

Third Series, No.8

Wednesday, November 27, 1963
Agrahayana 6, 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 DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 27, 1963/Agrahayana 6, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Access to Govt. Records by Ex-Minister

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*211. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 359 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since acceded to the request of the former Minister of Mines and Fuel for obtaining access to Government files, papers and documents for the purpose of writing a book on Oil;

(b) if so, on what grounds and considerations; and

(c) whether Government had scrutinised British and American precedents in this connection?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
(a) Yes, Sir, but specific approval of the Government of India will be necessary if the author wishes to quote any material from Government papers or files etc.

1520 (Ai) LSD—1.

(b) Much of the information is already available to him and Government consider that the publication of an authentic book on a subject of great importance for India will be in the public interest.

(c) No, Sir.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, before I address my supplementaries I would like to rise on a point of order, because the question in part (a) is "whether Government have since acceded to the request of the former Minister of Mines and Fuel for obtaining access to Government files, etc.", whereas the answer is that it would be necessary for him to obtain the approval of the Government. We want to know whether the Government have acceded to the request made by the former Minister?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, I can only repeat what I have stated. I have said in my answer: "Yes, Sir, but specific approval of the Government of India will be necessary if the author wishes to quote any material from Government papers or files etc."

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In that case, Sir, we would like to know whether there are any Indian precedents in the matter and whether this would be considered a precedent for future?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There may not be any precedent. But, as I have said here, a good deal of the information is already available to him. A lot of it is public and whatever is published he can certainly utilise. But if he wants to quote from any official document of the Government, specific permission will be necessary, and this

sometimes has happened in the past as well.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Am I to understand that a specific list of documents, papers and files has been submitted to which the former Minister wishes to make a reference?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The prospective author concerned has been asked to let us know what particular documents he would like to consult.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that, apart from ex-Ministers, all those who are conducting research and study have been given a free access to Government documents until and unless they are withheld for security reasons?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I stated that it has happened in the past also. When they are public documents which are not of a secret or confidential nature we have given access to them and we propose to do so in the future as well.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the author of the proposed book is Shri K. D. Malaviya, the former Minister, or somebody else who is writing in collaboration with Shri Malaviya?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That question, if I may submit, does not in any way concern us. Shri K. D. Malaviya asked for permission to refer to certain documents, and subject to the conditions I have stated he will be given those facilities. As I have earlier stated, we have given certain facilities to others as well.

Shri Hem Barua: After the Minister was removed from office and that too on the verdict of a Supreme Court Judge on charges of corruption, what are the specific grounds on account of which permission is sought to be given to him to go into these secret documents? The Minister just now said about security and secret documents and all that. What are the specific grounds for allowing him to go into those files?

Shri Humayun Kabir: All the assumptions of my hon. friend.....

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I rise to a point of order. My hon. friend has made a wrong interpretation. He said that the Minister was pushed out of office. It was not so. He resigned voluntarily. It was not also because of charges of corruption.

Mr. Speaker: Let the answer be given.

Shri Humayun Kabir: When I was interrupted, Sir, I was saying that all the assumptions of my hon. friend appeared to be incorrect and were wrong and unjustified. Therefore, the rest of the question does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: Now he is applying as a prospective author. There, are we to see what character he has? The only thing is, care has to be taken to see that there is not anything which it is not in the public interest to disclose to him. Therefore, those presumptions and inferences were not justified.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that the hon. Minister has not expressed the idea in so many words? Sir, it is you who have expressed that idea.

Mr. Speaker: I have also heard the answer.

Shri Hem Barua: He has said that the author is Shri K. D. Malaviya and, secondly, he would be given access to the documents and all that. He has categorically stated like that. On the basis of that....

Mr. Speaker: Government have to determine the question after a list of documents is received. The list is yet to come. That is what he said.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. He said that the author will have to seek permission only if he has to quote them.

Mr. Speaker: He has further stated that he has asked what documents are required by that person.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, I have already said that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know whether Shri Malaviya has asked, or if he has not asked if he asks in future, for access to documents, papers or files, secret or otherwise, which were already accessible to him when he was a Minister—if that is so—we would like to know whether the position is this that in fact he is asking for access to papers to which he had already access when he was a Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing. Let him ask what he wants to know.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If I understood the Minister correctly, in his original reply he has said either "a good deal" or "a great deal" or something like that. So, a great deal of documents were already accessible to him.

Mr. Speaker: Repeating the same argument. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is it a fact that this book which Shri Malaviya is intending to write is going to be of much use to the Ministry of Mines and Fuel and to people who are already engaged in this work?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It may be so, but I cannot say about the future.

Barauni Refinery

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 212. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 349 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in the setting up of the Barauni Refinery;

(b) when the first stage of this refinery is likely to be commissioned so as to put the Noonmati-Barauni Oil Pipe-line into operation; and

(c) the depreciation that has already accrued to the Noonmati-Barauni Oil Pipe-line since it was completed?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Civil works for atmospheric vacuum unit No. 1 have been completed and those for unit No. 2 are nearing completion. Civil works for the coking unit and the thermal power station have also been completed. It is expected that the first phase of the Refinery, comprising one million tonne distillation capacity will be ready by April 1964 and the Second phase with an additional million tonne capacity by July 1964.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Shri P. C. Borooh: The first public sector oil refinery at Noonmati was delayed for a considerable length of time for want of water. Now the second one had been suffering because of excessive water and had to be shifted from its original site. What is the cost involved in the shifting and to what extent will it delay the completion of the construction of the refinery?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think this question is a little too late. As I said, the first unit is nearing completion. Out of about 2,400 tons of total erection work, 2,385 tons have been completed and only about 15 tons remains. So, it is rather late in the day for putting that question.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know why work on both the units namely construction of 750 miles of pipe-line and of the Barauni refinery could not be co-ordinated?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Because they were taken up at different stages,

there has been a little delay. Even according to the original plan, the first unit was to have gone into operation in December. It may be delayed by three or four months but we shall certainly make every endeavour to see that the schedule is observed.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know how many times the date of this refinery going into production has been extended?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said a moment ago, according to available information, it was to have gone into operation in December 1963. It is now expected to go into operation in February-April 1964. It may be even in February but I am taking the farthest line.

Mr. Speaker: His question was how many times it was extended.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would require notice for that.

Shifting of Capital of H.P.

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Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

*214 {

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have received a proposal from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for shifting its capital to Mashobra; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether any assistance will be given by the Centre in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Such a proposal was received some time back, but on fuller consideration of all aspects it was not pursued.

Shri Vibharam Prasad: में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह थी कि इसको परसू नहीं किया गया?

प्रधानमंत्री महोदय: इससे आपको क्या फायदा होगा? अब कोई तजीबीज नहीं है। जहाँ या वहाँ है।

Shri Vibharam Prasad: मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने जा रहे हैं।

Shri H. J. Naravane: विजली और पानी की वहाँ सुविधा नहीं थी और खर्च भी काफी होने वाला था। इतना खर्च करने से कोई फायदा ज्यादा होने वाला नहीं था। इस लिये स्थाल किया गया कि जहाँ है वहाँ रहे।

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether there is any prospect of Simla being readopted as summer headquarters of the Punjab or of the Government of India; if not, where is the objection in letting Simla be developed as the Himachal Pradesh capital?

Shri Hajarnavis: So far as the last part of the question is concerned, we have accepted it, namely, that Simla will continue to be the headquarters of the Himachal Pradesh Government. As regards its being the summer capital of the Punjab, I cannot answer for the Punjab Government but I believe that they do move. As regards the Government of India, that hardly arises out of the question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Simla is under the administrative control of the Punjab and it is also under the administrative control of Himachal Pradesh. May I know in what way the Government is going to solve this problem of dual control and delimit the administrative functions of the Punjab Government and of the Himachal Pradesh Government?

Shri Hajarnavis: There is no question of dual control. Simla does form part of the Punjab and naturally, therefore, the Himachal Pradesh Government does not exercise any control.

Mr. Speaker: There is delimitation also. There is the Himachal Pradesh Simla and there is the Punjab Simla.

Shri Hajarnavis: I cannot exactly answer the question but I do not believe that any kind of conflict or controversy has arisen at any time, and if any such problem arises, it is solved by mutual consultation.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : हिमाचल प्रदेश को जो इमारतों की और दफतरों की कमी थी, उसको पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कोई नया प्रवन्ध किया है? क्या पंजाब सरकार से इमारतें मिल सकेंगी, यदि नहीं, तो इस पर सरकार क्या कुछ व्यवहार करने जा रही है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर के साथ मेरी बातचीत हुई थी और यह फैसला हुआ है कि जितनी जरूरत है उनको, उसको पूरा किया जायेगा। कुछ किराये पर ले लेंगे और उनको सैकेंट्रिएट विल्डिंग को रिकॉर्ड्कट करने की इजाजत दे दी जायेगी। उनसे इसके बारे में फैसला कर लिया गया था।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने शिमला से राजधानी हटाये जाने की क्यों मांग की थी? क्या कारण थे?

श्री नन्दा : उस बक्त उन्हें तकलीफ महसूस होती थी और वे समझते थे कि इस तरह से वह तकलीफ दूर हो जायेगी। जब उनसे बातचीत हुई और उन्हें समझाया गया कि वहां ज्यादा दिक्कतें होंगी, ज्यादा खंच होगा, तो उन्होंने दूसरा रास्ता मान लिया।

Limited Competitive Examinations for I.A.S.

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Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

*215.

Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 38 on the 14th August, 1963 and state the decision taken regarding the question of starting a limited competition for the Indian Administrative Services which was under consideration for some time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): In view of various objections raised and difficulties pointed out by the State Governments, it has been decided to defer the scheme to hold 'Limited Competitive Examinations' for the I.A.S. etc. for the present.

Shri N. R. Laskar: When the Government have already had consultations about this matter with the Chief Ministers as also with the Chief Secretaries of the different States, why have they not yet come to a decision? I do not know what is hindering this.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The position is that this has been put again and again to the Chief Secretaries of States and to the ministries here. This matter came up before the House earlier also and it was explained that there were certain objections. It was found that there was not enough measure of agreement to bring the scheme into operation.

Shri N. R. Laskar: It has been stated that the Chief Ministers rather Chief Secretaries differ on different points of this scheme. What are the main points on which they differ?

Shri Nanda: They think that they will get a better supply of the necessary personnel through direct recruitment than through this method. There are other objections also.

श्री शिव नारायण : इस प्रतियोगिता की सीमा कब तक सरकार तय कर लेगी?

विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और कब तक इस का फैसला हो जायेगा ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सी सीमा ?

श्री शिव नारायण : यह जो प्रतियोगिता करने वाले थे, आई ० ए० एस० वाली ।

श्री नन्दा : इस बक्त स्थिति यह है कि आपेक्षा बढ़ना मुश्किल हो रहा है। जाती तौर पर मुत्त महात्मा होता है कि इसके बारे में कुछ करना बाहिये। लेकिन फिर देखा जायेगा।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How many more officers who have got some experience and background are needed for the IAS if they come out in this recruitment and if this recruitment is accepted by the Home Ministry?

Shri Nanda: It depends upon the requirements at a particular time.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to know what are the requirements of the Home Ministry.

Shri Nanda: When this was examined by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, they were, I think, about 266 or somewhere near that figure. But then later on the requirements would increase because of the need for replacement and the additional requirements.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Obviously, it appears that this brain child of the Ministry was put forward without consultation with the State Governments. May I know why such an immature scheme was put up without consulting the State Governments and why it has died such an unnatural death?

Shri Nanda: It has a noble Paternity. It is the creation of the Pay Commission.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does the hon. Minister realise that his counsels are confined only to some vested interests in the I.A.S. who do not present the interests of the lower strata and that it is all over the world that people are permitted to

take such limited competitive examinations without any difficulty?

Shri Nanda: I indicated a little earlier that personally I felt a certain amount of sympathy for the scheme when I looked into it. I also went into the whole record. Various objections had been raised and various difficulties had been pointed out. I would like to have another effort to be made.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know, Sir, whether the Government is considering to have any special recruitment for the I.A.S.; if so, upto what date and how many persons will be taken?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Home Minister has just now stated that he has got personal sympathy in the matter. May I know how long it will take for his sympathy to be materialised into action?

Shri Nanda: When I have given an indication of my intention to do something about it, the hon. Members should be content with that.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is a fact that in spite of the orders from the Home Ministry that in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates be given as much as 15 per cent quota, even then the quota of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was not fulfilled in the last two years in the IAS examinations?

Shri Nanda: I am told that this information is not correct.

Close Integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India

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Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastry:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Swell:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken or proposals mooted since October, 1962 for further integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of the Indian Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the repeal of Article 370 of the Constitution is under consideration in consultation with the Jammu & Kashmir State Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). (1) An Order of the President under article 370 of the Constitution was issued on the 25th September, 1963, applying to Jammu & Kashmir State entry 26 of the Concurrent List (List III) in the Seventh Schedule in respect of legal and medical professions and other consequential provisions of the Constitution.

(2) A proposal to apply to Jammu and Kashmir entry 24 of the Concurrent List, in so far as it relates to welfare of labour in the coal-mining industry, is under consideration.

(3) It has been decided that representatives of Jammu and Kashmir in the Lok Sabha should be chosen by direct election as in other States. Effect will be given to this decision after the termination of the present emergency.

(4) It has also been decided that the Sadar-i-Riyasat and Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir should be designated as Governor and Chief Minister respectively. Legislation to give effect to the proposal is expected to be taken up during the next session of the State Legislature.

(c) Article 370 of the Constitution occurs in Part XXI of the Constitution which deals with temporary and transitional provisions. Since this Article was incorporated in the Constitution, many changes have been made which bring the State of Jammu and Kashmir in line with the rest of India. The State is fully integrated to the Union of India. Government are of opinion that they should not take any initiative now for the complete repeal of Article 370. This will, no doubt, be brought about by further changes in consultation with the Government and the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir State. This process has continued in the last few years and may be allowed to continue in the same way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that considerable sections of public and political opinion in Jammu and Kashmir are now in favour of complete integration of that State with the rest of the Indian Union, what are the circumstances, factors and causes which are still stalling such a happy consummation? Is it reluctance on the part of the Union Government or resistance on the part of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and Assembly or something else?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There is no question of either reluctance or resistance. To the extent the public opinion, as the hon. Member points out, favours the movement in that direction, it will certainly be reflected in the attitude of that Government. And no such question as the hon. Member has in mind arises.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that Pakistan has protested against even the recent rather meagre changes that have been made in this respect, and if so, has Pakistan been firmly told to mind its own business, that Jammu and Kashmir is an internal and domestic affair of the Indian Union and that Jammu and Kashmir State is as much a constituent State of the Indian Union as any of the fifteen other States of India?

Shri Nanda: That is perfectly true, that is, the latter part of the question. Jammu and Kashmir is completely and fully integrated with and is part of India. Therefore, no other question arises. Nobody else has to say anything about this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether a protest was made, and whether any reply was sent to Pakistan. The hon. Member has used the word 'firm', and he wants to know whether any firm reply has been sent. These facts might be given as to whether they protested and any reply was sent to that.

Shri Nanda: I have no information with me about this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will he get the information and give it to the House later on? The hon. Prime Minister is here and he may make a statement on this.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): So far as I know,—it is a little difficult to keep trace of the numerous messages that come—no protest has been made to us. The protest has been made to other people in public, not to us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they protested to the United Nations?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जब अभी काश्मीर राज्य में विश्राम करने गये थे तो वहां से लौटते समय श्रीनगर में उन्होंने एक शिष्ट मंडल को अपना

वक्तव्य देते हुए कहा था कि संविधान की धारा ३७० विस्ते विस्ते विस जायेगी, लेकिन काश्मीर के पदमुक्त प्रधान मंत्री बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद ने अपने पद से मुक्त होने के बाद कहा है कि संविधान की धारा ३७० स्थायी है, और उस के साथ काश्मीर का भाग बंधा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों वक्तव्यों में से कौन सा सही है और भारत सरकार की इन दोनों वक्तव्यों के बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ मेरे वक्तव्य की निस्वत्त कहा वह सही है। बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद ने मुख्तिलिफ मौकों पर क्या कहा, इसका मैं बिना देखे हुए ठीक जवाब नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन जहां तक मेरा स्पाल है, उन्होंने कुछ जोर दिया था कि धारा ३७० विल फेल रहनी चाहिये और कुछ इशारा किया था कि वह हल्के हल्के बदल रही है। वाक्या यह है कि उसमें कोई बहुत ज्यादा जान रही नहीं है। दो तीन बातें हैं और उन्होंने एक आध बात का जिक्र किया था जो कि अलग भी हो सकती हैं, जैसे कि ऐसे किसी आदमी को जो कि काश्मीर में रहने वालों की फेहरिस्त में नहीं है, वहां जमीन लेने का अख्त्यार नहीं है। मेरी जाती राय है कि यह बात बिल्कुल ठांड़ी है, वहां पर किसी और को जमीन लेने का अख्त्यार नहीं होना चाहिये। उससे काश्मीर का बहुत नुकसान होगा। लेकिन उसका धारा ३७० से कोई ताल्कु नहीं है। इस तरह की दो एक बातों में, जो कि पुरानी बातें हैं और जिनसे काश्मीर का नुकसान हो सकता है, उसकी हिकाजत की जानी चाहिये, जैसे कि भारत के बाज बाज और हस्तों की हमने हिकाजत की है, मसलन नेफा वर्गरह वर्गरह में। वहां पर बाहर बाले आदमियों को बगैर खास इजाजत के जमीन लेने का अख्त्यार नहीं है।

श्री स्थानी : काश्मीर बालों को अख्त्यार है हमारे यहां जमीन खरीदने का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आडंर, आडंर ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हाँ ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके प्रश्न का उत्तर आ गया ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझता हूँ कि आप के प्रश्न का जवाब आ गया है । आप ने पूछा था कि क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि यह धारा चिसते घिसते घिस जायगी, तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह ठीक है । यह बात उन्होंने कही है और वे उस बात को दुरुस्त समझते थे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि प्रधान मंत्री के बक्तव्य देने के कुछ दिन बाद बख्ती गुलाम मुहम्मद ने कहा है कि धारा ३७० स्थायी है और उस के हटाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी के और सरकार के विचारों में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है जिस के कारण बख्ती गुलाम मुहम्मद को इस तरह का बक्तव्य देना पड़ा ।

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : इस का जवाब तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी दे दिया । हमारी राय है कि धारा ३७०, जैसाकि कॉस्टिट्यूशन में लिखा गया है, ट्रांजिशनल अर्थात् अस्थायी है । है भी यहीं, और इस को आप देख सकते हैं कि जब से वह बनी, कितना फर्क हो गया है बहुत सी बातों में । वह अभी भी होता जाता है । अभी दो तीन बातों के लिये होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि ऐसा होता जाता है । मैं उसे स्थायी नहीं समझता ।

श्री S. Kandappan: May I request that the answer may be given in English also?

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday, I think probably the hon. Member was also present, I had requested hon. Members just to allow this to continue for some time.

Shri S. Kandappan: Yesterday or the day before . . .

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing could not be done overnight. He should give me some time.

Shri S. Kandappan: I am very keen on following the answer. So, I request that the gist may be given in English.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: As this is a very important question, the gist of the answer might be given in English.

Shri S. Kandappan: The hon. Prime Minister may give the gist of the answer in English.

Shri Ranga: He did not speak in Hindi, but he spoke in Urdu, and, therefore, we were not able to follow it.

Mr. Speaker: Could the hon. Prime Minister kindly give the gist of the answer in English?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Article 370, as the House will remember, is a part of certain transitional provisional arrangements. It is not a permanent part of the Constitution. It is a part so long as it remains so.

As a matter of fact, as the Home Minister has pointed out, it has been eroded, if I may use the word, and many things have been done in the last few years which have made the relationship of Kashmir with the Union of India very close. There is no doubt that Kashmir is fully integrated . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not fully.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, I repeat that it is fully integrated. The fact that there may be some special matters attached to it does not come

[**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**]

in the way of integration at all, and I gave as an instance that in Kashmir citizens of India other than those of Kashmir are not allowed to buy land or own property. That is an old rule coming on, not a new thing, and I think that it is a very good rule which should continue, because Kashmir is such a delectable place that moneyed people will buy up all the land there to the misfortune of the people who live there; that is the real reason and that reason has applied ever since British times and for the last one hundred years or more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The ex-Prime Minister of J. & K. has bought land there.

Mr. Speaker: He belongs to that State.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But he cannot grab everything.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question we are discussing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am merely giving my opinion that it is a good rule and that in Kashmir there should be strict restrictions on the buying of land by people from outside Kashmir, because otherwise the people who can afford it will buy land very largely, prices will go up tremendously there and the local people will suffer.

The House will remember that we have some such restrictions in regard to NEFA and other places; outsiders cannot buy land. This is so even in other districts, the hill districts of Assam. This is to protect them.

So we feel that this process of gradual erosion of article 370 is going on. Some fresh steps are being taken and in the next month or two they will be completed. We should allow it to go on. We do not want to take the initiative in this matter and completely put an end to article 370. The initiative, we feel, should come from the Kashmir State Government and people. We shall gladly agree to that. That process is continuing.

Shri Nanda: If you will permit me, I will answer the question about Bakshi Saheb. I thought I should make the position clear.

Mr. Speaker: That is not at present relevant.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Have any steps been taken to elicit public opinion in Kashmir on the question of abrogation of article 370; if so, with what results?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normally, an elected Assembly is supposed to represent the people. One does not take a referendum in such matters.

Shri Swell: Has Government's attention been drawn to a statement of Shri G. M. Sadiq, in an article in the *Hindustan Times* yesterday in which he has said that the move to abrogate article 370 is made by vested interests for political purposes? If so may I know the reaction of Government to that statement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not read Shri Sadiq's article. But I have talked to him and I know his views. It may well be that some people with vested interests are interested in that move. But that is not the entire story.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the present law in that State permits a person who is not a permanent subject of that place but comes from outside to purchase land and start industries, with the permission of the State Government?

Mr. Speaker: That can be found out from the law.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has said that there will be direct elections to the Lok Sabha after the emergency ends. There are no signs of the emergency ending. When are such elections likely to take place if the emergency continues for another ten years?

Mr. Speaker: I would make a request to the hon. Member. It has been replied to that that article 370 is losing its strictness and certain steps are being taken. An illustration was given. In those illustrations, one thing is picked up and it is asked when elections would be held. That does not come directly within the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My intention is only this, that we want elected representatives in the Lok Sabha, not that they do not represent. But as we know, crores have been given to Jammu and Kashmir....

Mr. Speaker: He is going into something else. We are not concerned with that, in the question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I clarify my question? Even today there is provision in the law giving permission to people living outside the State to purchase land. Some misunderstanding has been created by some persons here.

श्री कछवाय : इसी मास के तीसरे सप्ताह में जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता की ओर से प्रजा परिषद के द्वारा इस राज्य को भारत में मिलना चाहिये, क्या इस मांग को ले कर आनंदोलन चला था और वहां की सरकार ने उन पर योलियां चलाई हैं, और यहां की सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार किया है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार ने विचार करना था। यह आप पूछ सकते हैं कि रिप्रेजेंटेशन पर सरकार ने क्या विचार किया।

श्री कछवाय : उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : रिप्रेजेंटेशन आया, उस पर गोर हुआ, और उस को दाखिल दफ्तर कर दिया गया।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि अभी वहां धारा 370 होने से वहां की गवर्नरमेंट डिक्टेटरशिप की तरह बनती जा रही है, और इसलिए वहां की बहुसंख्यक जनता ने और विरोधी पार्टी ने मांग की है कि धारा 370 को संविधान में से निकाल देना चाहिए। क्या उस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार को कोई डाइरेक्शन भेजा है कि वहां की विधान सभा द्वारा यह प्रस्ताव पास कराया जाए कि इस धारा को और तरह से लागू किया जाए या इसमें कुछ संशोधन किया जाए?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के पिछले हिस्से का जवाब दिया जाए कि आया यहां से कोई डाइरेक्शन भेजा जा रहा है कि इस दफा को अमेंट किया जाए या और बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : डाइरेक्शन देने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। अक्सर बातचीत और मशविरा होता है जम्मू और काश्मीर की सरकार से। और ये जो दो तीन बातें होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहीं कि होने वाली हैं, उन के बारे में हम ने कोई डाइरेक्शन नहीं भेजा था, यह तो उन की तरफ से ही आयी थीं।

श्री बड़े : मैं ने सलाह नहीं कहा था, मैं ने तो पूछा था कि क्या कोई डाइरेक्शन दिया गया। मलाह और डाइरेक्शन एक चीज नहीं हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो कहा वही तो हम ने समझा है।

श्री बड़े : मैं तो हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ।

श्री गुलशन : पिछले महीने में नेशनल कानफरेंस जम्मू काश्मीर ने एक मता पास किया था कि जम्मू काश्मीर को भारत के साथ पूरे तौर से मिला दिया जाए। क्या यह बात सरकार के नोटिस में आई है, अगर हाँ, तो सरकार इस के बारे में क्या कर रही है?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब तो दे दिया गया।

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to know whether Government considers that there is anything whatsoever in article 370 detractory of the status of Jammu and Kashmir State as an integral part of the Union of India. If that is not so, what is the precise reason for frequent recurrence of this agitation for abrogation of this article? This is what I cannot understand.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You will not be able to understand it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know how to answer that question. Broadly speaking—I am not quite sure of the wording of article 370—we are supposed to carry out any changes in consultation with the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the people there. That is one major thing.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of what the Prime Minister has said, I am not asking for any comprehensive explanation, but I have only this to ask whether Government have fixed any time-table for extending the scope of legislation in the Concurrent List of the Constitution to that State.

Mr. Speaker: He is asking what he does not want to ask?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I want to ask this. He has not spoken about this, and that is why I wish to know in this respect.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no time-table.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the people of Jammu and Kashmir and the people of India are by far and large satisfied with the methods by which Jammu and Kashmir is being integrated with India, and is it not a fact that the agitation which is carried on there against this is engendered mostly by political parties in India who send their volunteers and men there in order to stage demonstrations?

