raw materials which are of imported origin are being provided to the drum closure manufacturers to the extent of the availability of foreign exchange.

Export of Iron Ore to Yugoslavia

2022. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Yugoslavia has agreed recently to purchase three lakh tons of iron ore from India during 1964 and if so, how does it compare with the price offered by other countries;

(b) whether India in return received from Yugoslavia any commodity and if so, what it is; and

(c) the quantum of iron ore to be exported?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The prices for supplies of iron ore to Yugoslavia are in line with those obtained from other buyers for delivery during 1964.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is a firm contract for the export of 3 lakh tons. Export of another one lakh ton depends upon buyer's option to be exercised by the 31st March, 1964.

Lemon-grass Oil

2023. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the market price of lemon-grass oil has gone down in Kerala;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation is purchasing lemon-grass oil from producers;

(c) whether there is any complaint from the producers that the officers of the State Trading Corporation are not purchasing all the lemon-grass oil produced and brought for sale; and

(d) whether any private dealers are purchasing and storing the commodity at low price?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government have already fixed the minimum support prices of Lemon Grass Oil with effect from the 1st April 1963. The State Trading Corporation entered the market with effect from the 10th July, 1963 and has been purchasing lemon grass oil at the prices fixed. To give effect to the support prices, the S.T.C. has opened depots at various places in Kerala.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such case has come to notice.

Powerloom Factories

2024. Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power-loom factories which are lying closed since last April 1963; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to reopen these factories?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The powerloom industry being in the decentralised sector and mostly in small sizes, individual closures are not being reported. However, one factory with a capacity of 240 looms has been reported lying closed since the 24th April, 1963.

(b) The powerloom Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government is currently examining the several problems facing the powerlooms industry in the country. Further action will be taken by Government in the light of the Committee's recommendations.

Capital formation by Coal-mining Industry

2025. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of internal resources used by the coal mining industry for capital formation from 1951 to 1962, year-wise;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to enlarge the capital base of the industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Information about capital formation is unusually collected by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of selected public limited companies. In regard to coal they selected for this purpose 38 public limited companies during the years 1951 to 1955. Their study revealed

that the total internal resources in respect of these companies had increased from Rs. 150 lakhs in 1951 to Rs. 214 lakhs in 1955. During the period 1956 to 1960 they sampled 44 companies for this purpose and this study revealed that the total internal resources in respect of these companies declined from Rs. 206 lakhs in 1956 to Rs. 191 lakhs in 1960. In the year 1961, 49 public limited coal companies were selected and the total internal resources in respect of these came to Rs. 267 lakhs. Information for the year 1962 has not yet been completed. The Reserve Bank have stated that these selected companies need not necessarily constitute a representative sample of all public limited companies in coal.

(b) and (c). The capital base of the industry can be enlarged only by fresh borrowings or by inviting fresh capital. It is left to the individual companies to do so. It is expected that both during the current Plan and the Fourth Plan the coal industry will enlarge its capital base in order to achieve the additional production assigned to it. It is learnt that three coal companies have already gone in for issue of fresh capital during the current year, and a number of them have approached Banks for borrowing capital.

काश्मीर में सीमेंट का कारखाना

२०२६. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार काश्मीर में एक और सीमेंट का कारखाना खोलने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह विदेशी सहायता से खोला जायेगा और यदि हां, तो किस देश की सहायता से; और

(ग) इस कारखाने की उत्पादन-क्षमता क्या होगी ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपनंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) :

(क) से (ग) जम्मू और काश्मीर में रियासी के स्थान पर जे० एण्ड के० मिनरल्स लिमिटेड (राज्य सरकार का एक उपक्रम) द्वारा एक सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाने की योजना अनुमोदित की गई है। कारखाने की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता २०३,१८० टन प्रति वर्ष की होगी। योजना को दो चरणों में कार्यान्वित किया जायगा। प्रथम चरण (क्षमता १००,००० टन) के लिए रुमानिया से संयंत्र तथा साज-सामान आयात करने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

Employment in Heavy Engineering Corporation

2027. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Manubhai Shah announced at Ranchi on the occasion of the inauguration of the Russian Experts' Hostel there that in the employment and services of Heavy Engineering Corporation, the jobs carrying salary upto Rs. 500/- per month will be exclusively reserved for the local people; and

(b) if so, whether there is any machinery to follow up this announcement and with what result so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Shri Manubhai Shah stated that preference would be given to local people for jobs in scales carrying a salary upto Rs. 500/- per month.

(b) The general recruitment policy followed is based on the approach set out by the Government in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry Note laid on the Table of the House on the 30th August, 1960 in reply to Starred Question No. 884.

Coal in Bihar

2028. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal has been discovered in village Chowgain under police station Sherghati, Sadar Sub-division of Gaya District in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference on Asian Economic Cooperation

2029. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a six-member delegation visited. Manila recently to attend the special conference on Asian Economic Cooperation; and

(b) if so, the part played by the Indian delegation at the Conference?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Delegation participated actively in the discussions on the agenda items for the conference and made a significant contribution to the conclusions reached at the conference. A summary of the report and the copies of resolutions of the conference are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2222/63].

Exports

2030. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several countries in which India enjoyed a traditional market for export of her

products, have curtailed their trade with the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to stabilise the trade?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No. Sir.

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

Contract Labour in non-Coal Mines

2031. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for permitting continued employment of contract labour in the non-coal mines;

(b) whether Government is aware of labour exploitation by contractors in the iron ore, dolomite and limestone mines under the Bhilai Steel Project; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering, (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Contract labour has to be employed for the purpose of attending to work of intermittent nature, which by its very nature cannot be usefully taken departmentally, although it is the constant endeavour to reduce it to the minimum.

(b) and (c). Every effort is made to enforce labour laws and Minimum Wages Act in respect of labour employed by contractors. The Labour Officers examine the account books etc. Allegations made are enquired into and grievances redressed wherever facts justify.

Industrial Units in Rajasthan

2032. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have issued licences

for three industrial units in Rajasthan to manufacture paper and straw boards;

(b) if so, what is the total annual licensed capacity of each of the units;

(c) what will be the total out-put of these industries; and

(d) whether these industries will be in public sector or private sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). One licence for the manufacture of 3000 (three thousands) tonnes of paper per annum and another for the manufacture of 4,500 (four thousands and five hundred) tonnes of straw board per annum have been issued to two private parties.

China-Clay Mining

2033. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China-clay mining industry in Bihar and elsewhere in India is in slump for the last few years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and the steps taken to boost up the China-Clay Mining?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No. The production of China-clay in the country is gradually increasing from year to year since 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

Rupee Payment Agreement with U.A.R.

2034. Shri Flrodia: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ceiling under the rupee payment agreement between India and the United Arab Republic has been reached; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India intend to buy the Egyptian cotton against payment in sterling?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Registration of sales of UAR cotton to India is reported to have been completed in fulfilment of the understandings reached in the current Trade arrangement; under the same arrangement there is also scope for importing additional cotton from the UAR.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Mines Act

2035. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to amend the Mines Act; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the stage at which it stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes

(b) The following are the important proposals for the amendment of the Mines Act, 1952 which are under consideration:—

- (1) to remove certain practical difficulties at present being faced in its enforcement because of some defective definitions and procedural provisions;
- (2) to provide for additional safety regulations being framed and for setting up of an All India Mines Development Board to which plans for working of mines would be submitted in advance for approval from the point of view of safety;
- (3) to associate workers more intimately with safety measures by providing for the formation of pit safety committees and inspection of mines by workers' representatives, and
- (4) to provide for enhanced penalties for certain serious offences.

The proposals for amendment are to be circulated soon for eliciting the comments of the interests concerned.

Subsidy to Coal Producers

2036. Shri Parashar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidy granted to producers of coal who are handicapped on account of adverse mining conditions during the last 3 years; and

(b) the grades of coal for which the subsidy is granted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering. (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a): 1960-61—Nil

1961-62—Rs. 59,81,951.

1962-63—Rs. 1,31,60,961.

(b). The subsidy is admissible for coking coals of Grades A to H and non-coking coals of selected grades and Grade I. Exceptions have only been made in respect of the following:

- (i) Assistance for high transportation cost from the pithead to the rail head, for which all grades of coals are eligible;
- (ii) Thin seams producing non-coking coals of Grades II and III in Madhya Pradesh which are also entitled to such assistance.

राजस्थान में कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन

२०३७. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री श्रींकार सिंह :

क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादन का कारखाना लगाने के लिये मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने सरकार से इजाजत मांगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इजाजत दे दी है; और

(ग) यह कारखाना राजस्थान में किस जगह लगाया जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) :
(क) से (ग) तक. मैसर्स कमानी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, बम्बई, का राजस्थान में उदयपुर के स्थान पर १००,००० टन कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादनार्थ एक औद्योगिक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिया गया है ।

Alloy Steel Factory at Kanpur

2038. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 803 on the 29th November, 1963 and state the names of firms or persons to whom licences for setting up plants for the production of alloy and special steel at Kanpur have been given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): The names of the firms are:

- (1) M/s. Gankadhar Baijnath; and
- (2) M/s. S. P. Iron and Steel Co.

हिन्दी में प्रकाशन

२०३६. श्री कछवाय : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनका मंत्रालय गजट भाग १ में प्रकाशित किये जाने के लिये जो सामग्री भेजता है, क्या वह गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के निदेश के अनुसार हिन्दी में भी भेजी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री वि. सुबेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). भारत के गजट के भाग १ में प्रकाशनार्थ सामग्री के हिन्दी में तैयार करने और भेजने के लिए प्रयत्न करने में कुछ समय लग गया। इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। अब गजट में प्रकाशन के लिए अधिसूचनाएं और अन्य सामग्री हिन्दी में भी भेजी जायेगी।

Printing Inks

2040. { **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to see that all types of printing inks are indigenously produced and that imports are stopped?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): All possible assistance, including assistance in procurement of essential raw materials, is rendered to indigenous printing ink manufacturers to enable them to increase their production and also to take up manufacture of new items. For producing special types of printing inks, the manufacturers are encouraged to negotiate with established foreign manufacturers for securing technical know-how. There is also at present no import of printing inks by established importers.

Mineral Survey in Jammu and Kashmir

2041. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thirteen teams of the Geological Survey of India have carried out and completed intensive survey in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the result of such survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No. The Geological Survey of India took up systematic investigations of the minerals in Jammu and Kashmir State in 1955 and the investigations are still in progress.

(b) As a result of the work carried out so far, workable deposits of coal, lignite, gypsum, clays and cement grade limestones have been located.

Citric Acid

2042. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 434 on the 6th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the market price of citric acid during every month since the Presidential Proclamation of Emergency to date;

(b) the names of licences for the import of citric acid; and

(c) the reasons for not fixing or controlling the sale price of citric acid?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Government do not maintain statistics of market prices of Citric Acid.

(b) As many as 896 licences for a total value of Rupees 15 lakhs approximately were issued for import of Citric Acid during the period 1st April 1962—23rd November, 1963. Particulars of these licences are available in the publication entitled "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) It has not been considered necessary to fix or control the sale price of this commodity.

12-13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY PAKISTAN AIRCRAFT

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The recent air space violation over Tripura by Pakistan aircraft."

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): On the 10th December 1963, Government received information regarding the under-mentioned two violations of Indian air-space over Tripura:

- (1) On the 1st December 1963, at 0720 hours, one unidentified twin-engined aircraft from Pakistan crossed the Indian border and was observed flying over Kalamchoura in the Sonamura Sub-Division of Tripura State.
- (2) On the 2nd December 1963, at 1630 hours, one unidentified twin-engined aircraft from Pakistan crossed the Indian border and was observed flying over Sonamura in Tripura State.

2. The High Commissioner of India in Pakistan has been instructed to protest against the continued violation of Indian air-space by aircraft of Pakistan and to request the Government of Pakistan to take immediate measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Shri Swell: Violations of our air-space especially in the Tripura area by Pakistan has become a normal feature. On the 1st December, to which the hon. Minister referred, the aircraft that violated our air space over

Kalamchoura flew at only a height of 400 ft. and the flight lasted six minutes. In view of these frequent violations and the low altitude at which Pakistan planes flew, why was it not possible for us to bring them down?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Particularly in the case of these two violations, really speaking, no aircraft could notice them. This was brought to our notice by the district police officers. We came to know about them about four or five days later. So there was no question of taking any action against them.

Shri Swell: Have we no air force unit in that area?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार को कितने दिनों बाद इस घटना का पता लगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार दिन के बाद उनको इतना मिली ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have answered that in the statement. मैंने इसके बारे में अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है ।

Shri Hem Barua: This is a sad commentary on our security arrangements. It is strange.

Mr. Speaker: That I admit.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(i) Statement No. 1—Sixth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2201/63].

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. II—Fifth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2202/63].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Fourth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2203/63].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. X—Third Session, 1962-63 (Third Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2204/63].

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XII—Second Session, 1962. (Third Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2205/63].

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XV—First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2206/63].

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XII—Fifteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2207/63].

CENTRAL SILK BOARD REPORT

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the activities of the Central Silk Board for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2208/63].

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : (करनाल) अब मेरी बात मुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि मेरी बात मुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस से कहूंगा कि स्वामी जी की बात का पूरे ध्यान से सुने ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे आपकी सेवा में यह निवेदन करना है कि गोपाल पेपर मिल, यमुना नगर, में आज ६-७ महीने से झगड़ा चल रहा है, और इस समय तो वह परकाष्ठा पर पहुँच गया है । कम से कम ६० आदमी जेल जा चुके हैं, वहाँ अनशन हो रहा है, और जो मिल मालिक और मैनेजर हैं उनकी तरफ से उन बेचारों को अकारण ही बर्खास्त किया जा रहा है । इसलिए मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि मजदूरों के साथ जो यह अन्याय हो रहा है यह नहीं होना चाहिए । इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और यत्न करना चाहिए कि मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय न हो । हम केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहते हैं तो वह कह देती है कि यह हमारा विषय नहीं है । मैं पहले भी इस बारे में निवेदन कर चुका हूँ । पंजाब भी इसी देश में है और वह मिल भी इसी देश में है, और वे मजदूर भी इसी देश के हैं । इसलिए उनके साथ न्याय होना चाहिए । यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I say that the sympathies of the whole House are with him?

श्री कछवाय (देवास) मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सारे हाउस से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ और खारा तौर से इस पार्टी में जिससे स्वामी सम्बन्ध रखते हैं । जब मैं किसी मेम्बर को बन्द करता

हूँ तो मुझे कहा जाता है कि आप इजाजत नहीं देते। इसके लिए कोई तो कवायद होने चाहिए। पार्टीज खुद अपने अन्दर डिमिप्लिन नहीं रखती। उस दिन एक साहब ने मुझ से कहा कि आप को हर एक मेम्बर के साथ अलाहिदा अलाहिदा डील करना चाहिए। जब मैं उनके साथ अलाहिदा डील करता हूँ तो मेरे ऊपर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि आप ज्यादाती करते हैं। इस हालत में मैं कैसे कार्रवाई चला सकता हूँ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मैं आप से अत्यन्त आदर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह तीन बार उठे लेकिन आपके कहने पर बैठ गये, श्री आपने जब उनको परमिशन दी तब उन्होंने अपना भाषण दिया। यदि आपके कहने के बावजूद भी वह न बैठते तो मैं उनको कहना पड़ता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे पहलेसे वह तीन बार बोले, मैं ने परमिशन तो नहीं दी थी, आपने उनको क्यों नहीं बिठाया।

श्री बड़ : मैं ने उनको साइन किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने साइन किया था वायरलेस किया, मैं ने तो देखा नहीं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमको लोगों की शिकायत सरकार तक पहुँचानी है। मैं नहीं समझता कि मैंने अपनी बात कह कर अपराध किया। अगर हम अपनी बात भी यहां न कह सकें तो हमारे यहां आने क्या लाभ। आपके सामने तो अपनी बात कहने का हमको अधिकार होना चाहिए।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : असल बात यह है कि बगैर आपको नोटिस दिये हुए या बगैर आपसे दरखास्त किये हुए इस तरह बोलना मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं अर्ज करूँ कि स्वामी जी मेरे साथ जेल में रहे हैं, उनकी बचपन से इसी तरह की आदत है...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय त्यागी जी तो मुझ से बहुत छोटे हैं, मैं इस समय ७४ साल का हूँ। उन्होंने मेरा बचपन क्या देखा है। उस समय मैं अंग्रेज के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के कारण जेल जाता था तो वह उसको अच्छा कहते थे, लेकिन आज मेरी बात उनको बुरी लगती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : त्यागी जी ने जो कहा वह गलत कहा। त्यागी जी स्वामी जी का बचपन नहीं जानते, अगर वह जानते तो ऐसा न कहते। अब आप बैठ जायें।

श्री कछवाय, आपका व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्या है ?

श्री कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि गोपाल पेपर मिल के बारे में मैं जो बार बार लिख कर दे चुका हूँ, मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला। यह झगड़ा बहुत समय से चल रहा है, न राज्य सरकार इस को तै करती है, न केन्द्रीय सरकार। मजदूर ला में कुछ मामले ऐसे होते हैं जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार निपटा सकती है, कुछ को राज्य सरकार निपटा सकती है और कुछ ऐसे मामले होते हैं जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार दोनों निपटा सकती हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस मिल में बहुत समय से आन्दोलन चल रहा है, इसकी एनक्वायरी नहीं की जाती। इसी आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में भारतीय मजदूर संघ के महामान्य श्री दत्तो पन्त ठेगड़ी ने १०-१२-६३ को एक सभा की थी जिस पर पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया और वहां एक व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल आप से एक सैंकंड का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : केवल एक सैंकंड का प्रश्न है और वह और किसी से नहीं है बल्कि वह आप से है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी से नहीं है और वह प्रश्न सिर्फ मुझ से है तो बाहर चल कर कर लीजियेगा ।

श्री कल्याण : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से कह तो दिया कि मुझे नोटिस मिला था । गोपाल पेंपर मिल सिर्फ स्टैंट की नहीं है बल्कि यह एक प्राइवेट मिल है और इसलिए यहाँ यह मामला नहीं उठाया जा सकता है ।

श्री कल्याण : आप ने मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को नामंजूर कर दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब किसी ने तो फैसला करता ही है और अगर मैं ने उस पर फैसला कर दिया है तो आप को उसे मंजूर करना होगा । अब मेरे फैसले के बाद इस तरह बार बार खड़े होना उचित नहीं है । जब मुझे इसका अधिकार दिया है और मैं ने समझा कि वह मुनासिब नहीं है तो मैं ने उसे नामंजूर कर दिया । यह तो मेरी बदकिस्मती है कि इस तरह से रोज मुझे अपने २०-२५ दोस्तों को नाराज करना पड़ता है लेकिन मैं क्या करूँ लाचारो है ।

श्री एस० के० डे ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिमाचल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : हम लोग नाराज नहीं हैं अलबत्ता आप जरूर नाराज हो जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें ।

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Sir, on behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of

Annual Report of the National Co-operative Development Corporation for the year 1962-63, along with the Annual Consolidated Statement of Accounts for the period from 1st April 1962 to 13th March, 1963 and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 14 and sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2209/63].

ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): On behalf of Shri K. Raghuramaiah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited Bangalore, for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2210/63].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1867 dated the 7th December, 1963 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 2211/63].

REPORT ON THIRD GENERAL ELECTIONS IN INDIA (STATISTICAL)

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962, Volume—II (Statistical.) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2212/63].

12.23 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

REPLIES TO RECOMMENDATIONS

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the relevant Reports:

- (i) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter IV of the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).
- (ii) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter IV of the Sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).
- (iii) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter IV of the Twenty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).
- (iv) Statement showing the replies to the recommendations noted in Chapter V of the Thirty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha).

12.24 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

MINUTES

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the minutes of the sittings (27th to 31st) of the Committee on Private

1861 (Ai) LSD—4.

Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current Session.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Seventh sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House held during the current session.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Fifth sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current Session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I find this time that Mr. Khadilkar has laid on the Table of the House the minutes of the sittings only today. May I request you therefore to take up this item tomorrow? We would like to study the report and minutes. Report is with us but not the minutes. The minutes help us sometimes to study better the reports, Minutes are not usually placed separately, but since they have been placed now, it would help us if this item is taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Minutes are not necessary for the study of reports. It is all mentioned in the reports, who is granted leave, etc. At the end of the session it is usual to place the minutes. Otherwise only the reports are placed.

12.26 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS

SEVENTH REPORT

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House in their Seventh Report have recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following

[Mr. Speaker]

Members for the period indicated against their names:

- (1) Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More—
14th September to 21st September, 1963 (Fifth Session).
18th November to 21st December, 1963 (Sixth Session).
- (2) Raja P. C. Deo Bhanj—
13th August to 21st September, 1963 (Fifth Session).
- (3) Shri Lal Shyamshah—
13th August to 21st September, 1963 (Fifth Session).
- (4) Shri Bholaram Paradhi—
13th August to 19th September, 1963 (Fifth Session).
- (5) Shri Jai Bahadur Singh—
18th November to 10th December, 1963 (Sixth Session).
- (6) Shri Dasaratha Deb—
18th November to 21st December, 1963 (Sixth Session).
- (7) Shri Ghyasuddin Ahmad—
18th November to 21st December, 1963 (Sixth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.27 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING ARREST OF MEMBER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarna-

vis): With your permission I would like to make a statement on behalf of Shri Nanda. When the Speaker announced to the House on 12th December, 1963, the arrest of Shri Mauriya, a member of the House, under sub-rule (5) of Rule 41 of the Defence of India Rules, some members had expressed concern and asked for full facts of the case which had led to the arrest of this Member. I have since ascertained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh the circumstances leading to his arrest.

2. According to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, for the last several years Shri Mauriya had been indulging in a campaign of hatred amongst the Scheduled Castes and the Muslims against the members of the other castes among the Hindus. In the past also action had to be taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh when he tried to foment trouble. On 27th August, 1957 he was convicted under Section 107/117 Criminal Procedure Code by the City Magistrate, Aligarh and was bound down to maintain the peace through a personal bond of Rs. 1,000. In particular, the speeches delivered by him in April-May this year were considered highly offensive by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. In these speeches, he threatened subversion of Government and declared that there would be a mass rising in a couple of years and that there would be a rebellion any day to liberate the Scheduled Castes from centuries of slavery. The tone and contents of the speeches were alleged to be such as to excite disaffection towards Government established by law in India and to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different communities. In the opinion of the Government of Uttar Pradesh they attract the definition of "prejudicial act" given in clauses (e) and (g) of sub-rule (6) of Rule 35 of the Defence of India Rules. The Government of Uttar Pradesh could have even detained him under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of

Rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules, but in order that the member concerned could have a chance to explain his position and defend himself before a judicial forum, he was arrested for an offence under clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 41 of the Defence of India Rules. The State Government took this decision after a great deal of consideration in the light of the speeches and activities of Shri Mauriya over a fairly long period.

3. The offence for which he has been arrested being cognizable, no warrant from a Magistrate was necessary. Hence, a Police officer was deputed by the Superintendent of Police Allahabad, to effect his arrest in Delhi with the help of the Delhi Police.

4. As regards the lapse of time between the date of delivery of the speech by Shri Mauriya and the date of his arrest, it is understood that it took some time for the State Government to obtain verbatim reports of Shri Mauriya's speeches and to ascertain whether adequate evidence was available to prove before a Court of Law that these speeches were actually delivered. Legal advice had to be taken at every stage. So, the decision to prosecute could not be taken earlier than August. The State Government are finding out the reason why investigation took such a long time.

5. Enquiries have also been made by Government into the complaint about the misbehaviour of the Delhi Police towards Shri Mauriya. There is no substance in this allegation. Shri Mauriya did not also complain to the Delhi Magistrate before whom he was produced about any misbehaviour by the Delhi Police.

6. After his arrest in Delhi Shri Mauriya was produced before the court at Allahabad which remanded him to jail, where he has been given the Superior Class befitting his posi-

tion as a Member of Parliament. The District Magistrate, Allahabad has been instructed by the State Government to ensure that Shri Mauriya gets all facilities that are due to a prisoner lodged in the Superior Class. The charge-sheet has also been submitted to the Court. The case is now *subjudice*.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह बयान हिन्दुस्तानी में भी दे दिया जाये, तो हम भी उस को समझ जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा हिन्दुस्तानी में देना बड़ा मुश्किल है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : यह बड़े महत्व की बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कल भी देखा था कि स्वामी जी अंग्रेजी बहुत अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इसका ग्रंथ क्या हुआ ? वास्तविक बातों को तो सुनाया नहीं जा रहा है । मैं अंग्रेजी समझता हूँ या नहीं समझता हूँ, इस को जाने दीजिये । मंत्री महोदय जैसे अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं, वैसे ही वह हिन्दी भी बोल सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारा मकसद यह है कि जो कुछ यहां पर कहा जाये, उस को मेम्बर साहबान समझ सकें । अगर कोई मेम्बर साहब समझ जायें, लेकिन फिर भी इस बात पर जोर दें कि उन को हिन्दी में समझाया जाये, और यह भी कहें कि वह समझते हैं या नहीं, इस का कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है ।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री मोर्य, पहले भी ऐसी तकरीरें करते रहे थे और उन को पहले एक दफा सजा हो चुकी थी । बाद में उन्होंने ऐसी तकरीरें कीं, जिन में उन्होंने हरिजनों को दुसरों के खिलाफ भड़काया । इसलिए यू० पी० सरकार ने यह

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

मुनासिब समझा कि उन को गिरफ्तार किया जाये और उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाये। इस सिलसिले में तहकीकात करने और कानूनी राय लेने में बहुत अर्सा लग गया, इसलिए उन को गिरफ्तार करने और उन पर मुकदमा चलाने में देरी हो गई। लेकिन तहकीकात में इतनी देरी क्यों हो गई, राज्य सरकार इस की जांच-पड़ताल करेगी।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is it proper to mention what he had done in the past, long before he was elected to this House, for which he had already been convicted and he paid the penalty? Are we to understand that, as the previous Government used to have its own dossiers against so many of us, merely because the Government has got something against Shri Maurya, a Member of Parliament, it was justified in allowing his arrest to be made without any warrant at all? The Minister said, I think, that he was arrested here without warrant.

Mr. Speaker: If the offence is cognizable, then without warrant he may be arrested.

Shri Ranga: My earlier point has to be answered. Why should he mention all those facts?

Mr. Speaker: The Central Government was asked to give the report, and the Minister says that the Uttar Pradesh Government has given this report. He has only read out what the Uttar Pradesh Government has supplied to the Centre.

Shri Ranga: Are they going to quote it?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): It is clear from the Statement that of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs that the arrest of the hon. Member of this House was made while he was on his way to attend the sessions of this House,

and also that it was ill timed and it was considerably delayed. We would like to know whether he has made any efforts to satisfy himself whether he was not greatly delayed and also whether the speeches were actually made after he was elected to this House?

Mr. Speaker: It was never disputed that his arrest was made in his house and not when he was on his way to the Parliament House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): If I remember aright, the Government told the House earlier in the week that the hon. Member was arrested for an objectionable speech made as long back as April, about nine months ago, and now, we are told that it took nearly four months or more to study the speech and the order, whatever it was, was issued in August. Now, the implementation of the order has taken another four months. May I know, first of all, why the speech took such a long time for examination—four or five months—and another four or five months for implementing the order. The entire matter looks very fishy.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. when the matter is *sub judice*, he cannot say that it is fishy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like you to give a ruling, whether it is *sub judice*, because, as far as we know from the statement of the hon. Minister, the case is not in court, not yet. He said that the case would be in court shortly. When the case is not yet filed in the court, when it is on its way to the court,—you, Sir, have been a judge—can you hold that at this stage even, the matter is *sub judice*, when it has not been filed in court?

Mr. Speaker: Once it is *sub judice*, pending before the judicial

court, then the same principle applies when investigation has been made by the police and the challan is being put up before the court.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is being put up; even then, is it sub-judice?

Mr. Speaker: I am only telling the House that the same principle applies because, if now, the police have challaned the man and they are to put up before the court, the next day, or two days afterwards, if we discuss the whole thing threadbare and give our opinions on the facts of the case, certainly that would also be sub judice.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Is the court seized of the question?

Shri Hajarnavis: The charge-sheet has been submitted.

Shri Tyagi (Dera Dun): May I make a submission. Now, an arrest has been made of an MP while he was busy in Parliament, although not in the Parliament House itself. But when we are once here to attend the sessions of Parliament, we are under your guardianship, whether we are in the House or in our residences. We are on duty. I therefore want to make this submission. About the merits of the case, I do not know and I do not want to enter into the charges against my hon. friend. But I request you to look to this aspect and make a rule of privilege, that when Members are here on duty in Parliament, they may not be arrested unless there is a charge of a very urgent nature. Since this case was an old one, in such cases, you might make a rule that arrests, if at all they have to be made, should not be made in this manner and the Member concerned should not be taken away from Parliament in this manner.

Shri Bade (Khargone): May I make a submission? I quite agree

that when the FIR is prepared and sent to the magistrate, the case is sub judice. There is no question about that. But the hon. Minister says that there was no necessity for a warrant because it is a cognizable case. In cognizable cases also the warrant of the police is given to the accused whenever he is to be arrested. Without showing him this warrant, he cannot be arrested by the police. The magistrate's warrant is not necessary but the police warrant is necessary. In the press it appeared that there was no warrant at all, and the Member was taken by surprise.

Mr. Speaker: It is admitted that there was no warrant. The police officer who is competent under the rules can arrest him.

Shri Bade: Under what section was it? It appeared in the press. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Nambiar.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): My question to the hon. Minister is this. He says that the police did not misbehave here. I say that an enquiry is necessary, because I have my personal instance. When I was arrested here, I was unnecessarily put behind the bars. I was locked up in the police lock-up in Delhi before I was taken to Madras during day-time immediately after my arrest. Therefore the Delhi police has got a notoriety for misbehaving towards Members. My submission is towards Shri Maurya the police might have misbehaved. Therefore, the protection of yours is required to see that Members of Parliament are not so treated by the police in this manner.

Mr. Speaker: Because Shri Nambiar was maltreated by the police in Delhi when he was arrested, it does not necessarily follow that Shri Maurya also might have been treated like that.

Shri Nambiar: That is the general procedure, which is persistent.

Shri Nath Pai: We had made two requests on that day, but we did not get any reply from him. I am still waiting for those replies. I want to put these questions to which the hon. Minister should give an answer. When the powers under section 124A of the IPC are so ample and their gamut so wide that they can cover any act of sedition, why has it been found necessary to take shelter under the Defence of India Act? We want an answer to this, because the main charge against him, it seems to me....

Mr. Speaker: Now, the second question.

Shri Nath Pai: The second question is this. We had also asked his senior colleague to look into the desirability whether a procedure cannot be evolved—of consulting the Chair and informing the House before the police are allowed to lay their hands on a Member of this House. I want a reply to both these questions.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, let the Minister reply, because he will forget this question, if you go to another question. The questions will get piled up.

Mr. Speaker: I will answer both the questions.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not want to add to your burden, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I want to make one request. The other day also, so many hon. Members took part in this subject. Now, a statement has been made; the arrest is by the Uttar Pradesh police, that is, the State Government. After having completed the investigation, the charge sheet has been put up to the court. Now, there is nothing that we can discuss. So many Members are getting up one after the other, when there is no more to discuss here at this moment. There is nothing more that we can discuss.

Shri Nath Pai: Only a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: No clarification also is needed. I have been allowing so many questions, and the number of hon. Members who want to put questions is increasing. When I call one, there are many more that stand up. There is nothing that we can discuss here just at this moment. This should be realised. It is required of me that there ought to be a change of rules. I cannot change the rules. The hon. Member might give notice of the change of rules.

श्री रामसेवक दादग (बागबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह से बोल नहीं सकते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी की तरफ से जो जवाब मिला है उसके अन्दर आखिर में उन्होंने कहा है कि यह मुकदमा अदालत में है । लेकिन बयान के बीच में उन्होंने यह जरूर कहा है कि उन्होंने ऐसा भाषण दिया था जिस को बिना पर जातियात में भड़काव हो कर अमन खारे में पड़ सकता था । यह बात कम से कम आठ महीने की है । आखिरकार वह लोक-सभा के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं । अगर उन्होंने कोई तक्रार की और उस में कोई एक आधा ऐसा वकूआ होने वा अंदेशा था, जातियात का जगड़ा होने का डर था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप राय जाहिर न करें । जो कुछ दरअसल में कहना चाहते हैं कहें ।

श्री बागड़ी : थोड़ा सा कहकर मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि दरअसल में तथ्य यह है कि मौर्य साहब के ऊपर इलकशन पेटिशन चल रही थी और उसी के . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं । तहकीकात चल रही है, अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री बागड़ी : वह बैकवर्ड क्लासिस से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। उन्होंने चिट्ठी लिखी है कि उनको साबुन नहीं दिया गया और रात भर वे सदी में पड़े रहे और उनको लिहाफ नहीं मिला। यह आनरेबल मेम्बर की खुद की लिखी हुई चिट्ठी है, दस्ती चिट्ठी आई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह चिट्ठी मुझे भेज दीजिये। अब आप बैठ जायें।

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और किसी को इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : एक बहुत जरूरी बात है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और नहीं।

Shri Daji (Indore): I want to draw your attention to a very serious matter. Your ruling is quite correct that when the matter is sub judice we cannot discuss the merits of it and I abide by it. At the same time, justice should be done to us and Mr. Maurya and to the case in-hand. Whereas we are prevented from expressing any opinion, the statement itself clearly expresses the opinion of a high authority like the Home Minister when the trial is pending. It is a very serious matter. There is nothing left to be said by the Minister, he has said....

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly sit down; he is unnecessarily getting excited. This is a charge-sheet which the U.P. Government has made against Mr. Maurya and the Minister has read that out.

Shri Daji: The Minister further made a statement that the State Government observed for a very long time and so on. All these are never part of a charge-sheet.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever he has said against Mr. Maurya, that was the charge-sheet.

Shri Tyagi: It is not the charge-sheet; the House is interested in seeking your protection.

Mr. Speaker: I have not called the hon. Member. Shri Deshmukh.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Apart from the fact that a statement has been made, I submit that we should consider the contents of the statement and the treatment which maybe an offending Member of Parliament has received. The facts are he was here and therefore I presume he was here to attend the session of Parliament.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): He was attending the session.

Dr P. S. Deshmukh: He has been removed without a warrant not from any other place, but from Allahabad. He has also been kept in a lock-up there.

Mr. Speaker: Can he point out to me any violation of rules that we have got? Then alone we can discuss it. Otherwise, this general discussion does not help.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The only point I want to make is whether, apart from other things, you would not feel concerned at the facts which have been disclosed by the statement, namely, a Member of Parliament who has come here to attend the session should be removed from Delhi. You can also consider the kind of offence, when it was perpetrated, how long it has taken, etc. In these circumstances, it is frightfully undesirable that any Member of Parliament should be removed from Delhi. In these circumstances we will be quite right in presuming that the Member of Parliament does not enjoy any consideration either under the rules and laws or at your hands. (Interruptions).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी बात मुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें ।

Mr. Speaker: There are two things which we must consider. One is the present privileges that we enjoy. It should be pointed out to me that there has been some breach of privilege or some right has been infringed under the rules that are there. The other is that we should enlarge the scope of the rules, so that such a thing might not happen. If we want to enlarge them, it is only the House that can do it, not the Speaker. A regular notice shall have to be given for that and a regular procedure should be adopted. That is what I have been appealing to the hon. Members again and again that they are asking me to give protection, to do this thing or that thing. Am I competent to enlarge the scope of the rules?

Shri Nambiar: Through you, we are asking the House to do it.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nambiar is an experienced parliamentarian.

Shri Nambiar: I have myself been a victim to that.

Mr. Speaker: Now he wants protection for the old things?

Shri Nambiar: At least for future.

Mr. Speaker: Then he ought to have taken care to give notice of changes in the rules. He has not done that.

Shri Nambiar: I will do that.

Mr. Speaker: When he does it, I will certainly consider it. I do not think there is any need for any further discussion on this matter. (Interruptions).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात मुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें । क्या बार-बार यही होगा कि आप जब चाहें मेरी इजाजत के बगैर बोलें ? (Interruptions)

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आया हूँ । अपनी रिसपांसिबिलिटी समझता हूँ ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इस तरह से सब ने बोलना शुरू कर देना है तो आप बोलते चले जा सकते हैं । मैं किसी को इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ । किसी को भी आप रिप्रिजेंट करने हों, मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) :
जनाब स्पीकर साहब. . .

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): On a point of order, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर पैदा नहीं होता है । बोलना खत्म कर चुके हैं और अब किसी को इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है ।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मेरी पार्टी का आदमी है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो भी नहीं मिल सकती है । आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : वह मेरी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, मुझ आप बोलने की इजाजत जरूर दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पार्टी का ताल्लुक नहीं है । हाउस का ताल्लुक है इससे । आप बैठ जाइये ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I say a word?

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री शिव नारायण : यह ज्यादाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो बार इजाजत दे चुका हूँ। बाकियों को तो मैं बन्द कर रहा हूँ और आप कहते हैं कि आपको वक्त दे दूँ, आपको बोलने की इजाजत दे दूँ।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : इस मिलसिले में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मौर्य जी की गिरफ्तारी अगर ३० अप्रैल को हुई होती तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी। वह वक्त गुजर गया और आज आठ महीने के बाद आपको गिरफ्तार किया गया है। अगर उनकी तकरीर से हिन्दुस्तान की सरजमीन पर किसी किस्म की बदअमनी या आपस में दो कौमों के लड़ने का अंदेशा था या हकूमत को उनकी तकरीर से किसी किस्म का कोई नुकसान पहुँचने का अंदेशा था तो आठ महीने पहले आपको उन्हें वन्द करना चाहिये था, पकड़ना चाहिये था। आठ महीने में अब तक वह चुप क्यों बठी रही ?

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी अर्ज कर दूँ कि जिस वक्त मौर्य साहब तकरीर कर रहे थे, उस वक्त मैं वहाँ पर मौजूद था। उनकी तकरीर में कोई ऐसा जुगला नहीं था कि जिस पर अतंग हो...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें। मैंने आपको सुन लिया है।

श्री प्र० कृ० खन्ना (कायमगंज) : आपको भी गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिये। आप भी बहुत आब्जकशनेबल...

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : सब से ज्यादा आब्जकशनेबल तकरीरें आप लोग करते हैं और आपको गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिये। आपको क्यों नहीं पकड़ा जाता है...

श्री प्र० कृ० खन्ना : आपके खिलाफ इस कानून...

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मैं स्पीकर साहब से मुखातिब हूँ। आप बोलने वाले कौन हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी तरफ से मुखातिब रहते तो यह तकलीफ पैदा न होती। आपने उधर लड़ना शुरू कर दिया।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाना क्या उचित था? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप अपनी व्यवस्था दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : आप मुझे जो हुकम चाहें दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो कुछ कहा मैं ने सुन लिया, आप ने कोई नई चीज नहीं कही।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मेरा नई बात कहने का मकसद नहीं है। चूँकि मैं उस तकरीर के वक्त मौजूद था इसलिये अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि श्री मौर्य के साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप नहीं कह सकते। मैं आप को इस की इजाजत नहीं दूँगा। अगर आप उस वक्त मौजूद थे तो क्या आप की गवाही पर मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहूँ कि वह मुकदमा छोड़ दें?

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : यह मैं बिल्फुल सही बात कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप उन की बगुनाही का सबूत यहाँ देना चाहते हैं?

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। मैं इस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : उस वक्त तकरीरें मुस्तलिफ लोगों ने की है। उन को क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठेंगे भी या नहीं? श्री मनुभाई शाह।

श्री राम सेवक यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी ऐसा आदमी हूँ जिस के साथ अन्याय हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नहीं साहब।

12.52 hrs.
COIR INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.52½ hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.53 hrs.

BANKING LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Companies Act, 1949 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. There is no amendment to clause 2. I shall put it to the House. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There are some amendments to clause 5.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunnu): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 33,—

for 'any other assets' substitute—

"other marketable securities of a like nature" (52).

Page 2,—

for lines 37 and 38, substitute—

'(d) "firm" means a firm as defined in the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 of which the capital subscribed by its partners exceeds one lakh of rupees.' (53).

Page 5,—

for line 30, substitute—

"or with fine or with both." (55).

My amendment No. 52 is of a clarificatory nature. The reason for this amendment is, if we have the expression "any other asset", then all the

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2. dated 20-12-63.

companies which are acquiring any type of asset would become a non-banking company within the meaning of this section and would become controllable by the Reserve Bank, whereas the intention of the Reserve Bank is only to control the financial companies, investment companies etc. Therefore, those who are dealing in shares or other securities will all come under this. Therefore, this amendment is only to clarify the position and make the intention more clear and precise.

My amendment No. 53 defines the word "firm". The intention of this amendment is to see that smaller firms which have a capital of less than one lakh rupees are not brought within the purview of this Act. The reason is this. There are many small firms who are dealing on a small scale and they also accept deposits of a very small amount. For the time being, since this is only a beginning, those firms should not be brought within the purview of this. My amendment seeks to make it clear that small firms which have a capital of less than one lakh rupees should be left out.

My amendment No. 55, again, clarifies the position. Since this is the first time that we are bringing all these investment and other non-banking companies under the purview of this law, any mistake made in the submission of statements etc. should be punished with imprisonment or fine or both instead of making imprisonment compulsory straightway. Therefore, this also is of a clarificatory nature and I hope the hon. Minister would find it possible to accept my amendments.

The Minister of Planning and the Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I accept all the three amendments.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 33,—

for "any other assets" substitute—
"other marketable securities of a like nature." (52).

Page 2,—

for lines 37 and 38 substitute—

'(d) "firm" means a firm as defined in the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 of which the capital subscribed by its partners exceeds one lakh of rupees.'
(53)

Page 5,—

for line 30, substitute—

"or with fine or with both."
(55)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Then we come to clause 9.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, I would like to oppose this clause. This clause seeks to reduce the maximum holding by any shareholder from 5 per cent. down to 1 per cent. of the total holdings. The hon. Member Shri Morarka yesterday made out an excellent case against this clause. I do not wish to argue the ground again, but I would like to say that this is an entirely unwarranted and uncalled for attempt to interfere with the holding of shares beyond the limits of what may be considered necessary. After all, in the Banking Bill this 5 per cent. limit was laid down by this very Government itself. There is no reason why the restrictions once reasonable should be increasingly made unreasonable. I, therefore, oppose this clause.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have dealt with this matter. The hon. Member

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

raised this point in the general discussion and I have replied to it. I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 11- (Amendment of section 20)

Mr. Speaker: There are some amendments to clause 11.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 8, line 20,—

omit "public" (29)

Page 8, line 25,—

for "public company or as",
substitute—

"company if such company has no managing agent or as the managing agent or" (30)

Page 8,—

after line 27, insert—

"Provided that nothing in clause (b) shall apply to the grant of unsecured loans or advances made by the banking company—

(i) against bills for supplies or services made or rendered to Government or bills of exchange arising out of bona fide commercial or trade transactions, or

(ii) in respect whereof trust-receipts are furnished to the banking company." (31)

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to move:

Page 8,—

omit lines 20 to 27 (42)

Sir, the reasons for this amendment are clear. I mentioned them in my speech during the general discussion and Shri Morarka and others also made out a case. I therefore, suggest the deletion of sub-clause (3) which needlessly interferes with the proper functioning of banks.

Shri Morarka: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 22 to 24,—

for "(where the articles of association of the banking company provide for the appointment of a chairman for a fixed term)"
substitute—

"(where the appointment of a chairman is for a fixed term)"
(56)

Sir, this is a very simple amendment and it is mainly meant to make the intention very clear. The restrictions which are sought to be applied to the Chairman who is appointed, according to the Bill, only for a fixed period by the Articles of Association only. My amendment says that a Chairman appointed for a fixed period whether by the Articles of Association or by a resolution of the Board or in any other manner should be brought in. I hope the Finance Minister would find it possible to accept this amendment.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I accept the amendment No. 56. I do not want to say anything about Shri Masani's amendment because I oppose his amendment and, as he himself has stated, I have answered these things when he raised them during the general discussion.

Shri M. R. Masani: Unconvincingly.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 8, line 20,—

omit "public" (29)

(ii) Page 8, line 25,

for "public company or as",
substitute—

"company if such company
has no managing agent or as
the managing agent or" (30)

Page 8,—

after line 27, insert—

"Provided that nothing in
clause (b) shall apply to the
grant of unsecured loans or ad-
vances made by the banking
company—

(i) against bills for supplies
or services made or rendered
to Government or bills of
exchange arising out of bona
fide commercial or trade tran-
sactions, or

(ii) in respect whereof
receipts are furnished to the
banking company." (31)

The motion was adopted.

13:00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put am-
endment No. 42 to the vote of the
House.

*The amendment was put and
negatived.*

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, lines 22 to 24,—

for "(Where the articles of
association of the banking com-
pany provide for the appointment
of a chairman for a fixed term)"
substitute—

"(where the appointment of a
chairman is for a fixed term)".
(56)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended,
stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to
the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of
the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13— (Amendment of section 21)

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I beg to
move:

"Page 9,—

omit lines 19 to 29." (45).

My amendment No. 45 seeks to re-
move sub-clauses (c) and (d). This
clause, as has been argued by myself
and other hon. Members, interferes
with the right of a bank to make ad-
vances where they think it is in the
interest of the share-holders and the
depositors. This clause gives the
Reserve Bank power to give direc-
tions. As I said yesterday, this is
giving power without responsibility.
The share-holders and the depositors
should know who is running a bank
and this super-imposition of bureau-
cratic interference with the normal
running of a bank is liable to land
the banking industry in a situation
which will lead to its destruction
with great harm to this country. I,
therefore, move this amendment.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and
Kashmir): To what Mr. Masani has
said, I would like to add something
more. Personally, I feel that this is
a half measure. By bringing a half
measure, it does not help us. The
hon. Minister should bring in a full
measure with the consent of all. A
measure like this will retard the pro-
gress of banking and also it will not
help the economy. I again submit to
the hon. Minister to reconsider this
clause. In keeping with the amend-
ment that has been moved by Mr.
Masani, this should be given recon-
sideration.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not agree with the hon. Member that it will retard the growth of banking industry.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: (Mandsaur): I want to say few words here.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is only on the question of principle that this amendment should be supported. I know that the Government must have made up its mind and that is why it has been embodied in the Bill. But then sometimes from the Government also the reasons must come. Every time to become unreasonable is not fair to the House and is not fair to him also. After all, a bank runs a business and it is for a particular purpose that a bank is established and the main purposes of banks are always to accommodate concerns or firms or corporate bodies to have their business. Now, if that very function is controlled by this provision, what fun is there in running a bank? What provision is Government making next to allow a bank to determine for itself whether a particular loan is to be given, whether a particular accommodation is to be given, on what circumstances the loans should be given? The limitation that is put by this provision means that you run your house, but eat what I ask you to eat and eat what I allow you to eat and whether you may starve or die is immaterial. I would say that the Government should reason out this thing: why this provision is necessary. It has not been explained at all why this provision has become so necessary that the Government should insist upon having it and deny the very fundamentals of banking business. In this sense, I support this amendment.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I oppose this amendment because here what has been asked for is that the money deposited in a bank should not be utilised in a manner which

will upset the whole economy. Now, here, the purpose for which the advance may or may not be made is what the Reserve Bank wants to know. It is common knowledge that banks are run merely for earning profits by advancing money to be invested in stock exchange and other fields and for the purpose of profit-earning motive of an individual. Now, it is necessary that the Reserve Bank must know the purpose for which these advances may or may not be made. The margin is to be maintained. It is also common knowledge that so far as those few persons who have the opportunity of controlling the banks are concerned, they can utilise them with an advantage which also is against the interest of banking and, therefore, the purpose of this clause is to give information to the Reserve Bank. Even Mr. Masani had to say that so far as the role and the part played by the Reserve Bank up-till now is not to be condemned but it is commendable. From that angle, the power is given to the Reserve Bank and it is expected that the power will be utilised for the interest of the banking industry which is one of the most important functions of the Reserve Bank. That is why I support this clause as it is.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member, Shri Trivedi, said that the reasons should be given. I think, he was not present yesterday when I explained this and in the debate also this matter came up because this is an important clause. To say that we have not given any reasons is not correct. Broadly speaking, this clause proposes to give to the Reserve Bank the power to give directions....

Mr. Speaker: He need not repeat all those things that he had said.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Thank you, Sir. I think, the power of issuing directions....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, let us hear those reasons....

Mr. Speaker: All that he gave yesterday, should I allow him to repeat that again?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He wanted to give some reasons.

Mr. Speaker: He has already given all that and now he wants to repeat them. If something new is to be stated, that might be done.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member does not object to (a) and (b), that is, the purpose and the margin. What he objects to is to the maximum amount in respect of advances. That is the very substance of it. He agrees to the purpose and the margin, but not to the amount. There should be effective control in the larger public interest and in the interest of the credit and other institutions of the country with which the Reserve Bank's responsibility is there. It is necessary that the Reserve Bank should have these powers without which the Reserve Bank will not be able to guide the credit and other institutions, to prevent any undesirable activity; and to call all such desirable power to be given to the Reserve Bank as a bureaucratic power and all that is, I think, quite beside the point. So, I oppose the amendment of the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 45 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the clause 13 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18— (Insertion of new part after Part II)

Mr. Speaker: There are amendments by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari—
Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37.

They are all moved.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 10,—

for lines 34 to 37, substitute—

"Provided that if, in the opinion of the Reserve Bank, any delay would be detrimental to the interests of the banking company or its depositors, the Reserve Bank may, at the time of giving the opportunity aforesaid or at any time thereafter, by order direct that, pending the consideration of the representation aforesaid, if any, the director or, as the case may be, chief executive officer or other officer or employee, shall not with effect from the date of such order—

(a) act as such director or chief executive officer or other officer or employee of the banking company;

(b) in any way, whether directly or indirectly, be concerned with, or take part in the management of, the banking company.

(3) (a) Any person against whom an order of removal has been made under sub-section (1) may, within thirty days from the date of communication to him of the order, prefer an appeal to the Central Government.

(b) The decision of the Central Government on such appeal, and subject thereto, the order made by the Reserve Bank under sub-section (1) shall be final and shall not be called into question in any court;" (32)

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

"Page 10, line 38,—

for "(3)" substitute "(4)" (33)

"Page 11, lines 7, 12, 18 and 29,—

for "(4)", "(5)", "(6)" and
"(7)", substitute—

"(5)", "(6)", "(7)" and "(8)"
respectively. (34)

"Page 11, line 8,—

after "sub-section (1)" insert—

"or under the proviso to sub-
section (2)". (35)

"Page 11, lines 37 and 38,—

for "not more than five" subs-
titute—

"one or more". (36)

"Page 11,—

after line 39, insert—

"Provided that the number of
additional directors so appoint-
ed shall not at any time exceed
five or one-third of the maxi-
mum strength fixed for the
Board by the articles, whichever
is less". (37)

Mr. Speaker: Then there are amend-
ments by Mr. Masani—Amendments
Nos. 46, 47 and 50. They are moved.

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I beg to
move:

"Page 10,—

omit lines 34 to 37." (46)

"Page 11,—

omit lines 12 to 28." (47)

Page 11, line 38,—

for "five persons" substitute,—
"one person" (50)

Mr. Speaker: Then there are
amendments by Mr. V. B. Gandhi.
Is he moving them?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I do not move
my amendment No. 42.

Mr. Speaker: The amendments Nos.
are 48, 49 and 51.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: The amendment
Nos. 48 and 51 I move. Amendment
No. 49 I do not move.

Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 11,—

for lines 12 to 17 substitute—

"(5) Where an order under
sub-section (1) has been
made, the Board of Directors
of the banking company con-
cerned may, in consultation
with the Reserve Bank,
appoint a suitable person in
place of a director or chief
executive officer or other offi-
cer or an employee who has
been removed from his office
under that sub-section." (48)

"Page 11, line 38,—

for "five persons" substitute
"two persons" (51)

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I have
moved these amendments, 46, 47 and
50, to this clause bearing on
different aspects of this matter.
If these amendments are not accep-
ted, I would like to oppose the clause
as a whole. This clause as a whole
seeks to do something which hon.
Members from the Congress Party
yesterday quite rightly described as
being contrary to the rule of law and
importing new criteria of justice and
equity which are alien to this Consti-
tution of ours and to the Constitution
of all societies.

Sub-section (1) says that the Re-
serve Bank may remove from his
position a director, officer or even an
employees of a bank for two reasons,
for conducting the company in a
manner detrimental to the interests
of the depositors and alternatively
for securing the proper management
of the company. The first at least
makes a little sense, however worth-
less the opinion of the Reserve Bank

without the check of somebody else might be. But for the Reserve Bank to say that somebody may be dismissed from his job because, in their opinion, the proper running of the company demands it, is as objectionable as the clause in the Companies Bill which we were unfortunately persuaded to pass the other day, which said that Government could decide better how a business should be run. This again is the same ridiculous principle that a Government official or someone else knows better how to run your own business. In my opinion and in the opinion of those who believe in a free business economy, the people who risk their own capital and whom the shareholders have elected are the best and sole judges about how to conduct their business. The proper management of a banking company is in the hands of those who own the company and to give the bureaucrat the power to sit in judgement on the running of a company and to go so far as to remove a man from his office to which he is duly elected is entirely arbitrary and contrary to all concepts of justice and equity.

In my three amendments, I have tried to make the effect of this clause somewhat more limited. My first amendment, namely amendment No. 45 deals with the proviso at page 10 of the Bill. There, you will notice from sub-section (2) that normally a director to be removed would be at least given a chance to be heard in his own defence or justification. But then the proviso says:

"Provided that it shall not be necessary to give any such opportunity if, in the opinion of the Reserve Bank, any delay would be detrimental to the interests of the banking company or its depositors:".

Shri Morarka: That is being amended by Government.

Shri M. R. Masani: As amended too, it does not altogether meet my point. I appreciate the amendment,
1861 (Ai) LSD—5.

and I think it is an improvement on the original clause. I admit that the Government amendments to this section are helpful in mitigating some part of the mischief. But enough mischief remains, and because some part of the mischief remains, I am moving these amendments which seeks to provide that this proviso be dropped. Under any canons of equity it is known that a man must be heard before he is judged. Here, the judge is given the right to decide that in some cases he may not hear the party. This is entirely unnecessary and should be dropped.

By my second amendment to page 11, I seek to delete sub-sections (5) and (6). The provision in the Bill says that when a man has been removed, the interference should not stop and the mischief should not stop, but the Reserve Bank may move into appointing a successor also. In modification of the banking law which had been drafted and which is now operative, what is the reason for saying that when a man is removed, even the successor must be appointed by Government or governmental institution? May I point out that this applies to directors, officers and even ordinary employees, even an accounts clerk could be removed and Government would say 'We shall appoint your successor.'. This is entirely beyond the needs of the case. Deal with the malpractice, but why make your imposition permanent? If you want a banking company to function, then your interference should be limited to the needs of the case. Here, it seems to me that in sub-sections (5) and (6) it goes well beyond the needs of the case.

Finally, my amendment No. 50 says that Government should be empowered to appoint one director but not as many as five. Here again, my hon. friend the Minister has introduced an amendment which is somewhat more reasonable than the original clause or the original proposition. Here, again, one Government nominee on a board, everyone should

[Shri M. R. Masani]

realise, is adequate. He has to act as a watch-dog; he has to act as a guide; if you like, he has to act as a spy. But surely one man acting as a watch-dog is as effective as five people or two people or three people. I see that my hon. friend Shri V. B. Gandhi has suggested two. I am not quarrelling over numbers. I am trying to limit the mischief of this unwarranted interference to the minimum, and I suggest that one Government director on any company or bank is perfectly adequate for the purpose of giving the Reserve Bank a finger in the pie. The capacity to have a veto, the capacity to watch, and the capacity to report to the Reserve Bank will be there; multiplicity of numbers will not do any good.

If even these three modest amendments of mine along with the amendments of the Congress Members are not accepted, then, ultimately there is no remedy for those of us who want to keep before ourselves a perspective and a sense of proportion but to oppose the whole clause and to vote against it.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): My amendment No. 48 seeks to suggest that lines 12 to 17 at page 11 be substituted as given in my amendment. The object of this amendment is that the right of appointing a director in place of the one who will be removed by the order of the Reserve Bank should belong to the board of directors. This right normally does belong to the board of directors, and there is no good reason why because the Reserve Bank thought it necessary to order the removal of one director or one officer, that right should be taken away from the board. However, I am willing to go some distance in the direction of making some concession and suggest that the new director may be selected by the board of directors in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

So far as amendment No. 49 is concerned, I have not moved it. But in amendment No. 51, my proposal is that instead of 'five persons', we may substitute 'two persons'. These five persons are five substitute or additional directors for whose appointment Government are taking power. Normally, we do not understand why these five are necessary. After all, the functions that these Government directors are expected to perform would be to influence the other members of the board, to be watchful and to see that the operations and the activities of the bank are conducted in a manner not detrimental to the interests of the depositors and so on. If those are the functions of these directors, then one should be just as good as any other number. However, I have suggested that we should have two directors, that is, two additional directors just for the sake of being more helpful. But we see that Government are not here seeking to impose a majority on the board. That intention is made clear by the new amendment that Government have moved.

However, the Government still seem to stick to the notion of 5 members or one-third of the maximum strength fixed by the articles of association, whichever is less. But that number 5 is still there somewhere in the mind of Government. As I said, the purpose would be just as well served by having one or at the most two members if we consider the function of these directors as I have stated.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I oppose the amendments moved by Shri Masani. He made the point that without giving an opportunity the man will be suspended. That has been taken away by the amendment of Government. Now everyone will be given an opportunity. In the opinion of the Reserve Bank, if the continuance of the man in a particular post is considered dangerous to the interest of the company or industry, he

will be suspended and an opportunity will be given, and then the necessary steps taken.

Shri M. R. Masani: First suspend, then given an opportunity!

Shri Prabhat Kar: Even now that is the case in every case. It is so in his Tata company (*Interruption*).

Shri M. R. Masani: Only one's employees, not free people.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Secondly, as regards the question of the Chairman and executive officers, even now under the Banking Companies Act, the Reserve Bank has the power to decide about an employee including managing director. The big business people may have various nomenclatures. It will be difficult to embody all these nomenclatures. That is why the word 'employee' has been put in. So there is no danger of the Government acting in a different way; it has not been done in spite of the fact that already power is vested in the Reserve Bank in this matter.

So far the appointment of the directors is concerned, it has been stated here that the number will be not more than 5. The amendment is to the effect, whether it is one-third or five, whichever is less. The apprehension that the Reserve Bank will through this go in for back-door control and thus control the whole thing has been removed. Government are specifically mentioning that they do not want to control by a majority in the board.

The first and foremost thing is that control over management is necessary. I would have preferred if instead of control like this there had been nationalisation. The present measure of control is a very mild manner of control, a minor step that has been taken, though in the right direction. I gave an illustration yesterday and I am prepared to give hundreds of illustrations, how the bank

managements function. The prosperity of the banking industry, as it is today, is dependent not on the efficiency of the managements.

Mr. Speaker: We need not reopen that now.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Shri Masani said that the banking industry is flourishing. I am saying that it is flourishing not because of the efficiency of the managements but because of the expenditure of Plan whereby money is flowing to the banks. But what is being done is that instead of utilising it properly, there are cases where managements are mis-utilising it. So the prosperity of the industry or development of banking is more due to the Plan expenditure than due to the efficient management of individual banks. Rather there are inefficient managements. It is to control them that this power is being vested in the Reserve Bank.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The previous speaker has expressed his views in a very lucid manner, but there is no reason to support his argument, except that he is obsessed with this that a particular person because he belongs to a particular type of profession, must have his functions curtailed. That is the only object in view. I will only speak on amendment No. 46. The reasons for removing a man or for apprehending him are reasons which relate to that apprehension which are described in every Act, that a man does a particular type of thing and then certainly for that he can be apprehended and brought to book, detained or anything of that kind. Here the reason is so broad that it may cover anything. What can be the reason? Supposing the Government were to say that a particular man is putting on a white cap, therefore, we will not keep him. Or because a man wears a black cap, we will not keep him. Or because he has a turban on, he cannot be kept. That can be a reason.

Mr. Speaker: I may be left alone.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry. You have a black turban, but I am talking of a white turban.

Mr. Speaker: Whether black or white does not matter.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Therefore anybody can be removed on such grounds. Or it may be that because a man is moving about bare-headed, they may not like to keep him. Will these reasons be defined by Government anywhere? Will rules be framed to specify the reasons? Is there any provision anywhere to say that these reasons will be described? Government have not explained to us that these reasons will be such as will be just.—I do not use the word 'convenient'; I use the word 'just'. Can a rational indication be given of the reasons on the basis of which a man will be removed.

The other question is about giving an opportunity of hearing before awarding the punishment. If the Reserve Bank so thinks, the man will not be heard. He will be heard later on. Action will be taken first. That means there will be a prejudice against him to begin with. Then when it comes to a hearing, it will be always a *fait accompli*. If the Government wants to go the whole hog in this matter, it is necessary to provide a safeguard according to the principle of natural justice that a man must not be condemned unheard. Here there is no question of double opportunity enjoined in article 311 of the Constitution so far as government employees were concerned—which has been taken away. Here there is not even one opportunity. The other opportunity contemplated is only against the order, why the order should not be made. First, a prejudice has already been created; then the opportunity is given to show why the order should not be made. The opportunity should be given in such a manner that it does not prove to be merely a mirage.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I must say that the hon. Member was not present yesterday here. Therefore, he has repeated the whole argument. There is no violation of any principle of natural justice. The due process of law will be gone into. To say that he will have no opportunity to represent is wrong. I think the hon. Member also admitted that the subsequent amendment that we have moved improves the position and he can go in appeal to the Central Government.

Shri M. E. Masani: Improves partially.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He objects even to the fact that the orders will be in writing and he has tried to make light of what the reasons can be.

The Reserve Bank has got to come to the conclusion that the activities of certain persons, be they directors or officers or other employees are detrimental to the interests of the depositors. It is common knowledge that due to such activities, banks have gone into liquidation. There has been a run on the banks. It could have been prevented if the Reserve Bank had these powers.

Another mistake of the hon. Members is that they equate the banking companies with other ordinary commercial or industrial companies. I think Mr. Masani very well knows that to give powers to shareholders to control the banks will be disastrous . .

Shri M. R. Masani: I do not agree at all.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: . . . for the simple reason that banks may have a share capital or share-holding of a crore or two but may have deposits of 100 or 200 crores. There is no relation between shareholding and deposits; it may be 50 or even 100 times.

Shri M. R. Masani: The depositor has made his choice freely. Respect his choice.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The depositor made his choice because there is sufficient guarantee and control given by Parliament through the Reserve Bank. So, they are reasons from misconceived notions. By these amendments you are asking the same people who have put in these undesirable people who are to be removed in the interest of the banks; you want the same people to be given powers and they will appoint the same set of undesirable people as they have no concern with the interest of the banking companies. To give powers to the same set of people would lead to the banks' ruin. So, I suggest the acceptance of the amendments moved by the hon. Finance Minister which make the position flexible. I oppose the other amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I put all the amendments? Sir V. B. Gandhi.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I withdraw my amendments.

Mr. Spetaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House?

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments 46, 47 and 50 to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(1) Page 10,—

for lines 34 to 37, substitute—

"Provided that if, in the opinion of the Reserve Bank, any delay would be detrimental to the interests of the banking company or its depositors, the Reserve Bank may, at the time of giving the opportunity

aforesaid or at any time thereafter, by order direct that, pending the consideration of the representation aforesaid, if any, the director or, as the case may be, chief executive officer or other officer or employee, shall not, with effect from the date of such order—

(a) act as such director or chief executive officer or other officer or employee of the banking company;

(b) in any way, whether directly or indirectly, be concerned with, or take part in the management of, the banking company.

3 (a) Any person against whom an order of removal has been made under sub-section (1) may, within thirty days from the date of communication to him of the order, prefer an appeal to the Central Government.

(b) The decision of the Central Government on such appeal, and subject thereto, the order made by the Reserve Bank under sub-section (1), shall be final and shall not be called into question in any court;" (32)

(ii) Page 10, line 38,—

for "(3)" substitute "(4)". (33).

(iii) Page 11 lines 7, 12, 18 and 29,—

for "(4)", "(5)", "(6)" and "(7)", substitute—

"(5)", "(6)", "(7)" and "(8)", respectively (34).

(iv) Page 11, line 8,—

after "sub-section (1)" insert—

"or under the proviso to sub-section (2)" (35).

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 11, lines 37 and 38,—

[Mr. Speaker]

for "not more than five" substitute—

"one or more" (36).

(ii) Page 11,—

after line 39, insert—

"Provided that the number of additional directors so appointed shall not at any time exceed five or one-third of the maximum strength fixed for the Board by the articles, whichever is less." (37).

The amendments were adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19— (Amendment of Section 44A).

(Amendment made)

Page 13, line 15,—

after "legal proceedings" insert—

"(whether in appeal or otherwise and whether instituted before or after the commencement of the said section 19." (38).

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 19, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21— Amendment of section 45)

(Amendment made)

Page 13, line 33,—

after "legal proceedings" insert—

"(whether in appeal or otherwise and whether instituted be-

fore or after the commencement of the said section 21)". (39).