Mr. Speaker: Only the first part may be answered.

Shri Nanda: In regard to the first part, I agree with the Member who has asked the question.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the proposed change in the nomenclature of the head of State to that of Governor, will he continue to be nominated or elected?

Shri Nanda: The rest of the provisions about nomination and appointment of the Sadar-e-Riyasat will apply to the Governor also.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to a recent statement made by Mr. Shamsuddin, the new Chief Minister of Kashmir, to the effect that it is open to the Indian Parliament to repeal article 370 if it so desires; if so, may I know whether there is any constitutional provision like that, or whether Government propose to do it without a reference, which obviously means to the State Assembly there?

Mr. Speaker: He is asking about some legal aspects.

Shri Hem Barua: What Mr. Shamsuddin has said contradicts what the Prime Minister has said. The Prime Minister says that it is open to the State Assembly to suggest the repeal of article 370. But Mr. Shamsuddin says that the Indian Parliament if it so desires can do so.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, Mr. Shamsuddin might be asked in the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly whether the statement that he has made is correct because it contradicts what the Prime Minister has said here.

Shri Hem Barua: You have suggested that Mr. Shamsuddin might be asked in the State Assembly. Under that inspiration that you have given us now, I am asking the Prime Minister here about the contradiction in that statement.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing questions on legal information.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This protective provision has now been utilised in certain ways that give a handle to further corruption. So, do the Government intend to review how far this article is going against the introduction of wholesome and very good legislation which applies to the rest of India, for instance the labour laws and the other laws which are checking corruption?

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that they are being applied now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: They are not being applied automatically in the same way as they are applied to the rest of India. Leave out the labour laws. Still on the question of corruption and control of prices and all those things, there are wholesome measures which apply to the rest of India automatically but which do not apply to Jammu and Kashmir because of the provisions in the Constitution.

Shri Nanda: Regarding labour...

Mr. Speaker: She had left out labour.

Shri Nanda: There may be an incorrect impression there. Part of labour legislation is being done, not the whole of it. That is true.

Shri Hem Barua: Even the jurisdiction of Election Commission is only partially applied.

Shri Nanda: Regarding the other matters, the State has the power of legislation and it is making laws regarding those very matters which we have here. Anything that is wholesome is gradually and progressively extended by mutual consultation and agreement.

श्री बड़े : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि प्रजा परिषद् के रिप्रेजेंटेशन को दाखिल दफ्तर कर दिया गया। इस का जनता पर क्या असर पड़ेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य से दरखास्त करूँगा कि वह बैठ जाएँ।

श्री बड़े : मैं यह पूछता कि इस का क्या असर पड़ेगा . . . ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएँ। क्या प्राप इस सारी कार्रवाई को रोके रखना चाहते हैं, इस को चलने देना नहीं चाहते।

Oil Exploration

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***217.** { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishan Chander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee has been set up to survey oil exploration of new areas in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States to be surveyed and allocation of money made for this purpose; and

(c) when it will submit its report?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir.

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

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सहारनपुर जिले में जो तेल की खोज का काम शुरू हुआ था वह किस स्टेज पर है?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This question relates to exploration in new areas. Therefore, that question does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप ने जो सहारनपुर जिले में तेल की खोज के बारे में कहा था, उस के मुतालिक मैं ने पूछा था।

श्री हुमायून कबिर : इस के बारे में आप दूसरा सवाल करेंगे तो मैं जवाब दूँगा। इस सवाल में तो यह पूछा गया है कि किन नई जगहों पर खोज हो रही है। सहारनपुर जिले में काम शुरू हो गया है, तो वह इस सवाल में नहीं आता।

Shri Warior: May I know how far oil exploration in Cochin basin and Cauvery basin have progressed?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Seismic surveys which have been started by two parties in Cauvery basin will be continued. This will be extended gradually to cover different parts of the basin where prospecting 'highs' are indicated by the gravity magnetic surveys.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में तेल मिलने की कुछ सम्भावना है ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : उम्मीद तो है लेकिन अभी तो सर्वे हो रहा है और जिश्वलाजिकल सर्वे खास तौर पर फूटहिल बैल्ट औफ़ दी हिमालियाज में चल रहा है ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I would request you to advise the Minister to answer Question No. 231 also which deals with oil exploration policy, along with this question. It is the same question about policy.

Mr. Speaker: 231? I do not follow. Dr. Govind Das.

डॉ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री ने यह बात अनेक बार कही है कि देश के अन्य अनेक स्थानों में भी तेल है, मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर आदि में तेल है तो वहां पर भी क्या कोई सर्वे हो रहा है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: At present, four major surveys are being carried out; the geological survey in the foothills of the Himalayas, the geo-physical survey of all the sedimentary regions covered by the alluvium, thirdly, seismic surveys in the Cauvery basin to which I have just now referred; and fourthly in the Kutch area certain surveys are being held.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : जहां तक तेल की कमी भारत में है, मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि कितने एरिया का सर्वे इस मिनिस्टरी के द्वारा हो चुका है और कितना होना अभी बाकी है ।

श्री हुमायून कबिर : उस के लिए तो मुझे नोटिस चाहिये ।

श्री कथ्यवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सारा सर्वे कितने वर्षों में पूरा हो जायेगा और उस में कितनी प्रगति होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : यह सर्वे तो कभी खत्म नहीं होगा । एक एरिया में एक मध्यड से सर्वे किया जाता है और मालूम यह पड़ता है कि वहां पर तेल नहीं है लेकिन उस के बाद साइंस की प्रगति होती है और नये मैवड्स से उसी जगह पर तेल के लिये दुबारा सर्वे किया जाता है तो उस जगह तेल हमें मिलता है । इसलिये सर्वे का काम तो कभी खत्म होता नहीं है वह तो चलता ही रहता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस में फौरन कोलेबरेशन किस हद तक है ?

Scientific and Industrial Training in does not arise.

Scientific and Industrial Training in Japan

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 *218. { **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese Government have asked the Government of India to send students who will be given practical training in scientific and industrial fields;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India to the proposal;

(c) when the first batch of students will be sent; and

(d) the procedure for selection of the students?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: मैं ने हिन्दी में प्रश्न किया है और उस का जवाब भी यदि हिन्दी में मुझे दिया जायगा तो मैं उसे ठीक से समझ सकूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ने तो किया था मगर पहला नाम श्री विश्वनचन्द्र सेठ का था जिन्होंने कि यह सवाल अंग्रेजी में पूछा था। अब इस बक्त तो एक दम से हिन्दी में अंग्रेजी के उत्तर का अनुवाद हो नहीं सकता और अंग्रेजी उत्तर को फौरन हिन्दी उत्तर से बदला नहीं जा सकता है। उम्मीद यह थी कि श्री विश्वनचन्द्र सेठ जिनका कि पहले नम्बर पर नाम था वह उस को पूछने के लिये सदन में उपस्थित होंगे और उन का सवाल चूंकि अंग्रेजी में या इसलिये आप देखेंगे कि सवाल नम्बर २१८ के सामने हिन्दी का निशान नहीं है। बहरहाल अगर वह ठीक से उन के पहले के जवाब को सुन नहीं सके हैं तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहे देता हूँ कि वह दुवारा उस को दुहरा दें। Will the Minister kindly repeat the answer?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The answer to (a) is "No, Sir." The answer to (b), (c) and (d) is "Do not arise."

Mr. Speaker: (a) No, Sir, and (b), (c) and (d), Do not arise.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या आयन्दा भी उन को बाहर भेजने का कोई ऐसा विचार है?

श्री एम० सी० छागला : अगर जापान की गवर्नरेंट हम को स्टुडेंट्स भेजने के लिये

कहेंगी तो हम जरूर वहाँ भेजेंगे लेकिन अभी तक तो नहीं भेजा है।

लो यशपाल सिंह: जब कि भारत में ही प्रशिक्षण के लिये बड़े से बड़े केन्द्र हैं तो सरकार को क्या जरूरत महापूस हो रही है कि यहाँ से स्टुडेंट्स को बाहर भेजा जाय?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर जापान गवर्नरेंट हमें भेजने के लिये कहेंगी तो हम भेजेंगे लेकिन अभी तक नहीं भेजा है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जापान में इस प्रकार की शिक्षा विद्यार्थियों को दी जायगी इस आशय का समाचार समाचारपत्रों में छपा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह समाचार गलत था, यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बातचीत चल रही है कि आगे भी विद्यार्थी भेजे जा सकेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मिनिस्टर इस बारे में जवाब दे चुके हैं और यह कह कर कि इस तरह की खबर कुछ समाचार पत्रों में छपी थी कि जापान में इस प्रकार की शिक्षा यहाँ के विद्यार्थियों को दी जायगी, माननीय सदस्य क्या यह समझते हैं कि वह अपने जवाब से लौट जायेंगे?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I read the news in the newspapers sometime back.

Mr. Speaker: That question does not arise. (Interruptions).

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It may be possible that these men might be sent in future.

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with what might happen in future.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any mutual exchange programme of students with Japan at present?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; from the year 1958, since the inception of this Ministry, the Government of Japan offers every year two to three

scholarships for Indian nationals for postgraduate study and research in Japan, to promote cordial cultural relations between India and Japan. Our policy is to utilise such offers which are made by friendly foreign countries. The result of this has been that one or two scholars have been going to Japan and that is how this misconception has arisen of what appeared in the newspapers.

श्री कछवाय : जो विद्यार्थी जापान भेजे जायेंगे तो क्या उन के लिये कोई विशेष शर्त रखती गई हैं ?

अप्पक महोदय : उन्होंने तो यह नहीं कहा ।

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

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 *219. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission is planning to shift its headquarters from Dehra Dun to Faridabad (near Delhi); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
 (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that the activities of the Commission have been going on in different distant parts of the country, may I know whether there is any proposal before Government for selecting any other central place for the office of the Commission?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, Sir; as I have said, the Commission has settled there and it is going to stay there.

Statute of Swami Vivekananda

*220. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Balgovind Verma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the proposal to erect a statue of Swami Vivekananda on the Vivekananda rock in Madras by the Vivekananda Centenary Celebration Committee; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is for the Government of Madras to decide whether the erection of the statue of Swami Vivekananda at the Vivekananda rock should be permitted.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that the Devaswam Board directly administered by the Government of Madras gave permission to set up the statue and also a footbridge?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, it is entirely a matter for the State of Madras, and I do not think we should interfere with their discretion or with any decision they may arrive at.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that a board was set up there and it was then removed by some fishermen on certain objectionable grounds? May I know what steps Government took to see that this was set right?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Government of Madras?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Yes, under the advice and direction of this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: The same answer is to be repeated then.

Shri Ranga: Why should it be treated as a matter entirely for the State Government, in view of the fact that Swami Vivekananda is an all-India personality and the whole of India is interested in this matter? Surely the Government of India cannot dissociate itself from all responsibility with regard to this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must realise that the statue was being put there in the State itself.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that the Madras Government has raised any objection to this and, if so, what is the view of this Government in regard to this matter? We do not know anything about it. We were not told that the Madras Government is not in favour of raising the statue.

Shri Bade: The Madras Government referred the matter to the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: This question can arise whether it was referred to the Central Government.

Shri Bade: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He knows much more than any Government, but the difficulty is even when he is not required to do so, he is throwing out all that knowledge. Was any reference made?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think any formal reference has been made to the Central Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What were the reasons adduced by the Government of Madras for objecting or refusing permission to set up this statue on the rock? Was it purely due to safety for the statue or any other reason?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If the hon. Member wants an answer to that, we will get the proper answer from the Government of Madras. But, is it

really fair for us here to question the discretion of the Government of Madras?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the Central Government has that information as to what were the grounds on which they have rejected it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Officially, Sir, we have no information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the hon. Minister's predecessor in office, who is now seated on his right . . .

Mr. Speaker: He may be seated to his right, left or in the front.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has he been correctly reported in the Press as having expressed some sort of opposition to the erection of Swami Vivekananda's statue on the historic rock at Kanyakumari; i. so, on what grounds was his opposition based?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, may I answer that question?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am in a way thankful that the hon. Member has raised this question, because I know a great deal of uninformed and some ill-advised talk on this matter has been going on. This matter does not concern the Government of India and the Government of India have nothing to do with it. No official advice was ever asked for from us and no official advice was ever given. About the question of the beauty of the place, that is an entirely different matter within the jurisdiction of the Government of Madras to decide on any consideration they like. We have no standing on that matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. My question was whether he expressed, as reported in the papers, some opposition to

the erection of the statue on the historic rock at Kanyakumari; if so, on what grounds was that opposition based?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Even a Minister is entitled to have his own personal, individual views.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I can also have my views as you can have. I want to know on what grounds was his opposition based?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have said that there is no question of any opposition from me. Therefore, that question does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: There is some contradiction.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order—Dr. Aney.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether that particular rock is not included among the sites protected by the Archaeological Department?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Not to my knowledge.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Will they do that now?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We will consider that suggestion.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether this Vivekananda Centenary Celebration Committee is an official committee or a private committee?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a non-official committee.

ग्रामीण उच्च शिक्षा की राष्ट्रीय संस्था

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श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

*२२१. श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत सितम्बर

में दिल्ली में ग्रामीण उच्च शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों की बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विचार के मुख्य विषय क्या थे। तथा उनपर क्या निर्णय किय गये; और

(ग) बैठक में की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं। ग्रामीण उच्च शिक्षा की राष्ट्रीय परिषद की ग्यारहवीं बैठक २० सितम्बर, १९६३ को नई दिल्ली में हुई थी।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर गम्भीर दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-1938/63].

(ग) सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

[(a) No, Sir. The eleventh meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education was held in New Delhi on 20th September, 1963.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1938/63].

(c) The recommendations are under consideration.]

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : विवरण में बताया गया है कि जिन राज्यों में ग्रामीण संस्थान नहीं हैं, वहां पर खोलने का विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किन राज्यों में ऐसे संस्थान हैं और किन राज्यों में नहीं हैं?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस समय तक हमारे देश में ग्यारह प्रदेशों में कुल चौदह इस तरह की संस्थायें स्थापित हो चुकी हैं। दो और राज्यों में—उत्तर प्रदेश और आनंद प्रदेश में—इन के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव विचाराधीन हैं।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : विवरण में बताया गया है कि इस रिपोर्ट को राज्य सरकारों के विचारार्थ में जा गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राज्य सरकारों का इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव आया है या नहीं और यदि आया है, तो वह क्या है?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस समय तक किसी भी राज्य से कोई सुझाव नहीं आया है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether any target date has been fixed by which all the States will have this institution?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: No target date has been fixed, but I think that they would be coming up quite early.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether it has been decided to have uniform system of education as far as rural higher education is concerned and, if so, what steps have been taken in that regard?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I do not think that it is connected with this question. This meeting on rural higher education was held on the 20th September, when the whole question was considered. I have not got all the details with me just now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether any time limit has been fixed by Government to introduce uniform higher secondary education all over the country?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: As far as our information goes, these institutions have been very popular.

श्री त्यागी : श्री भक्त दर्शन से मुझे यह प्रश्न याद आ गया कि किन सिफारिशों पर गवर्नरेंट विचार कर रही है, कब तक उन पर निर्णय हो सकेगा और इस बारे में कितना विलम्ब हो जायेगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इन सुझावों को आए हुए अभी दो महीने हुए हैं और इन पर शीघ्रता के साथ निर्णय किया जायेगा।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : जो सबाल डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब किया करते थे, वही अब त्यागी जी ने करना शुरू कर दिया।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए कुछ विशेष राशि नियत की गई है? यदि हां, तो वह कितनी है?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : राशि के बारे में मेरे पास इस समय आंकड़े नहीं हैं, लेकिन प्रत्येक राज्य में इन को खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : अभी उपमंत्री जी ने बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्यालय खोलने का विचार है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी होगी, जिस से उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामों की पूरी जनता को फ़ायदा हा सके।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : उत्तर प्रदेश में एक विद्यालय आगरा में बलवन्त विद्यापीठ के नाम से पहले से ही स्थापित है एक दूसरा विद्यालय इलाहाबाद में स्थापित करने का विचार किया जा रहा है।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether Government have issued any directives that those students who have passed from the rural higher education institutes will be eligible for recruitment to Government service?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Strictly speaking, this does not arise out of this question but, as far as I know, they are recognised.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस में एथीकल्चरल ट्रेनिंग के लिए कितना प्राविज्ञन है और क्या इस में ट्रेनिंग के लिए कोई स्कीम है?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह विस्तार का प्रश्न है इस समय मेरे पास इस के बारे में आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

All India Education Service

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- *222. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether disagreeing State Governments have since been persuaded to agree to an All-India Education Service; and

(b) whether in case of disagreement continuing, there is any alternative proposal to meet the situation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Discussion on the subject are still continuing.

(b) In the event of disagreement with State Governments on the formation of an All-India Education Service, alternative proposals will be considered.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों की इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में जो असहमति है, वह किन मूल बातों को लेकर है और उस असहमति को दूर करने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार को और से क्या सुझाव दिये गए हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are negotiating with the various States and I assure the hon. Member that we hope to persuade the States to agree to this proposal of an All-India Education Service. But discussions are still going on and I propose to take up this matter as soon as possible. Certain States are agreed; others have expressed some doubts; still others have more doubts, but we hope to carry all the States with regard to this project.

Mr. Speaker: If it is possible, the hon. Member might be told the specific points of disagreement. Probably he wanted to know as to what were the principal or specific points of disagreement.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I cannot say what the specific points are, but as you know, generally the States want to retain the appointments to these services with themselves. They would rather have a State service than an All-India service. Our attempt is to prevail upon them to accept an All-India service.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inquiry Committee on National Laboratories

*213. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 1129 on the 1st May, 1963 and state:

(a) when the Committee appointed to appraise the research work done in the National Laboratories is expected to submit its report;

(b) whether the Committee has made any interim recommendations; and

(c) if so, the important features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) First meeting of the Committee was held on 4th November, 1963. They are now visiting the National Laboratories. The overseas members are expected to be in India in January-February, 1964. It is rather early to state the time by which they may finalise the Report.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

जाली पास पट्टे

*223. **श्रीमती सावित्री निरगम :** क्या गह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करें कि

(क) "जाली त्रिटिण पासपोट्टे" गिरोह से सम्बन्धित कितने सरकारी अधिकारी तथा अन्य व्यक्ति अब तक पंजाब और दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या इस गिलसिले में किसी नये सुराग का पता लगा है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उज्ज्वलबीस) : (क) पंजाब में जलधर ज़िले के २४ व्यक्ति तथा कोचीन का एक पोर्ट गज़िस्ट्रेशन आफिनर गिरपतार किये गये हैं।

(ख) जो नहीं। परम्परा यू० के० उच्च आयोग द्वारा जारी किये गये एम्प्लायमेंट बाल्डर तथा भारतीय उच्च आयोग द्वारा जारी किये गये परिनियत दस्तानों के जारी होने के २४ मामलों दर्ज हुए हैं तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में जांच की जा रही है।

Staff for Indian Institute of Technology

*224. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institutes of Technology are experiencing difficulty in recruitment of good staff due to uneconomic pay-scales of lecturers and assistant professors in comparison to pay-scales given by State Governments to teachers of other Institutes;

(b) whether a proposal for revision of pay scales was suggested by the heads of all the technical institutes; and

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

The Minister for Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A proposal was received from the Director of the Institute at Kharagpur for consideration of the Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology.

(c) The Council decided that no change in structure or pay scales was necessary.

पुलिस दलों में समन्वय

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
*२२५. { श्री स० च० सामन्त
श्री द० क० दास :

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

(क) क्या हाल में द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों के गृह मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में समाज विरोधी गतिविधियों तथा डकैतियों को रोकन की दृष्टि से विभिन्न राज्यों के पुलिस दलों में समन्वय स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या निर्णय किये गये?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) हाल ही में राज्यों के गृह मन्त्रियों का कोई सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Price of Gas

*227. { Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Jaswant Mehta:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Yajnik:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has fixed the price of gas obtained from Assam and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is not at present producing any gas for sale in Assam. In Gujarat, the final price of gas and the other terms and conditions of sale are still under negotiation.

Physical Education

*228. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board on Physical Education has suggested the integration of physical education and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps with the National Discipline Scheme in schools; and

(b) if so, when it will be enforced?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation is under examination.

Appointment of Judges to Executive Posts

*229. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the position in regard to appointment of retired judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court to executive posts under Government; and

(b) the number of retired judges whose services have been requisitioned by Government for work other than that of judicial nature during the past three years?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) No.

(b) The required information is being collected from the various Ministries, Departments, etc. of the Government of India and will be laid on the Table of House.

Oil Exploration Policy

*231. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri Kesar Lal:
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any changes in their oil exploration policy, specially with regard to the question of ownership of undertakings entrusted with oil prospecting and production;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether there is any possibility of extension of the private sector in the field of marketing; and

(d) the exact pattern of foreign collaboration in the Cochin refineries and the extent to which this pattern will be adopted in other cases of collaboration?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not proposed to allow the entry of new private sector companies in the field of distribution of petroleum.

(d) Cochin Refineries is a public limited company with majority share participation by the Government of India with only 25 per cent. shares held by the foreign collaborator. The foreign collaborator has agreed to secure the balance of foreign exchange required as loan, on terms and conditions acceptable to the Government of India. This pattern of collaboration will be kept in view, as and when other participatory projects are evolved.

Primary Education

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

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress made so far with regard to the preparation of a draft scheme for the development of primary education under the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans; and

(b) the main features of this Scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The scheme has not yet been finalised.

Business and Industrial Management

*233. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the country's need for business and industrial management during Third Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the need?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) A committee set up by the All India Board of Technical Studies in Management under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar is looking into this matter.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1939/63].

Oil Refinery in Madras

{ Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. G. Thengondar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 185 on the 21st August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for the location of an oil refinery in Madras; and

(b) the broad outlines of this scheme?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). On the basis of the data examined so far it appears that there is a need for a second refinery in the South. However, further details are under examination.

Administrative Reforms Commission

{ Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 752 on the 18th September, 1963 and state whether any and if so, what progress has been made in the formulation of proposals for setting up of a high powered commission to suggest administrative reforms in Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): I am giving urgent thought to the problem of administrative reforms and I shall make a statement on the subject shortly.

Legislation for Removal of Judges

*236. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 753-A on the 18th September, 1963 regarding legislation for removal of Judges and state:

(a) whether consideration of the matter has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The consideration of the matter has not yet concluded.

Gas from Pakistan

*237. **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has requested the Pakistan Government for the supply of gas;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government thereto;

(c) the manner in which this gas will be utilised;

(d) whether any terms and conditions have been quoted by the Pakistan Government; and

(e) how far they are acceptable to India?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (e). The Pakistan Government indicated an interest in supplying natural gas to India in 1960. Discussions at expert level were held in 1961 concerning quantities available, supply points, period of availability, price and related questions. Since the price indicated by the Pakistan authorities was not considered economic and since payment was desired in pounds sterling, the proposal could not fructify.

Indian Archaeologist to Afghanistan

*238. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Indian archaeologists is proposed to be sent to Bamian in Afghanistan for exploration and preservation of the relics of Buddha there; and

(b) whether similar teams are expected to be sent on deputation to Iraq and U.A.R. to have exploratory survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) There is a proposal before Government to send an archaeological expedition to Afghanistan to work in the fields of excavation and preservation of the relics at Bamian. The proposal is under examination.

(b) There is no proposal to send a team to Iraq. Regarding U.A.R., the proposal is under consideration.

Reservation for S.C. & S.T.

*239. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 352 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to reserve 12-1/2 per cent in the quota of promotion of employees from Class IV to Class III for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) It has been decided that in

Class III and Class IV Services and grades to which there is no direct recruitment whatever, there will be reservation at the rate of 12-1/2 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in promotions made by selection or on the results of competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates.

(b) A copy of the Government of India Resolution on the subject is laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1940/63].

National Laboratories

*240. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Heda :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement of Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission made at the Annual General Meeting of the National Institute of Sciences criticising the mode of establishment of national laboratories without finding adequate scientific personnel;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to secure such personnel in adequate number before planning for new national laboratories; and

(c) whether the practice referred to in part (a) above deprives the universities of the required scientific personnel?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Dr. H. J. Bhabha made certain remarks at the Annual General Meeting of the National Institute of Sciences of India on 6th October, 1963 in his capacity as President of the National Institute of Sciences.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

National Laboratories and Institutes are set up for specific purposes in more or less special fields of science and technology in the context of development plans of the country and the proposals are examined by experts and considered by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, in all aspects, including the aspect of personnel. The proposals are also considered by the Scientists Panel of the Planning Commission. The establishment of a National Laboratory takes quite some years and the scientific and technical staff are recruited gradually.

In certain highly specialised fields where such work may not have been done in India, steps are taken to send promising young scientists abroad for study and training in such fields, and working scientists in the Council are also sent abroad to supplement their knowledge in particular fields of specialisation. An increasing number of qualified personnel is drawn from the Scientists' Pool. Besides, the CSIR schemes of Research Fellowships and Graduate Apprenticeships throw up every year a substantial number of trained persons well equipped for taking up positions at lower levels in the National Laboratories of the Council and they, in course of time, become eligible for higher positions. An analysis of recruitment made in the National Laboratories of the Council during 1962 shows that departmental candidates constituted about 60 per cent of the total recruitment in the scientific and technical categories.

नई सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं के नाम

६१६. श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद: क्या यूह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व सरकार ने ऐसा आदेश निकाला था कि सरकार

द्रास्यापित की जाने वाली नई सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं के नाम अंग्रेजी में न होकर हिन्दी में होने; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को किसी ऐसे मामले का पता है जिसमें इस आदेश का पालन नहीं किया गया है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय जापन मंड्या १२/२३/६१-ओ०एल० दिनांक २७-३-१९६२ में यह कहा गया था कि भारत सरकार की जो नई संस्थाएँ आदि स्थापित की जाएं उनके नाम हिन्दी या अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में शुल्क से ही रखे जायें और जब कभी भी कोई नई संस्था आदि स्थापित की जाए तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाये। कार्यालय जापन का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी १६४१। ६३]

(ख) इस मंत्रालय को पता चला है कि कुछ नये कार्यालयों/संस्थाओं के नाम शुल्क से हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में नहीं रखे गये इस बात को सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के ध्यान में लाया गया है

Association of Private Colonisers in Housing Schemes

620. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration is going to launch a scheme for seeking help from private colonisers to meet the present scarcity of houses in the capital; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions offered to the participants in this scheme and when a practical shape is going to be given to it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Allahabad High Court

621. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of election petitions pending at present in Allahabad High Court?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Thirteen First appeals under the Representation of Peoples Act and six Writ petitions against the orders passed in election petitions were pending in the Allahabad High Court on 1st November, 1963.

मृत्यु दण्ड

622. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृता बताएं कि राष्ट्रपति ने १९६०, १९६१, १९६२ और १९६३ में अभी तक बिलने व्यक्तियों का प्राण दण्ड माफ किया?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : सन् १९६० में ४७ बन्दियों का, सन् १९६१ में ८८ बन्दियों का सन् १९६२ में ६१ बन्दियों का और चालू वर्ष की अवधि में (अर्थात् २२ नवम्बर, १९६३ तक) ४० बन्दियों का मृत्यु दण्ड आजीवन कारावास में परिवर्तित किया गया। सन् १९६२ में एक बन्दी का मृत्यु दण्ड दस वर्ष के कठोर कारावास में बदला गया।

Ruler of Bastar

623. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Heda:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanji:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Ruler of Bastar has recently sent memorandum to the Government;

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The Ruler of Bastar has raised the following points:

- (i) The division of properties as between him and his brother Shri Pravir Chandra Bhanj Deo, former Ruler of Bastar.
- (ii) The question of disposal of the private properties by Shri Pravir Chandra Bhanj Deo.
- (iii) The use of the palace premises by undesirable persons.

(c) The matter has been referred to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Grants to Colleges in Andhra

625. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of the various colleges in Andhra Pradesh and the respective grants they have received so far in the Third Plan period from the University Grants Commission?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Drilling at Pattukkottai

626. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the drilling operations towards exploration of oil at Pattukkottai Thanjavur Distt., Madras State; and

(b) the financial allocation made during the Third Plan for the purpose?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The drilling of a structural well at Pattukkottai to obtain stratigraphic information commenced on 28th October, 1963. Drilling is in progress.

(b) The expenditure during 1963-64 and 1964-65 is estimated at about Rs. 18 lakhs.

Junior Technical School at Badagara, (Kerala)

627. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to establish a junior technical school at Badagara in Kerala;
- (b) if so, whether any site has been selected; and
- (c) when the school will start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) The School will start as soon as the site has been selected and the necessary instructional facilities have been organised.

Library Schools in Orissa

628. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced by the Centre to the Government of Orissa as loan or grant to open library schools during the last five years in the State; and

(b) the steps taken by the State Government of Orissa to train the school librarians?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government of Orissa.

Social Education Literature in Orissa

629. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government

to the publishers, printers and book-sellers of Orissa in the field of Social Education Literature during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) if so, the total amount given during the above mentioned years and the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir, during 1962-63.

(b) Under the scheme of prize competition for books/manuscripts for neo-literates, 1500 copies of the prize-winning book 'Pragati Path Bharata' in Oriya were purchased and a sum of Rs. 1,200/- was paid to the author-publisher in 1962-63.

"पेकिंग रिव्यू" को प्रतियों का जब्त किया जाना

630.

श्री कल्यानाथ :	{	श्री यडे :
श्री बूटा सिंह :		
श्री प्रकाश और शास्त्री :		

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

(क) क्या यह मत है कि भारतीय चुंगी अधिकारियों ने हिमाचल प्रदेश साम्यवादी दल के नाम चीन से भेजा गया एक बण्डल जब्त कर लिया है, जिस में चीन के "पेकिंग रिव्यू" अखबार की प्रतियाँ थीं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई जांच की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम रहा?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबोस) : (क) जी नहीं। परन्तु हाल ही में मंत्री, भारत चीन मंत्री संगठन, शिप्पटन बिल्ला शिमला—के नाम भेजे गये आठ हवाई डाक के पेकेट, जिनमें "पेकिंग रिव्यू" नामक

पत्रिका की आठ प्रतियाँ थीं, जब्त किये गये।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

T. A. of Ministers

631.

श्री S. M. Banerjee:	{	श्री Sivamurthi Swamy:
श्री Sivamurthi Swamy:		

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that travelling allowances of the Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of States and Deputy Ministers are much more in 1963 upto 1st October, 1963 than in the whole of 1962;

(b) if so, the total amount paid to them as travelling allowances, during 1962; and

(c) the amount of travelling allowances paid in 1963 upto 1st October, 1963?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) to (c). Tour expenses of the Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers for the financial year 1962-63 were Rs. 8,18, 837 and those for the period 1st April 1963 to 30th September 1963 Rs. 3,42,025.

दिल्ली में कैदी

632.

श्री अंगोकार साल बेरवा :	{	श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :		

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्रमशः १९५६ और १९६२ में दिल्ली में कितने कैदी थे?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्र शेखर) : १९५६ और १९६२ में कैदियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है:—

१९५६ . ६३१३

१९६२ . ४६२०

रिल्ली में नये कालेज

६३४. { श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिल्ली में आठ नये कालेज खोलने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे कब तक खुल जायेंगे और उन पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित कालेज किस जगह खोले जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of Crude oil from Kuwait

Shri P. C. Borooh:

६३५. Shri Warior:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of the Indian Refineries Corporation recently visited Kuwait to discuss the question of importing crude oil from that country;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the terms of import of oil?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The talks held were of an exploratory nature and further discussions will be necessary before any conclusions are reached.

अमरीका में एक भारतीय द्वारा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आविष्कार

६३७. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका में भौतिक विज्ञान के एक भारतीय वैज्ञानिक ने एक महत्वपूर्ण आविष्कार किया है, जिसके फलस्वरूप नये किस्म के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक यंत्रों का निर्माण किया जा सकेंगा ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस आविष्कार की खास बातें क्या हैं तथा सामाजिक जीवन में उसका क्या महत्व है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) और (ख). जी हाँ, 'डीहाम वानू अलफेन इफेस्ट' के नाम से प्रसिद्ध 'प्रभाव' की तरह का ही एक 'प्रभाव' देखा गया है जो कम तापमानों पर भेगनेटो स्ट्रॉक्शन और ओसिलेशन का एक अन्य तरीका उपलब्ध करता है। यह बनाया गया है कि इस नये 'प्रभाव' में, आकार परिवर्तन, बढ़ते हुए चुंबकीय क्षेत्र के साथ पीरियाडिक ओसिलेशन को दिखलाता है।

यह दोज इलेक्ट्रॉनिक साधनों के लिये नयी श्रोत-सामग्रियां उपलब्ध कर सकती हैं लेकिन अभी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उद्योग और सामाजिक जीवन पर पड़ने वाले उसके प्रभाव के बारे में कुछ भी कहना सामयिक नहीं होगा ।

Sports Enquiry Committee Report

६३८. Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 350 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the action since taken on the non-submission of report by the Inquiry Committee constituted to

report on the performances of Indian Teams in Rome Olympics; and

(b) the concrete steps being taken to ensure success of Indian teams in the next Olympic games?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The evidence collected by the Committee has been obtained and will be considered by the All India Council of Sports. In the meantime, the Indian Olympic Association and the other National Sports Federations concerned are being given financial assistance for competitive meets in India and abroad and for coaching.

हिन्दी के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी समिति

६३६ श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १८ सितम्बर, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकर के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिये बनाई गई समिति की अव तक कुल कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं ; और

(ख) उन्होंने अपने कार्य की गति बढ़ाने के लिये आभी तक कोन से ठोस कदम उठाये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) और (ख). कमेटी का काम है उन उपायों में समन्वय लाना जो कि विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों ने गृह- मन्त्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या १६/७/६१ थो० एल०, दिनांक २७ मार्च १९६१ [जिस की प्रति पुस्तकालय में रखी गई है देखिये संख्या एल० टी० -१६४२/६३] में दिये गये कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये हाथ में लिये हैं। कमेटी की अब तक दो बैठकें हुई हैं। इन बैठकों में कमेटी ने इस कार्यक्रम की प्रगति का पुनरावलोकन किया और व्यवहारिक कठिनाइयों को दूर करने तथा अधिक समन्वय लाने के लिये कुछ सुझाव दिये।

Rural Education

640. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1049 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for training women workers for imparting education in rural areas has been finalised;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the action taken so far to implement the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The scheme is still under consideration.

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

Pending Cases in Delhi Courts

641. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending in the Delhi courts till 30th September, 1963; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) 66293.

(b) One Additional District Magistrate and 12 Magistrates have been appointed to deal with pending cases.

दिल्ली में अंग्रेजों की प्रतिमायें

६४२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री कल्याण :
श्री उटिया :
श्री भू० ना० मण्डल :

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

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में जो

अंग्रेजों की प्रस्तर प्रतिमायें लगी हुई हैं; उन्हें हटाने के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ब) कब तक ये यथा प्रस्तर प्रतिमायें पूरी तरह हटा दी जायेंगी;

(ग) इनके स्थान पर क्या किन्हीं भारतीय नेताओं की प्रस्तर प्रतिमायें लगाने का भी निश्चय किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि थे, तो उनका बोरा क्या है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :

(क) किंग जार्ज पंचम तथा बीन मेरी की दो और प्रतिमायें राष्ट्रपति भवन में थीं उन्हें हटा दिया गया है।

(ख) जैसे ही उनके रखने के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध हो जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ). जिन स्थानों से विदेशियों की प्रतिमायें हटाई गई हैं, उन पर भारतीय नेताओं को प्रतिमायें स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Searches of Mining Firms

643. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that searches were made and books and documents seized from certain mining firms in Bhilwara, Udaipur and Jodhpur regions in September and October, 1963; and

(b) whether any complaints have been received that there was undue harassment during and after the said searches?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Prices of Betelnuts in Nicobar

644. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the prices at which Car Nicobar Trading Company and Nancowrie Trading Company, licensed traders in Nicobar Islands, purchase betelnuts in Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the prices at which these licensed traders sell betelnuts to Messrs. Jadwet Trading Co., the Central Co-operative Welfare Society Ltd., and other approved retailers at Port Blair for sale to the public in the Andaman Islands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) The Car Nicobar Trading Company and the Nancowrie Trading Company purchase betelnuts at the rate of Rs. 2.20 nP. per Kg.

(b) They sell betelnuts at Port Blair only to Messrs. Jadwet Trading Company at the rate of Rs. 3.75 nP. per Kg. f.o.b. Car Nicobar/Nancowrie.

Civil Judges at Port Blair

645. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Civil Judges at Port Blair during 1962 and the extent of their respective pecuniary jurisdiction; and

(b) the number of civil cases tried by each of them during 1962?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) and (b).

Name of Civil Judge at Port Blair	Period	Pecuniary jurisdiction	Civil cases tried.
1. Shri B. K. Halve, (District Judge)	January, 1962 to Dec. 1962..	Unlimited	32
2. Shri J. S. Pande (Subordinate Judge)	January, 1962 to 28th Dec. 1962	Rs. 1,000/-	19
3. Shri K. Aravindakshan (Sub-ordinate Judge)	January, 1962 to September, 1962.	Rs. 500/-	33
4. Shri Lachman Singh (Sub-ordinate Judge)	October, 1962 to December, 1962	Rs. 500/-	13
5. Shri Virendra Prakash (Sub-ordinate Judge)	29th Dec. 1962 to 31st Dec. 1962.	Rs. 1,000/-	Nil.

Indian Students in British Universities

646. { Shri Buta Singh: ;
 Shri Narasimha Reddy: ;
 Shri Kapur Singh: ;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of full-time Indian students studying in British Universities during the academic year 1961-62; and

(b) the number out of them studying at Oxford and Cambridge Universities during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to the available information the total number of Indian students studying in British Universities during the year 1961-62 was 1863;

(b) the number out of them studying at Oxford and Cambridge Universities was 63 and 68 respectively.

Consumers' Cooperative Stores in Andamans

647. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam: ;
 Shri Maheswar Naik: ;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Consumers' Co-operative Stores have been opened in the North and Middle Andamans by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands' Administration with a view to hold the price line; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Yes; 11 stores have been opened.

(b) Does not arise.

Tipu Museum, Srirangapatam

648. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf: ;
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: ;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open a Museum to be known as "Tipu Museum" in a building to be constructed at Srirangapatam in Mysore State;

(b) the sort of exhibits contemplated to be displayed in that museum;

(c) whether other objects of contemporary history will also be included in the exhibits; and

(d) the estimated cost of construction of the museum building?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Museum already exists. A new building to house the exhibits is proposed to be constructed.

(b) Objects connected with Tipu Sultan, such as his family portraits, robes, personal articles, coins, miniature paintings, microfilm copies of the documents pertaining to him and other relics to illustrate his life.

(c) Yes.

(d) Approximately Rs. 3 lacs.

Purchase of Steel Oil Pipes from Japan

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

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel oil pipes for Indian Oil Company will be purchased from Japan;

(b) if so, whether agreement has been signed for this; and

(c) whether the pipes will be purchased in cash or on deferred payment basis?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Katir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 4" and 6" dia. pipelines are being purchased from Japan for Indian Oil Company.

(c) Payment will be made by the Indian Oil Company in cash.

दिल्ली के न्यायालय

६५०. श्री म० ला० दुबेंदो : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के न्यायालयों द्वारा समन या नोटिस अंग्रेजों या हिन्दी में जारी नहीं किये जाते हैं ;

1520 (Ai) LSD-3.

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में कब से जारी किये जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) दिल्ली की कौजारारी और रेवेन्यु अदालतें सम्मन हिन्दी और उर्दू में तथा नोटिस केवल उर्दू में जारी कर रही हैं। इन न्यायालयों ने अंग्रेजी में सम्मन जारी करना बन्द कर दिया है। सिविल और सेशन कोर्टें जो पंजाब हाई कोर्ट के अधीन हैं, सम्मन और नोटिसों को साधारणतया अंग्रेजी और उर्दू में जारी कर रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा हिन्दी में भी नोटिस छपाने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली की सिविल और सेशन कोर्टों में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले सम्मन और नोटिसों के हिन्दी अनुवाद को पंजाब हाई कोर्ट के अनुमोदन के लिये भेजा गया है। हाई कोर्ट से अनुमोदित होने के बाद हिन्दी परिपत्रों का भी प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

Industrial Management Pool

651. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons recruited to the Industrial Management Pool in 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Five.

Sale of Obscene Literature in Delhi

652. { Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Delhi Administration has taken any step to

put a stop to the free and frequent sale of obscene literature in Connaught Circus shops?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): While it is not correct that obscene literature is being freely sold in Connaught Circus shops, there have been some cases of clandestine sale of such literature by wayside vendors. Raids are organised by the police from time to time to detect and prevent the sale of such literature.

Foreign Scholarships

653. { Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships from foreign countries offered to Indian students through the aegis of the erstwhile Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (country-wise);

(b) the number out of them actually utilised by our nationals during the same period (State-wise); and

(c) the number of persons sent abroad who have returned to India after their study and the number of those who have accepted jobs in foreign countries during 1960-61 to 1962-63?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 1052; country-wise and year-wise break-up is given in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1943/63].

(b) 779; state-wise and year-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1944/63].

(c) 266 persons have returned after their study and none has accepted jobs in foreign countries during 1960-61 to 1962-63.

Chinese Internees

654. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 142 on the 14th August, 1963 and state:

(a) how many of the Chinese internees who opted to stay in India have since been permitted to settle; and

(b) how many have been refused such permission on grounds of security?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

दिल्ली पुलिस

655. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ४ सितम्बर, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४४२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली पुलिस को अधिक सशक्त बनाने के लिये जो प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन था, उस पर इस बीच क्या निर्णय हुआ है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबोस) : यह मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

मध्य प्रदेश में उर्दू विश्वविद्यालय

656. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक उर्दू विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्वविद्यालय आयोग का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या दृष्टिकोण है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Education of Elementary Teachers

657. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a six-day National Seminar on Education of Elementary teachers beginning on the 17th October 1963 in New Delhi, drew out an all-India plan for the development of training of teachers at the elementary stage;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the decisions, if any, taken by Government in the light of this scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar has made proposals for the expansion of training facilities for elementary teachers in order to make their output equal to the annual demand for new teachers. It has also proposed programmes for clearing the backlog of untrained teachers at an early date and for improving the quality of training institutions. The Seminar has also made proposals for advance action to be taken for the implementation of these plans during the last two years of the Third Five Year Plan itself.

(c) The recommendations of the Seminar are under consideration.

New All India Services

658. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the decisions arrived at regarding the pay scale cadre strength and method of recruitment for the newly constituted All-India Services?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The details of the new All-India Services are under consideration.

Deposits of Phosphate and Carbonate

659. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether large deposits of phosphate and carbonate have been located in the Union Territory of Laccadive Islands; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed for the exploitation of these natural resources?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A survey team of the Indian Bureau of Mines has been sent to the Islands for making a detailed study. Action will be taken for exploitation of the resources after they furnish their report.

House Collapse in Delhi

660. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Heda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date number of incidents of house collapse in the capital during the year; and the causes thereof;

(b) the casualties and the losses sustained therefrom; and

(c) whether Government have in view any safety measures against frequent occurrences of such incidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) 50 (from 1st January, 1963 to 10th November, 1963). The following are the main probable causes of collapses:

(i) Heavy rains.

(ii) Accidental.

(iii) Old construction.

(b) 15 lives were lost and 77 persons were injured; information regarding any other loss which may have been caused is not available.

(c) Removal of dangerous houses is the responsibility of the Delhi Municipal Corporation vide section 348 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. The Corporation, in whose area these house collapses have taken place, undertakes survey of dangerous houses every year before the commencement of the monsoons. If houses are found in dangerous condition, the dangerous portions are pulled down and the owners/occupiers of the houses in repairable conditions are asked to repair them.

I.A.S. Officers

661. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of the I.A.S. officers already employed throughout India as against the sanctioned strength; and

(b) the annual off-take into this cadre under regular recruitment and by promotion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The total number of I.A.S. officers in service is 1982, the sanctioned strength being 2278.

(b) The annual intake through regular recruitment is about 90. Recruitment by promotion depends upon availability of vacancies in the promotion quota of each State cadre. The number of officers taken into the service by promotion from 1st January, 1963 to 11th November, 1963 is 27.

Tracing of Oil and Ore Deposits by Radio-Activity

662. Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an instrument has been designed in the Soviet Union to locate oil and ore by the radio-activity upto a depth of three kilometres; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the instrument in our oil and mineral explorations of the country?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). It is understood that in the USSR and other countries experiments have been made to locate oil fields by measuring the intensity of Gamma-rays. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has also carried out some measurement of radio-activity over some known oilfields of Gujarat. The methods is still at an experimental stage and the question of employing it in India as a tool for oil exploration does not arise at present.

Cultural Delegations

663. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural delegations sent and proposed to be sent abroad during 1963-64; and

(b) the foreign exchange spent and expected to be spent on these delegations?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Fifteen and nine respectively.

(b) Rs. 3,200 and Rs. 25,960 respectively.

Development Blocks

664. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of development blocks which were to be started for the uplift of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the number of such blocks already started till September, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) It is proposed to start about 450 Tribal Development Blocks during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The exact number of T.D. Blocks actually started upto September, 1963 is not readily available. This is being ascertained. However, on the basis of the information furnished by the States and Union Territories, 69 Tribal Development Blocks had been started upto 31-3-63.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

665. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a Conference of the Chief Ministers of States was called by the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the question of uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was discussed; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

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

Grants for Primary Education

666. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give additional grants to the States for promoting primary education;

(b) if so, the amount of grant to be given to each State;

(c) whether it is a fact that Kerala has been excluded for the purposes of this additional grant; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1945/63].

(c) and (d) The State-wise assistance has been given on the basis of number of non-attending children in the age-group 6—11. Kerala has already fulfilled the prescribed target in this regard.

Criteria for Backwardness

668. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 182 on the 21st August, 1963 regarding economic criteria for determining backwardness and state:

(a) whether the replies of the remaining States have since been received; and

(b) the States holding a contrary view?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Madras Government have since intimated that they have adopted the economic criterion for freeships up to and including standard XI. The matter is still under consideration in other States.

Conference of Chief Justices

669. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 488 on the 4th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Chief Justices Conference have been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the important matters discussed at the Conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Yes.

(b) The important matters discussed at the Conference were: arrears in High Courts, strength of High Courts, conditions of service of High Court Judges, financial powers of High Courts, conditions of service of the staff of High Courts, arrears in Subordinate courts, measures for prevention of corruption in the administrative machinery of Subordinate courts, control of High Courts over subordinate judiciary, separation of the executive from the judiciary and the creation of an All India Judicial Service.

बच्चों के गांव

670. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाल कल्याण कार्यक्रम से सम्बन्धित सलाहकार समिति ने १९६६ तक भारत में बच्चों के तीन गांव स्थापित करने का मुझाव दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी; और

(ग) ये गांव कहां-कहां बनाये जायेंगे और उन पर कितना रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :
(क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा

बाल कल्याण के लिए नियुक्त सलाहकार समिति ने देश में तीन बाल-ग्राम स्थापित करने का मुझाव दिया है। यह सिफारिश इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

सेनेटों और सिण्डीकेटों के लिये अध्यात्मकों का निर्वाचन

671. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय आयोग ने सेनेट, सिण्डीकेट आदि में शिक्षकों को स्थान देने के लिये निर्वाचन पद्धति का विरोध किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके बावजूद कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों में निर्वाचन पद्धति विद्यमान है;

(ग) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्ति की गई दीवान आनन्द कुमार समिति ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ मुझाव दिया है और यदि हां, तो क्या; और

(घ) क्या किसी विश्वविद्यालय में उपकुलपति की नियुक्ति भी निर्वाचन से होती है और यदि हां, तो कहां और किस रूप में?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० छागला) :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिश यह की कि सभी विभागात्मक और सभी कालेजों के प्रिसिपल सीनेटों के सदस्य होने चाहिए। यदि यह संभव निर्धारित संबंध से अधिक हो जाए, तो निर्धारित संबंध तक ही सदस्यों को सीमित रखने के लिए, चुनाव से नहीं, बल्कि वारी-वारी से सदस्य बनाने चाहिए।

संकायाध्यक्ष मिडीकेट के पदेन-सदस्य होंगे। किन्तु निर्धारित संकायों से अधिक संकाय होने पर छोटे संकायों के अध्यक्ष बारी-बारी से चुने जाने चाहिए और यदि निर्धारित संकायों से कम संकाय हों, तो निर्धारित संख्या को पूरा करने के लिए विद्यापरिषद द्वारा उन प्रोफेसरों को जो विभागाध्यक्ष हों, उन्हांने जाना चाहिए।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) जी, हाँ। समिति का यह मुख्याव या कि विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज समितियों और सोसाइटियों में चुनाव यथासम्भव कम से कम होने चाहिए और अध्यापकों की अर्जीकृत जिम्मेदारियां जहां भी व्यवाहारिक

हो, किसी ऋमिक पद्धति और नामजदगी के अनुसार सौंपी जानी चाहिए।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Auditoria for Punjab Schools and Colleges

672. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for construction of auditoria in various schools in Punjab during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a)—

(b)—	1962-63	•	•	Rs. 63,998/-
	1963-64	•	•	Rs. 14,000/-

Name of the institution	Year in which the Project was approved	Total grant approved	Amount sanctioned during 1962-63 and 1963-64	1962-63
S. D. College, Barnala	1960-61	35,000/-	Rs. 19,000/- (Rs. 10,000/- as 2nd instalment and Rs. 9,000/- as 3rd inst.)	1962-63
M. L. National College, Yamunanagar	1959-60	34,998/-	Rs. 4,998/- 4th and final instalment.	1962-63
Atma Ram Kumar Sabha H. S. School, Patiala	1960-61	35,000/-	Rs. 12,000/- 2nd inst.	1962-63
Dev Samaj High School, Rampuraphul	1960-61	35,000/-	Rs. 9,000/- 3rd inst.	1962-63
B.H.R. (Rawalpindi) S.D.H.S. School, Shankar (Jullundur)	1960-61	23,208/-	Rs. 8,000/- 2nd inst.	1962-63
M.D.A.S. Higher Secondary School, Moga	1960-61	35,000/-	Rs. 11,000/- 3rd inst.	1963-64
S. D. Kumar Sabha Girls Higher Secondary School, Patiala	1960-61	35,000/-	Rs. 9,000/- 2nd inst.	1963-64
Gandhi H. S. School, Mansa (Bhatinda)	1960-61	35,000/-	Rs. 5,000/- 4th & final instalment.	

Untouchability

673. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any circular has been issued to Government Offices regarding the removal of untouchability in all States in the country;

(b) if so, whether any defaulting Government employee has been punished in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes. A circular was issued on 8-12-61 in relation to Offices of the Government of India. On 9-12-61, a communication was sent to the State Governments suggesting that they issue similar instructions.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Concessions to Children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

675. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that irrespective of any ceilings on the income of parents, the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eligible for educational and various other concessions granted by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). In the case of post-matric scholarships, which is the only educational scheme wholly financed by the Government of India, a means test is applied in the case of Scheduled Castes. No means test has, however, been prescribed for the Scheduled Tribes, as this is considered a little premature.

Institute of Library Science, Delhi

676. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students admitted to various courses of the Institute of Library Science in Delhi;

(b) the total number of institutes of this kind in India;

(c) the number of librarians deputed by the State Governments to the Institute of Library Science, Delhi during the last three years, and

(d) the concessions enjoyed by the deputed librarians at this Institute?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 215

(b) One

(c) 25

(d) The State-deputed candidates were exempted from payment of tuition fees. In addition, such candidates were paid Rs. 235/- each towards hostel charges.