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 22 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 26—(Amendment of section 47)

(Amendment made)

Page 16, line 21,—

for "sub-section (4)" substitute—

"sub-section (5)". (40)

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 27 to 30, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

DELHI DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

This amending Bill is a very innocent Bill to the best of my understanding. There are in it certain provisions relating to land acquisition procedure. In actual practice land was acquired by the Government under the provisions of the normal land acquisition laws. This was done in order to give better compensation to the people whose lands were acquired. None of the provisions relating to the acquisition of lands were ever utilised and practically all the lands that were needed have already been acquired. As such those provisions which are redundant and which have never been utilised are proposed to be struck off. Apart from that there is in clause 4 a provision that the DDA shall constitute an advisory council for the purpose of advising the Authority on the preparation of the master plan and zonal development plans. As zonal plans will be basically a replica of the land use plan of the Master Plan with some more internal details, there will be hardly any need to consult the advisory council. The object now is to confine the attention of the council to specific matters considered fit for such consultations in regard to preparation of zonal development plans.

There is no provision in the Act at present permitting the setting up of committees of the Authority to deal with specific matters. It is proposed to make a new provision authorising the Authority in this behalf. It is further proposed that such com-

mittees may consist of any of the members of the Authority as also any person or persons appointed by the Authority by virtue of expert knowledge and experience. This is the change proposed in clause 5.

Sub-section 2 of section 7 of the present Act could be construed as limiting the content of the Master Plan to the matters specified therein and to preclude inclusion of any other items that may be considered desirable or necessary. The proposed amendment is to widen its scope by providing that the Master Plan may provide for any other matter which is considered necessary for the proper development of Delhi.

In clause 7, under the provisions of the present Act, the Master Plan has become a very rigid document. As the Act does not provide any easy procedure for the sanctioning of any deviations which may be considered necessary. As in the process of actual development, minor changes will be inevitable, unless they can be expeditiously carried out, the the actual work of development would be greatly hampered from time to time. It is, therefore, proposed to add a new section to provide for the sanction by the Delhi Development Authority of modifications to the Master Plan or the zonal development plans which are not of a substantial nature and which involve no change in the land uses, population density, etc. However, the DDA will be required to report to the Central Government any change sanctioned by it under this power.

In clause 8, what is going to be done is this. The Delhi Development Act, 1957 requires that no declaration of development areas shall be made by the Central Government except after consultation with the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation. As this leads to abnormal delays, it is proposed that

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

a provision should be made empowering the Government to declare any area in Delhi as a development area if it is satisfied that this should be done, if the views of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi or the DDA are not received within 30 days of a reference having been made to them. Otherwise, the reply may not be received for a long time, and nothing can be done before receiving the replies. Now, a period 30 days has been given within which they can send a reply.

Then I come to clauses 9 and 10 and provision for acquisition of land made in sections 15 to 20. I have already mentioned that we are deleting this provision as it has neither been used nor is likely to be used in the future.

Then I take up clause 11. According to the scheme of acquisition of land for planned development of Delhi and disposal of such land after acquisition, it is intended to place at the disposal of the Delhi Development Authority a large area out of the acquired land under the provisions of this Act. Some portions of this land might fall in the developed areas and some in the non-developed areas. In view of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 12, there will be difficulty in the absence of a provision of the Act, in the way of the DDA carrying out development of land in the non-development area. For instance, there may be need for a slight widening of the road in the non-developed areas. At the present time, the DDA is not competent to carry out that work in the non-developed areas or spend money on it. If it is required to do it in the interests of development, it will be useful if the Authority could spend money and get it done rather than depend upon the Corporation or the Municipal Committee and keep on writing to them. Therefore, the powers are being taken that if necessary, the development work could be carried out by the DDA in non-development

areas. We propose to remove this defect by making a suitable amendment to section 22 to enable the DDA to undertake works of development on lands placed at the disposal of the Authority under section 22, even though they do not fall in a development area.

In clause 12 what we seek to do is this. There is no provision in the Act enabling the Authority to borrow money from any source except the Central Government. It is proposed to authorise the DDA to borrow money from sources other than the Central Government by way of loans or debentures on such conditions as may be approved by the Central Government. This will help the Authority to take loans from the market should it be necessary for any particular purpose or loans from the LIC and the like.

Then about clause 13, provision is to be made laying down that contravention of any terms and conditions about the use of any land or building would constitute a continuing offence, that is, where the contravention was not removed after the first conviction, the offender would be liable to the punishment with further fine which might extend to Rs. 250 for each day during which such offence is continued.

With regard to clauses 14 and 15, the existing provisions of sub-section (1) of section 30 and sub-section (1) of section 31 are restricted to erection of any building in any development area. The powers conferred thereby cannot be used, for example, to get an unauthorised laying out of road or digging of a tank, etc., removed or stopped. We can stop an unauthorised building but if somebody puts up an unauthorised road, it is not possible. Supposing they dig a tank in a place where they should not, we cannot stop them. Now, powers are sought to be taken to take care of

this also. This will empower the Administrator to have such unauthorised development stopped or removal.

Then I come to clause 16. The proposed sub-section (1A) of section 30 and sub-section 3 of section 31 of the Bill provide for the framing of the rules by the Central Government for prescribing the procedure which the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi will be required to observe before taking any action thereunder. The proposed amendment under clause 16 is, therefore, of a consequential nature.

Then I come to clause 17. Provision is proposed to be made for the service of the notice on the person who may be found to be carrying out the development under objection in addition to the service of notice on the owner of the land. There is the possibility that the owner of the land and the person providing the amenity or undertaking the development may be different. Otherwise, we had only one, but it is possible that the two may be different. So we are making a distinction.

Then there are other changes which are more or less of a minor nature. For instance the Vice-Chairman was a whole-time man. Now, we have said that it may be possible to give him some other duties and responsibilities if necessary.

With these words, I would commend this amending Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली दफा सन् १९५७ में जब यह बिल सदन के सामने आया था तो उस समय गृह मंत्री श्री वातार ने इस सदन को समझाया, जब कि सदस्यों ने यह प्रश्न उठाया

कि दिल्ली के विकास का कार्य कारपोरेशन को देना चाहिये, कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन विकास के काम को नहीं कर सकता। इस लिये उन्होंने ने दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथॉरिटी का निर्माण किया और उस के सम्बन्ध में सन् १९५७ में कानून पास किया गया। यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली का विकास होना चाहिये। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है और उस को खराब हालत में नहीं रक्खा जा सकता लेकिन उस समय भी सदस्यों ने कहा था और मेरी आज भी यह राय है कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को यह काम न दे कर अगर एक नई संस्था का निर्माण किया जायेगा, जोकि कारपोरेशन से भी अधिक शक्तिशाली हो, तो उस से विकास के काम में कोई प्रगति नहीं होगी, बल्कि बाधाएँ उत्पन्न होंगी क्योंकि दिल्ली के लोगों की आग्रह तौर से यह इच्छा थी कि दिल्ली के लिये कोई एक ऐसी बाड़ी या संस्था हो जो कम से कम असेम्बली के दर्जे की हो, जिस को सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल को लाने के बाद जिस तरह से उस को अमल किया गया है उस से दिल्ली की जनता को काफी नुकसान पहुँचेगा और जिस अथॉरिटी के हाथ में पावर दी जा रही है उन लोगों की वजह से जनता को परेशानी उठानी पड़ेगी।

पहली चीज तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कई कमेटियाँ बनाईं। दिल्ली विकास बोर्ड बनाया गया, और कमेटी बनाई गई, लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई गई, बिड़ला कमेटी बनाई गई, और भी बहुत सी कमेटियाँ इस विकास के मामले में सुझाव देने के लिए बनाई गईं। सब ने एकमत हो कर कहा कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को यह अधिकार होना चाहिये, लेकिन उस समय यह बहाना बनाया गया कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन के पास खुद ही इतना काम है कि वह दिल्ली के विकास का काम नहीं कर

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

सकता। दिल्ली में मकानों की भारी समस्या है, दिल्ली में रोड्स की, पानी की, बिजली की, सभी तरह की समस्याएँ हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली की आबादी जिस तरह से बढ़ रही है उसको देखते हुए इसके विकास की जरूरत है। इसके के लिए उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

जहाँ तक दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट आथॉरिटी का सम्बन्ध है इसकी पिछली बार इसी सदन में लोगों ने बहुत शिकायतें की थीं, इस पर यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि इसने सस्ते दामों में जमीन ली और महंगे दामों पर बेची। इसके साथ इस आथॉरिटी ने गैर कानूनी तौर पर भी मकान बनने दिये। एक सदस्य ने तो यहाँ तक कहा था कि इन गैर कानूनी मकानों के बनने के लिए अधिकारियों को पकड़ा जाय और उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाय। यह तो नहीं हुआ लेकिन उन मकानों को गिराने का दूसरा कानून इस सदन में लाया गया है और अब लोगों को जबरदस्ती उखाड़ा जायगा। जिन ओवरसियरों और इंजिनियरों ने रुपया घूस ले कर इन मकानों को बनने दिया उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं किया गया, उन बेचारे शरणाथियों की परेशानी बढ़ा दी गयी जोकि दुर्भाग्य से यहाँ आए थे। और इस बिल के जरिए, जो उन के लिए रहा सहा रास्ता है, उस को भी बन्द किया जा रहा है।

आज भी दिल्ली में मकानों की इतनी कमी है कि लोग सबकुछ पर सोते हैं। यहाँ पानी और बिजली की बड़ी दिक्कत है। और अगर आप पुरानी दिल्ली में चले जायें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि नरक में आ गए। वहाँ कोई विकास नहीं किया गया है। दिल्ली के विकास के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उनका कोई विकास नहीं होता। उस रुपये से माडल टाउन बनाए जाते हैं, लेकिन पुरानी दिल्ली में जहाँ पर नरक का साक्षात्कार स्थापित है, इस दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट आथॉरिटी

ने कुछ नहीं किया है। अब नई आथॉरिटी आ रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका भी वही हाल होगा।

पिछले बिल की धारा १६ से २०, जिन में सरकार को पावर थी जमीन एक्वायर करने की, उनको इस बिल में से हटा दिया गया है। इसमें धारा १५ में कहा गया है :

"If in the opinion of the Central Government, any land is required for the purpose of development, or for any other purpose, under this Act, the Central Government may acquire such land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

सन् १९५७ वाले बिल में व्यवस्था थी कि जिसकी जमीन ली जाय उसको रिप्रेजेंट करने का अधिकार था, उस बिल में मुआवज़े की भी व्यवस्था थी। इस बिल के जरिये उसको उड़ा दिया गया है। इसलिए इसमें पिछले बिल की १६ से २० धाराएँ निकाल दी गयी हैं। इस प्रकार गरीबों की जमीन छीनने का एक और अधिकार सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि जिन के चाहेगी सरकार मकान ले सकेगी। लैंड एक्वीजीशन क्या है एक तमाशा है। जिस की जमीन ली जाती है, उसको मालूम भी नहीं होता कि उसकी जमीन ले ली गयी। दीवारों पर नोटिस लगा दी जाती हैं। इसी कारण तो पिछले सेशन के दौरान गाजियाबाद के किसान यहाँ आए थे। इस कानून का नतीजा यह होगा कि आज जिन लोगों की छोटी छोटी सौंपड़ियाँ हैं उनको उखाड़ा जायगा। वे प्रदर्शन करते, झगड़े करते, तीन-तीन दिन तक प्रधान मंत्री के दरवाजे बैठे रहे और मांग मांग कर खाते रहे, लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। और इस जमीन को एक्वायर करके उस पर बड़े बड़े महल खड़े किए जाते हैं। सरकार समाजवाद की और ठंठे ठंठे आदर्शों की बात करती है, लेकिन जो गरीब

लोग हैं और जो इन महलों को बनाते हैं, उनके लिए सबक पर सोने तक की व्यवस्था नहीं है। डेवेलपमेंट के नाम पर हम गरीबों को उजाड़ कर दिल्ली का डेवेलपमेंट कर रहे हैं। इसमें कहीं प्रावीजन नहीं है कि जिनकी जमीनें छीनी जायें या जिनको जबर-दस्ती उनके मकानों से निकाल दिया जावे वे कहीं रिप्रेजेंट कर सकते हैं। इसमें बड़ा रियायत की गयी है कि लोगों को दिन में निकाला जायगा। सूरज डूबने के बाद और सूरज निकलने से पहले नहीं निकाला जायगा। और जिस तरह ही हमारी यूरोक्रेमी है उसको देखते हुए, उसको इतने अधिकार देना जनता के साथ बड़ी ज्यादानी होगी।

जिनकी जमीन एक्वायर की जायगी उनको इस बात का पूरा मौका नहीं होगा कि वे कारण जान सकें कि उनकी जमीन क्यों एक्वायर की गयी है। अगर मुआवजे के मामले में ज्यादानी हुई है तो उसके लिए वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते। अदालतों में झूठी कारवाइयां कर के लोगों की जमीन एक्वायर की जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को इस पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिए, और जो जमीन एक्वायर करने का कानून उन्होंने बनाया है उसको फिर से तस्मिन् करना चाहिये और लोगों को इस बात का अवसर देना चाहिए कि वे इस मामले में चाराजोई कर सकें।

इसके अलावा जो दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट की नई आचारिणी में लोगों की नियुक्ति का विधान है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भी बहुत अप्रजातांत्रिक है। पिछली दफा भी इसमें सरकार के नामिनी काफी थे। उनको और बढ़ा देने से और उनको और अधिकार दे देने से मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली का विकास नहीं होगा बल्कि उससे दिल्ली के लोगों की परेशानियां बढ़ जायेंगी। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का उस समय तक समर्थन नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि इस में से वे धारणें

जिनसे जनता को नुकसान हो सकता है न निकाल दी जायें।

इसकी धारा ६ में कहा गया है, पेज ६ पर :

"(6) No compensation shall be claimable by any person for any damage which he may sustain in consequence of the removal of any development under section 30 or the discontinuance of the development under this section."

यानी जनता किसी तरह का कोई डेमेज क्लेम नहीं कर सकती। पहले अधिकारियों ने अनआथोराइज्ड मकानों को बनवाया, और अब उनको उजाड़ा जायगा। इस कानून का मतलब होगा कि सेक्रेटरी आदि जो चाहेंगे कर सकेंगे। आज कल हाल यह है कि सेक्रेटरी आदि जो लिख देते हैं उस पर मिनिस्टर दस्तखत कर देते हैं। मिनिस्ट्रों को पता नहीं कि इन कानूनों का क्या नतीजा निकलता है। ऐसा कानून बना दिया गया कि कोई डेमेज क्लेम नहीं कर सकता। और इस राज्य में डेमेज क्लेम करना भी तो आसान नहीं है। जितना रुपया डेमेज का मिलेगा उतना ही उस को कोर्ट फीस आदि में लगाना पड़ता है। लेकिन इस में यह प्रावीजन कर दिया कि डेमेज ही क्लेम नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अक्षितयाग देना ठीक नहीं है। इसमें बीसियों ऐसे क्लेम्स हैं। क्लेम्स २७ में पेज १० पर कहा गया है :

"37 (1) Where, in the opinion of the Authority, as a consequence of any development having been executed by the Authority in any development area, the value of any property in that area or in any area other than the development area, which has been benefited by the development, has increased or will increase, the Authority shall be entitled to levy upon the owner of the property or any person having an interest therein a betterment

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

charge in respect of the increase in value of the property resulting from the execution of the development."

इसमें लिखा है कि अगर आचारिणी की समझ में आयगा, उनकी समझ में तो ये बातें बहुत जल्दी आ जाती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की व्यूरोक्रेसी तो हृदय हीन है, उसको इन बातों को समझने में देर नहीं लगती। उनके हृदय नहीं होता, उनको जनता का मुकाबला नहीं करना पड़ता। जनता का मुकाबला तो मिनिस्टर को करना पड़ता है, और वह भी पांच साल में एक बार। इन हृदयहीन अधिकारियों को जनता को सताने में मजा आता है। आप इस शहर में देख सकते हैं कि किस प्रकार कारपोरेशन के सिपाही छोटे लोगों को, केले वालों आदि को तंग करते हैं। वे बेचारे भाग भाग कर नालियों में गिरते हैं। पुलिस को दया नहीं है, उन्होंने तो जनता को लूटा है, और वही खून आज भी उनके मुँह में लगा हुआ है।

आप देखिये कि जब यह आचारिणी कनविस हो जायगी तो उसके खिलाफ कोई कुछ नहीं कर सकता। और इन का कनविस हो जाना आसान है। अगर वह कनविस हो जायेंगे तो किसी भी मकान पर या प्रापर्टी पर लेवी लगा देंगे कि इसकी कीमत बढ़ गयी है। इस का फैसला यही आचारिणी करेगी कि मूल्य बढ़ गया है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस प्रजातंत्र के युग में इस प्रकार का दूसरा तंत्र लाना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। इस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। या तो दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को खत्म कर दीजिए और इस आचारिणी को सब पावर दीजिए। और अगर ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो आपको चाहिए इस प्रकार के क्लोज़ेड को अमेन्ड कर दें जिस से कि लोगों को इस क्रिस्म के हैरिसमेंट के करने का पूरा मौका हो और उस हालत में प्रदर्शन होंगे, झगड़े होंगे और संसद् भवन पर आ कर लोग धरना देंगे। अनेकों मुसीबतें पैदा होंगी। इसलिए

निवेदन है कि इस बिल में इस तरह की धाराओं को तबदील किया जाय जोकि आपत्तिजनक हैं। दिल्ली के विकास के नाम पर दिल्ली के गरीबों की हत्या करने का मैं पश्चात्ताप नहीं हूँ। बस मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है।

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir generally I support this Bill because it has removed many difficulties of the Delhi Development Act and has thus tried to smoothen the working of the Delhi Development Act. But I have to mention one or two points.

One is, in this Bill a clause has been added to increase the number of official representatives from 2 to 3. I will urge upon the Minister to consider the desirability of adding one more representative of the Delhi Advisory Committee of the Home Ministry. At present there are two representatives, one from the Lok Sabha and the other from the Rajya Sabha. It will be proper that more representatives of the people are associated with the work of the Delhi Development Authority as that authority is now engaged on the development of Delhi according to the Master Plan prepared by it.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में इस समय गणपूर्ति नहीं होती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill is being rung.

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, इस हाउस का एक रिवाज रहा है कि एक और डार्क बजे के बीच कोरम का कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है क्योंकि सब लोग यहाँ बाहर बैठ रहते हैं। अगर मैं आप की मार्फत स्वामी जी महाराज से यह प्रार्थना कर सकूँ कि इस वक्त कोरम के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान न देते हुए गणपूर्ति पर जोर न दें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदया रिवाजी बनना चाह रही हैं लेकिन वैधानिक क्यों नहीं बनना चाहती ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When the quorum is challenged I have to ring the Bell and get the quorum.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन्, इस हाउस का रिवाज यह होना चाहिए कि ऐसे सदस्य जोकि हाउस को रेगुलरली अटेंड करते हैं उन को बोलने के लिए अवसर दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum now. The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: The other point is, while implementing the Master Plan it is quite necessary that some modifications are allowed by the Delhi Development Authority and by the Government. Steps are being taken now in this Bill to empower the Delhi Development Authority to make certain modifications. Besides that, as you are aware, in the Master Plan no detailed plan of Old Delhi was prepared and it was left for future consideration in what manner the zonal plans should be framed and how the building activities should be allowed. I think it is very desirable that some steps should be taken to notify to the public what are the amendments and what are the modifications so that the people may know in what area what sort of construction is allowed.

Besides that, I find here an additional Section 22A which lays down:

"22-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 12, the Authority may, if it is of opinion that it is expedient to do so, undertake to carry out any development of any land which has been transferred to it or placed at its disposal under section 15 or section 22 even if such land is situate in any area which is not a development area."

Now, Sir, at present some area is developed by the Delhi Development Authority after declaring it as a development area and some area is sanctioned by the Corporation for development. If this clause is required in order to remove the difficulties in the matter of road construction or such other minor works I have no objection. But if this clause is going to be utilised by the Delhi Development Authority to take powers for sanctioning development of large chunks of area for development purposes, then I think it will conflict with the authority of the Corporation and there may be some confusion in the actual working. I would, therefore, like the Minister to consider this point also.

I have to mention one or two other points. One is, the Master Plan for Delhi was approved more than a year back. There are about 360 villages and Delhi is an urban place. Unless some concrete steps are taken to prepare the lay-out plans of these villages, whether they are urban or rural villages, and, besides that, the zonal plans are prepared in time, the activity in Delhi is likely to be hampered. Therefore, I would suggest, whereas the Master Plan has been prepared in a record time some definite step has been taken by the Government to have a planned development of Delhi, all the requirements which are provided in the Master Plan should be expedited so that there may not be any delay in the Planned development of Delhi. Unless that is done, the future of these rural and urban villages and also other areas of these rural and urban villages and also other areas becomes dim. I would, therefore, suggest that wherever a plan is prepared the requirements which are provided in the Master Plan should be attended to with the utmost urgency so that the development is carried out according to the provisions of the Plan. If that is not done, there are going to be insurmountable difficulties and unauthorised housing activities and other activities which are not permissible by law will take place.

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

The next point which I come to is that when this Master Plan was prepared there was a provision that there will be a metropolitan area in Delhi. Delhi's present area is about 578 square miles. It was envisaged that for the metropolitan area the area should be about 800 square miles. In this area some area of Uttar Pradesh and some area of Punjab are included. Unless there is development in these adjoining areas also according to the Master Plan and in close co-ordination with the Master Plan of Delhi, the future of Delhi is likely to be jeopardised.

A committee was appointed more than a year back under the distinguished chairmanship of the Home Minister. There were the Chief Ministers of U.P. and Punjab and some Ministers of the Government of India. I am sorry to say that not a single meeting has taken place so far. The result is that the co-ordination which was to be effected, the steps which were to be taken—I do not mean to say that some steps are not being taken by the Government of U.P. and the Government of Punjab—have not come about. The steps taken by the different State Governments are to be co-ordinated and the development is to be co-ordinated along with the development in Delhi. Unless that is done, there is going to be a great difficulty in the implementation of the Master Plan. If the planning and development is not registered then there are going to be very great difficulties in the implementation of the Plan.

Another point is about the functioning of the Delhi Development Authority. The Delhi Development Authority has large chunks of land which were transferred to it long ago. I appreciate, when the country was partitioned in 1947 large number of people, lakhs of people, came from West Pakistan to this side and they encroached upon the land which belonged to the erstwhile Delhi Improvement Trust and now that land has been transferred to the Delhi Development

Authority. If you see that land, which is in the centre of the city, in the centre of the built-up area, you will be surprised because virtually no development has taken place so far there. No schemes have so far been prepared and if any scheme has been prepared, no scheme has been put into operation. The result is that the future of these people who number in lakhs is very bad.

Now, Sir, if you see how the damages are being charged, you will find that their cases have not been finalised. Besides this, their arrears run into thousands of rupees. Some time ago, we passed here the Public Premises Eviction Act and in that Act there was a provision that if anybody had arrears of rent or arrears of damages, then that person or his heirs will be called upon to pay those damages. These people come from a very low income group. If steps are not taken in time to recover their current dues, huge arrears are bound to be accumulated and there is going to be a lot of difficulty for them. I do not mean to suggest that if there are any Government dues, the Government should not make efforts to realise them. But there should be a proper way of doing it. How are you going to recover thousands of rupees from a person who has hardly Rs. 200 as his asset in his cottage or in his *jhumpr*? These are difficult problems no doubt. I understand them. But at the same time when we are dealing with such people who are illiterate, who are labourers, who are small workers, who are from a very low income group, we must have a practical policy about them. We should not allow matters to hang on indefinitely and then we turn to them and tell them, "Look here, you have to pay a thousand of rupees." I would suggest that the policy of the Delhi Development Authority regarding these damages is quite unrealistic. It is causing harassment to the people living there who number in lakhs. Therefore, I would urge upon the Health Minister that she may kindly

look into this matter personally and see that as far as this particular problem is concerned, that is attended to with a human approach keeping the practical conditions of these people in view.

With these general remarks, I support this Bill.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल इस सदन में लाया गया है, वह बड़ी नेक-नीयती से लाया गया है, लेकिन नेक-नीयती काम नहीं करती, जब तक कि ज्ञान न हो। वि.बे.टु.हैस इच्छा आकन देव्य विव गुड इन्टरनल। जब तक ज्ञान न हो, तब तक नेक-नीयती काम नहीं करती है।

दिल्ली का मसला इस लिए हल नहीं हो रहा है कि कुछ-एक लोग ऐसे हैं सारी दिल्ली में ५०० आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो दिल्ली के वायु-मंडल को दूषित करते हैं; जिन लोगों के मकान आलरेडी दिल्ली में हैं, उनको इजाजत नहीं थी कि वे दिल्ली में जमीन खरीद सकें और नये मकानात बना सकें। फिर सरकार-आली ने यह कानून बना दिया कि कम्पनीज, सोसायटीज और बैंक्स जमीन खरीद सकते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन्हीं ५०० आदमियों ने जमीनों के नाम पर सोसायटियां, कम्पनियां और बैंक बनाए और दो रुपये गज जमीन खरीद कर चार सौ रुपये गज पर बेची। जो जमीन किसान से चार आने गज पर ली गई थी, वह २५० रुपये फी गज पर बेची गई। यह मसला तब हल होगा, जबकि उन लोगों की हरकतों पर रोक लगाई जायेगी, जोकि दिल्ली की २६-२७ लाख जनता के जीवन को दूषित करते हैं।

दिल्ली में जब तक यह कानून नहीं बनेगा कि बाहर के आदमी यहाँ आ कर न बस सकें, तब तक दिल्ली का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। बाहर के लोग आते हैं और दिल्ली में आ कर बस जाते हैं। वे लोग पहले बसे हुए लोगों के जीवन को और भी दूषित

करते हैं। यह नहीं कि सिर्फ़ गरीब आदमी को इस से नुकसान होता है, गरीब को उस से भी ज्यादा नुकसान होता है। जिस शहर की आबादी इतनी घनी हो, जिस शहर में २६-२७ लाख आदमी बसते हैं और २६-२७ लाख रोजाना घूमने के लिए, रोजगार और व्यापार के लिए आते हैं, उस शहर का वातावरण, उस शहर का वायु-मंडल गन्दा हो जाता है। इसी का नतीजा यह है कि जब आई० सी० एस० आफिसर या लखपती और करोड़पती के घर, वजोर की पोलीशन के आदमी के घर, मिनिस्टीरियल रैंक के आदमी के घर, स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर की पोलीशन के आदमी के घर दूध पहुंचता है, तो वह ७२ घंटों पुराना हो जाता है, वह तीन दिनों के बाद उन के घर पहुंचता है। जो दूध आज निकलता है, वह ७२ घंटों बाद घर में पहुंचता है। नतीजा यह है कि वह दूध मर जाता है, उस के विटामिन खत्म हो जाते हैं, दूध की मात्रा बाकी रह जाती है और मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े फ़रमाने पूछते हैं, "बोतल का है न? दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम का है न?" उस दूध को इतना दूषित कर दिया जाता है कि आप मेरे साथ चल कर देखें कि उस दूध में कितनी मक्खियों की लाशें, कितनी छिपकलियों की लाशें होती हैं और लाने वाले कितना पानी मिला कर उस दूध को बचते हैं। लेकिन ये बातें नहीं देखी जाती हैं। इसलिए जैसाकि मैं ने कहा है, सिर्फ़ गरीब का नुकसान होता है, यह बात नहीं है—गरीब को उस से ज्यादा नुकसान होता है।

इस मसले के हल तीन हैं। एक हल तो यह है कि जिन लोगों ने सोसायटियां, कम्पनियां और बैंक बना कर जमीनों को दो रुपये गज के हिसाब से खरीद कर ४०० रुपये गज पर बेचा है, उन से वे जमीनें वापस ली जायें और मध्य-वित्त लोगों, मिडल क्लास के लोगों, को वे जमीनें मार्केट रेट पर दे दी जायें। इस सिलसिले में जो प्राक्रिटियरिंग हुआ है, जो मुनफ़ाखोरी हुई है, उस को ख़त्म किया जाये।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

दूसरा हल यह है कि बाहर से आने वाली नई आबादी को खत्म किया जाये—न्यू कमर्ज दिल्ली में न आ सकें। जो लोग बसे हुए हैं, उन के रहन-सहन का इन्तजाम किया जाये। आज हलगत यह है कि जो लोग बसे हुए हैं, उन का इन्तजाम नहीं होता है। आप किसी भी देश में चले जाइये, आप इंग्लैंड, स्ट्रिज़लैंड, जर्मनी या अमरीका में चले जाइये, एम० पी० को रहने के लिए कहीं भी इस तरह के कबूतरखाने नहीं दिये जाते हैं। अगर किसी एम० पी० के घर दो मेहमान आ जायें, एक गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब पढ़ने वाला और दूसरा हुक्का पीने वाला, तो वे दोनों एक ही कमरे में बन्द रहते हैं। एक गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब पढ़ना है और दूसरा हुक्के का धुआँ फेंक कर हमारी पाक किताब को नापाक करता है। सिवाये हिन्दुस्तान के ला-मेकज के लिए ऐसे कबूतरखाने कहीं भी नहीं हैं—न इंग्लैंड और जर्मनी में हैं और न किसी और देश में है।

हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में लोगों को न्यूट्रीशन फूड देने का वादा किया गया है—यह कहा गया है कि हर एक को वह फूड दिया जायेगा, जो उस के दिलो-दिमाग को कायम रखे और उस की बुद्धि तथा स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ाए। लेकिन आप को यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि यहां पर एम० पी० को पानी नहीं मिलता है। एम० पी० के क्वार्टरों में सिम्पल वाटर मुश्किल से तीन घंटे सुबह और तीन घंटे शाम मिलता है और बाकी रात और दिन खा जाता है। और फिर कहा जाता है कि दिलो-दिमाग काम नहीं करते हैं, आरिजिनेलिटी खत्म हो गई है। हम को पानी और राशन कंट्रोल से मिलता है।

अगर यहां से उठ कर ऊपर रिफ्लेक्शन के लिए, चाय के लिए जायें, तो कोटोजम और डाल्डा का राक्षस सामने मिलता है। मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम यह काम तो

डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब खुद कर सकते हैं। इस में सरकार को पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह जो मन्दिर है, यह जनतंत्र का पवित्र मन्दिर है, बहुत सेक्रिड मन्दिर है। डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब को एगारिटी है, उन को हक है कि वह यक-कलम कोटोजम और डाल्डा को बन्द कर दें और यह हुक्म कर दें कि इस मन्दिर में कोटोजम और डाल्डा प्रवेश नहीं कर सकते। आप बताइये कि एम० पी० को पानी मिले राशन का और रिफ्लेक्शन मिले कोटोजम और डाल्डा का, तो क्या वह एम० पी० कुछ बर्क करेगा और उस की आरिजिनेलिटी रहेगी। हरगिज नहीं रहेगी।

मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर दिल्ली का डेवेलपमेंट करना है, अगर दिल्ली को विकास की तरफ ले जाना है, तो दिल्ली के लिए तीन कानून बनाए जायें। यहां पर न्यू कमर्ज की एन्ट्री बन्द हो। लोगों ने जो दो रुपये गज जमीन खरीद कर चार चार सौ रुपये गज तक बेची है, वह मूनाफा बाकायदा किसान को, या सरकार को, स्टेट को वापस किया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बिल दिल्ली के डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में है, डाल्डा के बारे में नहीं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन्, डाल्डा को बन्द किये बगैर डेवेलपमेंट या विकास हो, यह इम्प्रासिबल है।

जो लोग यहां पर बसे हुए हैं, उन का इन्तजाम किया जाये। जो लोग आज उजाड़े जा रहे हैं, उन को उजाड़ने की जरूरत इसलिए पड़ी कि सरकार पहले से इस बारे में होश में नहीं थी। मैं बहुत फ्रैक्ली और बोल्डली कहना चाहता हूं कि लोगों को उजाड़ने का मसला सरकार की गलती से पैदा हुआ। जिस आदमी को पहले नाजायज तरीके से बसने

की इजाजत दी गई, आज सरकार उसे उजाड़ना चाहती है।

इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक काम्प्रहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए। किसी मामूली बिल से यह काम नहीं होने वाला है। आप के द्वारा सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इस समस्या को ज्ञान से, विवेक से, बुद्धि से, डिस्क्रिशन से हल करे। यह मसला बगैर बुद्धि के हल नहीं हो सकता है। सरकार भावुकता से, सैन्टीमेंट से यह मसला हल नहीं कर सकती है।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का स्वागत करने हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का विकास हो, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। परन्तु विकास के साथ साथ किन किन बातों का ध्यान रखा जाय, इसको जान लेना बहुत जरूरी है। दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है और इस नाते यहां पर देश विदेश के सभी प्रकार के यात्री राजधानी के दर्शनों के लिए आते हैं। यहां आने के बाद जब वे सारे शहर में घूमते हैं और सारे शहर की दशा को देखते हैं तब प्रत्येक स्थानों पर गन्दी बस्तियों को देखते हैं सड़कें जोकि ठीक प्रकार से नहीं बनी हुई हैं, उन को देखते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ये दृश्य देख कर उन को जरूर दुःख होगा होगा। ये सब चीजें हर एक को यहां देखने को मिलती हैं। उस सम्बन्ध में मेरा इतना कहना है कि आज दिल्ली की आबादी २८ लाख के करीब हो गई है और इस में से करीब सात लाख लोग इन गन्दी बस्तियों में बसे हुए हैं जहां पर न पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है, रहने के लिए जहां पर ठीक प्रकार के मकान नहीं हैं और जहां पर चिकित्सा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। साथ ही साथ वहां पर शिक्षा तथा सफाई इत्यादि की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