Basic Schools in Tribal Areas

677. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of basic schools in the tribal areas of NEFA, Tripura and Manipur separately;

(b) the text-books specially prepared for the tribal areas in tribal languages;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to impart education to the children in the tribal areas at least in the elementary stage in the tribal languages; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in most of the schools in the tribal areas English is compulsory from the Third primary classes while Hindi is not compulsory in the primary schools?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Union Territories and will be laid on the table of the House.

Research in Tribal Dialects

678. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to conduct an advanced research in the many dialects used by the different tribal communities in order to find their proper ethnic and linguistic relationships; and

(b) if so, the dialects or languages in which such studies are being made?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

Scheduled Tribes

679. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies for assistants' grade in 1959 reserved for the Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the number of Scheduled Tribe candidates who qualified in the U.P.S.C. examination and the number of those who accepted the posts and the number of posts still to be filled; and

(c) whether any further examination is going to be held to fill up the remaining vacancies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the position is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1946/63].

(c) Yes, in December 1963.

Indian Medical and Health Services

681. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the composition of Indian Medical and Health Services has been finalised;

(b) whether it is a fact that professors of Government Medical Colleges are not being included in the services; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the States in which the professors are being excluded from service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). The details of the Indian Medical and Health Service are under consideration.

Patna High Court

685. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cases concerning educational matters and institutions are pending for a long time before the High Court of Patna;

(b) if so, the number involved;

(c) the time expected to be taken to dispose them of; and

(d) whether appointment of additional Judges is contemplated to dispose of the pending cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (d). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Oil Companies

686. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of permitting foreign oil companies to expand their refining capacity has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

**Rural Institute at Viswabharati
University**

687. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rural institute at Viswabharati University continues to be closed;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
 - (c) whether students' discontent over the working of the said Institute still lingers?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Institute of Rural Higher Education, Sriniketan, was closed and subsequently dissolved with effect from 31st August, 1963.

(b) The reason for the closure was the continued indisciplined conduct of some of the students of the Rural Institute.

(c) Government have no information.

Natural Resources under Continental Shelf

688. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 338 on the 28th August, 1963 and state:

- (a) the progress made in exploiting natural resources under the continental shelf; and
 - (b) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Seismic exploration work is in progress in the Gulf of Cambay on some sand banks which remain submerged except during the periods of low tides.

(b) A structural indication of some interest has been obtained off the Alibet Island at the mouth of the Narbada river. Further study is in progress.

Tribals of Maharashtra State

689. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Scheduled Tribes living outside the scheduled area in Maharashtra State approached the Home Minister and presented their memorandum explaining the grievances of tribals in Maharashtra State;

(b) whether it is a fact that tribals living outside the scheduled area are treated as "Other Backward Classes"; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on their memorandum?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (b). A memorandum was received on behalf of the tribals of Vidarbha who have not been declared as Scheduled Tribes. These tribals are being treated as "Other Backward Classes" by the State Government. No decision has yet been taken on the question of declaring them as Scheduled Tribes.

Prohibition Propaganda Centres, Delhi

690. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the prohibition propaganda centres in Delhi are likely to be closed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):
(a) No, Sir.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) IAF HELICOPTER CRASH NEAR POONCH

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The IAF helicopter crash near Poonch on the 22nd November, 1963 resulting in the unfortunate death of some of our senior officers of the armed forces.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in response to the Calling Attention Notice I have received regarding the Helicopter crash near Poonch, I would like to place before the House the following facts regarding the accident.

2. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, Lt. General Daulat Singh and the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Air Command, Air Vice-Marshal E. W. Pinto were on an inspection tour in the Poonch area on 22nd November 1963. These two officers arrived at Poonch by a Dakota from Delhi at 10.25 hours. Air Commodore Murat Singh, Air Officer Commanding, J & K, and Lt.-General Bikram Singh, the Corps Commander, had arrived at Poonch in a Dakota from Udhampur at 9.40 A.M. that day. The Divisional Commander Major-General Nanavati arrived at Poonch that morning in the ill-fated helicopter along with Flt.-Lt. Sodhi, who was at its controls. Brigadier Uberoi was already there. Another helicopter piloted by Flight Lt. Lalwani reached Poonch at 10.55 hours that day.

3. The General Officers were desirous of inspecting certain outposts

around Poonch. These outposts has been reced by Flt. Lt. Sodhi, the Captain of the ill-fated helicopter, on the 19th November 1963.

4. As the party started out on its inspection, the Air Officer Commanding in Chief (AVM Pinto) asked Flt. Lt. Sodhi whether both the helicopters could land at the place Jhalas they were going. Flt. Lt. Sodhi reported that the helipad at that spot was small and dusty and could not take two helicopters. The Air Officer Commanding in Chief conferred with the GOC-in-C and decided that for the first part of the trip, one helicopter only will be used and that the party would redistribute themselves into two helicopters when they arrived at the second station Surankot. Accordingly, the second helicopter captained by Flt. Lt. Lalwani was ordered to proceed direct to the second station with Air Commodore Murat Singh to await the arrival of the other officers. The Corps Commander, the Divisional Commander, the Brigade Commander, the AOC-in-C, West Air Command and the GOC-in-C got into the helicopter piloted by Flt. Lt. Sodhi and proceeded to the first station. After completing the work at that place, the party again got into the helicopter and headed for the second station, which was about 15 miles away. The route to be followed was along the river Poonch. About three minutes after getting airborne, the helicopter executed a turn to the right along the river, when it seems to have flown into two parallel lines of telegraph cables which had been suspended across the river. The cables were streched between two sets of poles on the cliffs on the river side; on one side, it was 300 ft. high over the river bed and on the opposite bank about 100 ft. high. The helicopter seems to have struck these cables at a height of 200—250 feet and crashed into the river bed approximately 400 yards from where it hit the cables.

5. Flt. Lt. Sodhi, the Captain of the ill-fated helicopter, was a very

(Shri Y. B. Chavan)

experienced pilot with over 600 hours of helicopter flying experience and conversant with the J & K area. As already mentioned, he had carried out a special recce of this area on the 19th November. Apparently, he had not noticed these cables.

6. The Army Headquarters has standing instructions issued in March 1953 which restricts the number of senior officers that can travel in a particular aircraft. The existing orders state as follows:—

"1. It has been decided to restrict the number of Army Officers of the rank of Major General and above that may travel in a DAKOTA or a DEVON as follows:—

(a) DAKOTA

Major Generals and above: three (of which NOT more than one to be Army Commander and NOT more than two to be PSOs). (Shri H. V. Kamath: It was unfortunately disregarded.).

(b) DEVON

Major Generals and above: two (of which NOT more than one to be Army Commander and NOT more than one to be a PSO).

2. In either type of aircraft the C-in-C and the CGS should NOT travel together."

This restriction was in consequence of an accident in which a Devon aircraft carrying four senior Army officers had to force-land. The then President brought this to the notice of the then Defence Minister and suggested that if a number of top ranking officers have to go to any particular place, it is worthwhile their taking separate planes because any serious accident would place the country in great difficulty if unfortunately anything untoward happened. The Defence Minister wrote to the then Com-

mander-in-Chief, Army who arranged for the issue of the above instructions. Simultaneously, detailed examination about the restrictions to be issued on the travel by VIPs and important civil and military officials in aircraft was carried out and it was decided at the end of 1954 that it was not necessary to lay down any hard and fast rules in the matter. Air travel was deemed comparatively safe and accidents may happen not only in the air but while travelling in a car or in a train. The instructions issued by the Army Headquarters, however, continued, as Service officers do a good bit of their flying in service aircraft and in operational conditions.

7. Though the above instructions may not in terms apply to travel by a helicopter, the spirit of these instructions was in the minds of the senior officers when they were at Poonch on the fateful day. Two helicopters were also available at Poonch. But the situation was such that two helicopters could not simultaneously reach the place of inspection. From the next station, the party intended to travel in separate helicopters. Precautions had also been taken to recce the area. Unfortunately, the existence of these wires was not noticed with fatal consequences.

8. The Chief of the Air Staff has constituted a Committee of Inquiry consisting of the following officers to enquire into the circumstances leading to the aircraft:

1. Air Vice Marshal R. Rajaram, Deputy Chief of Air Staff—Chairman.
2. Colonel Gurdas Singh.
3. Group Capt. R. D. Mehra.
4. Wing Commander Jaspal Singh.
5. Wing Commander S. K. Majumdar.

6. Wing Commander C. B. J. Alexander.
7. Sqn. Ldr. Dalaya.

An officer of the Intelligence Bureau is assisting in the inquiry. The Court reached the site of the accident on the 23rd November. It has completed local investigation and returned to Delhi on the afternoon of the 25th. The report is expected shortly.

Shri Ranga: I would like to know what security measures and also technical examinations by ground engineers and others concerned do obtain and were made before this helicopter took off on that day. May I know also whether it is regular for them to see, and whether any efforts were made on that day also to see, that no explosives etc. like time-bombs are secreted or were secreted on that day in that helicopter? If no such instructions are there, and no such examinations had been made, why should that be so?

Now, we have been informed that an inquiry had been ordered. While the inquiry is still going on, when Government do not know all the facts, how is it that the Prime Minister ventured to suggest that there could be no sabotage?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has mixed up so many questions.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I just say something in regard to the last part of the hon. Member's question? What I said was that an inquiry was being held and the inquiry would go into this matter. Thus far, no evidence has been received or met with suggesting sabotage. I qualified it by saying 'thus far'.

Shri Ranga: Was it a responsible statement to be made by the Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is for you and the House to judge.

Shri Ranga: Where was the need to offer an opinion?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Would not that statement of the Prime Minister vitiate the inquiry?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The term 'thus far' does not.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As regards the first part of the question asked by Shri Ranga, I would say that normal precautions are always taken about the security of the plane concerned. My preliminary information shows that the normal precautions were taken in the case particularly of this helicopter as well, but certainly, for all the detailed views, I think that it is better that we await the report of the committee.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): The hon. Defence Minister has stated that the helicopter met with an accident on account of the telegraph wires. I would like to know on what evidence he bases this observation. Since there were no survivors, how does he come to know that the helicopter met with the accident on account of the telegraph wires?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: With the preliminary information that we have. But, at the same time, as I have said we shall have to await the report of the inquiry before taking a final view.

श्री विधान प्रसाद (लालगंज) : अमीर डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि फ्लाइट लैपटोट मांची उमी रास्ते से तोन चार दिन पहले गये थे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब एक दफे दे उसी रास्ते से जा चुके थे और उन को उस रास्ते का अनुग्रह हो गया था तो किरकिस तरह इस्नेहेलिकाप्टर का एविसिएट हो गया।

प्रधानमंत्री : आप को यही दर्यापत करता है। अगर आप को कुछ और पूछना होता पूछ लियें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (केराना) : जो हेलिकोप्टर गिरा है वह किस देश का बना हुआ था?

श्री यशवंतराव चड्हाण : वह फ्रांस का बना हुआ था।

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous District): The Defence Minister has just now stated that the pilot of this helicopter, Flight Lieutenant Sodhi was an experienced pilot, and he was well acquainted with the terrain in Kashmir and the area over which it flew. He has also stated that the accident was caused by the helicopter hitting the telegraph wires. May I know whether those wires have been there right through or they were put up only a few days before the fatal accident?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It seems that they were there all the time, and the Flight Lieutenant had taken the 'reccie' only two days before the accident took place.

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know whether Government have issued any fresh instructions regarding the flight of these officers in that operational area, to avoid the recurrence of such accidents?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly, we shall have to consider all these aspects after we receive the report of the inquiry.

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): In view of this incident, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government are contemplating to tighten the orders to the staff and to ensure that they should not be broken except in very exceptional circumstances?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think that I have answered this question already.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The hon. Minister is aware that the risks faced by the men in the Indian Air

Force in peace-time are definitely more than those faced by the men in the other services. Is there any scheme in the Ministry of Defence by way of setting up a special benevolent fund which may be given by way of compensation for people—officers and men—in the IAF who crash? Or has the Ministry got any scheme through the LIC, a government-sponsored body, to give extra compensation so as to bring it in line....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has put the question. Let it be answered. He is making a speech.

Shri Joachim Alva:....with the compensation given in civil airlines?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are some benevolent funds at the disposal of every service. Possibly they might make use of that. I cannot think of any specific scheme at the present moment about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether the same type of helicopter, Alouette, had to force-land during the last operation in the Ladakh area? Was it considered safe that the same type of helicopters should be used for such purposes? Also, whether the officer, Shri Sodhi, who carried out the reconnaissance knew on the 19th that there were poles in that particular area?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I can say that certainly most aircraft had sometime had to force-land etc. But some stray cases of force-landing do not help us in taking a final view about the helicopter. I can say from personal experience that Alouette is perhaps the safest helicopter to travel in hilly tract.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the second part? It is very important.

Mr. Speaker: Let the report come. How can it be said whether it was known to him on the 19th?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please hear me. This happened in an area 2½ miles from the cease fire line. My information is....

Mr. Speaker: Whatever his information may be, who can tell whether he had that knowledge?

Shri Hem Barua: About the wires also, it is not very certain that the wires did not exist.

Mr. Speaker: I had called the hon. Member for the next item.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I had also given my name in connection with this notice. Unfortunately, it does not appear in the list. I would not like to quarrel with you on that. If you will permit me, I will ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: His name is in the second one.

Shri Nath Pai: In the first also.

Mr. Speaker: I will have the original taken out and see if his name is there. Shri Hem Barua.

डा० राम भनोहर सोहिया (फरहबाद) : प्रगर एक एक दल को एक एक सवाल आप पूछ लेने देते तो अच्छा होता ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं साहब, मेरी वरदावास्त है कि जो सारा प्रोसीजर बना दृश्या है उस को उसी तरह से चलने दें।

(ii) IAF DAKOTA CRASH NEAR BANIHAL PASS

Shri Hem Barua: 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 I.A.F. Dakota crash near Banihal Pass on the 22nd November 1963.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret to inform the House that a

flying accident involving an I.A.F. Dakota aircraft occurred at 1022 hours on the 22nd November 1963 over the Banihal Pass. The aircraft was on flight from Srinagar in connection with the move of the Squadron to its winter base. The crew of the aircraft consisted of the following officers:—

Fg. Offr. S. S. Sidhu, G.D. (P).

Plt. Offr. D. Gupta, G.D. (P).

Plt. Offr. V. K. Sahasrabudhe, G.D. (N).

Plt. Offr. M. V. Singh, G.D. (P).

The following civilian employees were on board the aircraft.

Shri N. C. Chetty, Lascar

Shri Majumdar, Lascar

Shri Agnailik

Shri Alrish Radge

2. The aircraft took off from Srinagar at 1004 hours on 22nd November 1963 and reported position over Banihal Pass at 1022 hours. It was due to land at Jammu at about 1059 hours. When it was over due to land at Jammu, a search was undertaken for the missing aircraft. Four aircraft and helicopters were immediately deployed for the purpose but with no result. The search continued on the following days and the wreckage was located on 24th November 1963 on the side of a steep hill, about 12 miles from Banihal Pass.

3. In order to reach the site of the wreckage, an IAF helicopter attempted twice to land but it could not do so because of the steep slope of the hill. A ground rescue party was sent on the 25th November 1963, headed by an experienced mountaineer of the Army. The party established a camp just below the snow-line on the 25th November 1963 and reached the site of the wreckage at 4.30 p.m. on 26th November 1963. The snow being soft,

(Shri Y. B. Chavan)

the climb-up of the rescue party was slow.

4. According to the report received from the rescue party, all the 8 persons on board the aircraft were killed as a result of the crash. The rescue party has removed the bodies of the following personnel from the crew compartment:—

1. Flying Officer S. S. Sidhu
2. Pilot Officer D. Gupta
3. Pilot Officer M. V. Singh
4. Shri Agnailik (Civilian)

The dead bodies of the above-mentioned persons were brought to Khanabal at 11 p.m. yesterday. These will be taken to Srinagar today.

The remaining 4 bodies are buried inside the aircraft which will be taken out after hacking the air-frame of the aircraft. The rescue party, which returned yesterday, will go back today with the required hacking material and extricate the remaining dead bodies.

5. In accordance with the Air Force Rules, a Court of Inquiry has been ordered. The cause of the accident and other details will be known when the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are received. The extent of loss caused to the State as a result of the accident, will also be assessed by the Court of Inquiry. The cost of the aircraft involved in the accident is approximately Rupees four lakhs.

6. The question of the grant of pensionary awards to the dependants of the deceased personnel will be considered in accordance with the Rules.

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : स्पोकर साहब इसका हिन्दी में तरजुमा करवा दीजिये ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्डाण : मुझे खुशी होती कि मैं इसे हिन्दी में भी पढ़ देता, लेकिन मेरे पास इस समय इनका तरजुमा नहीं है। इनके लिये माफी चाहता हूँ। मैं वह बाद में दे सकता हूँ।

श्री कद्युक्षाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें मैं बतलाता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I had requested all the Opposition leaders to meet me, and we have discussed and arrived at certain conclusions. That I would announce in a day or two, after writing them out, and consulting all the Members that were present.

कल मैंने विरांधी दल से मध्य लीडरों को बुलाया था और उन में श्री बागड़ी के लीडर भी शामिल थे। अभी इस काम को जैसे पहले चलता था वैसे ही चलने दीजिये। हमने कुछ फैसले लिये हैं, लेकिन चूंकि उनको कल ही लिया है इस लिये उन पर आज अमल नहीं हो सकता।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have just received a copy of the translation. If the hon. Member requires it, I am prepared to read it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पढ़ दीजिये।

श्री यशवन्तराव चह्डाण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सदन को यह सूचित करते हुए दुःख हो रहा है कि २२ नवम्बर १९६३ को बनिहाल दर्दे पर १०-२२ बजे एक वायु दुर्घटना हुई जिस में भारतीय वायुसेना का एक डकोटा वायुयान दुर्घटनाप्रस्त हो गया। यह वायुयान श्रीनगर से उड़ रहा था और इस की उड़ान इसके स्ववाइन को जाड़े का आचार बनाने के सिलसिले में थी। इस

वायुयान के कर्मी दल में निम्नलिखित अफसर थे :—

फ्लाइंग अफसर एस० एस० सिद्ध—जी डी० (पी०)

पायलट अफसर डी० गुप्ता—जी० डी० (पी०)

पायलट अफसर डी० के० सरारबुद्दे—जी० डी० (एन०)

पायलट अफसर एम० ही० सिंग—जी० डी० (पी०)

निम्नलिखित सिविल कर्मचारी भी इस वायुयान पर थे :—

श्री एन० सी० चाटी (लश्कर)

श्री मजुमदार (लश्कर)

श्री अग्ननालीक

श्री अलरिस राजे

वायुयान २२ नवम्बर १६६३ को १०-०४ बजे श्रीनगर से उड़ा और उसने १०-२२ बजे बनिहाल दरें पर स्थान ले निया। इसे जम्मू १०-५६ बजे पहुंचना था। जब इसे जम्मू पहुंचने में देर हुई तो खोए हुए वायुयान का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया गया। ४ वायुयान और हेलिकोप्टर इस काम में लगाये गये। किन्तु इसका कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला। अगले दिन की तलाश जारी रही और २४ नवम्बर १६६३ को एक ढालू पहाड़ी पर वायुयान के टूटे फूटे भाग दिखलायी पड़े। यह स्थान बनिहाल दरें से १२ मील की दूरी पर था।

दुर्घटना स्थल पर पहुंचने के लिये भारतीय वायुसेना के एक हैलिकोप्टर ने दो बार उतरने का प्रयत्न किया किन्तु पहाड़ी बहुत ढालू होने के कारण उतरने में वह कामयाब न हो सका। २५ नवम्बर १६६३ को सेना के अनुभवी पर्वतारोही के नेतृत्व में पैदल टोह लगाने वाला एक दल भेजा गया। २५ नवम्बर, १६६३ को इस दल ने बर्फ रेखा के ठीक नीचे अपना कैंप लगाया और यह

दल २६ नवम्बर, १६६३ को ४-३० बजे सायंकाल दुर्घटना स्थल पर पहुंचा। बर्फ बहुत ही मुलायम था इस लिये यह दल बर्फ पर बहुत धीमी गति से चढ़ सका।

टोह दल से जो सूचना मिली है उस के अनुसार वायुयान के आठों यात्री मर गये। टोह दल ने निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों की लाशों को हटाया है :—

१. फ्लाइंग अफसर एस० एस० सिंह

२. पायलट अफसर डी० गुप्ता

३. पायलट अफसर एम० ही० सिंग

४. श्री अग्ननालीक (सिविलियन)

उपर्युक्त व्यक्तियों की लाशें कल ११ बजे रात को खानावाल लायी गयी हैं। आज ये श्रीनगर लायी जायेंगी।

बाकी चार लाशें वायुयान के अन्दर दबी हुई हैं और वायुयान का ढांचा हटाने के बाद ही उन्हें प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा। टोह दल जो कि कल वापिस आया है आज फिर खोजने का सामान ले जा कर बाकी लाशों को निकालेगा।

वायुसेना नियमों के अन्तर्गत एक कोर्ट आफ एन्वायरी बिठायी गयी है। घटना का कारण तथा दूसरे विस्तृत विवरण कोर्ट आफ एन्वायरी के बाद ज्ञात होंगे। इस दुर्घटना में होने वाली हानि का पता भी एन्वायरी के बाद लगेगा। वायुयान की लागत लगभग ४ लाख रुपये थी। मरे हुए व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को पेंशन देने के प्रश्न पर नियमों के अन्तर्गत विचार किया जायेगा।

Shri Hem Barua: This tragic air crash took place on the 22nd November and the hon. Defence Minister stated that the site was located on 24th November. Is it not a fact that on 24th November, Sunday, the news of this aircrash was released to the Press and then hastily withdrawn, after the news reached the Press table? May I know the grounds for this odd behaviour of the Government

(Shri Hem Barua)

to blackout the entire incident when the whole country was legitimately interested in knowing about this incident because they knew that this plane was missing for 48 hours.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information about what the hon. Member is saying.

Shri Hem Barua: Will he find it out? May I have an assurance to that effect? It is a very important matter and we want to know it.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the hon. Minister to find it out.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): What possibly could be the cause of aircraft and was its airworthiness tested before it took off?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I presume so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that some of the IAF Dakotas lack proper repair and maintenance and if so, has this aircraft been checked properly before it took off?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think the normal precautions of repair, inspection, check-up, etc. before a particular aircraft takes off must have been taken. That is my presumption but we will have to wait for the report of the enquiry committee for details.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब कि डकोटा डिफेंस परपज के लिये है तो उसमें एक दम चार सिविलियन अफसर कैसे भर दिये गये?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think when they go back to their winter base, they have to take other people also, belonging to the Air Force. These civilians belong to the Air Force.

Shri Swell: The most extraordinary thing about this helicopter and the Dakota crash is the coincidence. The two air-craft belong to the Indian Air Force. The crashes took place on the same day in the same area and at about the same time, in Kashmir. *Prima facie*, the Government has said that there is no case of sabotage.

Mr. Speaker: No body has said about that.

Shri Swell: I am linking both.

Mr. Speaker: He might put the question direct.

Shri Swell: Will the Government assure us that this is not as if an evil spirit is working against India?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह जानकारी है कि इस से पहले भी बनिहाल के पास इस तरह की विमान दुर्घटनायें हो चुकी हैं और कार्यमीर राज्य की ऐतिहासिक मिशन को देखते हुए और वह मान संकट काल को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या कुछ इस प्रकार की विशेष व्यवस्थायें की जा रही हैं जिससे भविष्य में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें इस स्थान पर न हों?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can generally say "Yes", but about this particular matter, I will have to wait for the report.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Ministry got this information direct from the area or from the press? Did the first information come from the local press or direct from the area?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I got the information from the Defence Ministry on the evening of the 22nd.

Shri Hem Barua: He has now admitted what I said, that he got it on the 22nd. Then it was released to the press. But in reply to my question, he said "I do not know anything about it." He has thrown dust into our eyes.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I would like Shri Hem Barua to interpret correctly what I said. I got the information about the missing of the aircraft on the 22nd evening, and not about the crash, etc.

Public Importance

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बहुग करने
लग गये ।

Shri Hem Barua: He got the information about the crash on the 24th.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no dust in my eyes.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): This House would like to know whether these successive tragic occurrences involving grave loss to our armed services are purely acts of God or there is some reason to believe that they are directly or indirectly acts of our potential enemies or whether they are due to gross laxity of an organisational character on our side.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: For a final view in this matter, we will have to wait for the report of the enquiry committee.

श्री बागड़ी : एक ही दिन में एक ही इलाके में दो विमान दुर्घटनाओं का होना इस तरह के हालात के अन्दर कि एक दुर्घटना तो हैलीकोटर के १५०-२०० फुट की ऊचाई पर टेलीकोन के तार से उलझ कर हुई जिसमें कि सवार पांचों की ओर अफसर समेत चालक के मारे जाय और उन के सिर भी कटे और दूसरी दुर्घटना डकोटा के बहां पर गिर जाने और उसमें सवार गांवियों के मारे जाने की हुई। उस के ऊपर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कह भी दिया कि इस के प्रन्दर कोई साजिश या तोड़फोड़ का हाथ नहीं है, तो मैं अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहूंगा कि द्या उन्होंने भी इस बारे में कुछ अपना इस प्रकार का अनुमान लगा लिया है कि उन के पास कोई साजिश या विस्फोट नहीं है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो पहले किया गया है ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not want to give my inferences because it is not safe to make inferences.

श्री बागड़ी : ऐसा कभी दुनिया में हुआ नहीं हूँजूर, कि १५० फुट की बुलन्दी से हैली-कोटर तार में उलझ कर गिरे और उस में सवार चांगों का एक का भी गिर वाकी न रहे....

श्री बागड़ी : जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि उन्हें किसी साजिश या तोड़फोड़ की काय्यवादी की आशंका नहीं है, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का इस बारे में क्या अनुमान है? अब अनुमान और प्रमाण में तो ही यह चलता है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know if, according to international standards, the Dakota aircraft is fit for use in the altitudes and in the regions where it is being used?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Yes, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: What kind of weather condition was prevailing when the plane took off and was the pilot flying under blind-flying conditions or instrumental conditions? That means, was he flying under visible conditions or with what is called instrumental-aid flying?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no information on that point now.

12.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ORDERS UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT, 1957

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957:—

(i) The International Copyright (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S. O. 2731 dated the 19th September, 1963.

(ii) The International Copyright (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S. O. 3056 dated the 25th October, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1934/63.]

PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT, 1951

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (i) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Diesel Fuel Injection Equipment Industry.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 8(2)-Tar/63 dated the 25th November, 1963.
- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1935/63].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since last Monday, I have been watching and I am sure you have also been watching, the papers laid on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah and this is the fourth time that a statement is laid explaining the reasons why it was not made in time. I do not know why it has become a routine affair. If that is so, that Act should be amended and no time-limit should be prescribed, if the Government cannot conform to the time-limit. This is the fourth or fifth time this is happening. When I raised it on the last occasion, you promised to enquire into the matter. Has that matter been looked into?

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it.

RULES UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each

of the following Rules under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962:—

- (i) The Defence of India (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1618 dated the 5th October, 1963.
 - (ii) The Defence of India (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1759 dated the 8th November, 1963.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1936/63.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER RESERVE AND AUXILIARY AIR FORCES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 284 dated the 5th October, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1937/63].

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL,* 1963

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1963-64.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1963-64."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India —Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 27.11.63.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce* the Bill.

12.37 hrs.

****DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1961-62**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1961-62.

DEMAND No. 3—PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 13,926 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and Others' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 20—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 7,18,35,041 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): Sir, may I make a few introductory remarks? Out of the six Excess Demands for Grants, only two pertain to Voted Grants, namely, Demand Nos. 3 and 20; the other four namely, Demand Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 17 pertain to Charged Appropriations, which had been brought to the notice of the Parliament. The excesses in respect of the four Charged Appropriations are relatively small in amount. The excesses in respect of the two Revenue Voted Grants, namely, "payment to worked lines and others" and "appropriation to Development Fund" both reflect the net effect after includ-

ing earnings; including the actual increase in earnings over earlier anticipations, there was naturally more payment to worked lines and also more transfer of surplus to Development Fund. There is strictly, therefore, no excess over an expenditure grant as such under either of the Voted Grants.

With these preliminary remarks, I commend the Excess Grants for the approval of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, now we have our new Minister for whom I have great regard. I would like to confine my remarks or criticism to Demand Nos. 17, 6, and 3. Taking Demand No. 3 first, this provides for expenditure on payments to owners of branch lines, worked by, and as part of the Indian Government Railway System, of their share of net earnings. I take this opportunity to submit to the Minister that the contract system in railways should come to an end.

Sir, I have seen that a lot of litigations are going on because of this contract system and it has been found that the work done by the big contractors who have a monopoly in Railway Department generally results in inefficiency. When I raise this question, it is not that I want the Railway Ministry to do something for which this Government is not pledged. In the Indian Labour Conference—I think it was the 21st Labour Conference—a decision was taken unanimously by the employees, the Government and the representatives of the employers, that the contract system should come to an end. I should take this opportunity of reminding this Government and, particularly, the Railway Minister, that if they cannot abolish the contract system throughout the country at least the contract system should be abolished in the Government departments like the Railways and Defence where the contract system is in the maximum.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I think there should be a departmental labour pool. All those who are serving under the contractors can be brought under this pool. If such a pool of the unskilled semi-skilled and skilled workers is made up, I think the same workers who are under the contractors now can work in almost all places in the country. If that is done, I do not think there will be this sort of corruption and inefficiency as is now seen in the various works done by the contractors.

Then I would like to invite his attention to certain things which are going on especially concerning our rolling stock and maintenance and repair work. It is good that now we are not confronted with many accidents. Now there are only accidents at the unmanned gates. I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that within one month there have been two or three accidents—I speak, Sir, subject to correction—at unmanned gates. Even yesterday it was known to us that three people have died. That may be not due to any human failure or because of bad maintenance or repair but because some gates could not be constructed. I remember, Sir, when this question of accidents at unmanned gates was taken up in this House you in your wisdom suggested that at least there should be some boards put up. I am sorry I have still seen many gates, many unmanned level crossings where even these boards are not visible. I am told it is the State Government which is responsible for this. I do not know whether it is the State Governments or it is the Central Government which has to do it, but, after all it is this Government, which is in power here and there, that is responsible for taking proper precaution to prevent such accidents.

About maintenance and repair work, unfortunately, there is some

slackness with the result that whenever a train is late and I ask those persons who are in charge the reason for it, I am always told that there is some technical defect. That is why I feel that there should be proper checking, proper maintenance and repair. Our railway tracks are pretty old. It is not possible for us to replace them immediately unless we manufacture our own things or import them to the tune of the requirements needed in this country. The other question is whether the cast iron sleepers or the wooden sleepers can be replaced by R.S. sleepers. His predecessor, Sardar Swaran Singh who very ably managed the Railway Department, explained to this House that they are trying to have a good experiment to avoid accidents or to minimise accidents by replacing the cast iron sleepers or wooden sleepers—of course, wooden sleepers are very good, but they are not available—by R.S. sleepers. Now there is a scheme to establish plants in this country which will manufacture R.S. sleepers or concrete sleepers. It was invented by a French expert. I want to know whether tenders have been accepted or invited and which are the companies concerned. I want to know whether the Government is going to have its own factory for the manufacture of these sleepers or it will be done in the private sector. I do not mind even if it is given to the private sector because we want production to come up in this. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any final decision has been taken in this respect. I would also like to know the names of those concerns which are going to manufacture there R.S. sleepers.

Then I come to the question of our railway workshops. The other day our Prime Minister was at Chittaranjan. He was very happy to see the first electric locomotive coming out of Chittaranjan.

Shri Dasappa: A C. locomotive because D. C. locomotive has already come.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes. We are all proud of Chittaranjan and the workers working there because I am told the cost of Chittaranjan locomotive is less than TELCOS. There was a competition between Tatas and Chittaranjan. I know my hon. friend, the late lamented Feroze Gandhi, used to champion the cause of the railway workers. It was he who initiated the debate and proved beyond doubt that Chittaranjan can produce better and cheaper locomotives than TELCO, and it was done. The cost of production came down. But to those people who produce it, unfortunately, it has become a problem, because their well-represented union is not recognised. Shri Shah Nawaz has replied to this question many times in this House. I want to ask him whether it is for security reasons or due to any other reason that this particular union which is banned, which is controlled by the workers, where there is no politician attached to it, is not recognised. This is a matter which I cannot explain to the workers logically. I want to know why this union is not recognised. I want a clear answer from the hon. Minister, in case he is in a position to answer now because he is quite new to the Ministry, or at least let him not say 'no' now, let him not follow his Deputy Minister, let him take his own time and then decide whether this union deserves recognition.

With these words, Sir, I once again pay my warmest compliments to the railway department and its employees who have done so much. I would only request them to be more conscious of their responsibility to the nation. It is true that we cannot immediately replace these old railway tracks, but if the efficiency of repair and maintenance work is increased it will increase the efficiency of the railway department and I am sure with the help of the railway

workers the hon. Minister will be able to run the Indian Railways very well. Once again, Sir, on behalf of the railway employees whom I represent, I assure the hon. Minister of my wholehearted support in running the railway department efficiently.

श्री भू० नां० मंडल (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर २०, एप्रोप्रियेशन टू डिवेलेपमेंट फंड पर बोल रहा हूं। जो रुपया इस मद में जमा होता है, उस रुपये का जैसा उपयोग होना चाहिये नहीं किया जाता है; मैं सहरसा जिले से आता हूं जो बिहार का एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। उस इलाके में रेलवे की तरफ से जिस डेवलेपमेंट कार्य करने की ज़रूरत है, उस प्रकार का डिवेलेपमेंट कार्य नहीं किया जा रहा है और न ही उस ओर कोई ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मैं तथा उस इलाके के जो दूसरे प्रतिनिधि हैं, उन सभी ने कई बार इस बात की शिकायत की है और गवर्नरमेंट से आग्रह किया है लेकिन सरकार का इधर आज तक कोई ध्यान नहीं गया है। हमने कई रेलवे लाइनों की बात कही है लेकिन हमारी जो मांग है उसको आज तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि सुपोल से राष्ट्रोपुर होकर प्रतापगंज तक एक लाइन थी जो कि कोर्मी आन्ध्रप्रदेश के जमाने में आज से बीस पंचास बरस भूले उठ चुकी थी, बद कर दी गई थी। इस लाइन की ओर कई बार सरकार का ध्यान छोंचा जाता रहा है लेकिन कोई ध्यान सरकार की ओर से नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो ओरन्ड लाइन थी, इसको रेस्टोर किया जाये। यह यट योइंग इलाका है और यट से हमें डालर प्राप्त होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नरमेंट इस ओर ध्यान दे। मैं चाहता हूं कि सुपोल से लेकर भपटियाहीं, राष्ट्रोपुर, प्रतापगंज होते हुए फारविसगंज में इस लाइन को मिला दिया जाये।

सहरसा डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर है। वहां पर रेलवे स्टेशन है। उस रेलवे स्टेशन पर

[श्री भू० नां० मंडल]

ओवर-बिज की आवश्यकता है। इसके न होने के कारण कई एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं और हो भी चुके हैं। इस ओर भी कई बार सरकार का ध्यान खींचा गया है लेकिन उसने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर सरकार का शीघ्र ध्यान जाये।

जो नई लाइनों की जरूरत है, उस ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू होने से पहले पोस्ट्वार रिकंस्ट्रक्शन की बात चली थी। इसमें मध्य-पुरा से बीहूपुर और किर विश्वपुर तक नई लाइन खोलने की बात थी। इसको प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में नहीं लिया गया और कहा गया कि बाद में लिया जायेगा, द्वितीय योजना में लिया जायेगा। उस में भी इसका नहीं लिया गया और अब तृतीय योजना बीत रही है। अब तक इस लाइन को इस में भी नहीं लिया गया है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि “उस लाइन की ओर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। एक नई लाइन सिमरी बख्तियारपुर से शुरू करके सोनवरसा होते हुए विहारीगंज में मिला दिया जाये। अगर ये सब लाइनें बन जायें तो जो जूट ग्रोइंग इलाका है, उस इलाके का बहुत सा काम रेलों के जरिये चल सकता है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलों में जो ओवर-क्राउंडिंग की समस्या थी, उस समस्या को हल करने की ओर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो मैंने लाइन की ट्रेनें हैं, उन में से कुछ ट्रेनें सहरसा होकर, पूर्णिया होकर, कटिहार और जोगबनी तक लाई जायें। कुछ ट्रेनें मैने लाइन से होकर जाती हैं और वे ट्रेनें इस लाइन पर रहो कर भी जा सकती हैं। ऐसा अगर किया गया तो उस एरिया में जो कारोबार हो रहा है, उसका भी बहुत ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। इससे पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो उद्देश्य है,

कि जो अनडिवेलेपमेंट एरियाज है, उनका डिवेलेपमेंट किया जाये, वह भी पूरा होगा क्योंकि रेलवे का होना, प्रोत्साहित करेगा, दूसरे दूसरी भी आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट का होना उस पिछड़े इलाके—विकास के लिये भी आफ कम्प्युनिकेशन का होना बहुत जरूरी है। इसका असर दूसरी जो सब बातें हैं, जैसे उद्योग, व्यापार, उन पर भी पड़ेगा और उस एरिया के डिवेलेपमेंट में मदद मिलेगी।

चूंकि वह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और पिछड़े-समाज के ही अधिकार रहते हैं, इस बास्ते शायद सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर नहीं जाता है। मुझे तो इसका कारण यह मालम पड़ता है कि कोई इनकान्तुरेस वाला आदमी, उस इलाके का नहीं है जो कि अपना असर सरकार पर लाल सके।

आप्यक्ष महोदय : आपका इलाका वह नहीं है ?

श्री भू० नां० मंडल : मेरा ही परिया है और हम नोग निगलैविट हैं। हम लोगों को जानवृक्ष कर सरकार की ओर से निगरानी किया जाता रहा है। कोई इन लोगों का अगर ऐना आदमी होता जो वायरपुर्लिंग कर सकता तो शायद बहुत जल्दी बाम हो सकता था। लेकिन वायरपुर्लिंग करने वाला कोई आदमी नहीं है।

मैं राज्यावार का खास तौर से ध्यान इस ओर खींचता हूं और चाहता हूं कि वह उस इलाके के लिये कुछ करे। अगर उसने ध्यान दिया तो सरकार को भी नफा हो सकता है और वहां की जनता का भी हित हो सकता है। वहां के जो डिवेलेपमेंट के काग हैं, खास कर रेलों के, उनकी तरफ सरकार वा ध्यान जाये, यहीं मेरी प्रार्थना है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (जयनगर) : आप्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो संस्था है, भारतीय रेलों जो हैं, इन्होंने बड़ा ही प्रशंसनीय कार्ब

किया है। जिस किसी भी स्टेशन पर हम लोग उतरते हैं, हम पाते हैं कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से हम लोगों ने, हमारी सरकार ने काफी कार्य किये हैं।

तीसरी लोक सभा की पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की हिंदायत के अनुसार ही ये सप्लायमेंटरी ग्रांट्स पेश की गई हैं। उस कमेटी के आदेशानुसार ही इन खंडों की मांगों पर हम यहां विचार कर रहे हैं। मुझे योड़ी भी बात डिमांड नम्बर ६ के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है। इस डिमांड का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। उसके माथ साथ डिमांड नम्बर १७ जो मणीनरी तथा निर्माण कार्यों से सम्बन्धित है का भी समर्पन करना हूँ। इस डिमांड में उन्होंने कहा है कि पटरियां आदि के बदलाव की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई। मैं भी बदलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तरी विहार के खंड में इनके में कुछ ऐसी लाइनें हैं जिन का बदला जाना बहुत जरूरी है। चूंकि इनका अभी तक बदला नहीं गया है इस कारण से वहां पर दोनों की रफ्तार बहुत धीरी रहती है। दो तीन लाइनें ऐसी हैं जो बड़ी ही धरी आवादी वाले इलाके से होकर गुजरती हैं। इस कारण से वहां की जनता को बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। दरभंगा जिले से जयनगर की ओर और दरभंगा से निमंली की ओर जाने वाली लाइन बहुत पुरानी रह चुकी है। दरभंगा से आगे जितनी भी पटरियां हैं वे सब बहुत पुरानी हो चुकी हैं और पुरानी होने की वजह से अच्छे इंजिन वहां नहीं चल सकते हैं और अच्छे इंजिनों के न चलने का नतीजा यह होता है कि लोगों को घंटों वहां ठहरना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और आपका ध्यान जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूँगा कि वह बराबर हम सभी सदस्यों की बातों को बहुत ध्यान से मुनते हैं और बहुत शीघ्र हमारे मुझावों पर कारंवाई करने की बात सोचते हैं। अभी हमारे पूर्व बक्ता ने एक बात कही

है, जिस को मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। मैंने कल भी आपने रेल मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा था और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि इन सब बातों को वे बहुत जल्दी देखेंगे और विशेषकर उस इलाके की बात को जहां पर कि पाट की खेती होती है और जिस से लोगों को, किसानों को काफी पैसा भिल सकता है, वह बहुत जल्दी देखेंगे। मैं आज बहुत हूँ कि वह शीघ्र इनके सम्बन्ध में कार्य निर्णय ले लेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उम सुपोल-र्भापयाही इलाके में रेल पहले से ही थी। भरकार का अपनी रेल की जर्मीं भी है। बहुत सी जगह तो पूर्वीतर रेल स्टेशनों वर्गीकृत पर मकानाल इयादि भी हैं। वहां पर केवल सरकार को रेल दोड़ाने की जरूरत है। कार्य ज्यादा अलग से देने की जरूरत सरकार को नहीं पड़ेगी और न ही अलग से रोलिंग स्टाक की ही जरूरत होगी।

इन खंडों के माथ मैं उन सभी डिमांड्स का हृदय से समर्पन करता हूँ। मैं भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जिन मंस्तक का उन्होंने नायकत्व सम्भाला है, नेतृत्व सम्भाला है, उम में वह उनको पूरी सफलता दे।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall deal with Demand No. 20, which provides for appropriation to development fund out of the surplus for the year 1961-62 which is of the order of Rs. 7.18 crores. This surplus, which is available for appropriation to the development fund, has resulted from the working of the Indian railways for the year 1961-62. We know that in 1961-62 the railways operated with their freights and fares unchanged, I believe, and even then it has resulted in a substantial surplus. Therefore, the point that I am trying to make is that fares and freights should be changed with great caution. It is our impression, and in fact it is our reasoned expectation, that the railways should be able to carry on with-

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

out deficits in their budget on the basis of the prevailing freights and fares.

12 hrs.

In this connection I would appreciate it if the hon. Minister of Railways would give in his speech some information which I do not happen to possess just at the moment. I would like the figures of the Budget estimates, and the revised estimates and the actuals for the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 and also the figures of the Budget estimates and the revised estimates for 1963-64 if they are available.

The whole idea that we have in mind in connection with this question of railway freights and fares is that any increase in these freights and fares leads to serious consequences to the economy as a whole. The railway administration should, therefore, be very, very cautious, rather reluctant, in changing or increasing these rates too often. What actually has happened is that in the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64 they had raised these freight rates and fares. At the time of the Budget in these two years some of us had raised our voice.....

Mr. Speaker: The Budget is again approaching. Here they do not want any fresh amount of money for expenditure but only an adjustment. The money is there. They want to appropriate it from the Development Fund. That is all. They are not asking for anything.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I agree with you. What I am only trying to submit here is that this surplus has resulted in such a substantial sum in 1961-62 and 1962-63 against the.....

Mr. Speaker: Against the increase in fares and freights?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore that also to be taken into consideration during discussion on Excess Grants is not possible.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Incidentally I am going to refer to it for one minute and say that in 1962-63 they first raised fares with the idea of getting additional revenue of Rs. 21.26 crores. Even then some of us protested and said that this was not necessary; the Railways should rather take a loan from the Central Government and carry on and see if at the end of the year they were able to make up their deficit if they at all had a deficit.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): But there was additional expenditure also.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I will not deal with details.

Then again in 1962-63 we were told that they had not raised their fares and freights for a number of years and therefore some kind of an increase was due. That was an argument which, of course, we did not accept. Simply because they had not raised the freights for a number of years they must raise.....

Mr. Speaker: He is discussing the whole policy. Shri Gandhi knows it much better than anybody else that at this time it is only the question of adjustment of the amount. He should have reserved this argument to be used against the Government when they came up for fresh demands.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Very well; I will not deal with it. I only want to suggest that the new hon. Minister who has so much experience will consider some of these wider issues, such as, the consequence of raising railway freights because railway freights and fares constitute the cost of production in a whole range of products of vital and essential nature to our economy and that

when he frames his policies he may kindly look at these issues in this wider interest.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरेखा (कोटा) :
ग्राध्यक महोदय, मैं डिमांड नं० ३, ५, ६, ७ और १७ पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। इसमें मैंने देखा है कि जहाँ भी कारण लिखे हुए हैं वहाँ यह लिखा हुआ है कि इसमें हमसे गलती हो गई या हमारी भूल हो गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह भूल किस तरह से हुई और यह रुपया खर्च करने का उनको श्री कार भी था या नहीं। उन्होंने बिना अधिकार के रुपया खर्च कर दिया और अब उसके लिये एकस्ट्रा डिमांड यहाँ पर पेश कर दी गई कि यहाँ से तो हमें वह मिल ही जायेगी। इन लोगों को रुपया करना चाहिये कि अगर कोई खर्च किया जाना है तो बहुत सोब समझकर करना चाहिये। हम पहले ही काफी रुपये दे चुके थे लेकिन फिर भी कई जगह २०, २० और ३०, ३० हजार ८० के बेकार के खर्च किये गये। पहली भूल की बात यह है कि :

“खर्च में २० हजार की बढ़ती मुख्यतः प्रभूत मद में हुई है। इस वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण यह है कि अदालती डिगरियों के सम्बन्ध में किये गये कुछ भुगतानों को पहले स्वीकृत मद में शामिल कर लिया गया था लेकिन लेखा बन्द करते समय जब इस गलत वर्गीकरण का पता लगा तो उस समय इसके लिये व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं था और इसे ठीक करके इस रकम को प्रभूत मद में शामिल कर लिया गया।”

यह ठीक है कि २० हजार ८० इसमें शामिल कर दिये गये और उसको लिखना भूल गये। तो यह जो ६००, ६०० ८० और १०००, १००० ८० तनखाह पाने वाले लोग हैं वे लोग इस तरह से गलती करें और उसे भूल जायें तो किस तरह से काम चलेगा।

दूसरी जो भूल की है वह यहाँ पर दी हुई है कि :

“खर्च के ४ हजार की बढ़ती केवल प्रभूत मद में हुई है। इस

वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण यह है कि अदालती डिगरियों के सम्बन्ध में किये गये कुछ भुगतानों को पहले स्वीकृत मद में शामिल कर लिया गया था लेकिन लेखा बन्द करते समय जब इस गलत वर्गीकरण का पता लगा तो उस समय इसके लिये व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं था और इसे ठीक करके इस रकम को प्रभूत मद में शामिल कर लिया गया।”

पता लगाते वक्त भी यह बात मालूम नहीं हुई कि यह रुपया बहुत लिख रहे हैं। अब खाता बन्द हो गया, क्या किया जाये। इन बातों के लिये आडिट पार्टी बैठती है, सब कुछ होता है फिर भी गलत इन्दराज हो जाता है और लिखने से रह जाता है। इस का मतलब यह है कि सरकारी लोग गैर जिम्मेदारी से काम करते हैं और पब्लिक के ऊपर टैक्स लगा दिया जाता है और यहाँ से भी उनको मजूरी मिल ही जाती है। इस की ओंडिट पार्टी के सिवा और कौन जांच करेगा। इस लिये ऐसे अधिकारियों को तो सर्विस से ही निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये जो २०, २० हजार रुपयों की गलतियाँ करते हैं।

हमारे श्री बनर्जी ने कहा कि सभी ठेकेदारियों को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। यह उन्होंने डिमांड नं० ५ के सम्बन्ध में कहा। अगर ठेकेदारियों को खत्म कर दिया जायेगा तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा। मैंने एक ही चीज़ के सम्बन्ध में देखा है। होटलों की ठेकेदारी खत्म कर दी गई। वह डिपार्टमेंटली चलने लगे। मैं यहाँ से मद्रास, कोकीन और केरल गया था। हमको जो खाना मिला वह स्पेशल खाना था, लेकिन वह इतना खराब था कि हमें उस के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत करनी

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरदा]

पड़ी। इस पर हम से कहा गया है कि हम दिल्ली चल रहे हैं वहाँ आप रिपोर्ट कर दीजियेगा। अगर ठेके का काम रहता है तो ठेकेदार को डर रहता है कि कोई चैक करेगा तो क्या होगा। लेकिन डिपार्टमेंटल में तो लोगों को यह डर नहीं रहता। वह समझते हैं कि जब शिकायत आवेगी तो जबाब दे लेंगे। इसलिए वे बेधड़क हो कर जो चाहें करते हैं। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ कि कोटा में रेलवे के लक्ष्मी वर्कशाप में कैची चढ़ाने के काम के लिए दोहद से एक सरदार को बुलाया गया। उनकी पेन्शन हो चुकी थीं फिर उन्हें एक साल के लिये काम पर आम करने के लिये बुलाया लेकिन १ साल में काम नहीं हो पाया। इसलिए उन को ६ महीने का समय और दिया गया लेकिन फिर भी दों कैची भी वह नहीं चढ़ा सके। इस काम को वही का एक मिस्त्री दो महीने में करने को तैयार है। तो यह होता है डिपार्टमेंटल में। मेरा तो ख्याल है कि जब तक भाई भटीजावाद रहेगा तो चाहे वह ठेके का काम हो या डिपार्टमेंटल वह ठीक से नहीं चल सकता। इस को दूर करना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मैं आप को और उदाहरण दूँ। एक गुजरात रेलवे के ठेकेदार को घाटा हो गया, तो सरकार ने उस प्राइवेट कम्पनी को सबसिडी दे दी। इसका क्या कारण है। अगर ठेकेदार को घाटा हो गया तो हो गया। उसको आखंखोल कर काम करना चाहिए था। किर क्या किसी ने इस की जांच की कि कितना घाटा हुआ है। उसने कह दिया उसी को मान लिया कि इतने लाख का घाटा हो गया और उस को सबसिडी दे दी। तो इस तरह से नुकसान होता है। यह कैसे चलेगा।

और मैं कुछ आप को तोल के बारे में उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार

सरकार को नुकसान होता है। नवीमपुर, अर्नी खाना, सीतापुर, पथरोना, खैराबाद, सियोली, अठारिया, इरंटां, बुखारी ताल, देवकला, कुकरा, इन स्टेशनों से गन्धा नादा जाता है। इसकी अंट शंट तरीके से लादा जाता है, माल कितना ही होता है तो तोल कुछ लिखी जाती है। इस कारण १,२६,१८३ का खालिस घाटा तोल के कारण रेलवे को हो गया। अगर इसकी जांच की जाती तो यह घाटा पूरा हो सकता था। होता यह है कि कम्पनी का माल बीस मन होता है और रेलवे वाले पांच दस रुपया ले कर उसे दस मन ही लिख देते हैं। वैसे रेलवे में तोलने का प्रबन्ध है, लेकिन अगर जान हो तब तो तोल ठीक हो सकती है नहीं तो अन्धाधुन्ध चलता है। इसकी रिपोर्ट में २४ जनवरी को रेलवे बांड़ दी थी वीर लेकिन इस में बड़े बड़े काग्रेसियों का हाथ है इसलिए जांच नहीं की गई इसलिए इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। इस माल को तोलने का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। पबलिक इस घाटे को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद (लालगंज): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने अभी फरमाया कि यह जो रुपया मांगा गया है इस को एडजस्ट किया जायगा। यह सही है। लेकिन इस के बारे में मैं आपके सामने पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उस में लिखा है :

**"Unnecessary supplementary grants/
Appropriations**

In the following cases, the funds obtained by supplementary grants/appropriations proved unnecessary or in excess of requirements. In three of these cases funds were surrendered during the same month (March 1962) in which supplementary grants/appropriations were obtained."