जो गन्दी बस्तियां हैं, उन में मैं घूमा हूँ। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि छोटे छोटे

तप्पड़ों के अन्दर एक एक परिवार जिस के अन्दर आठ आठ, दस दस और बारह बारह सदस्य होते हैं, रहते हैं। पच्चीस गज के अन्दर, गच्चे झोंपड़ों के अन्दर इतने अधिक लोग किस तरह से रह पाते हैं, इस का अंदाजा लगाना आसान काम नहीं है। वहां पर उन का जीवन बड़े ही संघर्ष में से हो कर गुजरता है और इस कारण उनके स्वास्थ्य को काफी हानि पहुंचती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले इन लोगों की दशा को सुधारा जाय, इनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जाये। ये वे लोग हैं जिन के कंधों के ऊपर दिल्ली में यह संसद् भवन, यह राष्ट्रपति भवन, यह विज्ञान भवन, यह अशोका होटल, यह कृषि भवन, यह रेल भवन, यह हवा भवन इत्यादि तमाम बड़े बड़े भवन बने हैं। इन्हीं लोगों का इस में खून पसीना लगा है और इन्हीं की वजह से ये बन पाये हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : संगीत कला भवन।

श्री कछवाय : आज यही वे लोग हैं जोकि ठीक प्रकार से तथा सुखी नजर नहीं आते हैं। इन लोगों का स्वास्थ्य खराब है, इस की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

आज से कुछ वर्ष पहले हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन झुगियों को दिल्ली के अन्दर तथा दूसरी जगहों के अन्दर भी देखा था और कहा था कि इन झुगी झोंपड़ियों को जला दिया जाए। उस वक्त वह विदेश यात्रा से लौटे थे और ये शब्द उन्होंने कहे थे। ऐसा कहने से उनका आशय यह था कि इस तरह की गन्दी बस्तियां मेरे मूलक के अन्दर इस तरह की झुगी झोंपड़ियां मेरे मूलक के अन्दर नहीं रहनी चाहियें और इनके स्थान पर अच्छे मकान बनने चाहियें। परन्तु आश्चर्य की बात है कि उनकी इस घोषणा पर अमल नहीं हुआ है। एक और तो उन्होंने यह घोषणा की थी कि इनको जला दिया जाए और दूसरी ओर उन्होंने कहा कि भारत में एक ऐसा होटल बनना चाहिये जिसमें विदेशी लोग आकर आराम से ठहर सकें जो कि

[श्री कछवाय]

बनना शुरू भी हो गया और दस महीने के अन्दर अन्दर करोड़ों पयों की लागत से अशोक होटल बन कर तैयार भी हो गया, मगर इतने साल बीत जाने के बाद भी और उनके घोषणा कर देने के बावजूद भी, यह झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाली समस्या हल नहीं हो पाई। दिल्ली नगर को सुधारने के लिए हजारों की तादाद में झुग्गियाँ उजाड़ी जानी है, तोड़ी जानी है, उन लोगों का वहाँ से निकाल बाहर किया जाता है लेकिन उसका भी परिणाम यही निकलता है कि जितनी तोड़ते हैं, उससे ज्यादा बननी चनी जाती है।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि ये देहात के लोग यहाँ आकर बस गये हैं और ये अपने परिवार के लोगों को बुला लेते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने यह जानने का कभी प्रयत्न किया है कि देहात के लोग वहाँ आते क्यों हैं? इसका कारण क्या है? इनका यहाँ आने का मतसद क्या है? देखा जाता है कि देहातों में बरोजगारी भयंकर रूप धारण करती जा रही है, वहाँ पर बेरोजगारी दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ो जा रही है, वहाँ पर लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है, इस कारण वे लोग शहरों की तरफ भागते हैं कि वहाँ चल कर दो पैसे का धंधा तो मिल जाएगा, वहाँ पर वे अपना तथा अपने परिवार वालों का पेट तो पाल सकेंगे। इन लोगों के बारे में शासन की धारणा ऐसी होती है कि ये लोग जो कि गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं, ये जुवारी हैं, ये गुण्डे हैं, ये चोर हैं, ये बदमाश हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि शासन में जितने भी लोग हैं सभी के मन में धारणा है। लेकिन कुछ लोग हैं जिनके मन में यह धारणा है इन लोगों के बारे में। इस किस्म की धारणा बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है, बिल्कुल गलत है। ये किसी चलाने वाले लोग, ये रिकशा चलाने वाले लोग, बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों की नींव के अन्दर रीढ़ की हड्डी बनने वाले लोग, अपना खून पसीना मिलाने वाले लोग, घोड़ी, नाई, माइकिल रिपेयर करने वाले लोग, मंत्रियों के घरों में बर्तन पंजने

वाले लोग, उनके घरों में कपड़े धीने वाले लोग, जिनके कंधों पर सारी दिल्ली का वर्तमान ढाँचा बना हुआ है, ये लोग अगर यह सोच लें कि हमें काम नहीं करना तो दिल्ली आपको नजर नहीं आएगी, इसके बजाय आपको यहाँ पर नरक नजर आएगा। यह बात बिल्कुल सॉफ है। इस तरह की धारणा इन लोगों के बारे में बनाना बिल्कुल गलत है, यह मेरा कहना है।

उनके स्वस्थ का भी ठीक तरह से ध्यान रखे जाने की आवश्यकता है। इन गन्दी बस्तियों के अन्दर कितनी सफाई रखी जाना है, इसका भा देखा जाना चाहिये। पिछली बार दिल्ली की गन्दी बस्तियों में सात लाख रहने वाले लोगों में से करीब करीब तीन लाख लोगों से मैंने सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है। मैं उनके बीच में गया हूँ और जिन परिस्थितियों में वे रह रहे हैं, उसका मैंने निरीक्षण किया है। उनके लिए लैंड्रिज की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियाँ उन लोगों में घर करती जा रही हैं। टी०बी० तपेदिक इत्यादि बीमारियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। बच्चे चेचक से पीड़ित हैं। दूसरी भी अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियाँ फैल रही हैं। दो ो आने कमाने वाले, आठ आठ आने या रुपया रुपया रोज कमाने वाले लोग किस प्रकार से इन बीमारियों का इलाज करवा सकते हैं, इसको आप देखें। आश्चर्य होता है कि इस सारी दशा को देखने के बाद भी स्वास्थ्य मंत्राली जी इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देती हैं। अनेक बार मैंने उनको पत्र लिखे हैं। दुःख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ पत्रों का तो उनकी ओर से मुझे उत्तर आ गया है और कुछ का नहीं आया है। उस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब इन लोगों की बस्तियाँ बनाई जायें, जब इन लोगों को बसाने

का इन्तजाम किया जाए तो ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि ठीक प्रकार से तथा अच्छी तरह से इन परिवारों के लांग रह सकें। परिवार के बाद परिवार बनते रहते हैं। आपने तय कर लिया है कि हम एक व्यक्ति को एक प्लैट देंगे। लेकिन इनके साथ साथ आप यह भी देखें कि आठ दस साल के बाद उस व्यक्ति के घर में एक और परिवार बन जाएगा। उसका लड़का भी होगा जिसकी शादी होगी। उसका भी अलग से परिवार बनेगा। इस वास्ते इसका ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि प्लैट इतना बड़ा हो कि जब दूसरा परिवार हो जाए तो उसके रहने की भी व्यवस्था उसमें हो। कितना बड़ा प्लैट उसको दिया जाए, इस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें। इन सब बातों पर ठीक प्रकार से विचार करने के बाद ही, मैं चाहता हूँ, कि आप कोई निर्णय करें।

पीने के पानी का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, मैंने देखा है कि पानी भरने के लिए इतनी भीड़ होती है कि उनके लिए पानी भरना मुश्किल हो जाता है और कितना ही समय उनको इसमें लग जाता है। इन बस्ती वालों को दो दो और तीन तीन मील की दूरी से पानी लाना पड़ता है। जहाँ इनको पानी ले जाना पड़ता है वहाँ इतना रस होता है कि आपस में कितने ही लोगों में लड़ाई शगड़े हो जाते हैं, कितनी ही मारपीट हो जाती है और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि पुलिस द्वारा भी इनको बहुत सताया जाता है।

अब मैं एक महत्व की बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उनके जीवन के साथ कुछ पैसे वाले लोगों द्वारा खिलवाड़ की जा रही है। बहुत ही गलत धारणायें इनके बारे में फैलाई जा रही हैं। कहा जाता है कि वे सट्टे करते हैं और अवैध रूप से शराब बनाते हैं। मुझे पता है कि एक लाख रुपया महीना कमाने वाले लोगों के इस दिल्ली में ग्यारह अड़्डे हैं। एक एक अड़्डे पर एक एक लाख रुपया कमाया जाता है। ऐसा क्यों

होता है, इसको आप देखें। क्यों पुलिस इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देती है, इसकी भी आप जांच करें। उन लोगों की तरफ से जिनको कमाई होती है, एक लाख में से पच्चीस हजार रुपया तो पुलिस वालों को बांट दिया जाता है, पच्चीस हजार रुपया दलालों को सौंपा जाता है और बाकी का पचास हजार रुपया उनकी जेबों में चला जाता है। इन गन्दी बस्तियों में एक एक मर्ज, एक एक बीमारी दिन-ब-दिन फैलती जाती है। इसके साथ साथ टिंचर की बीमारी शराब की बीमारी भी इनके अन्दर बड़े बड़े लोगों द्वारा फैलाई जा रही है, इनका भी बड़े बड़े लोग धंधा करते फिरते हैं। यह जो बात है, शराब की तथा टिंचर की, इसकी ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये। जो अपराधी इस अपराध में पकड़ा जाए, उसके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये और जरा भी ढिलाई नहीं दिखाई जानी चाहिये। जब तक भय नहीं होता है तब तक प्रीत नहीं होती है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक भेदभाव दूर नहीं होगा तब तक यह चीज खत्म नहीं हो पाएगी।

जो बिल रखा गया है यह पास तो हो ही जाएगा। परन्तु हम विरोधी सदस्यों ने जो विचार आपके सामने रखे हैं, वे घूम फिर कर और स्थिति को अपनी आँखों से देख कर ही रखें और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाए। दिल्ली में कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हैं, कुछ कारपोरेशन के चपड़ासी लोग भी हैं, जिन्होंने यह धंधा खोल रखा है कि मजदूरी करने वाले लोगों को झोंपड़ी को पच्चीस रुपये पर किराये पर दे देते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में भी स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस पर दुबारा स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी ठीक प्रकार से ध्यान देंगी क्योंकि मेरा और उनका कई बार कमेटी में सम्बन्ध आता है। जितना मैं गन्दी बस्तियों के बारे में जानता हूँ, शायद और लोग थोड़ा बहुत जानते हों, लेकिन उतना नहीं

[श्री गच्छवाय]

जानते क्योंकि मैं अखबारों में पढ़ कर नहीं जानता, न श्रीों से सुन कर जानता हूँ। मैं घूम फिर कर श्री अनुभव के आधार पर अपनी बातों को कहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon. Minister wants this Bill to be finished today. If the House agrees, we may extend the time for Government business by one hour and give two and a half hours for non-official business thereafter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many hours? I did not follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker We will first finish this Bill and then take up non-official business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House will sit for one hour beyond?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then it is all right.

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): It has been put down in the Foot-note of today's agenda that at 4-45 p.m. the Call Attention Notices will be taken up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Then this may come in....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then it will be at 5-45.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker At 5-45.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Everything will be shifted by one hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon. Minister.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोलबाग): यह मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से काफी सम्बन्धित बिल है। इसलिये मैं इस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody got up when I looked round.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यह दिल्ली के लोगों के लिए बिल आया है, इस पर मुझे अवसर मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him a chance at the Third Reading. It is a non-controversial Bill.

डा० सुशीला नायर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन की बहुत अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि उमने मेरी प्रार्थना स्वीकार करके एक घंटा का समय इस विधेयक के लिये और दे दिया है ताकि इसको आज ही समाप्त कर लिया जाये।

इस बिल का जब माननीय सदस्यों ने स्वागत किया है तब सामान्यतया उसके साथ कुछ मुझाव भी दिये है। मुझावों के बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि जहां तक गन्दी बस्तियों का सवाल है, उन को साफ करना चाहिये, उन में बसने वाले लोगों के लिये सुविधायें पैदा करनी चाहियें, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं है। स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हालांकि यह सवाल इतना आसान नहीं है, बड़ा कठिन है, तो भी उस कठिन सवाल को हल करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। झुग्गी झोपड़ी के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं चाहूंगी, बहुत विनयपूर्वक माननीय सदस्यों के सामने मुझाव रखूंगी, कि उन में से कुछ लोग किसी वक्त तकलीफ करके मेरे साथ चल कर उस जगह को देखें जहां पर झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों को बसाया जा रहा है। नर्क में से निकाल कर उनको एक अच्छी जगह पहुंचाये दे रहे हैं, और सामान्यतया वह वहां जा कर बहुत खुश भी हुए हैं। उनके स्वास्थ्य इत्यादि के बारे में भी सुधार हुए हैं। यही कारण है कि हजारों लोगों को शान्तिपूर्वक झुग्गियों से जिस तरह से उठाया जा चुका है वह नमूने की चीज है। मैंने तो दिल्ली में रिहैबिलिटेशन मंत्री के रूप में काम किया है सन् १९५२ से

१९५५ तक, और मुझे मालूम है कि कितनी कठिनाई आ सकती है किसी को अच्छे मकानों में ले जाने में भी। यहां पर यह काम जिस सुचारू रूप से हुआ है उसके लिये मैं तो इस अवसर को लेकर दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी और दिल्ली कारपोरेशन दोनों के कर्मचारियों को, जो कि इस काम को करते हैं, बधाई देना चाहती हूं।

हमारे भाई श्री सरजू पाण्डेय जी ने जो बातें कही वह बिना थोड़ा सा भी विचार किये हुए कहीं, ऐसा मुझको लगा। उन्होंने कहा कि दस साल से रिफ्यूजी वगैरह आकर बस गये हैं और उनको हम उठा देते हैं, छोड़ देते हैं, उनको परेशान करते हैं। हकीकत यह है कि रिफ्यूजी जो दस दस साल से यहां बैठे हुए हैं उनके लिए सरकार ने पुनर्वास की पूरी योजना बनाई है। जो दस दस साल से ये वे तो बसाये ही, १९६० तक बैठने वालों को आल्टरनेटिव ऐकोमोडेशन दी। लेकिन वे कई जगह हटते नहीं हैं। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि हमने अनआथाराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन होने दिया। वह उनकी बात ठीक है, मुझसे ठीक है, कि होने नहीं देना चाहिये क्योंकि प्रिवेंशन इज बेटर दैन क्योर। लेकिन जहां पर इस तरह के लोग स्क्वैटिंग कर के बैठे हुए हैं, उन के बीच में चुपचाप दूसरे लोग भी मकान बना लेते हैं, और कई बार तो ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि जहां से लोगों को नये मकान या नई जगह दे कर उठाया गया, उन के जाते ही दूसरे लोग उनकी जगह आ कर बैठ जाते हैं और वह समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहती है। तो यह कहना कि अनआथाराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन को रोका जाये लेकिन अगर बन जाय तो उसे तोड़ा न जाय, यह बात कुछ ठीक बननी नहीं है। उसको रोका जाय यह अच्छी बात है और रोकने की कोशिश हो रही है, और मुझे खुशी है यह कहते हुए कि दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी का जो इलाका है उस में अनआथाराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन होने न पाये स की तरफ वह काफी तबज्जुद रहे हैं, और उस में काफी

सफाया भी मिला है। लेकिन दूसरी जगह लोग बना ही लेते हैं। तब फिर उसको तोड़ना पड़ता है। नहीं तोड़ेंगे तो क्या करेंगे। जल्दी से जल्दी उसको तोड़ना चाहिये। जल्दी से जल्दी उस का पता लगाना चाहिये। यह बात सही है।

अब श्री सरजू पाण्डेय जी कहते हैं कि उन को डेमेज नहीं दिये जायेंगे। यह क्या कहने की बात है? अगर पालियामेंट उस के सामने कोई आ कर रातों रात झोंपड़ी बना ले और सबरे पुलिस आये और उन लोगों को उठाये और झोंपड़ी तोड़ दे और वह लोग कहने लगे कि इस में हमारा पांच सौ रु० लगा है, हमें पांच सौ रुपया दिया जाये, तो क्या यह मुनासिब बात होगी?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अनआथाराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन अधिकारियों ने करवाया है। कुछ कांग्रेस मेम्बरों ने पिछली दफे कहा था कि जिन लोगों ने अनआथाराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन करवाया उन्हें दंडित न कर के उन लोगों को दंडित किया जायेगा जिन के मकान बने हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : अधिकारियों ने करवाया है, अगर ऐसी कोई स्पष्ट चीज सामने आ जाये तो मैं जरूर जिस अथॉरिटी के अन्तर्गत वह अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं उन से उन के खिलाफ एक्शन लेने के लिये कहूंगी। लेकिन अब्बल सवाल यह है कि अन-आथाराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन्स को मालूम किया जाये, उस के बाद उन को जल्दी से जल्दी हटाया जाये। दोनों चीजें आवश्यक हैं। अपने घर के पास ही चार दफ में ने गुजरते गुजरते देखा कि वहां पर एक गोल चक्कर है वहां पर एक झोंपड़ी भी बना कर एक आदमी चाय ले कर बैठ जाता है। मैं ने चार पांच दफे टेलिफोन कर के कहा है कि उसे निकालो। एक दिन निकाल दिया जाता है और दूसरे तीसरे दिन वह वहां पर फिर आ

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

कर बैठ जाता है, हालांकि उसे मालूम है कि उसे वहां नहीं आना चाहिये।

सरजू पाण्डेय जी कहते हैं कि छावड़ी वाले को, सब्जी वाले को, केले वाले को, पुलिस ने क्यों हटा दिया। छावड़ियों में लोग नदी खाने पीने की चीजें बेचते हैं। माननीय सदस्य यह तो मानेंगे कि अगर उन को हटाया गया तो वह तो करने वाली चीज थी स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से जिस से कालरा न हो, टाइफाइड न हो, नाना प्रकार के रोग न हों। इस वास्ते खाने पीने की चीजें गन्दी स्थिति में न बिकें यह आवश्यक है। अगर हम उन को उठाते हैं तो क्या अन्याय करते हैं? आप यह कह सकते हैं कि उन लोगों को रोटी मिलनी बन्द हो जायगी। इस में हमारी तो दो राय नहीं है कि गरीब के लिये रोटी कमाने के साधन होने चाहिये। लेकिन उस का रास्ता ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस में कि जनता का स्वास्थ्य खतरे में न पड़े और वह अच्छी तरह से बैठ कर अपनी रोटी कमाने की कोशिश करे। चूंकि छावड़ी वाले दूसरों को खतरे में डालते हैं। इस लिये हम उस का विरोध करते हैं और उस को हटाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। स्वास्थ्य के विषय में भी कुछ गालीम लोंगों को दी जाये। हेल्थ ट्रेनिंग ठीक हो, यह भी आवश्यक है, और उस की तरफ भी हम तबज्जह दे रहे हैं।

यह कहा गया कि बैटरमेंट फी रखने की जो बात कहों गई है यह बड़े अन्याय की बात है। मैं बहुत अदब से कहूंगी कि एक तरफ तो माननीय सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि प्राफिटशरिंग न हो दूसरी तरफ से लाखों करोड़ों पये लगा कर सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा डेवेलपमेंट किया, और उस के पास में कोई बड़े पैसे वाले लोगों ने कुछ जमीन ले कर रखी हुई थी। उस के दाम बढ़ गये। अगर उस के दाम बढ़ गये तो वह कुछ थोड़ा बॉझ बर्दाश्त करे। उस के बड़े दाम में से अगर उस से जनता की तिजोरी में कुछ डालने के लिये कहा जाय तो

यह कोन से अन्याय की बात है, कोन सी बुरी बात है इस में। किस तरह से यह बैटरमेंट लेवी लगाई जायेगी, उस के लिये कानून बनाये जायेंगे। नियमों के मुताबिक वह लगेगी। किसी पर मनमानी कर के वह नहीं लगाई जा सकती। आखिर यह बहुत जागरूक नगरी है। यहां पर सारे देश के चुने हुए नुमाइन्दे बैठे हुए हैं। भारतीय पार्लियामेंट बैठी हुई है। इस लिये यहां कोई अन्याय नहीं हो सकती, यह मैं विनयपूर्वक कहना चाहती हूं।

फिर श्री शिवचरण जी ने कहा कि एक कमेटी बनायी थी और उसमें मुख्य मंत्री आदि बड़े बड़े लोग थे, लेकिन उसके द्वारा मेट्रोपॉलिटन एरिया का जो कॉन्ग्रिगेशन होना था वह नहीं हुआ। उसमें बात यह थी कि एक स्टड्यूटरी कमेटी बनायी जाए जो कि कॉन्ग्रिगेशन का काम करे। चुनाव एक कॉन्ग्रिगेशन कमेटी बनायी गयी गाजियाबाद की तरफ के लिए और एक पंजाब की तरफ, और इसी हफ्ते मेरे ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी लखनऊ जा रहे हैं गाजियाबाद की डवलपमेंट आथॉरिटी की मीटिंग में भाग लेने के लिए और साथ बैठ कर यह सारा काम हो रहा है ताकि कॉन्ग्रिगेशन टरीकी से डेवेलपमेंट हो। उसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं आ रही है, यह काम आगे बढ़ रहा है और आगे बढ़ेगा। आज ही सबेरे के पेपर्स में था कि फरीदाबाद को एक सैटलाइट टाउन के रूप में डेवेलप करने का निश्चय पंजाब सरकार ने किया है।

यह भी कहा गया कि डी० डी० ए० को जो जमीन मिली थी विरासत में इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट से, उसके जो डमेजन्त आदि के पैसे उसके पास इकट्ठे हो गए हैं वह उनके साथ ही साथ वसूल करने चाहिए, नहीं तो उनको देना कठिन हो जाता है। इसके लिए कोशिश तो होती है, लेकिन कितना कठिन है ऐसे लोगों से पैसा लेना यह माननीय सदस्य भी जानते हैं और

आप भी जानते हैं। उन लोगों को बसाने के क्या काम हों सकता। वही स्कीम जो बसाने के लिए चल रही है उसके तहत हजारों लोगों को उठाया जा चुका है, बाक़ों को भी उठाया जाएगा, लेकिन शहर के भीतर काम करना बड़ा कठिन होता है। लेकिन वह काम हो रहा है।

जो जामा मस्जिद के गिर्द एरिया है उसको डेवलप करने के लिए जब मैं दिल्ली की स्वास्थ्य मंत्री और पुनर्वास मंत्री थी तो बहुत कोशिश की। उस वक्त कोई हमारी बात सुनता न था। लेकिन मैं डी० डी० ए० को बघाई दूंगी कि उन्होंने लोगों को समझा कर एसी सुन्दर योजना बनायी है कि आज लोग पूछते हैं कि इस योजना को कार्यान्वित कब किया जाएगा। हो सकता है कि हम शीघ्र ही इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करें और दिल्ली के जो दूसरे कार्य हैं उनको भी आगे बढ़ायेंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि ज्ञान और नीयत दो अलग अलग चीज़ें हैं। मैं स्वीकार करती हूँ, पर उसके साथ ही साथ मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहती हूँ कि उसी प्रकार से ज्ञान और भावना दो अलग अलग चीज़ें हैं। बहुत से भाषण भावना में आ कर किए जाते हैं, ज्ञान के ऊपर आधारित नहीं होते। तो मैं विनयपूर्वक कहूंगी कि अगर माननीय सदस्य कुछ थोड़ा सा समय दें और अगर वे कुछ और जानकारी हासिल करना चाहें तो मैं उनको दिल्ली में और बाहर घुमा कर दिखाऊँ डी० डी० ए० ने क्या काम किया है। मैं चाहूंगी कि वह अपनी आंखों से देखें कि क्या क्या योजनाएं चल रही हैं और क्या कार्य हो रहा है। मुझे यकीन है कि वह उसे देख कर खुश होंगे और अगर वह कोई मुनासिब मुझाब देगे तो हम उनका स्वागत करेंगे।

फिर कहा जाता है कि गन्दी बस्तियों में पानी की तकलीफ है और वहां बच्चों की तालीम का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है। इन बातों से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि यह तकनीकें दूर होनी चाहिए। आज सबरे ही

हमने कारपोरेशन के साथ एक मीटिंग की इसलिए कि अगले गरमी के मौसम के आने से पहले ऐसा इन्तिजाम हो जाए कि पीने के पानी के लिए हाहाकार न मचे। हमने विचार किया कि उसके लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, और इस बारे में हम ने कुछ फैसले भी किए हैं। हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि लोगों को जो ये तकलीफें हो रही हैं उनको जल्द से जल्द रफा किया जाए। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहती हूँ।

यह भी कहा गया कि इस बिल के जरिए आप कारपोरेशन के अलावा एक नई ग्र्यारिटी क्यों कायम कर रहे हैं। हम नई चीज नहीं खड़ी कर रहे हैं। नई चीज तो सन् १९५७ में इस पार्लियामेंट ने खड़ी की थी। उस के कार्य को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए हम कुछ संशोधन सदन के सामने लाए हैं, और मुझे आशा है कि सदन उन्हें स्वीकार करेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 3)

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 15—add at the end—

'and for the words "two representatives", the words "three representatives" shall be substituted' (1).

There is a consequential amendment on account of this. If the hon. Minister accepts this amendment, I

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

would request you to allow me to move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no other amendment before me. Unless the hon. Minister accept it, I cannot allow it. Is the hon. Minister accepting this amendment?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: His amendment is that instead of two representatives of the Delhi Advisory Committee there be three representatives. As we are increasing the number of officials from two to three, he wants that the number of non-officials also should be increased from two to three. I have no objection to accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"Page 2, line 15,—add at the end—

'and for the words "two representatives", the words "three representatives" shall be substituted'" (1)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he moving his amendment to clause 7?

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: No, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 7 to 30 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 30 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो डेमेजज चार्ज करने के बारे में कहा गया है मैं उसी के बारे में अपना दृष्टिकोण सदन के सामने रखूंगा ।

डेमेजज चार्ज के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कहा गया है कि जब १९४७ में लॉग ऑफ़ और दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट की जमीन को खूब बँट गा, तो उसके बाद ही उनके ऊपर डेमेजज चार्ज लगाया गया । मुझे मालूम है कि जो बेचारे दयनीय अवस्था में थे, बहुत निर्धन थे, जिनके पास कोई ग्रामदानी नहीं थी, उन के ऊपर पहले तो डेमेजज नहीं लगाए गए । उसके बाद पांच सात बरस जब गुजर गए तो डेमेजज चार्ज उन पर लगाए गए और उनको एक बड़ी रकम डेमेजज की देने को कहा गया । इस पर उन लोगों ने सदस्यां के दरवाजे खटखटाए और उन्होंने बतलाया कि उनकी क्या हालत है और क्या अवस्था है । एक झोपड़ी जो बनी हुई है और जिस पर दो सौ या तीन सौ रुपया लगा है, उसके लिए ७०० या ८०० या १००० रुपया डेमेजज चार्ज का मांगा जाता है ।

पहले इस काम के लिए रीगल बिल्डिंग में इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट का दफ्तर था । उसके बाद डी० डी० ए० ने दो साहब वहाँ बिठा दिए हैं । वह लोगों को बुलाते हैं और सुबह से शाम तक बिठा कर परेशान करते हैं, उनको धमकाते हैं और कहते हैं कि तुमको तहसीलदार के सुपुर्द कर देग, और तुम्हारे खिलाफ यह किया जाएगा, वह किया जाएगा । मुझे अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि जो जगह उन्होंने घेरी हुई है और जितना उसके ऊपर उन्होंने कांस्ट्रक्शन किया हुआ है, उससे कितने ही गुना डेमेजज

चार्ज लिया जा चुका है और लेते हैं। और सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है कि एक बार यह कहेंगे कि ५० वर्ग गज जमीन तुम ने घेरी हुई है। अगर वह आदमी रिप्रजेंटेशन करता है तो कहेंगे कि तुम ने ६० वर्ग गज जमीन घेरी हुई है, और अगर फिर भी रिप्रजेंट करता है तो कहेंगे कि तुम ने ८० वर्ग गज जमीन घेर रखी है और उसके हिसाब में डेमेज चार्ज देना है। मैंने ऐसे बहुत सारे केसेज दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी को दिये हैं। मैं एक बार स्वयं गया। मैं दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी के सेक्रेटरी से मिला। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इस बारे में कुछ नहीं जानता हूँ। मेरा इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। मैंने कहा कि आप इसके सेक्रेटरी हैं, आप बतला दीजिये कि मैं किस के पास जाऊँ तो उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे इसका भी पता नहीं है बहरहाल जिनके दस्तखत में नोटिस आया हो उनके पास जाइये। जिनके उस पर दस्तखत थे उनको मैंने टेलीफोन किया। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि मेरा काम तो सिर्फ नोटिस देना है। नोटिस देने के अलावा दूसरा मेरा कोई काम नहीं है इसलिए मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि किस के पास आप जायें। आखिरकार इस तरह से १० जगह घूमने के बाद मुझे मालूम हुआ कि इस काम के लिए दो साहब बैठायें हुए हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमें तो जुडिशिएल अधिकार है इसलिए आप हमसे इस बारे में मत बात करिये।

एक मामले में मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट एथारिटी ने एक जमीन के लिए ४० हजार रुपये डेमेज चार्ज लगाये हैं। ४० हजार रुपये डेमेज चार्ज का उस जमीन पर उन्होंने लगाया और वह उस आदमी ने दे दिया। लेकिन उसको देने के बाद भी यह आशा नहीं है कि उसे वहाँ बैठने की पूरी पूरी इजाजत दी जाएगी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह गरीब आदमी जिनकी कि झोंपड़ी है

और उस झोंपड़ी पर उन्होंने ५०, १००, २०० या ३०० रुपये लगाया है, आप कृपा करके यह तो देखिये, अपने अधिकारियों को बुला कर दिखावें कि उस झोंपड़ी की कितनी कीमत है और उस बैठने वाले की हैसियत क्या है और फिर यह अंदाजा लगाइये कि उस पर अब तक कितने डेमेज चार्ज लगाये हैं और कितने डेमेज चार्ज उसको अभी और देने बाकी है? मैं मंत्री महोदया से बहुत ही विनम्र शब्दों में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ रीगल बिल्डिंग में बैठ जाते हैं और इस तरह की घमकियाँ दी जाती हैं, बात नहीं करते और वह गरीब हाथ जोड़ता रहता है, गिड़गिड़ाता रहता है और उस को कभी तहसीलदार के सुपुर्द करने, कभी पुलिस के सुपुर्द करने और कभी जेलखाने भेजने की जो बात की जाती है, आप उस को देखिये और इस बात को भी जरूर देखिये कि जितने डेमेज चार्ज उस से वसूल किये गये हैं, क्या उसकी हैसियत इतनी थी और जितना अभी उसके ऊपर और बढ़ा हुआ है क्या उतनी हैसियत उस की है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी चीजों को देख कर मंत्री महोदया निर्णय करें।

मेरा एक निवेदन यह भी है कि दिल्ली के जो संसद के सदस्य हैं और जो कारपोरेशन के सदस्य हैं, जोकि उस इलाके में आते हैं, उन की आप एक कमेटी बना दीजिये और उन अधिकारियों को भी बिठा दीजिये और फिर वे दोनों देखें कि आया वह इस काबिल है या नहीं। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि उस का आप निर्णय करें और इम्पाफ करें।

श्री कछवाय (देवास): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदया अपने जवाब में यह बतलायें कि उन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि गंदी वस्तियों की समस्या जल्द हल हो जायगी तो स्वास्थ्य, सफाई, पानी, शिक्षा और चिकित्सा आदि की व्यवस्थाएं कब तक ठीक

[श्री कछवाय

प्रकार सुलभ जायेंगी ? यह तमाम आवश्यक स्थानों लोगों को कब तक सुलभ हो जायेंगे, दस साल, चार साल अथवा आठ साल, कब तक मिल जायेंगी, इस को वह थोड़ा अवश्य बतला दें ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने यह तो कहा नहीं कि सारी गंदी बस्तियों की समस्या जल्दी से हल हो जायगी । मैंने तो कहा है कि गंदी बस्तियों की समस्या हल होनी चाहिए इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं और हम जल्द से जल्द उस को हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । अब मेरे लिए यह तो मुमकिन नहीं है कि मैं आप को कोई जवाब दे सकूँ क्योंकि इस सारे सवाल के माथ कई पेचीदा सवालान बंधे हुए हैं ।

जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि जो अनएथोराइज्ड तरीके से बंटे हुए हैं, कई कई सालों से बंटे हुए हैं, उन को कहां ले जायेंगे और क्या करेंगे, यह कोई आसान बात नहीं है । मैं इतना ही कह सकती हूँ कि इन इलाकों में बंटे हुए लोगों के लिए पानी, सैनिटेशन और स्वास्थ्य आदि के लिए और सारी दिल्ली की जनता के लिए इन तमाम आवश्यक मुविधाओं का इंतजाम करने की हम लोग इस वक्त कोशिश कर रहे हैं । कई प्रकार की बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिए भी हम लोग पूरी मेहनत के साथ कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

अभी श्री नवल प्रभाकर ने जो भाषण किया वह फिर उसी चीज का नमूना था अर्थात् वह भावना से भरा हुआ था वह ज्ञान के ऊपर आधारित नहीं था

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैंने पूरी जानकारी के आधार पर ही वह सब कहा है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने बड़े ध्यान से उनकी बातों को सुना । उन का यह कहना है

कि कोई आदमी ४० हजार डैमेजेज के दे चुका है इसलिए उसको आशवासन होना चाहिए कि वह वहां पर बैठा रह सकेगा । क्या अजीब बात है और क्या अजीब लोजिक है ? डैमेजेज का मतलब है कि कोई अनएथोराइज्ड आकुपेशन कर के बैठा है उस को वहां से हटाना है लेकिन जितने दिन तक वह बैठा हुआ है उतने दिन का कम से कम वह डैमेजेज चार्ज देता है । उसको किराया नहीं कहा गया है । वह डैमेजेज देता है । अब डैमेजेज देने वाले को कभी यह आशवासन नहीं हो सकता है कि वह वहां पर हमेशा बैठा रह सकेगा । माननीय सदस्य को यह बात समझ लेनी चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वह कहते हैं कि उनकी ताकत कितनी है और डैमेजेज चार्ज कितने हैं । एक सीधी सादी बात है कि डैमेजेज इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने तय किये थे । वह इतने कम रेट्स के हैं कि उससे कम रेट के हो नहीं सकते थे । लेकिन सालों साल उस को अनएथोराइज्ड आकुपेट्स ने अदा नहीं किया । अब अगर ५ रुपये भी हर महीना अदा नहीं करेंगे तो जाहिर है कि साल में वह साठ रुपये हो जायेंगे और इस तरह से कुछ अर्सा और बीत जाने में वह पैसा कितना बढ़ जायेगा यह आप तब समझ सकते हैं । न अदायगी की वजह से यह सारे ऐरियस इकट्ठे हुए हैं उन लोगों पर जोकि सालों साल से वहां पर बंटे हुए हैं और जिन ऐरियस को कि डी० डी० ए० ने इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट से विरासत में पाया है । अब उनको वहां से हटा कर दूसरी जगहों पर बसाने की कोशिश हो रही है । जैसा मैंने कहा बहुत से लोग चले भी गये हैं तथा और लोग भी चले जायेंगे । डी० डी० ए० यह काम अधिक मुचारू रूप से चला सके उसके लिए मैं चंद एक तजवीजें इस सदन के सामने लायी हूँ और मुझे आशा है कि सदन इस बिल को पास कर देगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.58 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
 THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December, 1963".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th December, 1963".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Report having been adopted, I only wish to move that the time for the Bill mentioned in that report—Bill for the disclosure of Assets of Ministers—may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have not yet taken up that Bill.

14.59 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
 (AMENDMENT) BILL*—(Amendment of sections 3 and 6)

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संसद्-सदस्यों के वेतन तथा भत्ते ऐक्ट, १९५४ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

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.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मैं यह बिल पेश करता हूँ।

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL—(Amendment of section 5).*

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि हिन्दू विवाह ऐक्ट, १९५५ में आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

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.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मैं यह बिल प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

15 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—(Amendment of articles 84 and 173).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.01 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—(Amendment of article
343)—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya on the 22nd November, 1963:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1964."

Shri D. C. Sharma was on his legs. He is not here now.

Shri Hajarnavis: Only 14 minutes are left.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I shall finish within 10 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The time may be extended. Speak a little in Sanskrit also!

Shri Hajarnavis: I wish I could. Sir, I regret that I am unable to accept the motion of the hon. Member. I am one of those who, though not proficient in Sanskrit, have very great regard and affection for Sanskrit, and one of the minor dissatisfactions in life which I suffer from is my wholly inadequate knowledge of Sanskrit. Sanskrit, of course, is the fountain-head of our cultural life. It has a very rich literature, and as I expressed at the other place, two days back, no study of the northern languages will be complete without a knowledge of Sanskrit. Of course, I am not competent to speak of the Southern

languages. But I am told that Malayalam and Telugu have also a very large percentage of Sanskrit words. I am quite sure that no one can be fluent or proficient in Bengali, Marathi or Gujarati unless he has adequate knowledge of Sanskrit. Sanskrit, with its almost perfect grammar, with its highly developed science of Alankaras which is adopted in the vernaculars in the regional languages, ought to be regarded as a necessary subject of study, at least in the secondary stage. Speaking for myself, I am one of those who feel like that. But all this will not permit of its being prescribed as the official language. When a census was conducted in India, not more than 500 people claimed to speak in Sanskrit, so that the very pre-condition, the actual necessary condition for a language to be prescribed as an official language, that is to say, the language in which Government transacts its business, is wanting, in this particular language. Therefore I must oppose the motion for circulation.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): That is not the object of the Bill. The aim of the Bill is to include Sanskrit as a co-official language.

Shri Hajarnavis: Even for describing it as a co-official language there must be some substantial number of persons who speak it. It was suggested by the Sanskrit Commission that it should be used for certain official purposes, ceremonial purposes. I believe it is still used in my own university. For instance, in the Nagpur University convocation is conducted in Sanskrit. Then, many of our own mottoes are also in Sanskrit. For instance, over the very august Chair which you are now occupying there is a Sanskrit inscription: धर्मचक्र-प्रवर्तनाय The Air Force and the Navy mottoes are also in Sanskrit. Sanskrit can certainly be used so as to lend dignity and decorum and a certain amount of traditional authority

to conventional occasions to say that it can be a language of daily use is not to take into consideration the facts as they exist. That being so, I oppose the motion.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for the speech that he has made in support of Sanskrit. While I admired his argument, I was surprised how he avoided the very inevitable conclusion that a language which could have such a footing in the country should be at least allowed to be used for some official purposes. He admired, he argued admirably in favour of Sanskrit, but came to the wrong conclusion that it may not be used. That is how I understand him, and I thank him for his admiration of the language. In any case, I feel I have got the House with me as the speeches that have been made on the last occasion will show on record. I must thank those Members who made those speeches and I feel assured to find that in the number of speakers who supported me were some of the most eminent lawyers in India. That is a matter of satisfaction to me.

I introduced the Bill by quoting the hon. Prime Minister. While I am to conclude, I shall quote him again. I am quoting from the *Discovery of India*. This is what the hon. Prime Minister says about Sankaracharya.

"Born in Malabar in far south of India he travelled incessantly all over India, meeting innumerable people, arguing, debating, reasoning, convincing and filling them with a part of his own passion and tremendous vitality. He strove hard to synthesise the diverse currents that were troubling the mind of India of his day and to build a unity of outlook out of that diversity."

This happened not in some bygone ages in history. This happened in the eighth and ninth century. May I ask, what was the medium in which

this great mind carried on all these things—this arguing, debating, reasoning and convincing? What was the language which he used for doing this on an all-India scale, on a mass scale, from Kerala to Kashmir, and from Kashmir to Assam? The medium was Sanskrit. I question again, what was the binding thread that he used to bring about unity and synthesis out of the diversity that was present during his time? That force, that binding thread, that cement, was again Sanskrit which he used. If this could have happened in the eighth century, not very long ago, what is the reason that we are so diffident now? What is the reason that we feel sceptic now and speak as the hon. Minister has just now spoken?

Coming to our present time, I quote the hon. Prime Minister again. In this House, the Prime Minister has spoken a number of times on the official language or the official languages. You must have noted Sir, that whenever he takes up the question of official language, the vision of Sanskrit appears in the background. It appears in his mind, and the Prime Minister lays stress on the importance of Sanskrit in that context. I am quoting from his speech on the 7th August 1959 on Shri Frank Anthony's proposal to put English in the Eighth Schedule. This is what the Prime Minister stated:

"Everyone knows Sanskrit was the symbol of our magnificent civilisation in the past—a tremendous thing. Whenever I think of it I am overwhelmed by the achievement of Sanskrit. It is a tremendous thing. Now we cannot leave it."

Then, in September of the same year, the Prime Minister spoke on the report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. There, he said:

"I have on a previous occasion expressed my great admiration for Sanskrit. I think if there is

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one thing which can embody the greatness of India's thought and culture in the past, it is Sanskrit."

"The Indian languages of today are either directly descended from Sanskrit or like the southern languages been closely allied with it. The background of thought and culture whether it is of Tamil, Telugu or any other southern language is closely allied to the background of thought and culture of northern languages because of Sanskrit and its effect on the whole of India. If we cut away those roots it will be very bad for us."

It is to maintain these roots, it is to preserve our connection with these roots that I have suggested that Sanskrit be given recognition as official language at least for some limited purposes, as has been recommended by the Sanskrit Commission.

These thoughts come to the Prime Minister whenever he speaks of official language. Why? It is because here is an abiding realisation in his mind that in the scheme of official languages of India, Sanskrit has got an important place, not an insignificant one. That is why the Prime Minister launches into this praise of Sanskrit whenever he takes up the question of official language for India. I hoped that if my arguments do not prevail with the Government of India, at least the arguments of the Prime Minister would. But somehow I have failed. While the Minister argued for Sanskrit and came to a conclusion against it, I feel there is some confusion somewhere. Otherwise, it could not have been so.

When I heard the Minister speaking like that, the Lord's saying in Gita came to my mind:

"कर्तुं तेच्छ्रमि यन्मोहान्
कश्चिद्यस्मि वशोऽपि तत्"

What you are not inclined to do today because of confusion in thinking, you will have to do some day out of force of circumstances. That is the saying in Gita and that comes to my mind on this occasion.

When I proposed Sanskrit as official language, I did not think of a classical language at all. I proposed Sanskrit because it is very modern in its thought and ideas. It is one of the store-houses of the most progressive thinking. It is because of its modernism that I proposed that it may be given a place in the scheme of official languages. It has the capacity to express ultra-modern ideas. There are my friends in the opposition as well as on the Congress who want to put a ceiling on the possession of an individual. I am quoting something beyond which they will not go. I am quoting from *Bhagavatam*.

"यावद् अभियेत जठरं तावत् स्तनं
चि देहिनाम् ।
अधिक यो भिषग्येत सस्तेनो
दण्डभाग भवते ॥'

An individual in a society is entitled only to that much which will be required to sustain his existence. Any individual trying to have more is a social thief and he deserves punishment. I do not know whether my friends in the opposition are prepared to go so far as what *Bhagavatam* has said about the individual's rights in society.

I would have quoted Manu Smriti; it is not with me now. We are now thinking of land reforms and ownership of land. If my friend, Shri Mukerjee refers to Manu, he will find it stated there that the land belongs to the person who tills it. These are the most modern ideas, of which Sanskrit is the store-house. I could have given more. This is what attracted me to suggest that that may be taken up as an official language.

As a language, I have supported it because of its scientific character. It is the most scientific language in the world. In its precision and integrity, it has no equal in the world; not even English is equal to Sanskrit in precision, integrity and scientific character. These are the reasons for which I took it up.

I have quoted the Prime Minister. I may as well quote others also. While Shri Hirendranath Mukerjee was trying to justify his party's patriotic character the other day, in the very climax of his sentiments, what were the words which came to him? They were not English words, but Sanskrit words. He said:

“यथाहम् राघवादन्यं मनसापि न चिन्तये ।

तथा मे माधवो देवो विवरं दानुमर्हति ॥”

That was how my friend expressed himself while he was trying to justify his party's patriotic character. When the other day, Mr. Nath Pai was trying to impress upon the Prime Minister the necessity of preserving the integrity of India in the face of Chinese aggression, what were the words that came to him in the very climax of his speech? He said:

“ईमाम् सागरं पर्यन्तां हिमश्रद-विन्ध्यकुण्डलाम्”

That was how he reminded the Prime Minister of what our forefathers thought about India. These are words which come to us not because they are mere obsolete classical words, but because they express the ideas and thoughts which are currently in our blood even now. That is what emboldened me to take it up.

My friend the hon. Minister stated that 500 people have recorded Sanskrit as their speaking language. The very fact that even in these days there are 500 people who use Sanskrit as speaking language is enough commendation for giving it the recognition

that I suggest for it. We have been learning English for the last 2 centuries. What an amount of money the British Government had spent and this Government is spending on learning English. I quote from the same report which the hon. Minister quoted from, about persons speaking Sanskrit—the report of the Kher Commission. There it is said that even after two centuries of learning English, not even 1 per cent of the people of India could express themselves sufficiently in English. Will he throw out English because not even 1 per cent of the people speak English? Yet, you are passing laws in English and you are maintaining it as an associate official language. If that can be done, simply because only 500 people speak Sanskrit, there can be no bar to Sanskrit being adopted as an official language.

A language dies when the culture dies. If the culture does not die, the language does not die. Some of the European languages are dead because the culture is dead. The climate of the culture in which Sanskrit was born still persists. I maintain that that culture is living and having very active existence in our life.

Let it be remembered that the proposal to have Sanskrit as an official language was broached in the Constituent Assembly by Shri Naziruddin Ahmed. That should be remembered, because that is a remarkable thing. Our present Speaker, who was a member, said, “I do again make it clear that I am not against Sanskrit and if that is taken up straightway, I will support it.” You will find it recorded in the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. Even then, I do not want to disturb the present scheme of things. Let Hindi remain where it is; let English remain where it is. But let Sanskrit be given recognition for limited official purposes.

The Minister was referring to some universities. In my introduction speech, I stated that I asked the

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Parliament Secretariat for the use of Sanskrit on certain ceremonial occasions, but I was told it cannot be used unless it is there in article 343. I have not raised the question of *lingua franca*. I have not raised any other question. I have suggested Sanskrit only as an integrating factor in the present India; not only India, but it will integrate us with the rest of the world, particularly the eastern Asia. Some years ago, I was in Saigon and I met the Education Minister of Burma there. I asked the Education Minister of Burma how they found out technical words for their language. He said that they tried to find out those words from their Burmese language and when they could not find them in the Burmese language they went to Sanskrit. Even now the Education Minister of Burma is doing it. What is the difficulty in our case, I do not know.

I shall quote only one more instance and then conclude. I spoke of Israel. When that State was formed the Jews from all sides came and amongst that multi-national and multi-language people the only way they found to bring about unity was to restore Hebrew. This could be done even in our present case as a measure of integrating factor.

I shall conclude with a saying of Bhavabhuti that comes to my mind now. This time when we close the chapter which began in 1958 and when I conclude it sadly, the words of Bhavabhuti come to my mind:

“ये के राम इ अयन्यवजाम्
जानन्तु किमपि तान् प्रति नैषयन्तः”

Those who are ignoring me today, whatever knowledge they may possess, let them also know that my efforts have not been for them. Then he said:

“उत्पश्यतेऽस्ति मम कोऽपि समानर्धमः”

There are others who think like me and more will come. Then he concluded:

“कालोऽध्ययम् निरवधि विप्लावः पृथ्वी”

The world is vast and time is eternal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is he going to do with his Bill?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Let the Bill be disposed of by the House itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment by Shri N. R. Ghosh. I shall put it to the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1964.”

The motion was negatived.

15.24 hrs.

DISCLOSURE OF ASSETS OF MINISTERS BILL

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the periodical disclosure of assets of Ministers be taken into consideration.”

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Would it be in order, Sir, if at this point of time I move for extension of time for the discussion of Shri Kamath's Bill? Could I suggest to the House that an extension by two hours would be very appropriate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see. We will proceed now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This would be taken up later?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I rise to move for consideration of my Bill to provide for the periodical disclosure of assets of Ministers, I am oppressed by a feeling of pain and sorrow that the Congress Party which once commanded the admiration of the world, the willing allegiance of millions in our own country, which bears on its roll of honour such illustrious names as Lokmanya Tilak, Mahayogi Aurobindo, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, has now sunk so low in the estimation of millions of our people, that at Jaipur, recently, there was a public confession of guilt and corruption. From Jaipur to Jaipur, from Jaipur in 1948, when the Congress Party met in plenary session, to Jaipur in 1963 when its elective body, the All India Congress Committee, met, the party in power seems to have come full circle. In 1948, I believe, a member of the Congress Party went on fast, went on hunger-strike, to bring home to the party in power, to the rulers, to the leaders of the party, his proposition for laying down a code of conduct for Ministers. Fifteen years later, in the very same city of Jaipur, the Prime Minister talked openly—might be painfully, perhaps an agonising reappraisal—about corruption and the need to put an end to corruption if our country is to go forward on the road to progress, prosperity and ordered development.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to my Bill says that it seeks to do nothing less. As I have said, the evil of corruption in the administration must be effectively and ruthlessly fought at all levels lest freedom, democracy and socialism should cease to have any meaning at

all for the people of this country. Then I have proceeded to show how rules and regulations have been laid down for public servants, for the government employees, for the Central services. I have got a copy of the Central Civil Service Conduct Rules 1955 which have, with regard to government employees, laid down the rules which *a fortiori* rather than *ipso facto*, should apply to the Ministers as well, because, as I have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, what is considered necessary in the case of government servants who have security of tenure, retirement with pension at the end of their service and who stand in danger of removal or dismissal from service for proved misconduct, should be considered even more so in the case of ministers for whom there are no such built-in checks or deterrents.

The genesis of this move which I am making today harks back to the days of the Constituent Assembly when that indefatigable fighter for purity in administration, Professor K. T. Shah, moved an amendment to the article which prescribed oaths for the ministers and for such other dignitaries. I also moved an amendment. There was a debate on Professor Shah's amendment as well as mine. At the end of the debate, Dr. Ambedkar, the pilot of the Constitution Bill said something which is interesting. I will read certain excerpts from what Dr. Ambedkar said. He said:

"This is a very laudable object, namely, that the ministers in charge should maintain purity of administration. I do not doubt anybody in this House can have any quarrel over this matter."

Can we say today also with confidence that nobody in this House will have any doubt over this matter? Then he said:

"We, all of us, in the Constituent Assembly are interested in seeing that the administration is maintained at a very high level

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not only of efficiency but also of purity. The question really is what ought to be done, what ought to be the sanctions for maintaining that purity".

That is the word used. Then he went on:

"It seems to me there are two sanctions for ensuring purity in the administration. One is, namely, that we should require by law under the Constitution not only that the ministers should make a declaration of their assets and their liabilities at the time when they assume office, but we must also have two supplementary provisions."

That is what he insisted upon. He said that there must be two supplementary provisions besides this. Then:

"One is that every Minister on quitting office shall also make a declaration of his assets on the day on which he resigns....

I do not think any Minister has done it so far, neither when he entered office nor when he quitted office.

"....so that everybody who is interested in assessing whether the administration was corrupt or not during the tenure of his office should be able to see what increase there is in the assets of the Ministers and whether that increase can be accounted for by the savings which he could make out of his salary."

The other provision that he wanted was that there should be punitive action also—this is a long piece and I do not have the time to read the whole of it. He said that there must be some action taken in case the Minister cannot account for the increase in assets from the salary or emoluments that he receives during the term of his office.

Then, I put a question:

"May I Sir, presume that Dr. Ambedkar at least accepts the amendment in principle....

—that is, my amendment and Mr. K. T. Shah's amendment—

"....and that he has not resiled from the stand which he took the other day with regard to this matter?"

This is what Dr. Ambedkar said:

"I do not resile from my view at all. All I am saying is that the remedy provided is very inadequate.....

—he said that the remedy provided is very inadequate—

"....and not effective and therefore, I am not in a position to accept it."

Then, Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena said:

"Make it more comprehensive and effective".

To that, Dr. Ambedkar said that that was for the movers of the amendments to do and that they had not done it. That was how this matter could not be finalised in the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Ambedkar not merely said that the entire House agreed with the principle of this amendment, but he also further said that he wanted to make it more effective. But unfortunately it was not done. So, it did not find a place in the Constitution.

Since the Constitution was promulgated, adopted, during the last 14 years, we have seen that the Congress Party has been in power. Unfortunately for the country and unfortunately for its own sake, for its integrity and health, it has been too long in power. We have seen moral degradation, corruption and inefficiency, which are now being voiced by Congress leaders themselves. Time

was when during the struggle for freedom, princes and millionaires, rolling in wealth and luxury, cheerfully embraced voluntary poverty but today, by an irony of fate as the Congress President himself has said, since Congress came to power after the freedom struggle was over, paupers have become millionaires.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, no. He did not say that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is now reversed—paupers have become millionaires. There are Ministers who owned not even a cycle when they took office, but who today have a fleet of cars and use limousines. That is the state of the Party in power today, and the people are being exhorted to do this kind of thing and that kind of thing, this kind of sacrifice and that. But the Party with a socialistic pattern which it has adopted has tried to establish a new class, a new rich class which was not there before and there is a small society, the Congress Party, which now may be described, slightly modifying and adapting the fine phrase of R.S. Tawney, great British economist, very appropriately as the perquisitive society. Not merely do the Ministers enjoy perquisites with regard to houses and rents and such other things, but also.....

Shri Joachim Alva: You have said that they have a fleet of cars, but have you equally paid a tribute to the Prime Minister who has only a tiny car?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are exceptions to every rule.

I would also invite your attention to the fact that not only these perquisites extend to what are included in the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Bill which will also come later on before the House in another connection—that other Bill of mine—but there are also perquisites which are not so very lawful, and those

perquisites, in chemical or scientific parlance, are the byproducts of office and secret byproducts at that. I am reminded of what the ex-Chief Minister of Orissa is reported to have said—I do not know whether the press reported him correctly—soon after the Das Commission's report regarding the former Minister of Mines and Fuel, was out. He is reported to have said: there is nothing serious about the matter; it is a part of ministerial processes. These reports said something to that effect. And may I say, perhaps to him, to many Congressmen in power, it has become a sort of *mamool*—such by products?

Shri K. C. Sharma: Why are you black-mailing your friends simply because they are in a different party?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I say this? Today it has become endemic in the body politic. If it were not so, would my friends act thus? A senior Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda starts declaiming from the house-tops—at any rate from the house-tops in his own Sabarkanta constituency; I do not know why he should choose his own constituency for his campaign against corruption. I wonder whether it was during his election campaign he found out that it was most infested with this disease, with this evil. Anyway, he chose his own constituency to begin his campaign against corruption. I personally wish that this campaign should have begun at home, right in Delhi, because the fountain-head of corruption is here in the Capital, the fountain-head of corruption is here in the Government, the fountain-head of corruption is here in some Congress leaders who live and move and have their being in this Capital of India. Here he should have started the campaign and an oath should have been administered by Shri Nanda to his own colleagues in the Council of Ministers and then he should have gone out to the people. That would have been a more fair and just procedure.

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Now, may I invite the attention of the House to what has been happening to the Congress party during last 13 years? They are today weighed down with a guilty conscience. There is no doubt about it. The Party in power has no moral courage to face facts squarely and with vigour. Always they are fearing what might happen to themselves, what might happen to their chairs and offices and positions of power—intoxication of power and also blindness brought on by power, blindness to the public weal and public welfare, too long an addiction to power, sticking like leeches to office.

Here is what happened in Sadashivnagar, Bangalore in your own State of Mysore—you know it very well, and you might have attended the meeting at Sadashivnagar. On the 16th of January, 1960—it is more than three years ago—the Prime Minister speaking there announced that all Congress Ministers—the language is very categorical; I am only trying to follow up, what he said, by my Bill—would be asked to voluntarily disclose to the Working Committee the assets they hold from time to time—it means periodically; it is the same thing—and explain any increase or decrease in the assets. I suppose.....

Dr. M. S. Aney: You are only paraphrasing what he has said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; I have only paraphrased it. It is neither more nor less.

The Prime Minister wanted the assets and liabilities to be disclosed to the Working Committee. I submit that this is not a party matter, because the Ministers in office are supposed to function for the whole people and for the whole nation. They are not mere party instruments, but they cater to the people; the very word 'Minister' means one who ministers to the welfare of the people or serves the

people, and, therefore, they have a public trust and a public responsibility, and, therefore, it is in the fitness of things that they should come before Parliament, the supreme legislature, the sovereign instrument of the will of the people here in this country, and lay on the Table of the House, or lay before the House according to such procedure as may be prescribed, the assets that they hold from time to time and explain any increase or decrease in their assets. Afterwards, I do not know what happened subsequently to the Prime Minister's exhortation; I do not know whether it remained just a pious exhortation or was implemented. It appears that even in the Congress Party, the Prime Minister's exhortation was not needed. Therefore, it is imperative today that we should have a law; when the Prime Minister, the tallest in the Congress Party cannot get his advice, his directive implemented by his party, what is the alternative open to us? Is it not the alternative that we should come before Parliament under the august chairmanship of you, Sir or the Speaker, and ask that this must become law so that they will be compelled by law to disclose their assets because they have so far refused to disclose them voluntarily? Perhaps, there are too many skeletons in the cup-board, too many skeletons to hide. That is why they would not disclose.

I learnt from the papers—I do not know if my memory serves me aright, that the Prime Minister was the only person who had disclosed the assets; he had asked his other colleagues also to disclose, but it seems he was the only person to disclose his assets, and no other Minister has done it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, no. My hon. friend is very wrong. That is not so.

It is not only the Ministers . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am open to correction, if I am wrong.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: . . . who were asked to disclose but even the Members of Parliament had been asked, and we have submitted our returns. I am at least one who sent his returns. So, why should my hon. friend over-exaggerate?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry my hon. friend did not hear me fully. I wish he had some patience. I said that Ministers had not disclosed. . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They have gone much farther than that.

Shri Buta Singh: How many Ministers have sent their returns?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Every Minister was supposed to file his return. I am confining, myself at the moment only to Ministers, because the Prime Minister's exhortation was to the Ministers only.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They have gone much farther than that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are you calling me to order or my hon. friend to order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling those hon. Members who are disturbing Shri Kamath to order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thank you very much. I appreciate it very much.

The Prime Minister exhorted the Ministers to declare their assets. I am glad that many Members of Parliament were also asked to disclose their assets, and I am glad that Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has done it; I do not know how many more have done it along with him. I am glad if he has done it. But, in this Bill, I am talking only of Ministers. My Bill refers only to the Ministers, applies only to Ministers. I however hope that it will in course of time extend to all politicians in or out of office, in all parties. I hope that will be done. But let us make a beginning, a serious beginning, and

let us see how this beginning has to be made and what the background of the matter is. Four years ago, the Prime Minister had asked the Ministers to disclose their assets. I do not know how many have done it. I would like to know if my hon. friend the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Hajarnavis, has got the statistics.

Shri Hajarnavis: I shall give them to my hon. friend.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend may please make a note of it lest he should forget. Let him tell us whether all the Ministers have disclosed their assets.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He will give all the assets and liabilities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him tell us how many Ministers have implemented the Prime Minister's directive which was given at Sadashivnagar in January, 1960.

Shri Buta Singh: Include Chief Ministers also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The term 'Ministers' includes the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers also.

Shri Warrior: State Ministers also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I point out that the Prime Minister's exhortation was in 1960? Today, we are at the close of the year of grace 1963. I am glad to find that the new Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Shamsuddin, on the 9th of November last, that is, about a month ago, had made a statement in Srinagar that the Jammu and Kashmir Government had asked the Central Government to go into this matter of the assets of Ministers. I only wish that this were done with retrospective effect, not merely for those in the Jammu and Kashmir Government but for all, in other States also, for all Ministers. All the Ministers should come forward straightforwardly and sincerely with a declaration of their

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assets and liabilities during their term of office. I would also like to ask the Minister of State whether the request of the Jammu and Kashmir Government has been seriously considered, and if so, with what result.

Here, I would like to say one or two words only, because I do not wish to go into details. Some two years ago, I remember that there was in some Bengal papers a reference to a Minister who had acquired or purchased land in a very fashionable locality, like Mayfair, you can say, of one of the important cities of India, from certain *benamidars* who were Government contractors, and purchased that land at a price which was extraordinarily low compared to the market prices of land prevailing in that very fashionable locality of that particular city. That was what was mentioned in the papers at that time. I do not know what has happened to the party in power. It has been too long in power. They have had the misfortune of having been too long in power, which is unfortunate not only for themselves, as I said earlier, but for the country also, and also for their integrity. They have been far too long in power, and they have developed a callous disregard for public opinion and press opinion and also, may I say, parliamentary opinion. That is most unfortunate. It augurs ill for the healthy growth of parliamentary democracy in our country.

Nothing was done in this matter. I do not know whether Government cared to inquire into this matter when the press came out with those charges. In the case of the Serajuddin affair also, you know, Sir, how it took three months from the beginning of the year or the beginning of the budget session up to the end of the budget session this year, it took three months of fighting every inch to make the Prime Minister agree to a judicial enquiry or a quasi-judicial enquiry or a private judicial enquiry into that matter. Is that the way things should be done

by Government in the interests of the purity of administration and the rooting out of corruption which the Prime Minister himself in Jaipur, not so long ago, just two months ago, laid emphasis on, when he categorically said—I am glad he is here in the House now, and I hope that he will take whatever I say in the spirit in which it is offered; I am doing this with the sole objective which Dr. Ambedkar mentioned in the Constituent Assembly, namely to maintain the highest level not merely of efficiency but also of purity in the administration—that corruption must be rooted out?

There are lots of things appearing in the press, and there are serious charges which have been made against the former Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, in the front pages of newspapers and weeklies here. These things just accumulate and no action is taken and no inquiry is made into these matters, how a man who at the time of assuming office had perhaps, I do not know how much, but only a few hundreds or a few thousands of rupees with him, and perhaps a very small hut or a small cottage or a small house, but who after ten years of office or five years or eight years of office, has come to collect lakhs, or how in Mr. Sanjeevaiah's words, paupers have become millionaires, and how they have got palatial houses, and how they acquired land not merely in their own State, not merely in their own town, but outside their State. How do these things happen? Why should they happen? Why is the Prime Minister so heedless of these things?

Shri Buta Singh: He protects them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why is it that he has no heart for rooting out corruption in our country? May I say in all humility and with all respect to him, as I said in the beginning, that in the roll of honour which the Congress Party had, his great father's name is also inscribed? The son too led this country in the company of Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra

Bose, and thousands listened to him, and thousands were impressed by him, and thousands sacrificed their all. To-day, what purpose have all those who sacrificed their all, who have become martyrs served what purpose have they served if a few enrich themselves at the cost of so many, if those few exercise the gift of the grab? The gift of the grab is certainly a spectre that is stalking the land today.

The Prime Minister has perhaps the gift of the gab, the God-given gift of the gab. But many of his colleagues, I am sorry to say, have the gift of the grab, and they have enriched themselves at the expense of the many.

I refer not merely to Bengal. With regard to Punjab, there is an inquiry pending. I do not want to go into it because it is more or less *sub judice*. There also the same thing is seen. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister has given the impression, the same impression which he gave in the case of the Jeep scandal 14 years ago, of trying to shield the guilty and the corrupt. The same impression is conveyed to the people here, it is reflected in the press and also in Parliament. I am sure he does not wish to convey it, but unfortunately, he has created that impression that he is shielding the guilty, those Ministers who have amassed wealth at the expense of the many, in the midst of the grinding poverty of the mass of our people. He himself said in Jaipur that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer. I will go further and say that the Ministers have become a new rich class, the like of which India has never seen.

I do not accuse all the Ministers. There are some good Ministers. The Prime Minister exhorted them to be good at Sadashivnagar, Bangalore. But they did not follow his advice. Is the Prime Minister so powerless that he is unable to get his own directive implemented? I do not think so. I shudder to think what will happen if this goes on merrily. He tells them in all seriousness, the press frontpages

it—it is made the lead item—that all Ministers should declare their assets to the Working Committee. I will go further and say that they should declare it to Parliament. But what happened? The Prime Minister was the only exception, shining in solitary splendour.

Shri Nath Pai: And Shri Mathur.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And Shri Mathur and some others among Members of Parliament. The Ministers in the whole of India are so large in number, so numerous that they can form a trade union of their own. All these cohorts, these serried ranks of Ministers, striding up and down the country, flying up and down the country. I hope the Prime Minister will tell us—I request him to tell us—what has happened to that directive.

There were also very serious charges against a Chief Minister, unfortunately now no more, in Madhya Pradesh, which we tried to bring up here in the First Lok Sabha. Then the Prime Minister adopted an Ostrich-like attitude. Unfortunately, he refused to accept the suggestion made by us to constitute a committee to inquire into the assets of the late Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla. That was also not done.

Later on there have been cases in court, defamation cases and things of that kind. They have been decided one way or the other. One matter is pending in the Supreme Court. I do not want to refer to it. The High Court of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, has referred to it very categorically, very clearly and advised Government that in all such cases of serious allegations made against Chief Ministers on other Ministers, those in power, those in office, there must be a close, thorough, independent judicial inquiry into the assets of Ministers and how they came by them.