तो मैं आप को यह बता रहा हूं कि सन् १९६१-६२ में रेवन्यू मिसलेनियस एक्स-पैडोवर की मद में २६.१८ लाख रुपया बरेंडर किया गया और ओपिन लाइन बक्स-रेवन्यू-लेवर वैलफेर की मद में १२.८३ लाख मरेंडर किया गया। इस सिलिसिले में मैं आप को पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से फिर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उसमें लिखा है :

"The Committee then got the feeling that such cases indicated, besides individual lapses, certain defects in the procedure for the revision of budget estimates..... The Committee feel that the cases referred to above do not indicate a satisfactory position. It is clear that the progress of expenditure, and liabilities incurred under the grants were not properly watched which resulted in excessive supplementary demands and large savings at the end of the year. The Committee would urge upon the Ministry of Railways to further examine these cases and take suitable steps to prevent their recurrence."

तो मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह बजट न बनाया जाए कि पालियामेंट से तो रुपया मंजूर करा लिया जाय लेकिन साल के आखिर में उसको मरेंडर कर दिया जाय। आप देखें कि सन् १९५८-५९ में ५२.३० करोड़ सेविंग हुई, सन् १९५९-६० में ५७.१० करोड़ हुई, सन् १९६०-६१ में ७६.३४ करोड़ हुई और सन् १९६१-६२ में ६२.०४ करोड़ हुई।

इनना ही नहीं मन् १९६१-६२ में टांटल ग्रांट का ३१.२ पर मेंट सेविंग हुआ जबकि सन् १९६०-६१ में यह १८.७ ही था। उस पर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है :

"The Committee feel that while framing the budget estimates the

Administration should be able to make due allowance for likely savings arising from these factors, which though unforeseen, are known from past experience to be inevitable. In this connection they would also commend for the consideration of the Railway Board their recommendation contained in para 6 of 9th Report (1962-63) that in respect of grants in which savings were a recurring feature a lumpsum cut might be imposed without in any way affecting the provision on individual items, before approaching Parliament for funds."

इस के अलावा मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूं कि जो पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की सिफारिशें होती हैं उन पर रेलवे विभाग कई कई सालों तक ध्यान नहीं देता। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी पालियामेंट की प्रतिनिधि है। अगर उसकी सिफारिशों को न माना जाय तो उससे अधिक दुःख की बात पालियामेंट के लिए और क्या हो सकती है।

इसमें लिखा है कि बहुत सा रुपया एडवांस के मामले में वे कांड द्वारा आर-विट्रेशन के मामलों में दिया जाता है। होता यह है कि किसी अफसर की गलती से ठेकेदार को नुकसान हो जाता है, वह उसके लिए मुकदमा दायर कर देता है और डिप्री करा लेता है और रेलवे सोती रहती है। और वह रुपया देना पड़ता है। लेकिन जो रुपया इस तरह आरविट्रेशन में या एवांड में दिया जाता है, वह पालियामेंट के सामने नहीं आता। इस प्रकार पब्लिक के रुपये का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इसका मुझे दुःख है। ये चीजें भी पालियामेंट के सामने आनी चाहिए। एक तरफ तो आप जनता से इतना टैक्स लेते हैं और दूसरी ओर ये मामले पालियामेंट के सामने नहीं आते जिनमें जनता के पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है।

[श्री विश्राम प्रशाद]

तीसरी बात मैं उस सबसिडी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि रेलवे बांच लाइन कम्पनीज को देती है। सन् १९६१ में ग्रहमद-पुर कट्टा रेलवे कम्पनी लिमिटेड को २,२७,३६६ रुपये दिए गए, बदंवान कट्टा रेलवे कम्पनी लिमिटेड को ३,१५,३५३ रुपये दिए गए और बांकुड़ा दामोदर रिवर रेलवे कम्पनी लिमिटेड को ५,५५,२६३ रुपये दिए गए। यह रुपया सबसिडी के रूप में दिया गया क्योंकि इनको धाटा होता है। धाटे का कारण यह है कि जो पैसा टिकट आदि से आता है वह ग्रफ्सरों की जेव में चला जाता है और वह कह देते हैं कि यह लाइन अन इकानामिक है और गवर्नरेंट उनको पैसा दे देती है। इस से पवलिक को बड़ा नुकसान होता है। मेरा मुझाव है कि इन लाइन्स को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाय तो यह धाटा रुक मकता है।

आपको एडजस्टमेंट करना है तो ठीक है बरिंग लेकिन पवलिक के पैसे के बारे में रेलवे को स्ट्रक्ट होना चाहिए और जितना सेविंग हो सकता है उतना करना चाहिये ताकि पवलिक को नुकसान न हो।

श्री रतन लाल (बांसवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उदयपुर-हिम्मतनगर नई रेलवे लाइन जो पिछले ५-६ साल से निर्माण की जा रही है उसके बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ साथ ही इन एक्सेस ग्रांट्स का भी मैं समर्यान करता हूँ। इस उदयपुर-हिम्मतनगर रेलवे लाइन के बनाने में काफ़ी देरो हो रही है। यह लाइन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं आपको मना तो नहीं करता क्योंकि आप इस पार्लियामेंट में पहली दफे आये हैं। बैसे मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक्सप्रेस ग्रांट्स से इसका कोई

सम्बन्ध नहीं है जोकि आप कह रहे हैं। लेकिन आप बोलने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं इसलिए आप अपनी बात कह लीजिये। मैं आपको रोकना नहीं चाहता।

श्री रतन लाल : उम लाइन को पूरा करने की बहुत ज़रूरत है। उम पर जो काम हो रहा है वह जल्दी नहीं हो रहा है। क्योंकि वहां का इलाक़ा पिछड़ा हुआ है, आदिवासी इलाक़ा है और वहां उस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण करने में जो सोसाइटियां काम करनी हैं और जिनको कि इस काम का ठेका दिया गया है, उनमें बहुत मारे मजदूरों को अनी नक पैसा नहीं मिला है। उदयपुर श्रमिकों का एक सघ अर्थात् एक फेडरेशन बनायी गयी है वह इन मजदूरों या ऐसी सोसाइटियों को पैसा नहीं दे रही है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां यह लाइन बहुत जल्द पूरी की जावे वहां उन मजदूरों को जो सोसाइटियों में काम करते हैं उनको उनका पैसा जल्द ही दिया जाय।

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): While supporting these Demands for Excess Grants, I would like to make a few observations. When the railway budget was being discussed in this House, I had pointed out about certain losses incurred by the railways due to certain acts of omissions and commissions, to the tune of about Rs. 96 lakhs as pointed out by the Estimates Committee. To my utter surprise, the former Railway Minister took this loss to be very insignificant compared to the huge amount spent by the Railway Ministry.

I now come to Demand No. 3. As other hon. Members have already pointed out that one of the items here

under this Demand is subsidy to the owners of certain branch lines and to certain railway companies. It will be very interesting to know that whenever such private companies or contractors refuse any payment or do not make proper payment to labour, at that time, the Railway Administration does not owe any responsibility, and the responsibility for payment to labour is entirely left to the contractor or to the private party. May I suggest, Sir, that when the railway comes to their help, it should be their duty also to see that payments to the workers are also made?

Under Demand Nos. 5, 6 and 7 nearly Rs. 25,000 are required to be paid in excess of the amount sanctioned already, and the explanation given is that these payments arise out of court decrees or awards of arbitrators. I do not know whether before making such payments, the railway also tries to ascertain who is responsible for such excess payments. Naturally, if the railway tries to know, then it should be the duty of the Railway Ministry to let this Parliament also know what action has been taken against such people who are responsible for it, especially when the accountability for public funds vests with this Parliament.

You will be interested to know, Sir, and the House will also be interested to know that the Railway Ministry has got a very special department known as the Law Department, but invariably, in most of the cases you will find that the railways are invariably the losers in the cases referred to the courts by the parties against the railways. I do not know why no action is taken against this kind of inefficient working of the Law Department of the Railway Ministry, and also against the department which is very much responsible for scrutinising such payments.

Only the other day, it was stated in Parliament that the accounts department had become an eye-sore to the

other departments in the same Ministry as well as in the other Ministries. Most of the higher grade officers and higher grade posts are in the accounts department. Still, we do not know how such irregularities have escaped the eyes of the accounts department.

I would also state here that if Parliament has to sanction these Excess Demands, it should be the duty also of the Railway Ministry to see that proper action is taken against the people who are responsible for such things so that such mistakes do not take place at least in the future.

My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee has talked something about labour. I do not know which railway labour union he represents, but I do claim to represent the railway labour in this country through the National Federation of Railwaymen and I can tell you, Sir, that most of these mistakes on account of which excess payments are made can be avoided if the labour is also consulted at the time of taking up these works. Labour is the only element perhaps in the Government Departments which is not expected to have any say in the working of the railways.

When the new Railway Minister took over charge, while congratulating him, I requested that if he could see that instead of the mistakes committed by the railway employees, whether they be high officials or small officials, being covered up in the garb of administrative interest, the mistake-doers are brought to book, then definitely it would set a better example for the future.

In this connection, I would also like to mention that in the Railway Ministry, whereas the workers have realised that they are the servants of the people and the country, most of the high officials in the Railway perhaps think that they are the owners or masters of the railways. I have re-

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

quested the new Railway Minister already that he should inculcate this spirit in everyone in the Railway Ministry that he is a servant of the people.

With these few observations, I support these Demands for Excess Grants, because the money has already been spent and it has to be regularised.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Taking the point mentioned by the last speaker first, namely that some attempts are being made to cover up superior officers and that the officers feel that they are the owners or masters of the Railways and not servants, I entirely repudiate this charge. I am rather surprised that this remark should have come from a labour leader of the standing of Shri A. P. Sharma. I respectfully submit that he knows the situation much better than many others. I make bold to say on the floor of this House that no servant and no employee of the railways, high or low, whether he be the chairman of the Railway Board or a gangman, ever feels that he is a master and not a servant.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Of course, the gangman always feels that he is the servant.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would like to assure this House that every railway employee, high or low, feels that he is the servant of the nation, and in doing this work of the railways, he is serving the nation and not himself. If ever there was any such idea as my hon. friend has mentioned, that was before Independence. During the days of the company railways, there was a feeling that senior officials could be masters. I know that

in those days, merchants used to go to the Chief Commercial Superintendent asking for favours, asking for wagons and requesting for this or that, but I do not think that that situation prevails now. We railwaymen do feel—I include myself and my hon. friend the Minister of Railways in this category of railwaymen—that we are the servants of the people.....

Shri A. P. Sharma: Does the hon. Minister exclude me?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would like to include my hon. friend also, though he would like to talk differently.

We are all wedded to this task of implementing the Plan and helping the nation to march forward. That is the objective with which we are animated. That being so, we cannot certainly feel that we are masters. We must necessarily feel that we are servants of the nation, and we are so.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Hope so.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My hon. friend says he hopes so. He knows what a strain there was on the railways during the emergency. In certain places where the capacity was limited, our railwaymen worked to such an extent, night and day and day and night that the capacity was increased and movement facilitated thereby was so large that the emergency could be met. The way in which the railways performed during the emergency was a matter which was applauded by the whole nation. I should be sorry if my hon. friend would care to plough a lonely furrow.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I want to say something in clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. He is not yielding.

Shri A. P. Sharma: He is referring to railwaymen.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless the Minister yields, the hon. Member cannot interrupt.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There was another point—one or two hon. Members referred to it—about the contract system in relation to the railway companies which are privately operated. We are under an agreement with them to subsidise those railways and we on our part are bound by the terms of the agreement. The question of taking over these railways has been repeatedly raised in the House both during the budget debate and in questions. We have repeatedly submitted that these agreements become renewable after periods of seven or ten years, and as and when this opportunity occurs, we will continue to give the matter the best consideration.

It has been urged in this connection that the labourers are not paid in full. I am afraid it would not come within the purview of the Government railways, because if the private companies which employ labour do not pay them well, it is no argument to tell the Government railways 'While you go and pay the Private railways when they are in deficit and make good the deficit and loss, why can't you put pressure on the private railways to pay wages in full?' I am afraid it would be outside the purview of the Railway Ministry because the question of wages of labour will properly fall within the jurisdiction of Ministry of Labour and Employment. There are labour legislations dealing with the question of payment of wages and those should be pressed into service. So far as we are concerned, unfortunately our hands are tied and we are bound only by the terms of the agreement.

Several questions have been raised with regard to maintenance, repairs, new lines etc. Strictly speaking, the question of new lines cannot be urg-

ed now. There is ample time when hon. Members have several other opportunities, in the consultative committee, the national railway users' consultative committee and so on. Also when the Fourth Plan is discussed, proposals for inclusion of new lines will be called for. There is time enough for hon. Members to make suggestions to the Railway Ministry and to the Planning Commission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee raised the question of repairs and maintenance. Perhaps this also does not come strictly within the purview of the discussions now. Questions about overcrowding more trains, improvements to track etc. were also raised. Regarding certain requests for better track, engines etc. if there are any difficulties, hon. Members could write to the Minister. We shall look into them.

Shri V. B. Gandhi raised the issue of surplus. His point briefly was that if without raising the fares and freight rates, we could have a surplus in 1961-62, why did we raise in subsequent years the fares and freights? But he conveniently forgets that subsequently expenditure increased by leaps and bounds. There were the recommendations of the CPC, the implementation of which alone in 1962-63 with effect from November, 1962 came to about Rs. 13 crores. Then the price of coal has been raised thrice within that short period. There was excise duty imposed on diesel. All these have contributed to a tremendous increase in expenditure. In order to meet that, we had necessarily to increase the fares and freights in subsequent years.

I am not going into the details of the accounts he wanted. It would not be possible now to say what was the estimate, what was the revised estimate, what was the actual budget figure and so on in each year. He would kindly wait for two or three months more when the budget papers will be before the House towards the end of February.

Shri Vishram Prasad: What about excess saving and defective budget system?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My hon. friend raised the issue of certain clerical mistakes and all those things. I would like to remind him of the size of the railway budget. What percentage does the financial effect of the mistakes that occur bear to the budget figure? I think he was reading from a report of two or three years ago.

Shri Vishram Prasad: It relates to 1961-62.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Subsequently, there have been very few mistakes, and as can be seen, we have avoided mistakes in classification. That used to be largely the reason for mistakes in accounting also—classification and posting. That has been completely avoided. There are only four small items in the charged account and two in the voted grants. After all, the total of the charged items is less than Rs. 1½ lakhs out of a colossal total amount. With regard to the voted grants, this excess is largely due to more efficient and profitable working of the railways. In fact, it is a technical appropriation. You get more revenue and you appropriate it to the Development Fund. Can you find fault with that? How can you anticipate what would be the result of the working? There are several factors making for efficiency and pursuing them with vigour, we were able to get a larger surplus than anticipated. That is how we have come before the House to say that this surplus, which is the result of increased efficiency on the part of the railways, should be appropriated to the development fund. This forms a very small percentage of the whole Budget.

As regards the charged appropriations, a good number of these items are due to the decrees passed by courts of law. These cannot certainly have been anticipated. Sometimes, suits

get dismissed, in which case the figures will show a decrease, sometimes they are decreed there will be an increase. We cannot fully anticipate whether the courts will decree or not. That is why these small amounts are there, which I do not think is really a very serious matter.

With these remarks, I commend the Demands.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I clarify that point now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be a second speech now.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Not a speech. Reference has been made to railwaymen as a class by the Deputy Minister. As a class they do deserve credit, and in this House everybody has said so. What I have said is about some of the officials who do not realise their responsibilities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 3 and 20."

The motion was adopted.

13.41 hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri - Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

With a view to enable Members to appreciate the various provisions of this Bill, or rather the original Act, and also to judge the amending Bill that I have brought before the House, I feel I should refer to some of the important provisions of the original Act of 1952.

In section 3 of the original Act, there is power to requisition immovable property. It is laid down:

"Where the competent authority is of opinion that any property is needed or is likely to be needed for any public purpose, being purpose of the Union, and that the property should be requisitioned, the competent authority...."

Then there are certain actions to be taken in (a) and (b); and in sub-section (2). But there is a proviso to this section 3 which lays down that no property or part thereof—

"(a) which is bona fide used by the owner thereof as the residence of himself or his family, or

(b) which is exclusively used either for religious worship by the public or a school, hospital, public library or for the purpose of accommodation of persons connected with the management of such places of worship or such school, hospital library or orphanage...."

shall be requisitioned. That is what I wanted to bring to the notice of the House.

Then, further on, the basis on which compensation is to be paid and the principles and methods of determining the compensation are given in section 8 of the original Act. Then there is also provision for appeals and awards of compensation etc.

So, I wanted to bring to the notice of the House that this power was taken by Government in 1952, and, as the

name of the Act signifies, it was for requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property. The purpose has also been defined fully in the original Act, that it should be a public purpose, being a purpose of the Union.

This Act was enacted in 1952. Then, Government came before the House in 1958 because the life of the Act was six years, and now I have come before the House for a further extension for a period of six years. It can pertinently be asked: the original Act was for a period of six years, you got the first extension, and now why are you coming again for second extension? I am told, and I think the records will also bear me out, that the original intention of Government was that the Act should be of a permanent nature, but then it went before the Select Committee which fixed the life of the Act for a period of six years.

I can give you the total figures of the properties which have been requisitioned and the figure as it stood on 1st January, 1958, that is when the first extension was given. The total number of properties which had been requisitioned by Government then was only 1.100 in the whole of India. Now on 1st October, 1963 the figure was 944—roughly about 170 properties have been derequisitioned.

In the context of the national emergency last October and the requirements of the Ministry of Defence, I make bold to say that we have dealt with all these cases with a certain amount of sympathy and consideration. Instead of acquiring a very large number of properties, during the period I have been in charge of this Ministry, I have derequisitioned nearly 100 properties during the last one year or 15 months. I feel it is a hardship on a man whose property was requisitioned 15 or 20 years ago that we should still hold on to it. As I was saying, in spite of the national emergency and the requirements of the Ministry of Defence I do not think we have requisitioned

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

more than a dozen or two dozen properties. As you know, a number of Americans have come from outside, and they have been helping us in many ways. I have utilised the exhibition grounds, which are meant for the purpose of exhibition, I have made use of about five lakh square feet of accommodation there, and even made some temporary arrangements. Not only that, we have also applied an emergency cut upon us, and we are trying in a way to reduce the allotments to the various Ministries, though this is causing a tremendous amount of inconvenience and discomfort.

That is more or less the history of this case. That is rather a negative view. Up till now we have been requisitioning people's properties, or doing some derequisitioning. What we are now doing on the positive side is this. As I have said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we are short of about 50 to 60 lakh square feet of office accommodation in the whole of India, and about 70-75,000 dwelling units. The Government of India have been expanding at a very rapid pace. We have had the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans, and all these Plans have brought in their wake the expansion of the various departments and offices of the Government of India not only in Delhi, but all over. So, I have paid rather serious attention to this matter. As I have said in this House, outside and in the other House, if we hire accommodation, we have to pay rent at the rate of about one rupee per square foot, or maybe even more; in a year we pay Rs. 12 and in about three years we have actually paid in rent the construction cost of the building. The cost of construction comes to about Rs. 25-30 per sq. foot, which is three years' rent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Rs. 25-30 per sq. foot?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is the floor area and the carpet area. You have to take the usable area; it may come to about Rs. 14 or Rs. 15. But if you take the sanitary fittings, electric fittings, etc. it may be more;

be covered by the rent that we pay. In Parliament Street the rent, I think, is Rs. 1.50 per sq. foot; that means that over a period of 2-3 years the capital cost of the building can be easily recouped. I am taking up an extensive construction programme and within a year we had sanctioned about 25 lakhs sq. feet of office accommodation in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Round about Parliament we are putting up big office buildings—2, 4 Rafi Marg, 1 Parliament Street, and on the Central Vista.

I feel sad and hurt that for the lower category of Government servants the provision of residential accommodation is highly inadequate. I am not responsible for the backlog as I have said before, if in respect of accommodation for Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker, Deputy-Speaker, Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Members of Parliament, of Public Service Commission, of Planning Commission, Senior Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, etc. we have been able to provide at least 70-80 per cent, if not cent per cent, in respect of the poor strata, I do not think we have been able to provide accommodation beyond 25-30 per cent. We have a large number of Government servants who have not been provided accommodation though in the requisitioned properties we have been able to provide them some accommodation in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

But I wish to say that we are going ahead with our construction programme. Two-three months ago, I gave a programme to the Planning Commission and Finance Ministry indicating that if funds are made available to me we can sanction these schemes within the next four years so that by the end of the Fourth Plan, we shall be able to make up the deficit. There are two years of this Plan and five years of the Fourth Plan. Land is to be acquired and developed and building materials are to be procured it takes about a year or so before plans and estimates are ready before the buildings could start. During the two years of this Plan and three years of

to be completed. I had made out a programme for Rs. 100 crores expenditure over a period of seven years. I am glad to say that the Finance Minister has been very helpful in this matter, so has been the Planning Commission. When I came to this Ministry the total budget allocation over the five years of the Third Plan was Rs. 25 crores. I exceeded the limit of Rs. 25 crores last year. Then I had to go to the Planning Commission because the total for the entire Plan was Rs. 25 crores. That was finished and they gave me accommodation for another Rs. 10 crores and that was finished. The total physical payments were Rs. 15 crores over the five years. I am hoping that I will cross the limit of even Rs. 30 crores in the matter of physical payments.

Just now I said that on the one hand we have to hire accommodation for office at very exorbitant rents. On the other hand there is bitterness and frustration among Government servants for whom we have not been able to provide accommodation. It is equally difficult for me to defend as a Minister when we hold on to a property which was requisitioned from a landlord about 20 years ago in the last war when that was the public purpose.

Shri Bade (Khargone): In the same rent.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I think you are right. Once a property is requisitioned or taken on lease, the question does not arise. My worthy colleague was telling me that certain cases have been reported to him where the tax paid by the landlord is more than the rent. I did not know about it, if it is so, it is very hard. I am prepared to examine all these cases; I should examine them. The idea was that the landlord should be paid reasonable rent. I cannot however give a guarantee or assurance that every case will be looked into and rents will be increased. But I am looking into the cases of these requisitions, in Delhi

requisition them as much as I can. In fact I have done so in many cases. I would rather build on my own land and create Government ownership and create capital assets than to acquire the property of somebody else. That is my approach. I want to derequisition property as much as I can. I hope I will have the unanimous support of the House for this. Government must be armed with this Bill as we never know what the conditions may be. This is a salutary provision. So, I want the co-operation of the House in giving me extension for a further period of six years on two assurances: that I shall look into each case and derequisition property and as far as possible not go in for requisitioning new houses and also undertake a big construction programme on behalf of Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

14 hrs.

बी बड़े : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो छोटा सा बिल सदन के सामने लाया गया है इस में लिखा है :

"It shall cease to have effect on the 14th day of March, 1970, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser of operation of this Act, and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser of operations as if it had then been repealed by a Central Act."

यानी जो १९५२ का प्रापर्टी के रिक्विजिशन प्रौद्योगिकी का कानून था उसको सन् १९७० तक बढ़ाने के लिए यह कानून लाया गया है। वह पूरा कानून पालियामेंट के सामने नहीं लाया गया है, अगर वह पूरा कानून पालियामेंट के सामने लाया गया होता तो उस की बहुत सी वारांओं पर यहां चर्चा हो

श्री बड़े]

सन् १९५२ में पहले कहा गया कि इस कानून को अनलिमिटेड पीरियड के लिए बड़ा दिया जाए, लेकिन पालियामेंट में बहुत हल्ला हुआ तो जो उस समय के मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने ने उस में यह अमेंडमेंट कर दिया कि उस को ६ साल के लिए बढ़ाया जाये।

इस कानून का इतिहास बहुत पुराना है। सन् १९४७ में यह कानून लाया गया। उस से पहले ब्रिटिश के जमाने में भी ऐसा कानून था। सन् १९४७ का कानून १९५२ तक रहा। उस के बाद दिल्ली एकट को रिपील कर के सन् १९५२ का कानून लाया गया। यह ६ साल के लिए लाया गया था। उस बक्त यह मगालता दिया गया कि यह काम ६ साल में पूरा हो जायगा। लेकिन सन् १९५८ में सरकार फिर पालियामेंट के सामने आयी और कहा कि इस को ६ साल के लिए और बढ़ाया जाए और कहा कि ६ साल में यह काम हो जाएगा। अब ६ साल का समय और मांगा जा रहा है। इस प्रकार से कानून लाने को पालियामेंटरी भाषा में बैकडोर पालिसी कहते हैं और ऐसे कानूनों को समरी लाज कहते हैं। इस प्रकार के कानून लाने का परिणाम यह होता है कि उस की पूरी धाराओं पर पालियामेंट को चर्चा करने का भोका नहीं मिलता। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पालियामेंट के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है।

आपने कहा है कि इस बिल को इसलिए लाया जा रहा है कि आप को आफिस एको-मोडेशन के लिए और रेजीडेंशियल एको-मोडेशन के लिए इनिजाम करना है। इस में लिखा है :

"As at present, the shortage estimated is approximately 59 lakh sq. ft. of office accommodation and 74,000 units of residential accommodation in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras."