Before I close, I would only like to say what has been said more beauti-

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fully, more sublimely, by our scriptures, by the Gita:

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठः तत्तदेवेतरो जनः ।
स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुयतते ॥

Whatever example, the Prime Minister and his colleagues—we are living in a political world, for good or ill, politics dominates, political leaders are now the leaders of the people, not spiritual leaders, nor religious leaders—whatever example they set, the people will look up to that example and follow it. There is an even more cryptic saying:

महाजनो ये न गतः स पन्था ।

'Mahajan' means not moneylender; here it means 'great'. Whatever example is set by the great, that is the path of the ordinary common man. I will, therefore, commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the periodical disclosure of assets of Ministers, be taken into consideration".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I support the motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, and I have a hope—I am afraid I have many unfulfilled hopes in this House....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just a second. Will ten minutes to each Member do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I move that the time be extended by two hours.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
(Jalore): It may be extended; we want to put the whole thing in correct perspective.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we extend it by two hours?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is opposition?

Shri Nath Pal: It is unanimous. We did not hear a single dissentient voice.

Shri K. C. Sharma: I am opposed to it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How long are we going to sit?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will have one hour more for this.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Are we to sit till 6 P.M.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This will be carried over to the next session. We will carry on upto 5. At 5 P.M., we have a half-hour discussion.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Let it be finished today. It is no good carrying it over to the next session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is nothing wrong in that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will extend it by one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Two hours.

May I submit that for the Sanskrit Bill we gave 3½ hours in all? I do not say that was unnecessary. But this is equally important. Moreover it has been upgraded from "B" to "A" category.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I must pay a compliment to Shri Kamath for trying his utmost to prevent me from getting the extension of time for my Bill.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let the Chief Whip say what he wants. As a matter of fact, we are anxious that Members on this side also should get a proper opportunity. We are all for fighting corruption. Nobody is more anxious than we to see that the reputation of our Ministers is above suspicion. We definitely say that we must get an opportunity to put the whole thing in a correct perspective.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, two hours.

Shri Hajarnavis: Whatever time the House desires to have, we are agreeable to it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am glad the House has agreed to an extension of time for the discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the time-limit should be 10 minutes for each Member so that as many Members as possible may be accommodated.

Shri P. K. Deo: Those who represent various groups should be given proper opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No groups in this.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As I was saying, this is a very plausible Bill which Government should persuade itself to accept. I am glad, as Shri Kamath said he was glad, that the Prime Minister is here, for otherwise before he arrived, we got an impression that on Government side, there was not a tendency to consider this Bill to be of the importance that it deserves.

16.00 hrs.

We often hear in this House about corruption, and being a people rather prone to quotation, we hear a little too often a quotation from Acton about power being a corrupting factor. While power surely corrupts, power can also ennoble and let us hope at any rate and let us order our conduct accordingly that power in this country would not corrupt our Ministers and others who are in enjoyment of that power but that it would ennoble them; that it would enable them to become better servants of the community. The fact of the matter, however, is that as Mr. Kamath has put it, we have got today what is something like a perquisitive society and this play upon the word acquisitive reminded me of what I read somewhere a little while ago about there being in today's world a kind of class

distinction about which Karl Marx was completely unaware and that was a distinction between those who have expense accounts and those who have not. Ministers and others in their category and similar categories to happen to belong to a segment of society which if it is described perquisitive should not be taken too uncharitably by them. In this House it is not our desire to blackguard anybody in Parliament. We come and we meet each other and I suppose that we can claim that the best of personal relations subsist between Government and the Opposition. There is no intention on the part of the Opposition to attack Government for attack's own sake. But when things go wrong, and they go wrong in the wrongest fashion from time to time, something surely has got to be done about it. What is the point behind the Kamaraj plan, for instance, talked about so much? The idea surely is to tell our country, because our country accepts the idea of renunciation, that power can be renounced by people who have enjoyed power, that service is to be preferred before self. Surely, it is the essence, if there is any essence, behind the political party's manouevres; surely that is the best interpretation we can put upon the basic motivation of the Kamaraj plan. If that is so, why should not the Ministers set an example! As Mr. Kamath said: *Mahajanah Ena gathah sa panthah*.

16:03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Whichever way Ministers go, there are millions, myriads of people who would follow and the administration would be so much rid of the unsavoury character which today it seems to have got. Why should not the Ministers set an example in regard to this? Everybody knows that justice should not only be done; but it should also appear that it is being done. Mr. Kamath wants that Ministers should voluntarily do this, or under the pressure of the law. He has suggested the pressure of the law.

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because voluntary methods have proved to be futile. The Prime Minister's desire expressed openly in 1960 remained unfulfilled.

Shri Hajarnavis: Every Member of the Congress Party has sent his return in terms of that.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We are not concerned with what Members of the Congress Party do in regard to the executive of their own organisation. We are concerned here with the public image that the Minister of this country has got. We do not want the public image of the Ministers of this country, whichever party they may belong to, to be sullied in the way that it is being sullied in the present-day world. It is for your sake that we are trying to do so. You seem to resent it and I do not know why.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He means they, through you.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How does Mr. Mukerjee say that this Government resents it? When I put the question to the Home Minister about those in political authority, he immediately agreed. How can he say that this Government resents it?

Shri Nath Pai: We look at the face of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.... (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: You will also have to disclose your assets.

Shri Nath Pai: Agreed straightaway; apply it to all.

Mr. Speaker: No one should discuss among themselves.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, there must be certain parliamentary norms also when we are discussing a measure which is sought to be put on the statute book; we are to find out the pros and cons of the matter. Members of the Congress Party individually and Ministers individually might

be unimpeachable; I do not question them. They might have rendered accounts in some quarter or the other. I do not even question that. What is concerned here is the public image of Ministers and other people in similar positions which has been sullied in this country. Something has got to be done about it. One remedy suggested by Mr. Kamath is that Ministers in the Centre and in the States should be compelled by legislation, since they do not do so by means of persuasion, to furnish their accounts, their assets and their liabilities. I am not going into things in detail, besides there is hardly any time. But there are cases galore of Minister's misbehaving.

I am sorry to have to say so. These cases in many instances go unpunished. Mr. Kamath referred to a particular instance of a Union Minister who acquired during his pendency of office as Minister considerable landed properties in a very fashionable area of a very important city through a *benamidar* who was a Government contractor who was waiting upon Government favours in order to make more money. He paid a sum of money which was extraordinarily low for that transaction. This is a matter which I tried to bring to the notice of the highest quarters but nothing very much happened. This is a matter which does not relate only to the technicality of it. I am sure the Minister might get up and say: I got it with my own money; what the devil have you got to say about it? But that is not the point. During the pendency of his office as Minister, a Minister should behave in the way that the country expects of him. He should not enter into transactions with dubious people. Soon after I came to Parliament in 1952, I had to bring to the notice of this House the fact that a certain Minister went to Calcutta and stayed with a very big industrial magnate. That was his address. I took it up before the House and the Prime Minister said that it was not right. But after that time, I can

make out that the practice is, whatever be his business in Calcutta or Bombay, his address is: care of the Ministry, whatever it is. They do not say where he stays, but they do stay with those people. At a time when the affairs of Mr. S. P. Jain—I am sorry I am referring to a name but that name is so notorious that it does not matter one way or the other—were in everybody's mind because of the unsavoury things that were coming in the open, there was the Prime Minister's 70th birthday, a very happy occasion, on which we wrote our appreciation of a very great man. He got a book published. He got many of us also to write and presented it to the Prime Minister. The Films Division of the Government of India took a photograph and showed it all over the country. A person who is behaving in that fashion has access to even the highest personalities in this country.

In Kerala, for instance, the Chief Minister behaves very shabbily.

Mr. Speaker: He should not go into particular cases. He is not here to answer.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In Kerala, Sir, what happened was that the charges were made publicly and the President of the Kerala Congress Committee wanted that the charges should be investigated and ultimately the matter went to the Prime Minister who made his own private investigations and he said that there was no *prima facie* case about it. He is the person—the Prime Minister—who is peerless as far as this country is concerned. We know he is that kind of person. We do not want to put him to trouble. But why is it that these matters have to be referred to him and to him alone? Because, in him, people have confidence? Why is it that he, generally speaking, tries to shield these people and gives this kind of award, and when there is another kind of thing, when there is reference to the Supreme Court and that sort of thing, he has to take

recourse to special pleading in order to justify his own position? Why should we be driven to a position where these things have to be referred to the Prime Minister? Why should I have to write about it to the Prime Minister? Why, when the Central Government acquires property by what apparently seems to be dubious methods, I have to write to the Prime Minister? I do not want to trouble the Prime Minister with this kind of thing, but there must be some machinery through which something should be done in regard to this matter.

We have to have some such organisation as Ombudsman. Tomorrow, we are having another discussion on corruption, but we should have at least an initial start made in terms of the Bill of Shri Kamath, namely, that the Ministers should say what their assets are at the time when they join office and later on also. This is why I feel that it is only fair, it is only fair to the Ministers, fair to the House and fair to everybody that this Bill is adopted.

There is no aspersion on anybody. If there are charges, it is no good merely saying that our country is addicted to gossip: there are charges and counter-charges which really mean nothing at all. When there are charges, let them be investigated. If some charges are brought irresponsibly, let those who have brought those allegations be brought to book. But there is no way out. The only thing that one can do is to shout vainly and hopelessly in Parliament if one can proceed in compliance with the rules, sometimes we do have to seek recourse to those methods which cannot entirely be justified because otherwise we cannot bring up these things. But this is the only forum, this Parliament, where we can raise our voice for good or bad, and the only individual person who can do something is the Prime Minister. But again, like the good man that he is, he has a weakness for his proteges. "Love me,

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love my dog" seems to be the principle; how can it be? We certainly have love for him but not for those who merely follow his instructions. That is why it is only right and proper that the Ministers should themselves agree that they shall put everything before the proper authority in regard to their assets and their liabilities. That would be a great gesture; that would be a fine example to the world; that would be something which would do more towards the elimination of corruption in this country than merely tinkering with things here and there. That is the gesture, therefore, which we expect from the Ministers, and though from the attitude of my hon. friend the Minister of State I perhaps should not harbour any such hope, I do have a lingering feeling that maybe good sense will dawn on the Government, and that a simple measure which would help to prove the integrity of our Ministers and to improve the tone of our public life altogether will be accepted by Government and the country at large.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. My simple argument is this: you ask a professor whose qualification for appointment is that he is a Master of Arts; you ask him again, "well, on first Saturday of every month, you show the degree to the Vice-Chancellor". Is it not a most stupid proposition in the world? What is the qualification of a Minister? I quote from Jennings; he says:

"The most elementary qualification demanded of a Minister is honesty and incorruptibility."

Then he elaborates that the Minister is not expected to enter into contracts which, to the public prejudice, may benefit him. Then again he says: there are certain rules of prudence, and one of those rules says that the Ministers should carefully avoid all transactions which can give colour countenance to the people that they are doing anything which the rules forbid. If a man goes against what

is essential for his holding the office, the remedy is open to the House and that is to bring in a motion of no-confidence against the Government, and the Government would be removed. The Prime Minister who chooses his colleagues chooses them because he thinks that the men who join his Cabinet are men of integrity and are incorruptible. The colleague he chooses must be loyal to his chief and the loyalty in a situation which we are thinking of includes integrity which is an essential part of loyalty to the land.

Therefore, my simple contention is that it is not a salutary provision, because if you begin to abuse any decent man in the street, in course of time, that man will shed off his decency. Once you begin to doubt the honesty of a man whose very essential claim to office is that he is honest and incorruptible....

An Hon. Member: Nobody is doubting.

Shri K. C. Sharma: If you do not doubt, you do not bring this sort of legislation. What is the fun of it? There is a difference between a Minister and the man in service. The man in the administration is not subject to public opinion in the sense in which a Minister is open to the House and get himself removed if the House has no confidence in him. For a Minister certain rules are laid down. To secure the honest and loyal services of a public servant, certain rules are made. The public servant is not open to public criticism as a Minister. So, my contention is that it offends the accepted precedents. (*Interruption*). It offends the very status of a Minister in a democratic Government. In all democratic Governments all over the world, the Minister is addressed as the "honourable Minister". Where does the honour of a Minister lie? If you suspect his honesty or his integrity, where does it lie? That amounts to something: that he is suspected just

as a criminal is suspected under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is not a question of this Minister or that Minister. It is a question of the prestige that the Minister commands, because he commands certain things as a member of the Cabinet, or as head of the Government. If you insult him like this, you insult not A or B; if you insult Mr. Nehru's Cabinet, you insult the head of the Indian Government, and therefore you insult your own people.

I would like to say this. You say: If a man is corrupt, you go to the Prime Minister, and say, "Here are the papers, and you dismiss him. If you do not dismiss him, we will bring a no-confidence motion".

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might address the Chair.

Shri K. C. Sharma: I submit that this is an impossible position. Constitutionally, it is unacceptable in the decency of public life. It is not salutary to the good administration that we look to for our Government.

Many things are asked: why corruption is there. Corruption has never been and can never be the act or the default of one individual or set of individuals. Corruption is a social phenomenon which depends upon a certain stage of social institutions and the cultural development of a people. If you hang all the Ministers, corruption will not be eliminated. You hang every Member of Parliament; corruption will not be eliminated. Why? Why are the people corrupt?

Mr. Speaker: He is addressing me!

Shri K. C. Sharma: Corruption was prevalent in Spain and the Spanish Duke once said, "If I dismiss even every member of my Cabinet because he is corrupt, I will not find another man to be honest to be appointed my minister". So, unless there is education, employment, industrial advancement, and production, unless everybody gets his due in life, unless everybody is secured with a full life, corruption cannot be elimi-

nated. Nothing truer and nobler has ever been said in the world than in the Vedas: "The crow Bushavada told, the Eagle bearer of Vishnu, the Keenest pain is of poverty". When a man is hungry, nothing is nobler and greater to him than his life. When you do not create the means of livelihood, when you do not create the means of employment....

Mr. Speaker: He should remember he is addressing the Chair. (Laughter)

Shri K. C. Sharma: You may laugh because you are fools....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is not the proper way of addressing hon. Members. I presume and I am certain that everybody here is an intellectual. All the difficulties would disappear if he addresses me; I am a very patient listener and he would not find any difficulty. The Members on this side also should have to listen patiently.

Shri K. C. Sharma: I beg to submit that all this loud cry of corruption, nepotism, etc. is not attributable to the Ministers or the administration or a set of people. It is a social phenomenon, which is bound to last so long as the cultural, social and economic conditions of the country do not change.

So, I submit that in the name of democracy, for the prestige of the administration, for the good working of the democratic set-up, it is necessary that the Minister should be honoured; his prestige should not be lowered down and the suspicion or doubt which would be all right in the case of criminals under section 110, Cr.P.C., should not be attributed to him. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, ने जो बिल पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ, यद्यपि मेरे विचार से यह बिल भी नाकाफी है। आज देश में जो परिस्थिति है, उस को

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस बिल में कुछ ऐसी धारारें जोड़ी जानी चाहिएं थीं, जो कारगर होतीं ।

अभी अभी मेरे मित्र, श्री के० सी० शर्मा, इस बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहे थे । शायद वह भूल गये कि जो पार्टी इस समय सत्तारूढ़ है, उसने स्वयं अपने एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० से उनके एसेट्स आदि बारे में हिसाब मांगने की योजना बनाई है, और कहा जाता है कि उस के मुताबिक वे हिसाब भी देते हैं । यह बात स्वयं इस बात का प्रमाण है कि समय और परिस्थिति के अनुसार काम हुआ करते हैं । कागज पर लिख देना कि मिनिस्टर जिम्मेदार होता है, इससे ही अगर कुछ हो जाता हो, तो जो घोटाले रोजाना हो रहे हैं, वे न होते । इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इस प्रकार का बिल लाया जाये और उसको क्रियाशील बनाया जाये । मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार इस का विरोध करेगी या इस बारे में कोई आपत्ति करेगी ।

मेरे मित्र, श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर, ने कहा कि वह भी हिसाब देने वालों में हैं और सब लोग हिसाब देते हैं । लेकिन जाबते में किस तरह के हिसाब दिये जाते हैं और उनके बारे में क्या भ्रमल होता है, अगर वह इस विषय पर ठंडे दिल से विचार करेंगे, तो वह स्वयं सही निर्णय पर पहुंच सकेंगे । वास्तविकता यह है कि ऐसे ऐसे उदाहरण मौजूद हैं कि जिन लोगों के पास आजादी से पहले खाने को नहीं था, जिन के पास कोई काम नहीं था, आजादी के बाद वे कुछ वस्तु के लिए इंतो रहे और आज उन के पास बहुत सी जायदाद है, बहुत सा रुपया है, बहुत सा रोजगार है । वह सब कहाँ से आ गया ? यह जानने में कोई मुश्किल नहीं हो सकती है, अगर नीयत साफ़ हो । लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि जाने कौन ।

जब कूएं में ही भांग पड़ जाये, तो फिर कौन आदमी होगा, जो इस बात की जानकारी करेगा ? आज स्थिति यह है कि सब एक दूसरे को छिपाते हैं ।

एक बार की बात है कि माननीय श्री डेबर ने, जब वह कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट थे, यह एलान किया कि वह दलबन्दी को समाप्त करेंगे । जब वह ऐसा न कर सके, तो मैं ने उन से प्रश्न किया कि इस का क्या कारण है । उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा, "मैं क्या करूं ? सब का दबाव है ऊपर ।"

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : दलबन्दी का इस बिल से क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : दलबन्दी भी करप्शन का जरिया है । जब ये लोग दलबन्दी भी समाप्त न कर सके, तो जिस को करप्शन और भ्रष्टाचार कहते हैं, उस को केवल साधारण बातों से समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है । इस बिल में केवल इतनी बात रखी गई है कि मंत्री महोदय सालाना अपना हिसाब पेश करें । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब हम दूसरे आदमियों का हिसाब मांगते हैं, बहुत सी कम्पनियों का हिसाब मांगते हैं, उन पर पाबंदियां लगाते हैं, तो यह कहना कि हम मिनिस्ट्रों पर पाबंदी इसलिए न लगायें कि वे मिनिस्टर बन गये हैं, इस बात का द्योतक है कि हमारे मित्र वास्तविकता को नहीं समझते ।

इस सम्बन्ध में वह जो दलील दी जाती है कि मिनिस्टर जिम्मेदार हैं, कबिनेट में हैं, इसलिए जब तक उन के खिलाफ कोई अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव न लाया जाये, तब तक वह कानून बनाने का औचित्य नहीं है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह दलील निराधार है, क्योंकि जो मिनिस्टर ईमानदार है, वह कानून बनाने से उसको बल मिलता है, उस को सहायित मिलती है और जो मिनिस्टर बेईमान होगा, उसके रास्ते

में रूकावट पड़ती है। कानून बनाये भी इसीलिए जाते हैं। आज हमारे देश की परिस्थिति इस प्रकार की बन चुकी है कि हर एक आदमी भ्रष्टाचार की बात कहता है और भ्रष्टाचार आम चर्चा का विषय हो गया है। मैं जानकारी के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के लोग भी छिपे छिपे कहते हैं कि अमुक आदमी ने बर्झमानी कर ली है, अमुक ने नहीं की है, आदि, आम जनता और विरोधी दलों का तो प्रश्न ही क्या है। जब विरोधी दलों के अतिरिक्त स्वयं सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग ही एक दूसरे को बर्झमान कह सकते हैं, तो इस दिशा में कोई कानून न बनाना और अपने आप को घंघट में छिपाये रखना उचित नहीं है। पाप को छिपाना कभी भी अच्छा नहीं होता है।

जो परिस्थिति आज देश में है, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यदि यह कानून बनता है, तो इससे देश को लाभ होगा, प्रजातंत्र को लाभ होगा, जो पार्टी पावर में होगी, सत्तारूढ़ होगी, उस को लाभ होगा और विरोधी दलों को भी लाभ होगा, क्योंकि एक रास्ता निकलेगा, एक तरीका निकलेगा, जिस के आधार पर हम नुक्ता-चीनी कर सकेंगे। अगर किसी मिनिस्टर ने हिसाब दिया है और हम को जानकारी होती है कि उस ने सही हिसाब नहीं दिया है, तो हम उससे जवाब-तलब कर सकते हैं। आज भी मिनिस्ट्रों से जवाब तलब किये जाते हैं। आज जो विधि-विधान मौजूद हैं, उनके अनुसार हम उनकी जवाब-तलबी करते हैं और उनको जवाब देना पड़ता है। अगर कानून के जरिये ऐसा विधि-विधान आ जायेगा, जिस के अनुसार हम मिनिस्ट्रों का हिसाब देख सकें, तो हमारे लिए यह शर्म की बात नहीं होगी, न ही यह देश के लिए कोई कलंक की बात होगी।

इंग्लैंड में एक घटत्त घटी, जिस में और प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार हुआ। उस के आधार पर एक मिनिस्टर ने इस्तीफा दिया। हमारे यहां तो हर रोज़ भ्रष्टाचार के इल्जाम

लगते रहते हैं, लेकिन कोई इस्तीफा देने का नाम नहीं लेता। हमारे यहां की स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि लोग इतने निडर हो गये हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगते हुए भी अपने पद पर जमे रहने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस अवस्था में क्यों न एक कानून बना कर उन का काबू में किया जाये? यह बड़ा सीधा-सादा मामला है। आवश्यकता तो इस बात की थी कि इस कानून में इस से भी ज्यादा कारगर धारायें रखी जातीं, लेकिन जो भी किया गया है, वह बहुत ठीक है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में बहुत अच्छे ढंग से सोच कर कदम उठायेंगे।

मैं जानकारी के आधार पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि यदि पिछले मिनिस्ट्रों के चिट्ठों की किसी निष्पक्ष ट्रिव्यूनल के द्वारा जांच की जाये, तो देश में कुछ दूसरा ही नज़ारा नज़र आयेगा। सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी को इस बात से डरना नहीं चाहिए। उस को चाहिए कि वह अपने आप को ठीक करने के लिए इस प्रकार की निष्पक्ष जांच कराये। जांच के आधार पर जो भी लोग उनके सामने आयें, चाहे जितने भी बड़े वे लोग हों, जितने भी उच्च स्थानों पर वे आसीन हों, अगर साबित हो जाता है तो उनको हटाया जाये। आज होता यह है, अखबारों में भी हम यह पढ़ते हैं कि पार्टी में ही सब कुछ करने की कोशिश की जाती है, सरकार में उस चीज को लाने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। पार्टी में भी एकतरफा ढंग से काम होता है, एक दूसरे को दबाया जाता है। यह निश्चित है कि यह चीज ज्यादा दिनों तक चलने वाली नहीं है। यदि इन बातों को रोकने की कोशिश की गई और ठीक प्रकार से की गई, सही प्रकार से की गई, जिस प्रकार से करने को कहा जाता है, उस प्रकार से की गई तो जनता में एक दूसरी ही भावना पैदा होगी, दूसरा ही भाव जन्म लेगा और दूसरी ही क्रान्ति आयेगी। अगर क्रान्ति आपको लानी है तो जरूरी है कि अभी से समझ

[श्री काशी राम मुत्त]

लिया जाये कि क्या करना है और सरकार को इस प्रकार के बिल को मान लेना चाहिये। यहो मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे कामत साहब यह छोटा सा रेजोल्यूशन लाये हैं। मेरे मित्र जो अभी बोल रहे थे, उनके भाषण को मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन मजबूरन मुझे बोलना पड़ रहा है। मैं एम्प्लोरेंस देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी में दम था कि हर एक मेम्बर से चाहे वह असेम्बली का मेम्बर है या पार्लियामेंट का या फिर मिनिस्टर है, एकाउंट मांगा है और हिसाब लिया है। यह हमारी ईमानदारी का सब से बड़ा सबूत है।

मिनिस्टर की चैकिंग कब होती है ? वह तब होती है जब वह इनकम टैक्स का सब हिसाब देता है। मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट भी देता है। नमाम देते हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी देते हैं। हर आदमी का एकाउंट चैक होता है। इस काम के लिए अक्सर मुकदमे हैं, सारी मशीनरी वर्क कर रही है। एक दम से कह देना कि सब बेईमान हैं, इसको किसी भी तरह से माना नहीं जा सकता है। मैं इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। संसार में कहीं भी इसको माना नहीं जा सकता है। हमारे देश की पोलिटिकल पार्टियों का यह एक कायदा सा बन गया है कि खड़े हो कर कांग्रेस वालों को कह दो कि सब बेईमान हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप इस सदन में सब से ऊँचे हैं, हम सब आपका कहना मानते हैं। लेकिन ये होश नहीं रखते हैं और इनको पता नहीं होता है कि ये क्या कह रहे हैं और क्या कर रहे हैं। इतना भी लिहाज इनको नहीं रहता है कि हम जो कुछ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शायद उन्होंने मुझे नहीं कहा, आपने कह दिया।

श्री शिव नारायण : आपका नेतृत्व यहां चलता है। आप इस कुर्सी पर बिराजमान हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि ये आउट ऑफ कंट्रोल हो कर बात कर जाते हैं। क्या कहना चाहते हैं, क्या नहीं इनको पता नहीं होता है। चैकिंग हो, हमारी गवर्नमेंट तैयार है। हम पीछे नहीं हैं। हम ने मुल्क में दिखा दिया है अभी हाल में कि छः मंटर के मिनिस्टर और छः चीफ मिनिस्टर स्टेट्स से गद्दियां छोड़ सकते हैं, त्याग की भावना से काम कर सकते हैं . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : रिश्तत के बारे में क्या कहना है ?

श्री शिव नारायण : आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं, यह नमूना है। आगुमेंट को सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। टालरेंस का यह नमूना ये पेश कर रहे हैं। यह उनका हाल है जो भारत के संरक्षक और मालिक बनने वाले हैं। तब क्या होगा, ईश्वर ही मालिक है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : कमी बनने वाले नहीं हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं नमूना बता रहा हूँ। ऐसी नीयत कमी नहीं आयेगी। नमाम कानून बने हुए हैं। डी० आई० आर० लागू है। कल हमने एक बिल पास किया है। उसके मुताबिक अगर कोई बेईमानी करता है तो सरकारी मशीनरी को अधिकार है कि वह उसको पकड़े। फिर चाहे वह मिनिस्टर हो, या एम० पी० हो या कोई अफसर हो। जो भी हो उसको पकड़ा जा सकता है। “बुरा जो देखने में चला तो बुरा न दीखा कोय”। दूसरों के मामले बड़ी जल्दी ये देख लेते हैं। अपनी बुराइयों का इनको पता ही नहीं है। उनको ये देखते ही नहीं हैं। उनको भी इन्हें देखना चाहिये।

यह कहा गया है कि कल तक हमारा कोई खाना ठिकाना नहीं था। मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ कि जैसे इधर हैं वैसे उधर भी है। कोई फर्क नहीं है। सुबह का वाका बतलाना चाहता हूँ। एक साहब ने एक बहुत बड़िया कार खरीदी। जब पूछा गया किस की है तो जवाब मिला की फलां की है। मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ। एम्बैसेडर गाड़ी थी। आप भी बरी नहीं हैं, अगर हम नहीं हैं तो। अगर आप कहते हैं कि हम फलां से लेते हैं तो आप भी तो किसी से लेते हैं। किसी की एजेंटी आप भी तो करते हैं। मैं आपोजीशन वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको डिगनिटी की बात करनी चाहिये। मुझे प्रो० ईश्वरी प्रसाद हिस्ट्री पढ़ाते थे। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि तुम्हें इससे बड़ी डिगनिटी कहीं नहीं मिल सकती है। तुम पब्लिक के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव हो, पब्लिक ने तुम्हें इलैक्ट करके भेजा है पार्लियामेंट में। एक मेम्बर की डिगनिटी बहुत ऊंची होती है। हमें चाहिये कि हम डिगनिटी को मेंटेन करें, ऐसी बात करें जिसकी मान्यता हो, संसार में हमारा नाम रहे। छोटी बात हमें नहीं करनी चाहिये। अगर हम भी वैसी ही बात करते हैं जैसी स्ट्रीट में इक्का वाला और रिकशा वाला करता है तो क्या डिफ्रेंस हम में और उन में रह जायेगा।

मैं नहीं कहता कि आप क्रिटिसिज्म न करें। आप करें लेकिन कंस्ट्रक्टिव करें, नमूने का करें। छोटी बात न करें। बड़ी बात करें। आप जो बात कर रहे हैं, छोटी कर रहे हैं। (इन्टरप्शंस) मैं माकूल बात कर रहा हूँ और मुझे बीच में टोक रहे हैं। आप बीच में बोलते जा रहे हैं। मैंने तो आपका नाम भी नहीं लिया, आपके बारे में कुछ कहा भी नहीं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का नाम तक नहीं लिया। आपके ऊपर मैं सवालियों की बौछार कर सकता हूँ, आपके ऊपर मैं कई इलजाम लगा सकता हूँ। आप हमें उपदेश देने चले हैं, हमारे मुखर्जी साहब चले गये हैं। अभी वह बोले हैं। पर उपदेश कुशल बहुतेरे। आपने हम पर कई इलजाम लगाये हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारी स्लेट क्लीन है, आप

से ज्यादा क्लीन है, इसको मुल्क मानता है, दुनिया मानती है, इतिहास मानता है कि कांग्रेस वालों ने देश के कल्याण के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। बहुत साफ सुधरा काम किया है। हम आप जैसे देश द्रोही नहीं हैं, देश की पीठ में छुरा घोंपने वाले नहीं हैं, हमने देश के साथ विश्वासघात नहीं किया है, जैसे आपने किया है। हम आपकी तरह पेकिंग के एजेंट नहीं हैं। हम पर छोंटा कशी की जाये, यह उचित नहीं है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट निहायत ईमानदार है, निहायत भलमनसाहत से काम कर रही है, इस डेमोक्रेटिक सैट अप में हर एक को राइट है क्रिटिसाइज करने का अगर कोई कांग्रेस वाला गलती करता है तो उसको भी पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द किया जा सकता है।

यहां बड़ी बहान हो रही थी कि फलां को क्यों बन्द किया गया। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह डीलेपन से काम न करे, किसी से रियायत न करे, अगर मैं जुर्म करता हूँ तो मेरे खिलाफ तत्काल कार्रवाई करे, दो चार रोज़ में करे, दो चार दिन में मुझे पकड़े और बन्द कर दे। आठ महीने के बाद बन्द करे तो अननैससरी क्रिटिसिज्म को आप इनवाइट करते हैं। मेरा यह आपन चैलेंज है कि कह दिया जाये कि हम पीछे नहीं हैं, हम कमजोर नहीं हैं, गवर्नमेंट कमजोर नहीं है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट इससे भी सख्त कानून लाये, हम उनको पास करेंगे, हम किसी मिनिस्टर को ब्रशने वाले नहीं हैं। बड़े अच्छे, उत्तम, श्रेष्ठ, त्यागी और तपस्वी हमारे पास हैं और इसका नमूना कामराज प्लान में आपके सामने रख दिया गया है। आप में दम नहीं है। आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम में भलाई की कमी नहीं है। आप से ज्यादा भलाई हम दिखा सकते हैं और दिखाते हैं। मुल्क आगे जा रहा है। जिम्मेदारी हमारी ज़रूर है। हम आपका क्रिटिसिज्म सुनने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन जैनुइन क्रिटिसिज्म आप करें, जैनुइन डिमांड आप पेश करें।

[श्री शिवनारायण]

अपोजीशन पार्टी जो होती है, उसको कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि गवर्नमेंट को रिप्लेस करने की वह तैयारी करे। आपको चाहिये कि आप तैयारी कर के आये और ऐसी बात कहें कि हम आप को कोट न कर सकें। कल यहां पर जब कामत साहब को कोट किया गया तो उधर से वह कनकनाने लगे। जब होम मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे थे तो वह उनकी बात सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। सब से बड़े अपोजीशन के लीडर ने एक बात कही थी। जब उनको कोट किया गया तो वह उबल पड़े। आप हमारी बात सुनने को अगर तैयार नहीं हैं तो हम आपकी बात को कैसे सुन सकते हैं। ७५ वरम के बुजुर्ग की बात की आप नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं। जब हम धोती पहने हुए घूमते थे गांव गांव में तो वह जेलों में बन्द थे, उन्होंने पुलिस के डंडे खाये थे। शास्त्री जी मेरी बगल में बैठे हुए हैं, वह हमारे पुराने नेता हैं। उनके जमाने में हम ने वालंटियर के तौर पर काम किया है। वे जेल गये थे और हम गांव गांव मामूली वर्कज की तरह से घूमा करते थे . . .

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : आप कितनी बार जेल गये हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : आप से अच्छा हमारा इतिहास है। आप नहीं जानते हैं कि क्या क्या हम ने कुर्बानियां की हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस वाले गलत बात नहीं करते हैं और न गलत बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं। जितने आनेस्ट, जितने ईमानदार इस मुल्क में कांग्रेस वाले हैं, आप नहीं हैं, नहीं हैं, नहीं हैं, यह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं . . .

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : कांग्रेस वालों को ही क्या बुलाया जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन इधर से बोल चुके हैं, तीन अब उधर से बोल लें तो इस में क्या गुनाह हो गया ?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : यह विधेयक जो कामत जी ने सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इस सदन में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। शायद इसी विचार से सदन में सर्वसम्मति से इसके लिए समय बढ़ा दिया गया है और दो घंटे और इसके लिए एलाट कर दिये गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो घंटे औरों के लिए हैं, आपके लिए तो सिर्फ पांच मिनट ही बाकी हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : दस मिनट दिये जायेंगे, यह तो तय हो चुका है। अभी तक तो मैं एक ही मिनट बोला हूं। इस विधेयक के पीछे जो भावना है, उस भावना से इस सदन के किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को शायद विरोध नहीं होगा। आज देश में अप्टाचार का काफी और धारा प्रवाह प्रचार हो रहा है कि बड़ा अप्टाचार फैला हुआ है, चोर बाजार फैला हुआ है और इस को किसी तरह से रोका जाये। इस अप्टाचार को रोकने के लिये हमारे नये गृह मंत्री काफी जोर से कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं। अभी अभी निकला कि अधिकारियों के अप्टाचार को रोकने के लिये उन्होंने कोई कमीशन बनाने का आयोजन किया है। इस तरह से वे सक्रिय हैं। इस के पहले भी काफी काम हुआ है।

अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का मैसूर का वक्तव्य पढ़ कर सुनाया गया। यह कहना कि हम ने हिसाब नहीं दिया, कांग्रेस ने उसे नहीं मांगा, यह बात सही नहीं है। कांग्रेस ने हर एक कांग्रेस के सदस्य से उस का हिसाब मांगा। मंत्रियों से भी मांगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह

कहना है कि मांगने के बाद उस पर क्या कार्यवाई हुई यह हमें आज तक पता नहीं है। मांगा तो गया। दिया भी शायद सभी ने लेकिन उस पर कार्यवाई क्या हुई यह पता नहीं है।

इस विधेयक में हम कुछ कमी देखते हैं। आज जो भ्रष्टाचार है वह सब स्थानों पर नहीं है। मंत्रिमंडल हमारा पवित्र हो, उस पर किसी की उंगली न उठे, यह बात जरूर है। लेकिन आज देश में जो भ्रष्टाचार है उस का एक कारण यह भी है किसी हद तक कि आज हमारे मंत्रियों के ऊपर भी उंगली उठाई जाती है। यही आधार नीचे के स्तर के अधिकारियों का होता है। वे कहते हैं कि ऊपर भी तो देखो। लेकिन यह आधार नहीं होना चाहिये। सीता को राम ने त्यागा तो केवल इसी विचार से कि जनता चाहती थी कि उस का राजा सर्वांगीण पवित्र हो। उस में कोई कालिदास न हो। सीता के प्रति और राम के प्रति जनता का यह आशेष था कि वह राम उस सीता के साथ कैसे रह रहे हैं जिस को रावण ने किसी कारण से हो पकड़ तो लिया हाथ से। इस पवित्रता का खयाल कर के राम ने बारह बजे रात को सीता को अपने महल से बनवास को भेजा और उस वक्त अपने भाइयों को बुला कर यह कहा कि आज तक मैं ने जितनी भी राजाजायें दी हैं, सब की राय से दी हैं, आज एक राजाजा दे रहा हूं, यह जानते हुए कि वह राजाजा सर्वथा अनुचित है, असत्य है, लेकिन जनता की इच्छा है कि वह अपने राजा को सर्वांगीण परिवर्तन देखना चाहती है। वह मुझ में एक दोष बतलाती है इस लिये उस दोष को मुझे काट निकालना है। आज यह दुःख की बात है कि हमारे राज्य पर उंगली उठती है। इस लिये यह विधेयक अपनी जगह पर ठीक है लेकिन स विधेयक को राजतन्त्र तक, मंत्रियों तक ही सीमित नहीं रखना चाहिये। हम सभी इस राजतन्त्र के अन्दर हैं। इस लिये उचित यह था कि जो लोग प्रजा से चुन कर आते हैं, उस के प्रतिनिधि हो कर आते हैं, वे अपना हिसाब

किताब प्रजा के सामने रखें। बनने के बाद धनी नहीं हुए, होंगे जो कि सदस्य होने के बाद धनी अभी हमारे पूर्ववक्ता मह जिज्ञ किया। मोटर खरीदने के लिये जो वह कोई सदस्य ही है। मंत्री तो खरीद ही सकते हैं। इस लिये यह विधेयक पूर्ण नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक आया और मैं समझता हूं कि जिस बात की आज चर्चा चल रही है उस में हम सभी सहायक हों। जिस देश का गृह मंत्री इस बात की फिक्र में हो कि इस देश से किसी तरह से इस भ्रष्टाचार को, चाहे वह मंत्रियों का हो, चाहे सदस्यों में हो, चाहे हमारे कर्मचारियों में हो, किसी में हो, किसी में हो, उस को दूर किया जाय, तो हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम उस में अपना सहयोग दें। लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि विधेयक जो हो वह सर्वांगीण हो, एकांगी न हो। इस विधेयक के एकांगीपन से मेरा विरोध है। यह विधेयक केवल मंत्रियों की ओर ही इशारा करता है। इस को सब की तरफ इशारा करना चाहिये। आज हम सदस्य हैं, कल मंत्री हो सकते हैं, जो आज मंत्री हैं वे कल सदस्य हो सकते हैं। इसी तरह से विरोधी पक्ष वाले घर आ सकते हैं।

श्री कामत से मेरा अनुरोध है और सरकार से भी कि यह बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है। इस की गम्भीरता को हम केवल छोटे दायरे में न रख कर पूर्ण दायरे में देखें और ऐसी व्यवस्था लावें जिस में कि हर एक आदमी, चाहे वह सरकारी कर्मचारी हो चाहे सदस्य हो, चाहे मंत्री हो, जिस समय वह पद ग्रहण करता है, वह अपना पूरा हिसाब देवे और उस का डिक्लेरेशन करे। कौन डिक्लेअर करता है और कौन नहीं करता, यह मैं नहीं जानता। बाबा राघव दास ने मुझे एक चिट्ठी लिखी। वे बड़े पुण्यस्मृति पुरुष थे, उन्होंने चिट्ठी लिखी कि फैजाबाद के राजे महाराजों और जमींदारों के निकल जाने के बाद जितने जुवेलर्स हैं वे बड़ी चिन्ता में पड़े कि हमारी

[श्री सिहासन सिंह]

जुवेलरी कहाँ बिकेगी और कौन उस को खरीदेगा। राजे महाराजे तो निकल गये लेकिन जुवेलर्स ने उन के स्थान पर अधिकारियों को पाया। उन्होंने चिट्ठी लिखी कि फैजाबाद के जुवेलर्स कहते हैं कि जो पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के इंजीनियर्स और दूसरे विभाग के लोग हैं वे और जो ठेकेदार हैं वे इतनी जुवेलरी खरीदते हैं जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। राजे महाराजे तो गाहे बगाहे खरीदते थे लेकिन यह लोग तो रोजाना खरीदते हैं और हमारे ग्राहक बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। यह हमारे भ्रष्टाचार का नमूना है। इस लिये हम को चाहिये कि हम सर्वांगीण कार्य करें। जहाँ भी कोई किसी तरह से सरकारी क्षेत्र में आता है, जिसका राज सत्ता से सम्बन्ध हो, उस की कदम कदम पर जांच हो। उस जांच में वह बतलाये कि हम ने यह धन कमाया, चाहे ईमानदारी के जरिये से हो चाहे किसी और तरह से हो।

आखीर में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। युधिष्ठिर से बहुत प्राचीन काल में नारद जी ने एक प्रश्न किया कि धन कैसे होता है। युधिष्ठिर ने बतलाया कि चोरी से। जिस को जितना बड़ा धनी देखो उसे उतना ही बड़ा चोर समझो। मगर यह देश के प्राचीन इतिहास की बात है। लेकिन आज भी उसी तरह से हो रहा है। इस लिये मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए श्री कामत से कहूँगा कि वे इस बात पर दुबारा विचार करें और एक ऐसा बिल लावे जो सब के लिये हो। हम सब लोग पवित्र हैं जिस में जब हम निकालें तो जनता हम को समझे और हम भी खुश हों। कोई भी हम पर उंगली न उठाये कि यह आदमी जा रहा है जो कि एम० पी० है और एम० एल० ए० है, जैसे कि आज हम को मुप्ती पेंसेन्जर कहा जाता है वैसे न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कामत साहब से कहूँगा कि वे इस मेरी बात पर विचार करें।

Mr. Speaker: We will continue the discussion on the this Bill next time.

16.45 hrs.

**RE: CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. G. Sen, The Minister is not here. It is very unfortunate. I had informed him in the morning that I will take it up at 16.45 hrs. I had informed the House. Just at this moment the Minister is not here. That situation should not arise in future.

Shri Hari Vshnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Deputy-Speaker, I think, later on extended the time of the Government Bill by one hour, and this Bill of mine would have gone on till 17.45 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: This was definitely put down at 16.45 hours.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The time was extended.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister is not here.....

Mr. Speaker: In the meantime we are taking up another item.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (Calcutta Central) Even as a matter of precedent, what is the kind of thing the House ought to do? I do not think this has ever happened before.

Mr. Speaker: I will just think over it. He might also think over it and suggest it to me.

16.46 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

REPORTED INEFFICIENT WORKING OF CENTRAL EMPLOYEES CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I call the attention of the Minister of Home

Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported inefficient working of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society and short supply of essential commodities even to its members.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) In pursuance of the Pay Commission's recommendation, the Staff Welfare Organisation in the Ministry of Home Affairs have set up the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. The Society aims at selling goods of quality at competitive reasonable and fair prices at the stores set up by it. The prices of some essential commodities like wheat and rice are definitely lower than those prevailing in the market. As regards the non-availability of essential commodities like wheat and sugar and the alleged inefficient working of the above Society, the factual position is as follows.

(1) Wheat

Before the commencement of business on the 1st July, 1963, the Society had procured about 4000 maunds of indigenous wheat from Moga and Karnal. Between the 1st July and October further stocks of wheat were added. Till the end of October, the total stocks purchased were 6787 maunds. The sale of wheat upto 6th November, 1963 was 3535 maunds, that is, an average of 831 maunds per month. At this rate, the Society would have been able to meet the demand for wheat till the end of February 1964. Between 6th November 1963 and 5th December 1963 the sale was 2407 maunds, i.e. three times the normal monthly consumption. This was due to the fact that whereas the Society was selling wheat at the rate of Rs. 18.50 per maund, the same quality of wheat was selling in the market at prices ranging between

Rs. 23 and Rs. 24 per maund. This led to sudden rush on the Stores which could not have been anticipated. All the same, the Stores continued to sell wheat at the original rate though in view of the limited stocks, the sales had to be restricted to members only and that too at the scale of 20 kilograms per member. To meet the increasing demand, the Society made immediate arrangements to effect further purchases of wheat in the Punjab. But since these fresh purchases had to be made at a higher cost, wheat is now being sold at Rs. 22 per maund.

(2) Sugar

The quantity of sugar sold from the 1st July to the 30th November, 1963 was in the region of 2100 bags. Thus, the average off take was about 419 bags a month. However, during the month of December there has been a very heavy demand for sugar. The offtake from the 1st to the 18th December has been 1208 bags. On certain days the number of employees who purchased sugar from the Stores was as high as 1000. The sale of sugar had also to be restricted to members and at the scale of 10 kilograms per month. It may also be mentioned that during the festival days of Dusserah and Diwali when sugar was not practically available in the market, the Society continued to sell sugar not only to members but to non-members also.

The Society is pressing into service all available staff to ensure that the customers are served with the least possible delay. Some times extra hands are also employed. As sugar was not easily available and the price of wheat had steeply risen in the market, there was tremendous and unprecedented rush on the Stores. In spite of this, the Society, with its limited means and finances, made all possible efforts to serve its customers as best as possible in the circumstances.

[Shrimati Chandrasekhar]

(3) Sales

The sales figures at the Stores from the 1st July till 18th December, 1963 are:—

Month	Total sales
In July ..Rs. 95,740.16	
In August it went upto....	Rs. 1,91,006.88
In September it went upto....	Rs. 2,50,098.97
In October it went upto	Rs. 2,82,173.66
In November it went upto	Rs. 4,18,987.74
In December (1st to 18th) it went upto....	Rs. 3,61,757.41

These figures indicate the growing popularity of the Stores.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि प्राइस लाइन में टैन नहीं की जा सकी है और एसोशियल कमोडिटीज बाजार के भाव से भी ज्यादा तेज बेंची गई हैं और पांच, पांच घंटे लोग खड़े रह कर वापिस भी हो गये हैं ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: My answer was very clear. The price is comparatively very cheap at the stores, as compared to the market price.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पांच, पांच घंटे खड़े होकर जो लोग वापिस चले गये हैं उस के लिए मंत्री महोदया को क्या कहना है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I would also supplement that the reason for the long queue was that people were rushing to get the essential commodities from the stores, and the number increased, and the extent of sales which had taken place during the last month, in particular, is an evidence of the popularity of the stores and the reason why people have been rushing to the stores. So, it is not that things were costly.

Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya (Serampore): In view of the fact that there

has been a very heavy rush at this consumer stores, may I know whether Government have any scheme to open new depots where the employees could get the supply of these commodities easily without standing in the queue for a long time? If there be any difficulty for accommodation, may I know whether Government have approached the NDMC or the DMC for accommodation?

Mr. Speaker: He should not ask so many questions.

Shri Namblar: He has put a composite question.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have already opened one at Yojana, Bhavan, two stores in Sarojinagar, one at Ramakrishnapuram, Sector IV, and on the 12th December, in A block, south of South Block, another store has been opened.

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know whether it is true that some of the officials of these co-operative stores were chargesheeted for corruption and inefficiency and they are still continuing in the service of the stores?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This seems to be news to me. I have been dealing with it from day to day, but I have not heard any such report so far.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): The hon. Deputy Minister has said that bulk purchases are being made. What is the method of making bulk purchases of these goods? For, we find that there are many items other than wheat and sugar which are dearer than in the market. Who makes the bulk purchases?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The bulk purchases are made from the source of supply.

Dr. Ranen Sen: That is always the case. But what is the agency?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The agency is the society. There is a chief

welfare officer, there is a manager and there is an officer on special duty who does all this.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The latter part of my question has not been answered. May I know why the other articles are priced higher than in the market?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: No article is costlier than in the market, and most of the articles which are not available in the market are available here at nominal prices; for example, Colgate tooth-paste which is not available in the market is available in the stores at nominal price.

Shri Tyagi: It is difficult to ruffle the Deputy Minister. She comes after study.

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENT ABOUT RAILWAY SERVICE OF SHRI PRIYA GUPTA, M.P.

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): I call the attention of the Minister of Law to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The situation arising out of the judgement of the Supreme Court dated the 5th December, 1963, about the Railway Service of Shri Priya Gupta, M.P.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): At the very outset, I express my apology that I was not here earlier, but it was due to a very curious reason. I got a telephone call saying that the other matter would go on until five O'clock and so, I should make the statement on this at quarter past five of the clock. So, I think that the message must have gone.....

Mr. Speaker: Has it been traced as to who telephoned to him?

Shri A. K. Sen: After I go back, I shall try to do so.

Shri Tyagi: It is not our fault or the fault of the House.

17 hrs.

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Priya Gupta was a permanent employee of the North Eastern Railway. His services were terminated by the General Manager of the said Railway with effect from the 8th August 1956, after giving him one month's pay in lieu of notice. Shri Priya Gupta thereupon moved the High Court at Allahabad by a writ petition praying that the order terminating his service may be quashed and that he may be treated as in service on his post. The writ petition was dismissed both by the Single Judge who heard it in the first instance and by the Division Bench which heard the special appeal filed by Shri Priya Gupta. Shri Priya Gupta thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court by special leave.

The appeal of Shri Priya Gupta was heard by a Bench of seven Judges of the Supreme Court along with several other appeals, as all of them raised a common question of law, namely, whether rule 148(3) and its successor, rule (149)(3), of the Railway Establishment Code, under which the services of the various persons involved in these appeals were terminated was constitutionally valid. The aforesaid rules were held to be invalid by a majority of six Judges to one and, in accordance with the majority view, the Supreme Court on the 5th December 1963, granted the writ petitions of all the persons involved in the appeals and directed orders to be issued in terms of the prayers made by them.

Accordingly, in terms of the prayer made by Shri Priya Gupta, the orders terminating his services stood quashed and he was to be treated as in service on his post.

Meanwhile, on the 2nd March 1962, Shri Priya Gupta was declared elected to the Lok Sabha from the Katihar constituency in Bihar.

The effect of the decision of the Supreme Court is that Shri Priya Gupta was a permanent employee of

[Shri A. K. Sen]

the North Eastern Railway at the time of his election and continued to be so till the 5th December 1963, when the Supreme Court decided his appeal. Unless he has resigned from the service thereafter, Shri Priya Gupta is to be treated even now a permanent employee of the North Eastern Railway.

It is stated, however, by Shri Priya Gupta that the Allahabad High Court has amended his prayers in the petition for declaring him to be still in service so as to treat him to be so only up to that date, which is prior to his standing for election to the Lok Sabha. The correctness of this has not been verified yet. If the prayer has been so amended, then of course Shri Gupta would be deemed to have been in service only up to the date thereof, that is, prior to his standing for election to the Lok Sabha and prior to his being elected to the Lok Sabha. But as I have said this, however, has not been verified yet.

Under article 102(1)(a) of the Constitution, a person is disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament if he holds an office of profit under the Government of India. Since, as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court, Shri Priya Gupta was an employee of a Government Railway at the time of his election and thereafter, he was not qualified to be elected or to be a member of this House. If any question arises as to whether a member of this House has become subject to any such disqualification, it has to be decided under article 103 of the Constitution by the President in accordance with the opinion of the Election Commission. Under article 104, if a person sits or votes as a member of this House when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for its membership, he is liable in respect of each day on which

he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. G. Sen has any question to put? —No. I have a question to put.

According to the order of the highest court, Shri Priya Gupta continues to be in service. Now he has not attended the House—he has not come inside. But he has been signing our registers outside in the Lobby daily. If he comes and claims his salary, what is the position?

Shri A. K. Sen: I asked him frankly—I might disclose this to the House—what the position was, because in the original petition he wanted a declaration that he was still in service. I can read out the original petition as was filed and disposed of by the Allahabad High Court.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to have the opinion of the Law Minister. Now there is a question before the House, whether Shri Priya Gupta is a Member of this House at present or not. Should it not be referred to the Election Commission for final decision?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I would make a submission. According to the Railway Servants' Conduct Rules, if a railway servant stands for election or has stood for election, without getting the previous permission of the Railway Administration, that itself is a reason for removal from service. Therefore, though the Supreme Court has stated that he has to be taken back on the basis of the petition filed before them, according to another rule of the Railways, he cannot be, in so far as he has violated the conduct rules because he stood for election without obtaining permission from the Railway Administration. This also should be taken into consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I heard you just now say that there is a question before the

House, and you would like to state your own reaction to that.

Mr. Speaker: Not that I should state my reaction, but that I should get the opinion of the Election Commission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before it is referred to the Election Commission, I will only make a request to you and to the House. In the first place, the House should ascertain from Shri Priya Gupta whether he has resigned—that is what I heard the Law Minister to say, whether he had resigned from railway service before he filed his nomination. If, unfortunately, he did not do so, if he resigns today with retrospective effect from that date, will it be in order? Then he will continue to be a Member of the House. I request that this may be held over till tomorrow when we will ask him—He is a Member of my Group—to be present.

Shri Bade (Khargone): The Supreme Court has accepted his writ and declared that he continues to be in service even though the Railways had dismissed him. But have the Railways taken him back on their rolls? Simply an order passed by the Supreme Court does not mean that he is accepted back. Therefore, we should find out whether the railways have taken him back with retrospective effect.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और जानकारी भी करने की जरूरत है। श्री प्रिय गुप्त बतला रहे थे कि उन का केस १९६० तक के लिए हुआ है और उस से आगे के लिए नहीं हुआ है। अगर १९६० तक के लिए हुआ है, तो यह सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता कि वह सर्विस में हैं या नहीं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया है, वह १९६० तक के लिए दिया है। !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये इन्ट्रीकेट क्वेस्टिन्स आफ़ ला हैं। इनके बारे में हम यहां बैठ कर फैसला नहीं कर सकते।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं ने तो कुछ तथ्य दिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके बारे में फ़ैसला यहां नहीं हो सकता है।

We cannot decide these intricate questions of law here, whether he should be deemed to be in service at present, whether he has done this or that, and what is the effect of the regulations of the Railways even after the Supreme Court's decision. The only course open to him is under article 103:

"If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, the question shall be referred for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final.

"Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be put off till tomorrow.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I am mentioning a fact. If it is a fact that the case has been decided only up to 1960, then the question does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: Then too how can we take a decision? We have to refer it to the President and his decision shall be final. I hope the House would agree.

Shri Nambiar: Till then he can sit here?

Mr. Speaker: If he sits, he does so at his own responsibility.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It can be decided tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into these questions and decide. I would like to have the opinion of the Law Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If he has resigned with effect from that date?

Mr. Speaker: Even then, we cannot decide. We cannot say whether he is really a Member at this moment; if he has resigned, what is the effect of the resignation; from what date it takes effect; whether it takes effect from a date prior to the filing of nomination. All these things are to be seen.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is difficult for us to give an answer because facts have not been ascertained fully. He says that at the time when his petition was disposed of by the Allahabad High Court, he was asking for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court and wanted to amend the prayer suitably. These facts are to be ascertained.

Mr. Speaker: Even if these facts are known, since the question has arisen . . .

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, Sir; it is a fit case to be referred to the President.

Mr. Speaker: I think the House would agree. The Law Minister will refer it to the President. We take up the next business.

17.11 hrs.

PAKISTANI INFILTRATION IN ASSAM*

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस गम्भीर प्रश्न की ओर मैं आज इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करने जा रहा हूँ, इससे पहले भी कई बार इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर भी इस गम्भीर प्रश्न की चर्चा चली है। लेकिन जब जब यह चर्चा आई है तब तब इसको साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से नहीं केवल राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से ही देखा गया है। आज भी जब यह प्रश्न चर्चा का विषय बना है तो केवल राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ही बना है और इसी दृष्टि से ही मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर फिर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे दुःख है कि जितनी सावधानी इस विषय में पहले से बरनी जानी चाहिये थी, सरकार ने नहीं बरनी है। सरकार इस विषय

में सोती रही है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि बेरोकटोक लाखों पाकिस्तानी भारी संख्या में आ कर असम में बस गए हैं और अब जब उनको निकालने या हटाने का प्रश्न सामने आया है तो सरकार इस बात से डरती है कि उनको एक साथ हटाने से दुनिया में हमको क्या कहा जाएगा, या संसार में हमारी प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का पहुँचेगा। दूसरे शब्दों में कहें तो यों कह सकता हूँ कि सरकार इस समय गीता के अर्जुन की तरह से मोह में फंसी हुई है। परन्तु इसका परिणाम आगे चल कर क्या होगा। कि यह समस्या केवल असम की ही नहीं है, षडयंत्रपूर्वक या योजनाबद्ध यह जो समस्या बनी है, वह पश्चिमी बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, राजस्थान और भारत के अन्य सीमावर्ती जिलों की भी उसी तरह है। वहाँ भी संख्या लगभग इसी तरह से बढ़ी है। यह सारा षडयंत्र उसी पृष्ठभूमि में तैयार किया गया है जो मुस्लिम लीग के जन्मदाता जिन्ना का स्वप्न था। असम के मैदानी जिलों में और कुछ पहाड़ी जिलों में भी जो संख्या बढ़ी है उसको मैं १९६१ की जनगणना के जो आंकड़े हैं उनको ज्यों का त्यों संक्षेप में पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूँ। सामान्य वृद्धि असम के अन्दर ३४.४५ प्रतिशत हुई है और वहाँ मुसलमानों की वृद्धि ३८.५६ के हिसाब से हुई है। इस में कई जिले इस प्रकार के हैं जिन में मुस्लिम जनसंख्या की वृद्धि हैरानी में डालने वाली है। मिले हुए खासी और जयन्ती हिल्स में ८७.९३ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। संयुक्त मिकिर और उत्तर कछार हिल में ९६.७.७ प्रतिशत, गारो हिल्स में ५९.२४ प्रतिशत और मिजो हिल्स में ५४.९६ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। गोलपाड़ा, कामरूप, दरांग, लखीमपुर, नौगांव आदि जिलों के कई थानों में भी इसी प्रकार भयंकर रूप से मुस्लिम जनसंख्या की वृद्धि हुई है। गोलपाड़ा के कोकराझार, सिडली और बिजती में ८७.३० प्रतिशत, नार्थ सालमारा में

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

८६.४७ प्रतिशत, गोसाईगांव और गोलोक-
गंज में ५६.४२ प्रतिशत तथा लखीमपुर
गोलपाड़ा थाने में ४८.६० प्रतिशत वृद्धि
के आंकड़े हैं। कामरूप जिले में भी गोहाटी
और जालुकबारी में ८६.४३ प्रतिशत, रंगिया
में ८७.३८ प्रतिशत, छयगांव, बोको एण्ड
पलसवरी में ६०.८८ प्रतिशत और बारापेटा
में ४१.६६ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है।

लखीमपुर के सादिया थाने में २८५.१३
और जोपुर एण्ड मोरन में १०८.३८, उत्तर
लखीमपुर बीहपुरिया, भखुआखाना में ७०.४४
प्रतिशत तिनमुखिया और बोयदूबी में
६७.२० प्रतिशत, दूमदुमा में ५१.६४
प्रतिशत और डिब्रूगढ़ में ४३.२४ प्रतिशत
वृद्धि हुई है।

मैं यहां आपकी जानकारी के लिए यह भी
कहना चाहता हूं कि इस वृद्धि की ओर जो
आश्चर्यजनक रूप में हुई है मेरा और देश का
ध्यान इसलिए भी आकर्षित हुआ है कि
भारतीय सीमा से लगे हुए एक गांव में एक
स्थान पर पाकिस्तानी झण्डा लहराया गया था
सरकार ने यदि इस गम्भीर प्रश्न को समय
रहते नहीं सम्भाला तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है
कि अब वह समय आने वाला है कि सीमावर्ती
गांवों में ही नहीं असम के मध्य में भी जो बड़े
बड़े नगर हैं, वहां भी इस प्रकार की घटनाओं
की पुनरावृत्ति होगी और सरकार स्फूर्ति को
नहीं सम्भाल सकेगी। सामने के बच्चों पर बैठे
हुए कांग्रेस के प्रतिनिधि जो असम से आते हैं,
उनको कहने में यदि कुछ हिचकिचाहट न हो
तो वह मेरी साक्षी देंगे कि मैं अपनी जानकारी
के आधार पर जो यह कह रहा हूं उसमें कहां तक
सचाई है? असम के पांच जिलों में, नौगांव,
घुबरी, ग्वालपाड़ा, गोहाटी और मंगोल डुई
कांग्रेस में भी दो तिहाई मुस्लिम सदस्य हो
चुके हैं, और वहां के कांग्रेस संगठन पर भी
उनका धीरे-धीरे अधिकार हो गया है।

यह बात जिस समय सदन के समने
तथा देश के सामने आई तो असम के कुछ

चतुर राजनीतिज्ञ खिलाड़ियों ने यह युक्ति
दी कि १९४७ में जब दंगे हुए हैं, तब उस
समय कुछ मुसलमान यहां से भाग कर
पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं और नेहरू लियाकत
पैक होने के बाद वे धीरे धीरे यहां आ कर
बस गए और यही कारण था कि १९५१
की जनगणना में उन के नाम दर्ज नहीं हो
सके। लेकिन आप को मालूम है कि नेहरू
लियाकत पैक अप्रैल, १९४८ में हुआ था
और जनगणना १९५१ में हुई थी। इस प्रकार
उन को तीन साल मिल गए थे और अगर नेहरू
लियाकत पैक की पृष्ठभूमि में ही उनको
आ कर बसना था तो वे इन तीन सालों में
आ कर बड़ी आसानी से बस सकते हैं। सचाई
यह है कि असम राज्य के कुछ चतुर राज-
नीतिक खिलाड़ी और उन के अपने समर्थक
जो यहां दिल्ली में भी सरकारी बच्चों पर बैठ
कर संसद् को दलीलें देते हैं, वे समस्या
के ऊपर पर्दा डालते हैं।

अभी असम के वित्त मंत्री श्री फख्रुद्दीन
अली अहमद दिल्ली आए थे और उन्होंने
सरकारी आंकड़ों को जो खास तौर से केन्द्रीय
सरकार के आंकड़े थे उन के विपरीत मनगढ़ंत
आंकड़े देने का यत्न किया था। १४
अगस्त, १९६३ को इस सदन में पहले गृह
मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्रीजी ने एक
प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए और असम में पाकि-
स्तानी मुसलमानों की संख्या बताते हुए
कहा था कि जुलाई १९६२ से पहले दो और
तीन लाख के बीच में उन की संख्या थी
और १९६२ से जून १९६३ तक २६,७४२
और वहां आ गए। इनके अपने आंकड़ों साढ़े
तीन लाख के करीब जा कर बढते थे। वास्त-
विकता यह है, जैसे सरकार की आदत है
कि किसी चीज को बचा बचा कर कहना,
इस समय उनकी संख्या जो पाकिस्तान से
आ कर बस गए हैं सात और दस लाख के
बीच में है। लेकिन असम के वित्त और कानून
मंत्री श्री फख्रुद्दीन अली अहमद कहते हैं
कि यह संख्या केवल डेढ़ लाख है। गृह मंत्री
श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने जो यहां पर

[श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री]

वक्तव्य या जो आंकड़े दिये थे, उस में उन्होंने अपनी दिमागी धोड़े तो नहीं दौड़ाये थे, उन्होंने भी तो अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर ही दिये होंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने धोड़े से समय में यह संख्या कैसे घट गई और कैसे असम के कानून और वित्त मंत्री ने कह दिया है कि वह घट कर करीब डेढ़ लाख रह गई है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी से जब पूछा गया तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने उस पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश यों की कि शास्त्री जी के आंकड़ों में और असम के वित्त तथा कानून मंत्री के आंकड़ों में असम सरकार के ही आंकड़े सही हो सकते हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि उन्हीं की कैबिनेट के एक जिम्मेवार मिनिस्टर के अधिकृत आंकड़ों को क्योंकि वे आज मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, या उस पद पर नहीं हैं, कैसे प्रधान मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि असम के आंकड़े सही हैं और भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री के आंकड़े सही नहीं हैं।

इससे तो और भी बहुत सी हानि होने वाली है। मेरा अनुमान यह है कि इस अवैध प्रवेश में केवल पाकिस्तान का ही षड्यंत्र नहीं है, असम राज्य में कुछ चतुर राजनीतिक नेता भी इस में शामिल हैं जो सरकार में इस समय बैठे हुए हैं। उन का इस में अवश्यमेव हाथ है। इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है।

जहां तक ट्रिब्यूनल की स्थापना का प्रश्न है, क्षेत्रीय परिषद् की बैठक लखनऊ में हुई है। नन्दा जी का स्मरण होगा कि जिस समय ट्रिब्यूनल की स्थापना की घोषणा की गई थी उस समय असम के मुख्य मंत्री श्री चालिहा दिल्ली के विलिंगडन अस्पताल में बीमार थे और असम सरकार के प्रतिनिधि श्री फ़ह्युदीन अली अहमद वहां पर रिज्नेल काउंसिल में उन के प्रतिनिधि थे जब एक आदमी के उस ट्रिब्यूनल की नियुक्ति की गई

थी, मेरी अपनी जानकारी यह है कि उस समय भी श्री चालिहा दिल्ली में ही थे और नियुक्ति की घोषणा भी उन्हें श्री अहमद के द्वारा हुई। सम्भव है कि अब वह यह कह दें कि मेरी सहमति से यह घोषणा की गई थी। लेकिन यह एक रहस्य है जिस का जानना जरूरी है।

जब से ट्रिब्यूनल बना है और जो कुछ धोड़े बहुत इस में प्रयत्न हो भी रहे थे उन को हटाने के, इस ट्रिब्यूनल की भाड़ में बन्द से हो गये हैं। पुलिस जो थोड़ा बहुत हाथ पैर मार रही थी, उस ने भी अब अपना ध्यान वहां से हटा लिया है। इस सब का नुक्सान क्या हो सकता है? असम जो अभी तक भारतवर्ष का एक अंग है, अगर यही स्थिति रही और इस गम्भीर प्रश्न को चिन्ता से न देखा गया तो मैं आज चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि दस साल के बाद असम भारत सरकार के हाथ में नहीं रह सकेगा। अगर भारत की वर्तमान सरकार इसी उपेक्षा के साथ इस प्रश्न को टालती रही तो यह नतीजा अनिवार्य है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ कि चूंकि असम सरकार इस प्रश्न का समाधान करने में असफल रही है, इसलिए सब से उत्तम तरीका तो यह है कि असम में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाए। यदि सरकार असम में राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करने से कि कारण हिचकिचाती हो तो दूसरा उत्तर उपाय यह है कि पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों को यहां से हटाने की जो समस्या है वह असम सरकार के कंधों पर न डाल कर सोलह आने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेनी चाहिये। तभी असम के इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न का समाधान हो सकता है।

लेकिन जब यह चर्चा चलती है तो पाकिस्तान उधर से धमका देता है कि

अगर इतनी भारी संख्या में लोगों को निकाला गया तो हम भी पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुओं को निकाल देंगे । कभी पाकिस्तान कहता है कि हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, में इस प्रश्न को ले जायेंगे । पाकिस्तान के राजदूत विदेशों में हमारे खिलाफ झूठा प्रोपेगेंडा करते हैं कि इतनी भारी संख्या में आज मुसलमान असम से निकाले जा रहे हैं । अगर वास्तव में वे पाकिस्तानी थे तो इस में किस का दोष है । क्या उस समय हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट सोई हुई थी कि इतनी भारी संख्या में उन को हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चले जाने दिया । वे कहते हैं कि हम वहां के मूल निवासियों को निकाल रहे हैं तो यह उन का आन्दोलन है । उन के प्रोपेगेंडे से डर कर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री घबरा कर यह कह देते हैं कि लाखों की संख्या में एक साथ लोगों का कैसे निकाला जा सकता है मानवीय सहानुभूति के आधार पर ही इस पर विचार करना चाहिये । लेकिन कहीं ऐसा न हो, कि प्रधान मंत्री की मानवीय सहानुभूति हिन्दुस्तान के लिये इतना महंगा सोदा पड़े कि अगली पीढ़ी आप को क्षमा न करे । इसलिये इस चीज को सामान्य समझ कर न छोड़िये ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की भाषा नहीं समझता । पाकिस्तान उस भाषा को समझता है जिस भाषा को सरदार पटेल बोलते थे । पाकिस्तान को वही भाषा समझ में आती है, पाकिस्तान को नेहरू जी की भाषा समझ में नहीं आती ।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए दो एक संकेत और भी देना चाहता हूं । सन् १९६१ के आंकड़ों के आधार पर, जोकि मेरे हाथ

में हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान का यह षड्यंत्र केवल असम में जन संख्या बढ़ा कर उस को ही अपने में मिलाने का ही नहीं है । मुसलिम लीग के पुराने स्वप्नों को साकार करने के लिए भारत-वर्ष के जितने भी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं उन सब में ही, खास तौर से जो पाकिस्तान से लगते हुए हैं उन में वह संख्या बढ़ाना चाहता है, इतने विशाल ढंग से और रहस्यात्मक ढंग से बढ़ रही है उस के भी कुछ आंकड़े मैं सुनाना चाहता हूं । लाहोल स्पीती जो सीमावर्ती भाग है, जिसका चीन के साथ हमारा सीमा संघर्ष होने से महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है, उस में सन् १९५१ की जनगणना में केवल २ मुसलमान थे, और सन् १९६१ की जनगणना में वहां १२१० हो गये । यानी हजारगुने से भी ज्यादा वृद्धि वहां हुई । यह वृद्धि सब से ज्यादा चिन्ता का विषय इसलिए है कि इन १२१० मुसलमानों में स्त्री एक भी नहीं है । जितने भी हैं वे सारे के सारे पुरुष ही हैं । इस से क्या हम अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते कि इस के पीछे क्या रहस्य है । सिक्किम की जनगणना में १९५१ में वहां केवल १२४ व्यक्ति थे जो मुसलमान थे और १९६१ में यह संख्या बढ़ कर १२०७ हो गई । पाकिस्तान से लगते हुए जो जिले हैं उन में औरतों और पुरुषों का प्रतिशत में कितना अन्तर है, इस के दो ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । शिमले में १,००० के पीछे २११ औरतें हैं और अमृतसर में २१२५ के पीछे केवल २७६ औरतें हैं । पुरुषों की इतनी संख्या की बढ़ोतरी का स्पष्ट परिणाम यह है कि सब उधर से आये हुए लोग हैं जिन्होंने यहां आ कर देश की सीमा पर वह षड्यंत्र करना चाहा है जो वह असम के अन्दर करना चाहते हैं ।

राजस्थान के मित्र मेरी इस बात की साक्षी करेंगे कि गंगानगर जिले की तहसील गंगा नगर में जोकि पाकिस्तान से लगी हुई है,

[श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री]

सन् १९५१ में जहाँ उन की संख्या २०,००० से कुछ ऊपर थी वहाँ सन् १९६१ में बढ़ वह कर ३४ हजार से ऊपर पहुँच गई है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are only concerned with Assam.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : वहाँ ७१.८३ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। गंगानगर तहसील में ११७.१ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। कर्णपुर और पद्मपुर तहसील में ६४.६३ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और रायसिंहनगर और अनूपगढ़ तहसील में २५६.३४ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are only concerned with Assam, not with what happened in Ganganagar.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : मैं असम से ही सम्बन्धित बात कह रहा हूँ। पाकिस्तान का इरादा केवल असम में ही षड्यंत्र करने का नहीं है, अन्य सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में भी लगभग वही स्थिति है। यह स्थिति बीकानेर में, जेसलमेर में और बाड़मेर में भी है। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री नन्दा जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जितने दृढ़ ब्रती अपने को कहते हैं उतनी ही दृढ़ता वे इस विषय में भी दिखावें। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि अगली पीढ़ी स्वाधीन भारत की इस वर्तमान सरकार को और साथ साथ इस संसद् को लाञ्छित करे कि हम ने इस प्रश्न को लापरवाही से टाला। यह ही बात मैं इस प्रश्न पर रखना चाहता था।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, apart from the postponement of the action against these illegal Pakistani infiltrators established by the latest census figures, may I know whether the appointment of this so-called tribunal does not give a certain measure of plausibility to the wild charges levelled against us by Pakistan, that we have pushed them out so far illegally and by force and that over this issue there had been acrimonious dis-

cussion and scenes in the Pakistan National Assembly very recently?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the attention of the Home Minister been drawn to a perverse article in the *Times of London* dated the 6th December—this month—wherein India has been charged with evicting Muslims settled in India for generations, evicting them to Pakistan from West Bengal, Tripura and Assam, and, if so, has the Government cared to enquire to what extent this article, and articles of this type are the ugly off spring of malicious Pakistani propaganda, and what measures are being taken to counter this propaganda in foreign countries, in Britain, India's prestige has been damaged and her reputation is at stake on account of this issue?

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): In view of the largeness of the number Pakistani infiltrants yet to be detected, is the Hon. Home Minister considering the need of increasing the number of tribunals adequately enough so as to complete the process of detection as expeditiously as possible?

Shri P. C. Borooah rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You gave notice after the discussion began. Previous notice has to be given.

Shri P. C. Borooah: It is a very important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. I cannot make any exception. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, it is very welcome to me—

श्री कृष्णबाय : शास्त्री जी हिन्दी में बोले हैं इसलिये मंत्री जी को भी हिन्दी में बोलना चाहिये।

श्री नन्दा : मैं तैयार हूँ हिन्दी में बोलने के लिये।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इस सवाल पर इस तरह से चर्चा हो रही है क्योंकि इसके बारे में जो कुछ सोचा जा रहा है, जो इसके बारे में एक शक व शुभ्रता जाहिर किया जा रहा है उसमें कहां तक बुनियाद है कहां तक नहीं है, इसको साफ करने का मौका मिले यह एक अच्छी चीज है। मैं जवाब में थोड़े से शब्दों में जो दो तीन पहलू हैं उनके बारे में कुछ कहूंगा।

एक बात है कि स्थिति क्या है, हालात क्या हैं, आंकड़े क्या हैं। दूसरी बात है कि नीति क्या है, पालिसी क्या है। और तीसरी बात कि उसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन, उस पर अमल कहां तक हो रहा है, और उसमें जो कठिनाइयां हैं, मुश्किलें हैं, वह क्या हैं, और उसमें कुछ दृष्टि है तो क्या है। इसमें एक बात मैं अभी कह दूं। प्रकाशवीर जी ने कहा कि इस वक्त की परिस्थिति में पहले क्या होता। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वे इस चीज को बारीकी से देखेंगे कि जो कुछ किया जा रहा है उसके बजाय पहले क्या होता, सरदार बल्लभभाई पटल क्या करते, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें जो कुछ आज हो रहा है, वह भी वही करते। इस बारे में मैं बतला दूंगा कि क्यों मैं यह बात कह रहा हूं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि हालात क्या हैं। जब तक यह सेन्सस नहीं हुआ तब तक कोई पक्की, सही जानकारी, जिस पर पूरा विश्वास किया जा सके था ही नहीं। कुछ अन्दाजा लगाया जाता था, उसके आधार पर कोई कुछ कह देता था और कोई कुछ कह देता था। जब यह सेन्सस के फिगर्स मेरे पास आये तब मालूम हुआ, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, कि इसमें इतना परसेन्टेज बढ़ गया। तो सेन्सस में जो टोटल इन्क्रीज हुआ वह ३४.४५ परसेन्ट हुआ लेकिन मुसलमानों की जो इन्क्रीज हुई वह तकरीबन ३८ प्रतिशत हुई। यह इन्क्रीज, मुसलिम पापुलेशन के मुकाबले में जो कुल संख्या बढ़ी, वह तकरीबन ३४ परसेन्ट

है। इसके ऊपर सारी दलील का जो आधार है वह यह है। आप ८ लाख कहते हैं, ९ लाख कहते हैं, वह किस तरह से कह लेते हैं, इस के लिये तो कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। इसका और भी बढ़ा कर कहने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। यह हैं आंकड़े जिस के ऊपर आप कह सकते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्या हो सकती है। फिर लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने क्या कहा, फखरुद्दीन साहब ने क्या कहा, हम यहां क्या कह रहे हैं, इसका फेसला करना है। तो उस वक्त सेन्सस के इतने ही फिगर थे, रिलीजन वाइज फिगर उस वक्त तक नहीं आए थे। उन पर ही पहले अन्दाजा लगाया गया। उसके बाद जब और आंकड़े आए तो फिर अन्दाजा लगाया गया, कुछ उसमें भी फर्क पड़ा। यह अन्दाजा लगाने का काम बाद को सेन्सस के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल को सौंप गया जो कि इनकी बारीकियों को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह समझते हैं, वह समझते हैं कि सेन्सस के फिगर्स को किस तरह से इंटरप्रेट करना होता है। पहले उनका कोई २ लाख ६० हजार का अन्दाजा बना। उसके बाद और आंकड़े आने पर उन्हीं की तरफ से हमका यह जानकारी मिली कि यः संख्या २ लाख २० हजार है। उस गिनती को साइंटिफिक तरीके से इंटरप्रीट करने के आधार पर यह गिनती मिली। इसमें जो कुछ किया गया उसमें किसी ने कोई चीज अपने दिमाग से निकाल कर नहीं रख दी। इन्हीं आंकड़ों से यह चीज निकली है। मैं नहीं जानता कि फखरुद्दीन साहब ने क्या कहा। इस नतीजे पर इस तरह पहुंचा गया कि जो नेचुरल क्रीज होती हैं, मान लीजिए कि वह २५ परसेन्ट है या कुछ ज्यादा है, उसका हिसाब लगाने के बाद जितनी संख्या ज्यादा है उसको मान लिया जाता है कि ये इधर उधर से आए हैं, इम्मीग्रेंट हैं।

तो इसमें यह सवाल उठाना बेसूद है कि किसी को इस चीज को छिपाने की जरूरत थी या किसी को इस चीज को दूसरा रूप देने की जरूरत थी। आंकड़ों में अगर फर्क

[श्री नन्दा]

पड़ता है तो उसका यह अर्थ नहीं निकालना चाहिये कि कोई असमी चीज को छिपाना चाहता है। इस गिनती को इनडाइरेक्टली कांस्ट्रू करना पड़ता है, इससे फर्क पड़ता है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : आप नहीं असम सरकार छिपा रही हैं।

श्री नन्दा : जो कुछ असम के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है वह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में और दूसरे अखबारों में निकला है, उन्होंने भी छिपाया नहीं है। उन्होंने भी वही आंकड़ा दिया है जो मैं आपसे कह रहा हूँ, यानी असम गवर्नमेंट ने छिपाया नहीं है। उनकी तरफ से भी यही चीज कही गई है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : आप चाहें तो मैं आपको भेज दूंगा।

श्री नन्दा : मेरे पास भी पेपर काटिम्स है, मैं भी आपको बता सकूंगा। उन्होंने जो फिगर दिया है वह तकरीबन इसी के साथ मिलता जुलता है।

Shri Hem Barua: What is the figure given by the Chief Minister?

श्री नन्दा : वह फिगर दूसरे कटिंग में होगा। मुझे याद है कि उन्होंने वही इन्फार्मेशन दी थी जोकि मैं ने कहा है। उन्होंने तकरीबन वही कहा था जोकि मैंने कहा है। ओरिजिनल जो उन्होंने कहा था वह इससे मिलता जुलता था।

अब सवाल यह उठता है कि करना क्या है, और जो किया जा रहा है क्या वह काफी है, जो हमारी पालिसी है, उसमें कुछ गलती है या कमजोरी है यह देखना है।

"Mr. Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam, told the Assam Assembly today that a little less than 3 lakhs

of unauthorised persons from Pakistan have come . . ." This is the information which he gave, which means there was no question of minimising it or hiding anything at all.

जो उन्होंने कहा वह उससे कुछ ज्यादा है जो फिगर आज मालूम हुआ है।

अब पालिसी का सवाल है, नीति का, और यह कि उसमें क्या कमजोरी है। आज यह जिक्र किया गया कि इस काम के लिए एक ट्राइबुनल बनाया गया है।

पहले मैं एक बात साफ कर दूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोग पासपोर्ट और बीसा ले कर आ सकते हैं। इस के कुछ नियम हैं और कायदे हैं। इस के अलावा किसी को यहां रहने का हक नहीं है। इसमें कुछ सन्देह नहीं है। तो इस चीज की क्या बुनियाद है? जहां इन नियमों का भंग होता है वहां हमें क्या करना चाहिए? यह चीज हालात पर निर्भर करती है। असम की एक खास हालत है। उसके मुताबिक नियम बने।

आज ट्राइबुनल के बारे में सवाल आया कि ट्राइबुनल किस लिए बना। यह बात नहीं है कि यह ट्राइबुनल उन लोगों को साहारा देने के लिए बनाया गया है जो कानून की खिलाफ वर्जी करते हैं। ऐसा कहना गलत होगा। जहां तक मैं इस को समझा हूँ, और मैं ने ऐसा पटना में कहा भी था, कि जो भी बाहर से आए हैं और जो हिन्दुस्तान के सिटीजन नहीं हैं उनको यहां रहने का हक नहीं है और उनको बाहर जाना होगा। मगर इसमें एक पेचीदगी पैदा हो गयी है। एक सवाल खड़ा कर दिया गया है कि हम उन मुसलमानों को निकाल रहे हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक हैं। हम उनको पाकिस्तानी कह कर निकाल रहे हैं। यह प्रचार शुरू कर दिया गया। हमें इससे डरने

का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन दूसरे पहल भी हैं, उनको भी समझ लेना चाहिये। आखिर किसी भी नीति के बारे में उसके सारे असरों को देखना तो पड़ता है।

Shri Hem Barua: Would you please put this very idea in simpler Hindi?

श्री नन्दा : उस नीति का क्या परिणाम होगा इसको भी सोच लेना चाहिये। आखिर हम को एक ही चीज को देखना नहीं है, सारे देश के हित को देखना है। तो हमें सब चीजों को सोच कर चलना चाहिए।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : पाकिस्तान का हित न देखिये।

श्री नन्दा : पाकिस्तान के हित का सवाल बिल्कुल नहीं है, भारत के हित का सवाल है, उस को देखना जरूरी है। अगर इस चीज को आप लेकर चलेंगे तो सारी चीजें साफ हो जायगी।

मैं नहीं समझता कि कभी किसी ने हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों को निकालने का प्रयत्न किया होगा। मगर यह सवाल उठाया गया, और एक डर खड़ा कर दिया गया कि तुम इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों को निकाल रहे हो तो हम भी यह कर डालेंगे वह कर डालेंगे। लेकिन हमारी नीति पर उस डर का असर नहीं है। मगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी वह कार्रवाई रुक न जाय। इसलिए हम सारी दुनिया को तसल्ली करा देना चाहते हैं कि जिसको भी हम बाहर भेज रहे हैं वह हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमान नहीं है। यह नीति का सवाल है और इस दिशा में हम ने जो कदम उठाए हैं वे हमारे लिए अच्छे हैं। अब हम जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं उसको ज्यादा हिम्मत से कर सकेंगे और हमारे दिल में शंका नहीं होगी कि दुनिया हमारे इस कदम का क्या अर्थ लगाएगी।

उसके साथ सवाल आता है कि हम कितने ही अच्छे इरादे से यह काम करें लेकिन

इसका असर क्या होगा। हमें सोचना होगा कि इसका नतीजा क्या होगा। इस काम के लिए एक ट्राइबुनल बनाया गया है। मुझे शंका है कि यह काफी है। वह कितने आदमियों को रोज देखपायेगा। किसी ने कहा कि उसको इस काम में ५० बरस लगेंगे।

Shri Hem Barua: I have said that.

श्री नन्दा : तो मेरा इसके लिए जवाब है कि इस ट्राइबुनल को बनाने का उद्देश्य यही है कि हम किस तरह से बाहर भेजे जाने वालों की गति को नियंत्रित करेंगे। इसमें और कोई पहलू नहीं है। तो यह बात साफ हो गयी कि हमको इस तरह आगे चलना है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं ने कही वह यह कि रिपरकशन्स का सवाल आता है। यह एक ह्यमैन प्रबलम है। अगर यह सम्भव भी हो तो भी हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते कि इन डेढ़ लाख आदमियों को एक दिन में निकाल दें। इस के साथ में कई सवाल उठते हैं, कई कठिनाइयां आती हैं। मगर इस का यह मतलब नहीं कि वे जो डेढ़ या दो लाख लोग हैं वे बरसों तक यहां पड़े रहें। हम उन के जाने को सिर्फ रेग्युलेट करना चाहते हैं। यह काम ट्राइबुनल के जरि किया जायेगा। अगर यह काम एक ट्राइबुनल से नहीं हो सकता है—मैं समझता हूं कि एक ट्राइबुनल क्रिएट कर दी गयी है—तो दो के लिए हमने कह दिया है।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): There must be some basis to say whether he is actually an infiltrator or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member cannot interrupt like this.

श्री नन्दा : देखिये सब से बड़ा सवाल तो यही है कि आज अगर यह मालूम हो कि ए० बी० सी० डी० जितने भी हैं वह सारे मालूम हैं कि फलानी जगह के, फलाने आदमी या फलाने नाम के हैं तब तो यह

[श्री नन्दा]

मामला बहुत ज्यादा सहल हो जाता है। वह लोग जो आये हैं वे कोई आज के नहीं आ-गये बल्कि काफ़ी वर्षों लगे हैं उन को इधर आने में। उसी किस्म की आबादी है बोर्डर पर, उस के अंदर आकर वह मिल गये। अब उस का पहचानना कि यह पांच साल पहले आये हैं या १५ साल से हैं, मुश्किल है। एक ही किस्म के आदमी उन्हें परिवारों के अंदर रहते हैं, उन को मालूम कर लेना, देख लेना, ढूँढ लेना, लिख लेना उस में कठिनाई है। यह चीज़ है जिसके लिए कहा नहीं जा सकता। जैसे भी होगा उस चीज़ को देखेंगे। उस के लिए एक इनक्वायरी कर के जांच कर के पता लगाया गया। उसके बाद फिर यह होता है कि उसको निकालने की बात आती है। एक काम और भी इस में रख दिया गया।

डा० मा० श्री० अण (नागपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो ट्रिब्यूनल बैठा है...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The hon. Minister has yielded the floor.

Shri Nanda: I would like to listen, Sir, subject to your discretion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a Half-an-hour Discussion.

डा० मा० श्री० अण : यह जो ट्रिब्यूनल बैठा है उस के सामने कौन तकरार करता है कि इतने पाकिस्तानी लोग उधर से आये हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं यह बतला रहा था कि इस में क्यों यह प्राबलम, समस्या बन कैसे जाती है ? यह कठिनाई पैदा कैसे होती है कि जो लोग आये उन की पहचान नहीं होती कि यह सब लोग हैं जोकि बाहर से आये हैं। उन को पहचानने की बात है। उसके लिए मैं कहूँगा कि वह जो हमारी पालिसी है जो नीति है उस का यह एक अंग बन

जाता है। वह मैं बतलाता हूँ कि क्या, क्या कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं और उठाये जायेंगे। यह ट्रिब्यूनल की जो बात है उसका मैं बिलकुल साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस में यह एक रुकावट नहीं बन जानी चाहिये कि जो काम उन्हें करना है वह उसे कर न सकें। इसलिए वह सवाल होगा संख्या का। हमें इस बात का एक इतमीनान करा देना है और तसल्ली करा देनी है कि कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमान को नहीं निकाला जा रहा है। इतनी बात है।

फिर मैं ने कहा कि उस की पेस रंगुलेट करनी है। उसके लिए हम जांच करते हैं। वह एक की नहीं दो की नहीं बल्कि...

Shri Hem Barua: Did you push out any Hindustani Muslim?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री नन्दा : मैं ने बिलकुल मंज़ूर नहीं किया कि करते हैं। चूँकि सवाल उठाया गया है और उस के साथ और चीज़ें बंधी हुई हैं जिन का हमारे देश के हित के साथ सम्बन्ध है इस लिये उस को ध्यान में लेंगे और चाहे कि उस के लिए भी जवाब पूरा हो जाये। तो यह हमारे लिए अच्छी बात है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The half-an-hour is over.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him take some more time.

Shri Nanda: I will sit down if you like.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House requests you to give him ten more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may just wind up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: National interest is involved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May be.

श्री नन्दा : मैं इस को थोड़े में कहे देता हूँ। इस ट्रिब्यूनल का मतलब यह है कि जिन किसी के बारे में भी कुछ शक हो, उसे वह सब नाम चले जायेंगे। उन के पास कार्यवाही हो जायगी और उस के लिये जितनी भी जरूरत उस मशीनरी को बढ़ाने की होगी, बढ़ायी जायगी। इतना ही नहीं दूसरी बात यह है कि चैकपोस्ट्स और पैट्रोलिंग वगैरह के इंतजाम को और अधिक विस्तृत और मजबूत बना दिया गया है। चैक पोस्ट्स और पैट्रोलिंग के इंतजाम को और अधिक बेहतर बनाया जा रहा है लेकिन यह करीब ६०० मील लम्बी बौर्डर का मामला है और इसलिये लोगों को इधर अंदर आने से रोकना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है लेकिन तो भी हम अपने उस इंतजाम को पक्का कर रहे हैं ताकि और लोग न आ सकें और यह समस्या और अधिक बढ़ न जाय।

पाकिस्तानी लोगों की इधर हमारी ओर आने का एक सबब यह भी है कि यहां हमारी साइड में काम धंधे हैं इसलिये वे इधर घुस आते हैं। बहरहाल हम इस की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस तरह से वे लोग हमारे क्षेत्र में घुस कर बैठ न जायें। हम उनको इधर आने से रोकने के लिए पूरा इंतजाम

कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए जो इतना शक, श्रुद्धा और लोगों के दिलों में एक परेशानी हो रही है, उस का इतना कारण नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मोक्के के ऊपर और आज के हालात को देखते हुए जो कुछ हमें करना चाहिए उस को किया जा रहा है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद): मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया कि पाकिस्तानियों के विद्रोह भरे और विषले प्रचार का निराकरण किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री नन्दा : उसके लिए हम सारी दुनिया को बता रहे हैं कि हम ने आज तक जुड़िशिएली जितना उस के लिए इंतजाम किया, यह देख लिया जायेगा कि वे इन्डियन मुसलमान नहीं हैं। इस से ज्यादा और कोई जवाब नहीं दिया जा सकता।

17:40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 21st December, 1963/Agrahayana 30, 1885 (Saka)

Friday, December 20, 1963/Agrahayana 29, 1885 (Saka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

COLUMNS

S.Q. No.	Subject	
679	S.T.C. in Automobile trade	5801-04
681	Manufacture of Agricultural Implements	5804-08
682	Foundry Forge Plant	5808-09
683	Production of Vacuum Flasks	5110-11
684	Furnaces for pig iron	5811-14
685	Export of Bananas	5814-18
686	Special and Alloy Steel	5818-23
687	Bailadila Iron Ore Project	5823-24
688	Production of coking coal	5824-25
689	Development of small scale industry	5825-28
690	Delimitation of constituencies	5828-33
694	Export of Khadi goods	5834-37
695	Export of raw wool to U.S.A.	5837-38
696	Trade agreement with Pakistan	5839-40
698	Supply Missions abroad	5840-42

S.N.Q.
No.

7	Import of Chinese goods by Nepal	5842-46
8	Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering	5846-48

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

5848

S.Q. No.	Subject	
680	Heavy Electrical Plant, Bhopal	5848-49
691	Delegation to South-East Asia	5849
692	India's Participation in Foreign Trade Exhibitions	5849-50
693	Tea Gardens in Jalpaiguri	5850

U.S.Q.
No.

1981	Coal Mines workers	5950-51
1982	Coal production in Orissa	5851-52
1983	Rourkela steel plant	5852
1984	Nahan Foundry Ltd.	5852-53

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

COLUMNS

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
1985	Asbestos Cement Roofing Sheets in Madras State	5853-54
1986	Bhilai Steel Plant Workers	5854
1987	Buffer stock of cardamom	5854-55
1988	"Zari" for handloom sarees	5856
1989	Import of soda ash light from Bulgaria	5856-57
1990	Import and export policies	5857
1991	Production of coffee	5857-58
1992	Paper Mill in Northern Cachar	5858-59
1993	Export of shoes and chappals	5859
1994	Manufacture of Heavy Motor vehicles	5859
1995	Cement factories in Assam	5860
1996	Switch gear factory in Jammu and Kashmir	5860-61
1997	Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh	5861
1998	Foreign exchange for breakfast cereals	5861-62
1999	Rubber Research Institute	5862-63
2000	Import of shaving blades and safety razors	5863
2001	Foreign collaboration for industries	5863-64
2002	Export to Communist countries	5864
2003	Paper from bagasse	5864
2004	Indian tea for East European countries	5865
2005	Spinning Mills in Kerala	5865-66
2006	Titanium dioxide production in Kerala	5866
2007	Jai Hind Agencies, Cochin	5866-67
2008	Research in coir industry	5167
2009	Fish export	5867-68
2010	Tariff discrepancies in Nepalese trade	5868-69
2011	Copper smelter plant	5869-70
2012	Local employees in steel projects	5870
2013	Coffee Board's Class IV staff	5870-71

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

COLUMNS

U.S.Q. Subject
No.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

589 —96

2014	Voters lists	5871
2015	Khadi Commission	5871-72
2016	Election petitions	5872-73
2017	Paper mills	5873
2018	Nahan Foundry	5873-74
2019	Iron Ore and Lime stone	5874-75
2020	Salt Cooperative Societies	5875
2021	Drum closure factories	5875-76
2022	Export of iron ore to Yu- goslavia	5876-77
2023	Lemon-grass oil	5877
2024	Powerloom factories	5878
2025	Capital formation by coal- mining industry	5878-79
2026	Cement factory in Kash- mir	5879-80
2027	Employment in Heavy En- gineering Corporation	5880
2028	Coal in Bihar	5881
2029	Conference on Asian Eco- nomic Cooperation	5881
2030	Exports	5881-82
2031	Contract labour in non- coal mines	5882
2032	Industrial units in Ra- jasthan	5882-83
2033	China-clay mining	5883
2034	Rupce payment agreement with U.A.R.	5883-84
2035	Amendment of Mines Act	5884-85
2036	Subsidy to coal producers	5885
2037	Production of pig iron in Rajasthan	5885-86
2038	Alloy steel factory at Kan- pur	5886
2039	Publications in Hindi	5886-87
2040	Printing inks	5887
2041	Mineral survey in Jammu and Kashmir	5887-88
2042	Citric acid	5888

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

5889-90

Shri G. G. Swell called the atten-
tion of the Minister of Defence
to the recent air space violations
over Tripura by Pakistan air-
craft.

The Minister of Defence (Shri
Y.B. Chavan) made a statement
in regard thereto.

The following papers were laid on
the Table:—

(1) The following statements
showing the action by the Gov-
ernment on various assurances,
promises and undertakings
given by Ministers dur-
ing the various sessions shown
against each:—

(i) Statement No. I. Sixth Session, 1963
(Third Lok Sabha)

(ii) Supplementary Fifth Session, 1963
Statement No. II (Third Lok Sabha)

(iii) Supplementary Fourth Session, 1963
Statement No. VI (Third Lok Sabha)

(iv) Supplementary Third Session, 1962-63
Statement No. X (Third Lok Sabha)

(v) Supplementary Second Session, 1962
Statement No. XII (Third Lok Sabha)

(vi) Supplementary First Session, 1962
Statement No. XV (Third Lok Sabha)

(vii) Supplementary Fifteenth Session, 1961
Statement No. XII (Second Lok Sabha)

(2) A copy of Report on the ac-
tivities of the Central Silk Board
for the year 1962-63

(3) A copy of Annual Report of
the National Cooperative De-
velopment Corporation for
the year 1962-63 along with
the Annual Consolidated State-
ment of Accounts for the period
from 1st April, 1962 to 13th March,
1963, and Audit Report there-
on, under sub-section (3) of
section 14 and sub-section (4) of
section 17 of the National Co-
operative Development Cor-
poration Act, 1962.

(4) A copy of Annual Report of
the Bharat Electronics Limited,
Bangalore, for the year 1962-63
along with the Audited
Accounts and the comments
of the Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon, under sub-
section (1) of section 619A of
the Companies Act, 1956.

(5) A copy of the Fertilizer (Mo-
vement Control) Second Am-
endment Order, 1963, published

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— <i>contd.</i>	COLUMNS	BILLS INTRODUCED . . .	COLUMNS
in Notification No. G.S.R. 1867 dated the 7th December, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.		(1) The Coir Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1963.	5915
(6) A copy of Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962, Volume—II (Statistical).		(2) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1963	
STATEMENTS RE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—LAID ON THE TABLE .	5897	BILLS PASSED	5916—80
Four statements showing replies to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the relevant Reports, were laid on the Table.		(i) Further discussion on the the Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1963 continued. After Clause by Clause consideration, the Bill, as amended, was passed.	
MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—LAID ON THE TABLE .	5897-98	(ii) The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar) moved that the Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1963, be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause by clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.	
(i) The Minutes of the sittings (27th to 31st) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current Session, were laid on the Table		REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	
(ii) The Minutes of the Seventh sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current Session, were laid on the Table.		Thirty-first report was adopted.	5941
(iii) The Minutes of the Fifth sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current Session, were laid on the Table.		BILLS INTRODUCED	5981-82
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE ADOPTED		(1) The Salaries and Allowances of Member of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1963 (<i>Amendment of section 3 and 6</i>) by Shri Panna Lal Barupal.	
Seventh Report was adopted.	5898-99	(2) The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1963 (<i>Amendment of section 5</i>) by Shri Panna Lal Barupal.	
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	5899-5915	(3) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1963 (<i>Amendment of articles 84 and 17</i> .) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath)	
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis) made a statement on the arrest of Shri B.P. Maurya, M.P. under the Defence of India Rules.		PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—MOTION FOR CIRCULATION—NEGATIVED	5983-92
		Discussion on the motion for circulation of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (Amendment of article 343) by Shri C.K. Bhattacharyya for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1964 and amendment thereto moved on the 22nd November, 1963, continued. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya replied to the debate. The amendment moved by Shri N. R. Ghosh was negatived. The motion for circulation was negatived.	

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

5992—6031

The motion for consideration of the Disclosure of Assets of Ministers Bill, 1963, was moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. The discussion was not concluded.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

6032—43

(i) Shri Yashpal Singh called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported inefficient working of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society and short supply of essential commodities even to its members.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) made a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri P. G. Sen called the attention of the Minister of Law to the situation arising out of the judgement of the

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

Supreme Court dated the 5th December, 1963, about the Railway Service of Shri Priya Gupta, M.P.

The Minister of Law (Shri A.K. Sen) made a statement in regard thereto.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ON MATTERS ARISING OUT OF ANSWER TO QUESTION

6043—62

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 4th December, 1963, to Starred Question No. 382 regarding Pakistani infiltration in Assam.

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda replied to the discussion.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1963/AGRA-HAYANA 30, 1885 (SAKA)

Discussion on steps to root out corruption in Administration.