मैं मिनिर साहब से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। जवारकार ने इमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर की थी

तो अखबारों में आया था कि दिल्ली से बहुत से दफ्तर हटाकर, गवालियर, जबलपुर, इन्दौर, आदि जगहों को भेजे जाने की आवश्यकता है और दिल्ली से दफ्तरों को हटाया जाएगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया इसका क्या कारण है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जबलपुर आदि को दिल्ली वाले सुदामापुरी समझते हैं और दिल्ली को द्वारिकापुरी। जैसे भगवान द्वारिकापुरी में रहना चाहते हैं वैसे ही सरकारी अफसर भी दिल्ली में रहना चाहते हैं। अगर किसी को सुदामापुरी को जाने को कहा जाता है तो उसको ऐसा लगता है कि जैसेकि ढंडा पड़ा और वह कोशिश करता है कि उसे बाहर न जाना पड़े और वह बच जाए। इस कारण ही दिल्ली में एकोमोडेशन का अगड़ा पड़ता है। अगर सरकार के कुछ बड़े बड़े दफ्तर दिल्ली के बाहर ले जाए जाएं तो इस समय जो दफ्तरों के लिए और कमंचारियों के लिये जो एकोमोडेशन का सवाल सामने है वह न रहे। सरकार पहले यह देखे कि दिल्ली में कितने क्वार्टर कम पड़ते हैं और फिर यह पता करे कि जबलपुर में, गवालियर में, इन्दौर में और आस पास के राज्यों में कितने क्वार्टर मिल सकते हैं। अगर सरकार यह पता करे तो उसको दफ्तरों के लिए ५६ लाख स्क्वायर फीट और रहने के लिए ७४ हजार यूनिट्स की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी।

दिल्ली में एकोमोडेशन की दिक्कत का एक कारण यह भी है कि मर्तियों को और कांप्रेस के बड़े बड़े लोगों को बहुत बड़े बड़े स्थान रहने को दें दिये गए हैं। ऐसे एक एक स्थान में अगर किरानियों को रखा जाए तो उन की चार चार फैमिली उन में रह सकते हैं।

राज्य-सभा में सवाल उठा था कि बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद को दो क्वार्टर क्यों दिये गये हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब किसी के दबाव में नहीं हैं उन के पीछे पालियामेंट है। उन को बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद को दो क्वार्टर नहीं देने चाहिये थे।

इसी प्रकार अन्य कांप्रेसियों को और संस्थाओं को, जैसे भारत सेवक समाज को और एक अन्य संस्था को जो कि मेरे घर के मामने ही है जिस का मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, बड़े बड़े स्थान दे रखे हैं। मेरा विचार है कि अगर इस तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब घ्यान दें तो उन को रिक्वीजीशन और एक्वीजीशन की जरूरत न पड़े।

इस के अलावा जहां तक रिक्वीजीशन का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप रिक्वीजीशन छोड़िये और एक्वीजीशन कीजिये। इस के लिये आप के पास पूरा लेंड एक्वीजीशन एकट पड़ा है। जिन प्राप्टीज की आप ने सन् १९४१ से रिक्वीजीशन किया हुआ है उन को एक्वायर क्यों नहीं करते। मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब से सवाल पूछा कि इन में से कुछ प्राप्टीज का रेट बहुत कम है और उन के मालिकों को उस से ज्यादा टैक्स देना पड़ रहा है। उन्होंने इस को स्वीकार किया।

श्री मेहर चन्द लग्ना : मुझे यह बतलाया गया है, यह मैं ने कहा था।

श्री बड़े : तो यह उन लोगों के साथ अन्याय है और इस को मिनिस्टर साहब को एक कलम से दूर करना चाहिये। मैं पूछता हूं कि उन्होंने इस तरफ अभी तक देखा क्यों नहीं।

लेंड एक्वीजीशन एकट के अन्तर्गत जो जमीन ली जाती है उस में मेरा अनुभव है कि बहुत अन्याय होता है। मैं आप को इस का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां इम्प्रूव्ड सोड फार्म के लिये सौ एकड़ जमीन ली गयी। लेकिन उस में कुछ कांप्रेसियों की जमीन थी। उन्होंने ऊपर से जोर डलवाया। कहा गया कि अगर यह जमीन ली गयी तो उस प्रदेश की कांप्रेस खत्म हो जायेगी। इस पर दूसरे गांव में इस काम के लिये जमीन ली गयी। मैं ने कलक्टर से पूछा कि इस का क्या कारण है तो उन्होंने कहा कि ऊपर से प्रैशर

है। मैं मिनिस्टर के पास गया तो उन्होंने कहा हमारे पास कलक्टर की रिपोर्ट आई कि जो जमीन पहले एक्वायर की गई वह ठीक नहीं है, इसलिये दूसरी जमीन ली गयी।

श्री मेहर चन्द लग्ना : क्या यह रिक्वी-जीशन आर्डर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरमेंट का था?

श्री बड़े : मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूं कि लेंड एक्वीजीशन एकट के नीचे क्या होता है। ऐसे उदाहरण बहुत से हैं। सन् १९५८ का डिबेट आप पढ़ें तो उस में आप को ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण मिलेंगे। सन् १९५८ में मिनिस्टर ने कहा था :

"We require 33 lakh sq. ft. of office accommodation, that is, Rs. 10 crores, and 43,000 units of residential accommodation varying from 'A' grade to G type and we require Rs. 32 crores."

उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि उन १४३ हजार रेजीडेंशियल यूनिट्स की जरूरत थी। मैं पूछता हूं कि इस के बाद आप ने कितनी इमारतें अब तक बना ली हैं। इस का खुलासा पालियामेंट को दिया जाए। १९५८ में आप को आर्किसेज के लिए ३३ लाख एस्क्वायर फीट एकोमोडेशन की जरूरत थी और ४३ हजार रेजीडेंशियल यूनिट्स की जरूरत थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस में से आज तक आप ने कितनी एकोमोडेशन बना ली है। और क्या वह एकोमोडेशन भी ५६ लाख स्क्वायर फीट में शामिल है। जो आप ने अब मांगी है, या यह उस के अतिरिक्त है। इस का खुलासा नहीं दिया गया है।

मेरे सामने एक रिक्वीजीशन का केस है। जिस में उचित मुश्वावजा नहीं दिया गया उस प्राप्टी को खाली करने का १५ दिन का नोटिस दिया गया, और उस के बाद एक महीने का समय और दिया गया और प्राप्टी खाली करा ली गयी। वह अच्छी जमीन थी और उस के लिये केवल १५ दिन का नोटिस दिया गया। उस के बारे में कोई घरील नहीं है। एक हाई

[श्री बड़े]

कोर्ट में अपील है। और फिर कम्पेन्सेशन बहुत कम दिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आज तक जितना कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया उसका फिर हाउस के सामने होना चाहिये। इस तरह के अनेक उदाहरण आप को दिए जा सकते हैं।

मैं एक बार फिर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से बिल लाना जिस में कि इस कानून को सन् १९७० तक बढ़ाया जाना है, बैकडोर पालिसी है क्योंकि ऐसा होने से पालियार्मेंट को उस कानून की पूरी धाराओं पर विचार करने का अवसर नहीं मिल पाता। हम असल कानून की धाराओं पर अमैंडमेंट नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि जो इस बिल का स्कोप है उस के बाहर हम नहीं जा सकते। इस प्रकार का बिल ला कर सारे प्राविजन्स पर बोलने के बारे में हमारा मुंह बन्द कर दिया जाता है। हम उस के सामने लिख नहीं सकते कि इस का अमैंडमेंट किया जाय। Those sections are not before Parliament. इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरा का पूरा बिल लाते। हमारे मंत्री महोदय के लिए यह प्रसिद्ध है कि वह बड़े सहृदय हैं और गरीबों के लिये उन के दिल में बड़ी दया भाव है। बेहतर तो यह होता अगर मौजूदा शक्ल में यह संशोधन बिल न लाया जाता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरा बिल सामने आता क्योंकि उस में बहुत सारे प्राविजन्स हैं जिन को किले कर जनता चिलाती और हाहाकार करती है। इसलिये जैसा मैं ने कहा अगर पूरे का पूरा बिल आता तो अच्छा रहता।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हम काफी इलाका रिक्वीजीशन करने वाले हैं तो उन से मेरा कहना है कि उस को रिक्वीजीशन ही क्यों करते हैं उस को ऐकवायर क्यों नहीं करते? ऐकवायर न करने का कारण केवल यह है कि उन को उस हालत में उस

जमीन की माकेंट बैल्यू देनी पड़ेगी और चूंकि माकेंट बैल्यू देना नहीं चाहते इसलिये रिक्वी-जीशन करते रहते हैं। दस, दस और बीस बीस साल तक रिक्वीजीशन करेंगे। सरकार की इस पालिसी का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो मकान व इमारतें आदि बनाने वाले हैं वे नये मकान और इमारतें आदि नहीं बनाते हैं क्योंकि उन को सदा यह आशंका रहती है कि सरकार न जाने कब उन की जायदाद को रिक्वीजीशन कर ले, कब सरकार की नाराजगी का सामना उन को करना पड़ जाए। यही कारण है कि नये नये मकान और बिल्डिंग्स लोग बनाते डरते हैं।

रेट कंट्रोल उन पर लागू नहीं होता है। साधारण जनता पर यह रेट कंट्रोल लागू होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेट कंट्रोल जैसे प्राविजन्स उन पर भी लागू होने चाहिये।

सरकार की डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ क्वार्टर्स की कि कितनी जगह किस अफसर को मिलनी चाहिये इस पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये। अब होता यह है कि किसी सरकारी अफसर को तो आप ५,५ और ६, ६ कमरों का आलीशान बंगला दे देते हैं और दूसरे सरकारी कम्बचारी को केवल २ या ३ छोटे कमरों का मकान एलोट करते हैं तो सोशलिस्टिक पैटन आफ सोसायटी में जिस का किनारा सदा सरकार और उस के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा लगाया जाता है, यह चीज कहां तक तक संगत और न्यायसंगत है। इसलिये उचित तो यह है कि अगर वाकई वे इस देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटन आफ सोसायटी कायम करना चाहते हैं तो इस तरह का भारी अंतर रहता उचित नहीं है और सब को एक समान मिले।

श्री स्थानी (देहरादून) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस संशोधन बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो भाषण दिया है उस के एक एक शब्द से

मैं सहमत हूं और उन को बधाई देता हूं कि इतने उत्साह से वे इस काम को कर रहे हैं। मुझे इस मौके पर कोई नई बात नहीं कहनी है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि जो मेरे दिल में है वह मिनिस्टर साहब के दिमाग में है। फिर भी हाउस को याद दिलाने के लिये कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नरमैट ने क्यों से यह सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन की मनादी की है। देश भर में बच्चा, बच्चा हम से वाकिफ है और वह जानता है कि सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन की जो हम बात करते हैं तो उस से हमारा उद्देश्य क्या है? ऐसी हालत में हम को अपने तौर तरीके में कुछ न कुछ सोशलिज्म का ढुंग और ग लाना पड़ेगा। यह नहीं हो सकता कि नारा तो उस का हम लगाते जायें और हमारे काम में उस की झलक न हो।

दिल्ली को एक शानदार और आदर्श नगर बनाने की आप की स्कीमें चल रही हैं। चूंकि दिल्ली में बाहर के लोग अक्सर आते रहते हैं इसलिये दिल्ली को बहुत शानदार बनाने की आप की कोशिश रहती है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अब सरकार इस बाहरी शान और तड़क भड़क के चक्कर में न पड़े। बाहरी दुनिया के लोगों को खुश करने के लिये दिल्ली को शानदार बनाती न चली जाए बल्कि अपने यहां के लोगों को खुश करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की कार्यवाही गवर्नरमैट को चलानी चाहिये। पहले ही बहुत शानदार बिल्डर्स बन चुकी हैं, काफी आलीशान महल, ताजमहल बन गये हैं। अब वह सस्ती बिल्डर्स बनाने की तरफ आये। आज देश का बच्चा बच्चा अपने मकान के लिये जरा सी सीमेंट के लिये तरस रहा है इसलिये इस वक्त बिल्डर्स बनाने का जो प्रोग्राम होना चाहिये वह सस्ती बिल्डर बनाने का होना चाहिये।

जिस जमाने में मैं मिनिस्टर होता था और मुझे मिनिस्ट्रीयल कागजों को देखने का मौका मिलता था तब मकान निर्माण के सवाल को ले कर अक्सर पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के इंजीनियर्स से मेरी बातचीत और बहस होती

थी। उन का कहना था कि सस्ते और इस तरह के आरजी मकान और स्ट्रॉक्चर्स बनाने से मकानों की जिंदगी जल्द खत्म हो जायेगी और सरकार को फिर दुबारा उन पर पैसा इन्वेस्ट करना पड़ेगा इसलिये बेहतर यह है कि आलीशान मकान ही तामीर किये जायें। मैं उन से सहमत नहीं होता था। मेरी राय में आलीशान और शानदार इमारतें बनाने का ख्याल सरकार को छोड़ देना चाहिये। अब हमको टैम्पोरेरी और सस्ते मकान बनाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर सीमेंट नहीं मिलती है तो खपरैल वाले सस्ते मकान बनाइये। दिल्ली में खपरैल वाले मकानों का होना कोई गुनाह नहीं है। ऐसा क्यों समझ बैठे हैं कि दिल्ली में केवल आलीशान मकान ही बनेंगे? यहां पर भी खपरैल के मकान हो सकते हैं। यहां पर भी छप्पर के घर हो सकते हैं। आखिर हजारों वर्षों से हमारे पुरुषों ने इन स्टोपडों और छप्परों में जन्म लिया है, उनमें पले हैं, इसलिए छप्पर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिससे कि हम इस तरह परहेज करें। अपनी शरीबी के वक्त को गुजारने के लिए छप्पर का मकान बना सकते हैं, आरजी तरह के सस्ते मकान तामीर कर सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े: यह तो स्टोपडों और छप्परों को उखाने वाले मिनिस्टर हैं।

श्री त्यागी: मैं चाहता हूं कि यह चीज आये और अपने देश की हालत को देख कर हम लोग अब शान दिखाना बंद कर दें और सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ सोसाइटी का नारा जो आये दिन हम लोग लगाते हैं उस की तरफ कदम व कदम बढ़ना शुरू कर दें। अब सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन के माने यह नहीं है कि चपरासी एक हरिजन की तरह से तंग कोठरी में अपनी जिंदगी काटे। कोई है मिनिस्टर जो अपने चपडासी को गले लगा ले? होली के दिन भी उसे गले नहीं लगा सकता। कोई है जो उस से हाथ मिला ले? कोई है जो उस के

[श्री त्यागी]

साथ सिप्रेट पी ले और बराबरी से उस के साथ हंसी मजाक कर ले ? अगर आज यह चीज़ नहीं है जैसी कि हक्कीकत है तो मैं यह कहे बगौर नहीं रख सकता कि सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ़ सोसाइटी की बात करना एक महज बहाना और ढकोसला है । दरअसल हमारे तमाम तौर तरीके में हकूमत की एक बूँ आ गयी है और यही चीज़ मकानों के सिलसिले में भी चल रही है । आलीशान और बढ़िया मकान बनेंगे किस के लिए ? पोलीटीशियंस के लिए, आमतौर से जिनकी कि कोई आमदनी नहीं है और जो कि पब्लिक के टैक्स पर गुजारा करते हैं । आलीशान मकानात में रहने का उन को क्या हक्क है जब कि हमारे कलर्क हमारे ही भाई भतीजे और हमारे ही परिवार के लोग एक, एक घर के लिए तरसते फिरते हैं ? मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई दंगा कि कम से कम उस काम को अगर कर नहीं सके तो उस के लिए उन्होंने और वक्त आगे को लिया क्योंकि आखिर ७४ हजार आदमी बेमकान कंहे । ऐसे ७४,००० लोग हैं, सरकारी मुलाजिम हैं, अपना घर छोड़ कर आये हैं, यहाँ रहने की जगह नहीं है, चार, चार वर्ष बगौर मकान के हो गये हैं, अपने बच्चों को कहाँ लिये फिरे ? इनमें छोटे सरकारी मुलाजिम भी हैं और कुछ बड़े भी हैं । जाहिर है कि सरकार को उन्हें मकान देना है ताकि वे अपने बच्चों के साथ आराम से रह सकें । इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि मेहरबानी कर के मकान बनाने के सिलसिले में कुछ एक रेवोल्शनरी दिमाग से चलिये । आज जैसी सरकार की रफ्तार है वह वाजिब और माकूल नहीं है । इस तरह से तो अपर्जों के वाइसराय भी चल सकते थे । हम की अपने मुक्त के हालात को मदेनजर रखते हुए इस प्रोशाम को पूरा करना है । क्या आप ने और आप की यवर्नमेंट ने इस बात पर भी गौर किया कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कुल आबादी ऐसे आदमियों की कितनी है जिनके कि पास

अपने घर नहीं है ? आज एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद जमीदारों की जमीन पर घर बनाये बैठे हैं, न उन को उसे बेचने का हक है, न वाकी मकान बनाने का हक है और न ही वे उसे गिरवी रख सकते हैं । वह जिन मकानों में रह रहे हैं उन के वह मालिक नहीं हैं । क्या आप को यह पता है कि कम से कम ६० फीसदी आबादी और १०० फीसदी हरिजन आज जिन मकानों में रह रहे हैं वे मकान उन के नहीं हैं । उन मकानों की मिलिक्यत जमीदारों की है जो कि आलीशान बंगलों में रहते हैं । जमीदार जब भी चाहे उन लोगों को उन घरों से निकाल कर बाहर कर सकते हैं । वह अपने मकानों को बेच नहीं सकते हैं । मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ़ सोसाइटी कायम करनी है तो सरकर को एक रेवोल्शनरी क्रदम उठाना होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जिनके भी परिवार बेघर के हैं उन सब को कम से कम एक मकान तो दे दें और किराये पर लेने के बजाय वे खुद अपना एक, एक मकान बना सकें । हर एक गांव में इस के लिए जमीन का एक हिस्सा अलहूदा रख दिया जाय और उस में सड़के निकाल कर, छोटे छोटे टुकड़े बना दिये जायें और गांवों के ऐसे लोग जिनके कि पास कांडा मकान अपने नहीं हैं उनको वह एक, एक छोटे छोटे प्लाट्स दे दिये जायें ताकि वे अपने मकानात उन पर बना लें । जो लोग रुपया दे सकते हैं वह मुश्याविज्ञे का रुपया हाथ का हाथ दे दें और जो नहीं दे सकते हैं वे उसको दस, बीस वर्ष में अदा कर सकें । सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ़ सोसाइटी में कम से कम हर एक आदमी को अपना एक मकान होने की खुशी तो होनी ही चाहिए । हर व्यक्ति इसका उचित तौर पर गवं कर सके कि मेरा अपना एक छोटा सा मकान है जिसमें मैं और मेरे बच्चे सुख से अपनी जिंदगी गुजार सकते हैं । आज हिन्दुस्तान में ८० फीसदी से ज्यादा लोग पस्ती की हालत में हैं । यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है कि हम आज उनसे

जरा दूर दूर रहने लगे हैं । उनका गम हम को लगता नहीं है । हमारा गम बाहर के बड़े बड़े आश्वासियों के माध्यम है । उन के साथ उठना बैठना होता है । मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार को गांवों में रहने वाली ८० फीसदी आबादी का भी ख़्याल करना चाहिए ।

क्लास ४ कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान बन रहे हैं लेकिन वे उनके लिए ड्यूटी की जगह से दफ्तर से बहुत दूरी पर बनाये जा रहे हैं । अब ज़ाहिर है कि क्लास ४ का मुलाजिम या तो बाहसिकल पर आयेगा या बैचारा पैदल चल कर दफ्तर आयेगा और उसके लिए ५, ५ और ७, ७ मील पर क्वार्टर बनाया जाना कहां तक उचित होगा ? इसके बरअक्स बड़े बड़े सरकारी अफसरों के लिए जिनके कि पास मोर्टरें हैं, उन बड़े अफसरों और मिनिस्टरों वगैरह के लिए बंगले बनाये जाते हैं दफ्तर और पार्लियामेंट के बिलकुल बराबर में ताकि वे बड़े लोग एक फलांग का फासला अपनी मोर्टरों में तथ करके दफ्तर में आ सकें लेकिन उस चपड़ासी बैचारे के लिए जिसको कि पैदल या साइकिल पर आना होता है उसके लिए ७, ७ मील के फासले पर क्वार्टर बनाया जाता है और अगर कभी वह बक्त पर दफ्तर में हाजिर न हो पाये तो उस पर जुर्माना कर दिया जाता है । अब आप ही इंसाफ़ करें कि क्या उस चपड़ासी के बच्चे नहीं हैं, उस के जान नहीं है और क्या वह हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं है ? मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस किस्म की तमीज़ की गई कि गरीब लोगों के लिए मकान दूर बनाये जायेंगे और बड़े लोगों और अफसरान के लिए पार्लियामेंट और दफ्तर के नजदीक बनाये जायेंगे तो सोशलिस्टिक़ पैट्रन आफ़ सोसाइटी का आप का नरा महज एक मज़ाक बन कर रह जायेगा ।

इस ख़्याल से कि अगर यहां नजदीक में छोटे छोटे मकान बनाये गये और चपड़ासियों यीरह को उनमें बसाया गया तो दिल्ली की शान में बढ़ा लग जायेगा, यह मुश्किया जमाने

के रिवाजों को छोड़ना पड़ेगा और हम इसको छुड़ा करके रहेंगे । मैं दावा करता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट इसको छुड़ा देगी क्योंकि यह पार्लियामेंट इसमें यकीन नहीं रखती है कि एक गलत तरीके की शान के चक्कर में आकर और दुनिया को अपनी तड़क भड़क दिखाने के लिए इस तरह की तमीज़ की जाये । हमें इस देश की ८० फीसदी आबादी को आराम पहुंचाना है । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस स्कीम के अंदर चपड़ासियों के लिए मकान दूरी पर बनाया जाना गलत है ।

श्री महरचन्द ख़ासा : मेरी यह स्कीम नहीं है ।

श्री त्यागी : अगर ऐसा है तो यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है । यह नरीका गलत है कि महज एक शान के चक्कर में उन बैचारे गरीब लोगों को मुसीबत में डाला जाये । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इधर आप ज़रूर ध्यान देंगे, प्लानिंग कैमिशन तो कुछ कर नहीं सकता है लेकिन यह खुशकिस्मती की बात है कि आप जैसे मिनिस्टर मौजूद हैं और कोई फैसला इस किस्म का सरकार से करायें और पार्लियामेंट के अंदर यह एक तजीबी लायें कि सरकार ने इस बात का फैसला कर लिया है कि साल भर के अंदर देश के हर एक वार्षिके को जिसके कि पास अपना खुद का मकान व जमीन नहीं है, योड़ी जमीन मिल सकेगी जिस पर कि वह अपना मकान बना सके और वह उस मकान का मालिक हो सके ।

शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोगों की तरकी के लिए सरकार उनको रिजरवेशन देती है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उस रिजरवेशन से कोई कायदा नहीं होगा जब तक कि शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के बच्चे बच्चे को एक, एक मकान न मिल जाये । उन की इस तरह से तरकी करनी चाहिए, इस तरह से उनको बराबर लाना चाहिए, हंट्रीगेट करना चाहिए ताकि गांव, गांव में लोग यह समझें कि वह गवर्नरमेंट जो कि गरीबों की ओर जनता की सरकार

[श्री त्यागा]

होने का दावा करती है वह वाकई उनकी सरकार है और उस ने यह किया है। जहां तक उन मकानों या जमीन की कीमत का प्रश्न है, वह किस्तों में वसूल हो सकती है।

मैं इस हाउस का ज्यादा बहुत नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरा रुपाल है कि जो कुछ मैं ने अज्ञ किया है, वह मिनिस्टर साहब के दिल में भी है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इस स्कीम को पूरा करेंगे।

श्री बुजराज सिंह (वरली) : माननीय सदस्य के दिल में जो भावना है, वह मिनिस्टरों के दिलों में क्यों नहीं है? माननीय सदस्य मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सकते और मिनिस्टर यह भावना नहीं रख सकते।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेकिन मिनिस्टर बनने पर यह भावना नहीं रहेगी।

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, I have only a few points to make. I welcome this Bill.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I wanted to make one clarification. My friend has said that the whole Bill be brought under discussion. My feeling is that we are discussing the Bill for extension of the life of the old Act and, therefore, any hon. Member can bring an amendment saying that the life of the Act be extended provided such and such a section is amended. Therefore, such amendments can be moved. I think that is permissible under the rules.

Shri Bade: Sir, I want a ruling from you whether we can bring in amendments to other sections of the Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for you to decide. You know the rules.

Shri Bade: You are in the Chair now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not here to say that. You know the rules. You are a senior parliamentarian.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What you cannot do in a straight way, you cannot do by the back door. You cannot bring in amendments to the sections which are not before the House now.

Shri Warior: Sir, incidentally, I was also just on the verge of remarking that the whole Bill should have been brought under discussion because there is some understanding, I think, that whenever an amending Bill is brought amendments can be tabled only to that section which is sought to be amended by the Bill and not to all the sections in the entire Act. Here the entire Act is not before the House in the sense that only a particular provision to extend the life of the Act has been brought. That is only a part of the Bill and not the whole Bill. If the whole Bill had been brought we would have pooled our experiences in the implementation of the Act and amendments which are worthwhile could have been brought here. I hope the hon. Minister will take particular care in implementing the extended life of this Act and slowly he will bring forward some other amending Bills also to the parent Act so that we can pool our experiences in the working of this Act and get ourselves enriched by that.

Then, I would say, the condition of the Class IV and Class III employees of the Government must also be going in the same speed and space as the government establishments are expanding day by day. The government departments are having multi-storied buildings and all that. It is a question of a sort of race of space. The employees themselves do not get as much consideration at the hands of the Ministry as the ministerial departments get. If both of them do not go at the same speed in the matter of construction, parallels will not meet at any time, and the employees will at no time be absorbed fully under the housing scheme.

At the same time, the Government must remember that it is not only the directly employed government servants who require accommodation.

Apart from the people who are living in slums which are coming up every day even inside the heart of the city of Delhi, there are many commercial employees and employees working in semi-government establishments, foreign legations and such other establishments. Delhi has become a centre of attraction and naturally many people are coming here. They find it very difficult to get accommodation. Therefore, out of sheer necessity they agree to share another government servant's quarter paying very high rents. For instance, some of the houses which are given to government servants, say, on a monthly rental of Rs. 100, are sub-let by the allottees and they collect the entire amount of Rs. 100 for a small portion let out by them. There is a regular racket in this sub-letting of houses in different parts of Delhi.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: By private owner?

Shri Warior: Private owners as well as public servants.

Shri Tyagi: Not the department?

Shri Warior: No. The department gives the house to an employee and he sub-lets a portion of it to another government servant and takes the entire rent from him or even something more in some cases. This premium is paid only for a very small portion of the entire house and he suffers a lot of inconvenience. Because they do not have any shelter for them they go in for this sort of things.

Another point is, some time we find that very high prices are given to useless properties which are requisitioned. For instance, old dilapidated structures in certain parts of our country are given big rentals. I will quote the instance of Himachal Pradesh and other hill stations where the ex-maharajahs and big landlords and zamindars had their bungalows and buildings. I do agree that the Government may find it necessary to requisition some of them. But when they are so acquired or requisitioned the

officers in charge of it give a price which is not really commensurate with the usefulness of those buildings. This has come to the notice of the public and a fair amount of criticism has also been raised on this score.

There is one thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government. The Government should have a plan for buildings and constructions early enough. The land price is rising every day. There are so many people who are purchasing land now 10 to 20 miles away from the heart of Delhi. They are investing some small amount now. They know that if the price today is, say, Rs. 5 per square yard, after a time it will go up. When the Government, after some years, find it necessary either to requisition a building or acquire a property they will find the price to be very very high and the Government will be forced, under the laws in the State or under the Acquisition of Property and Compensation Act, to pay that high price at that time. Therefore, if the Government has got a clear plan early enough showing that the expansion scheme will be such and such, the Government will not be at the mercy of those people who are now investing some amounts anticipating that prices will shoot up after some years.

There is another thing which has come to my notice. When some State Government properties are requisitioned by the Central Government or some lands belonging to a State Government are acquired by the Central Government, they find it very difficult to come to an understanding on the question of the amount of compensation to be paid. On account of that many schemes are now held up. I know about a scheme in my own town. There the Central Government has asked for some land belonging to the State Government for putting up an automatic telephone exchange. For two years provision was made for it in the Central Budget. Even now the dispute is going on bet-

[Shri Warior]

ween the State Government and the Central Government and the construction of the building has not yet started. This happens. Because, the Land Acquisition and Compensation Acts in the States are very complicated, and therefore the thing is very much delayed by so many processes. Hence I would ask the Central Government to see that in this respect also some such methods are evolved so that the compensation to be paid to any State Government will be settled or else, if the settlement does not come about immediately, the building will be surrendered urgently for the purposes of our development and the compensation dispute will be settled later on. That can be done. To the private parties the Government's advice is to surrender the properties much before the compensation dispute is settled. That can be done by the State Government also because Land is under the Schedule of the State Governments.

Another thing is about slums coming up. Something must be done by the Ministry of Housing, because there are very many amounts now earmarked for so many different sections of building construction. For instance, the plantation industry, the industrial housing construction, all these have large amounts unutilised. I wish to tell the hon. Minister—he knows it perhaps—how much amount that has been allotted for the housing of plantation workers has been utilised. Not much.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: For plantation labour? Very little.

Shri Warior: All these amounts are already voted and the taxpayers have already paid it, but the amounts are remaining unutilised. From the experience of the last two and a half Five-year Plans why not we take into our consideration and utilise all these unutilised amounts; why should we continue to allot these recurring amounts which can be utilised and used for those people who in some

way or other are serving the necessities and needs of the city but who are staying in slums in the most deplorable and unhygienic conditions? Things like the cement tenements constructed in Bombay and other cities can be thought of. I am not saying that this should be done all of a sudden, but I place it before the Ministry for its earnest consideration. This can be done so that the first sight that meets the eye on entering Delhi, especially for foreigners and even for our own people who are coming from outside, may not be so saddening or sickening. With all the grand buildings rising up in the heart of the city, if this is continued or allowed to continue—the unhygienic conditions and other things which I do not want to detail—I think it will have a very bad moral effect even on the people living inside the country. Some way must be found, with the amounts already in the hands of the Ministry, by a phased programme, to wipe out the slums in and around Delhi, so that these people may also be accommodated in a way which will be good for any decent human being.

श्री कुं० कु० वर्मा (मुल्तानपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस माननीय सदन के सम्मुख जो संशोधन लाया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में हम को कुछ जायदादें आवास के लिये हासिल करने की जरूरत पड़ सकती है, इस बाते इस एकट की जिन्दगी को बढ़ाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। यह सही बात है। इस में भी कोई शक नहीं है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने जो काम किया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। जिस भावना से यह मिनिस्ट्री काम कर रही है उसकी सराहना करना मेरी समझ में एक जरूरी सी चीज़ है। जिस प्रगतिशील भावना से आज काम किया जा रहा है, उस में दिन-ब-दिन तरक्की हो और उस में कोई कमी न आवे, हम यही आशा कर सकते हैं।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने खुद कहा कि जिस वक्त यह एकट पास हुआ था, १९५२ में, उस समय जो हालात थे वे बिल्कुल जुदागाना थे^१। इस से यह जाहिर हो जाता है कि जिन हालात में वह एकट बनाया गया था वे हालात ही जब बिल्कुल बदल गये हैं और उन बदले हुए हालात में हम जब भी कोई कानून बनायें तो यह न भूलें कि वह बदले हुये हालात के मुताबिक हो । जिन हालात में हम ने कोई जायदाद रिक्विजिशन उस वक्त की थी, और ऐसा करते समय जो बात हमारे सामने थी, वह ही सकता है कि आज न हो और कोई दूसरी ही समस्यायें दरपेश हों । इस वास्ते में समझता हूँ कि महज इस एकट की जिन्दगी को बढ़ा देना ही काफी नहीं है । कुछ ज्यादतियों की तरफ तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने खुद ही इशारा किया है । उन्होंने कहा है कि इस वक्त कुछ कठिनाइयां बहुत से मालिक मकानों को, मालिक जायदातों को, मालिक जमीनों को हो रही हैं जिन की तरफ उन का ध्यान अभी हाल ही में दिलाया गया है । अगर हम कोई अधिकार लेते हैं या अपने किसी अधिकार का विस्तार करते हैं, तो उस के साथ ही साथ हमारे ऊपर कुछ जिम्मेदारियां भी आती हैं और उन जिम्मेदारियों को निभाने के लिए हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं, इस पर भी हमें गौर करना होता है । मालूम होता है कि इस पर कोई गौर नहीं किया गया है । केवल इस एकट की जिन्दगी बढ़ाने के लिए एक संशोधन विधेयक ला कर हमारे सामने पेश कर दिया गया है । जब माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस और आकर्षित किया गया है कि बहुत से हालात में बड़ी ज्यादतियों की बातें हो रही हैं, लोगों को कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं, नुकसान पहुँच रहा है, तो मेरी समझ में सरकार के ऊपर लाजिमी तौर पर यह बात आती थी कि उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए जो संशोधन हम को इस में लाने चाहिये, उन मंशोधनों को भी इस में लायें, जिन्दगी बढ़ाने की जब तजीबीज हो, उन को भी उस में सम्मिलित कर लें । उन कठिनाइयों

को दूर करने के लिए जो संशोधन जरूरी थे, उन को भी इस के साथ ही लाया जाना चाहिये था । यह बहुत जरूरी था । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी भारी कमी है जो रह गई है । जिन्दगी बढ़ाने के बारे में संशोधन लाया जाये और जो कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं, उनको दरगुजर कर दिया जाये महज यह कह कर कि हमारा उस और ध्यान है, मुझे तो यह चीज उचित नहीं मालूम देती है ।

यह मही है कि इस तरह से जायदादें एकवायर करने की बात नहीं की जा रही है और मैं उसके लिए मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, बधाई देता हूँ । लेकिन बहुत से हमारे टेनेंट्स हैं जो मकानों में रहते थे क्योंकि यह चीज जो है यह तो जो द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध शुरू हुआ था, उसी वक्त से चली आ रही है । बहुत सी जायदादें तो ऐसी हैं जोकि उसी समय रिक्विजिशन कर ली गई थी और अभी तक भी रिक्विजिशन है । उस में एक सवाल तो यह पैदा होता था कि कुछ जो किरायेदार रहते थे, उन को निकाल दिया गया था और उन को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उन के आवास के लिए दूसरा प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा । लेकिन अभी तक जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ हमारी इस मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा कोई संतोषजनक व्यवस्था इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं की गई है । पूरे किंगड़में हम लोगों को नहीं बताये गये हैं कि जिनके किरायेदार निकाले गये थे, उन में से कितनों के लिए दूसरा प्रबन्ध किया गया और क्या सभी के लिए कर दिया गया है या नहीं किया गया है ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, this is a Requisitioning (Amending) Bill, it has nothing to do with slum clearance or eviction.

श्री कुण्ठल कर्मा: यह सही है कि एकविश्वास वाला इस वक्त नहीं है । लेकिन जब हम किसी जायदाद को या किसी मकान को रिक्विजिशन करते हैं तो ऐसे हालात जरूर-

पैदा होते हैं कि जो दूसरा एविकशन का एक्ट है, उस के अन्तर्गत वह चीज़ आ जाती है और उस के अन्तर्गत उन को एविक्ट करना पड़ता है। इस के लिये हम को वह अरुल्यार लेना पड़ता है जिस से हम उस पर कब्ज़ा पा सकें। जब कब्ज़ा पाने के सिलसिले में वह बातें हमें करनी होती हैं तो इन सब बातों का भी ख्याल हमें रखना चाहिये था।

दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि हम जिस वक्त रिक्विजिशन करते हैं, उस वक्त कुछ मुआवजे की बात भी करते हैं। यह चीज़ धारा ८ में दी गई है और उस के लिये नियम यह रखा गया है कि जो लगान उस वक्त रायज होती है, हम उस के हिसाब से किराया देते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने खुद कहा, इस वक्त हालत यह हो गई है कि जो किराया तय किया गया था उस से कहीं ज्यादा टैक्स मालिक मकान को देना पड़ता है।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मैं ने सुना है।

श्री कुं० क० बर्मा : आप ने जो सुना है वह मेरी समझ में ठीक ही सुना है, गलत नहीं सुना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस एक्ट के अन्दर ही आप इस के लिये कोई बात कर सकें तो सही है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद ऐसा करना मुश्किल होगा। इसलिये इस के बारे में भी कोई ठंडां बन जाहरी हो जाता है और इस हाउस के सामने उसे आना चाहिये था। यह बात सही है कि हमारी वर्तमान मिनिस्ट्री का उद्देश्य यह है कि एक्वायर न किया जाये, लेकिन अगर उस में कोई प्राविज़न मौजूद है कि हाँ, हम एक्वायर कर सकते हैं तो जमाने में जो तब्दीली हुई है उस के हिसाब से सभी लोग जानते हैं कि जायदादों की कीमतें इस वक्त दुगुनी ही नहीं, बल्कि पांच गुनी, दस गुनी, और कहीं कहीं पर बारह और पन्द्रह गुनी तक हो गई हैं। बाज़ लोकलिटीज़ ऐसी हैं जहाँ इस हिसाब से कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं,

लेकिन हमारे एक्ट के सेक्षण ८ में क्लाऊ शब्द में दिया हुआ है :

"The compensation payable for the acquisition of any property under section 7 shall be the price which the requisitioned property would have fetched in the open market if it had remained in the same condition as it was at the time of requisition and being sold on the date of acquisition or twice the price which the requisitioned property would have fetched in the open market if it had been sold on the day of the requisition, whichever is less."

विहचार इच्छास के माने साफ साफ यह होंगे कि अगर उसकी प्राइस दुगुनी या लेस होती है तो हम उसी के देनदार होंगे, उससे ज्यादा के देनदार नहीं होंगे, जब कि सभी को मालूम है, और मेरी समझ में मंत्री महोदय को भी मालूम होगा कि इस वक्त ट्वाइस का कोई सवाल नहीं है। इस समय दस गुनी और बारह गुनी कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं अगर कहीं यह नोबत आती है कि हम किसी की जायदाद हासिल करें तो उसका नतीजा क्या होगा। जो कम्पेनेशन उसका उसे मिलेगा क्या उस से उसका गुजर बसर हो सकता है। क्या हम बाकई उसको सही मानों में मुआवजा देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि नहीं देते हैं। यह बात कहीं जा सकती है कि इस वक्त जो कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं उनमें सरकार का भी बड़ा भारी हाथ है। सरकार जनता की नुमाइन्दा है और अगर इस नाते उसके द्वारा ऐसी किज़ा पैदा होती है, ऐसी समस्यायें पैदा होती हैं, जिनकी बजह से कीमतें बढ़ती हैं, तो वह भी मुआवजा पाने की मुस्तहक है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दलील जो सरकार है उस पर कारगर इसलिये नहीं होती है कि जो मालिक जायदाद है उसको जो मुआवजा मिलता है वह उससे उसी हैसियत की जायदाद

नहीं खरीद सकता है और वह खामलवाह नुकसान में पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि वास्तव में शक्ति ऐसी आ जाती है कि हम उस जायदाद को आधा तीहा, जो कुछ कम्पन्सेशन हिसाब से पड़ता है, उस पर उसे ले लेते हैं। यह चीज बड़ी भारी जांच की वस्तु है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह संशोधन भी इसमें आना चाहिये कि हिंदूचंवर इच्छा लेने की बात जो है उसे इसमें से निकाल देना चाहिये। बल्कि इस बक्त जो प्राइस हो हम उसके देनदार हो जायें तो मैं समझूँगा कि वाकई कोई ज्यादती नहीं होती है।

सरकार को हमेशा इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये, जैसा कि अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, कि हम बड़े बड़े आदिमियों के ग्रामारम और असाइस और दुनिया भर की बातोंकी व्यवस्था तो करें लेकिन जो छोटे लोग हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान न दें, उनकी तरफ न्यायपूर्ण दृष्टि न रखें, जैसे कि हम दूसरे लोगों के लिए रखते हैं, तो यह चीज बड़ी अनुचित होगी। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि नौशेरवां के लिये कहा जाता है कि उसके महल की बगल में एक बुद्धिया की झोपड़ी थी। वह बदनुमां मालम होती थी वहां सलाह हुई कि झोपड़ी उसकीको ले लिया जायें। नौशेरवां की तरफ से बहुत से लोगों ने उस बुद्धिया को समझाया कि तुम अपनी झोपड़ी दे दो, इतनी उसकी कीमत ले लो, यह कर लो, वह कर लो, लेकिन बुद्धिया ने कहा कि वह झोपड़ी मेरे बाप दादा की है, मैं इसकी मालिक हूं, मैं इसको देने के लिये बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं हूं। नौशेरवां को जब यह बात मालूम हुई तो उसने इस बात का तहीया किया कि नहीं, चाहे वह बुद्धिया गरीब हो, छोटी से छोटी औरत हो, लेकिन उसके साथ भी न्याय होगा, और मैं उसकी झोपड़ी को हरिगज नहीं लूँगा। आज तक उसके महल के बगल में इस किस्म की झोपड़ियां मौजूद हैं और उसने इस बात को गवारा किया। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वाकई में हमको सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ

सोसाइटी को कायम रखना है तो इन उमूलों की तरफ, इन चीजों की तरफ हमको ध्यान देना होगा। अगर हम इस तरीके पर चलें तो वाकई में हम कह सकेंगे कि हम वास्तव में सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी चाहते हैं। वर्ता अगर हम नाम के लिये बाज बक्त इधर उधर कहते रहें कि हम यह चाहते हैं, वह चाहते हैं, उसको वास्तविक रूप में न लायें, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। हम नहीं कह सकेंगे कि हम वास्तव में इस चीज को चाहते हैं, बल्कि हमारे विरोधी लोग कहेंगे कि यह बड़ी भारी मक्कारी है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दें और थोड़े दिनों में कोई न कोई संशोधन इस विधेयक के ऊपर लावें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् १८४१ में अंग्रेज जिस कानून को लाये थे उसके मातहत मार्केंट वैल्यू की १५ फी सदी कीमत दी जाती थी और आज स्वतन्त्रता के दिनों में जो बिल लाया गया है उसके मातहत केवल दुगुनी कीमत या उससे भी कम पर हम जायदाद खरीद सकते हैं। इसका मतलब यह होगा कि सरकार जमीन को २ रु० गज लेकर ६० रु० गज तक पर बेच सकती है। सरकार ३० रु० या ४० रु० गज तक मुनाफा कमा सकती है। अगर किसी शरीब ने उस बक्त जमीन ली थी जब कि उसकी कीमत कम थी और आज उसकी मार्केंट वैल्यू बढ़ गई है तो मार्केंट वैल्यू के साथ जो कीमत उसको मिलेगी उसका कोई जोड़ नहीं है। इसलिये दुगुनी कीमत की बात जो रखी गई है उसे हटाया जाये और जो मार्केंट वैल्यू हो उसके मुताबिक मुआवजा दिया जायें। पंजाब में श्री प्रताप सिंह कैरों ने पचास गुना तक मुआवजा दिया है और वहां के किसान उनके गुण गा रहे हैं। लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट सिर्फ दुगुनी कीमत देकर यह चाहती है कि जमीन ले ली जाये। यह अच्छा नहीं मालूम होता।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

इसके साथ साथ जब यह बिल बना तो ज्वायेंट कमेटी में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि यह सिर्फ़ दस सालों के लिये बनेगा । दस साल हो गये हैं लेकिन यहमसला हल नहीं हुआ । मसले का हल यह नहीं है, मसले का हल यह है कि यहां से आफ़िसेज उठाये जायें । जैसा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि देहातों के अन्दर नये मवार बनाये जायें और शहरों में नये मकानियत कम की जाये । लेकिन आज शहर बसते जा रहे हैं और गांव उजड़ते जा रहे हैं । हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने अमरीकनों का जिक्र किया । हमने अमरीकनों को बहुत बसाया है । सब से पहले मेरी कांस्टिट्युएन्सी में अमरीकन आ कर बसे । ऊंचे से ऊंचे अमरीकन आकर बसे । ऐसे ऐसे लोग बसे जिनको अमरीका की सरकार दस दस हजार रुपये माहदार देती थी । मैंने उनको बहुत जगह दे दी । हमने उनको देहात में बसाया और देहात में पक्की सड़कें बनवायीं । देहातों में हमने रोशनी का इंतजाम किया । देहातों में अस्पतालों का इंतजाम किया । थोड़े से अगर विदेशी आ जायें और सरकार उनके लिए बसे हुए लोगों को उजाड़ा चाहे तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है ।

अभी जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि ५५००० और ७५००० का मामला है और जैसा कि अभी श्री त्यागी ने कहा कि ७४००० मकानों का मामला है, ७४००० कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जिनके कि पास रहने को मकान नहीं है तो उसके लिए सरकार को तकनीक करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है । उसके बास्ते जमीन हमसे लीजियेगा । जमीन हम देंगे देहात में और वरैर मुश्त्रियों के देंगे । उसके लिए सरकार से हम कोई मुश्त्रियां नहीं लेंगे । लेकिन जो पिछड़े और गरीब आदमी हैं, पस्ती की डिन्दगी व्यतीकर रहे हैं, उनसे कहा जाय कि चूंकि यहां पर कोई नई विलिंग बनेगी इसलिए वह यहां से

हट जाय और उसे उसकी जगह से उजाड़ा जाय तो यह न्यायसंगत और तकसंगत बात मालूम नहीं होती है । मेरी आप से यह दरख़ास्त है कि इस नये बिल को लाने से पहले आप इस बात पर गौर कीजियेगा कि आज जो आपका रिहैबिलिटेशन चल रहा है वह उस सोशलिस्टिक पैटन आफ़ सोसाइटी से मेल नहीं खाता है जिसका कि हम दावा करते हैं । अगर दरअसल सोशलिस्टिक पैटन आफ़ सोसाइटी हो तो आज का रवैया बन्द होना चाहिये । अगर वाकई सोशलिस्टिक सोसाइटी हो तो आज रेलवे में जो फ़स्ट क्लास का टिकट मिलता है वह एजुकेशनल क्वालिफिकेशन को देख कर दिया जाय । रेलवे में फ़स्ट क्लास का जो टिकट मिलता है वह आदमी की हैल्प को देख कर दिया जाय । रेलगाड़ी में रेलवे ट्रेन का आदमी हो या कोई बीमार है तो वह फ़स्ट क्लास में चलता है लेकिन जो देश की रक्षा कर सकता है वह थड़ क्लास में चलता है । अब अगर सोशलिस्टिक पैटन आफ़ सोसाइटी होती तो ऐसा नहीं चलता ।

अब श्रीमन्, मैं संध्या, पूजा पाठ में रहता हूं, मुझे इस संध्या व पूजा पाठ का इस तथाकथित सोशलिस्टिक पैटन आफ़ सोसाइटी में यह मुश्त्रियां मिला कि मैं एक छोटे से कमरे में रहता हूं । मामूली से कमरे में रहता हूं । मैंने यहां हाउस में भी यह कहा कि आप चाहे किराया ४, ५ रुपया माहवार बढ़ा दें, १००० रुपया माहवार तक भले ही बढ़ा दें लेकिन एम० पीज० को इन क्वूटर-खानों में भगवान के लिए न रखिए जिनमें कि आज उनको रखा जाता है । अब आप थोड़ी देर के लिये मान लीजिये कि मुझे हाई ब्लड प्रेशर हो जाय तो मुझे हाउस कमेटी के चेयरमैन साहब रहने के लिये बढ़िया बँगला दे देंगे लेकिन चूंकि मैं स्वस्य हूं इसलिये मुझे अच्छी जगह नहीं मिलती है । सोशलिस्टिक पैटन का मतलब यह है कि ज़रूरत के मुताबिक

दिया जाय, जिसे जिस चीज़ की ज़रूरत हो उसे उसके मुताबिक दिया जाय। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर कोई मंत्री साहब हैं और वे अकेले हैं, वाल बच्चे नहीं हैं, विडोअर हैं तो उनको बड़े बड़े बंगलों से हटा कर छोटे छोटे कमरों में भेजा जाय। अब अगर मुझे हार्ट ट्रबल होती तो माननीय मिनिस्टर मुझे देखने के लिये अस्पताल में आते लेकिन मैं कूकि स्वस्थ हूँ इसलिए मुझे छोटे से कमरे में बैठा दिया गया है। अब यह कैसी सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी है कि मनुष्य को उसके विकास के लिए काफी जगह भी नहीं मिलती है.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All this has nothing to do with the Bill.

Shri Tyagi: He wants to establish socialism in heart trouble; he wants to socialise the disease.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मेरे रहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर यह ५५,००० या ७५,००० आदमियों के बसाने का सवाल है तो यह ७५,००० आदमी बगैर एक शर्षम को उजाड़े हुए भी बसाये जा सकते हैं। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इसको इस ढंग पर किया जाय ताकि एक व्यक्ति भी उजाड़ा न जाय और एक आदमी को भी बेदखल न किया जाय और जैसा मैंने कहा कि अगर सरकार चाहे तो वह ऐसा कर सकती है और उन ७५,००० आदमियों को बसा भी सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि एक ऐसा बिल लाया जाय जो कि कम्प्री-हैसिव हो और सारे देश पर लागू हो। यहां शहरों में तो यह बात कही जाती है कि आदमी के साथ आदमी सोता है लेकिन देहातों में हालत इससे कहीं बदतर है। हम किसानों और मजदूरों की जोकि शावों में रहते हैं, दिककत को नहीं समझ सकते हैं। जहां हम लोग भैसों के साथ सोते हैं, गाय और बैलों के साथ सोते हैं, दस, दस आदमी एक एक चारपाई पर सोते हैं, रात रात भर जाग जाग कर काटना पड़ता है। उन

गरीब लोगों के लिए इस बिल के अन्दर कोई चिन्ता नहीं की गई है।

माननीय खब्बा जी से जो कि इस समय मिनिस्टर हैं उनसे हमें यह आशा है, उन की मुसिफमिजाजी से हमें यह उम्मीद बंधती है कि वह उन बेकसों के लिए ज़रूर कुछ इंतजाम करने के लिये सोचेंगे। उन्होंने इससे पहले भी बड़े बड़े काम किये हैं, उनसे हमें यह उम्मीद है कि इस बिल को एक कम्प्री-हैसिव बिल की शब्द में रखवा जायगा और बगैर एक आदमी को उजाड़े हुए यह मसला हल किया जायगा। मिनिस्टर साहब की लौनग लाइक और अच्छी सेहत के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोग रोज सबरे उठ कर भगवान से प्रार्थना करते हैं, क्या ही अच्छा हो कि उन करोड़ों की तादाद में और करोड़ों का इड़ाफा हो। हम यह चाहते हैं कि एक व्यक्ति को भी उसकी मरजी के बिलाफ़ न उठाया जाय। इतने देहात पड़े हुए हैं, इतने मैदान पड़े हुए हैं जहां कि उनको आसानी से बसाया जा सकता है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अगर सही स्वराज लाना है तो गांवों में नये नये मकान बनाये और शहरों में मकान बनाना बन्द कर दीजिये। आज भी इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि शहर में जो आफिसेज बगैरहूँ हैं उनको शिफ्ट करके देहातों में ले जाया जाय और दूसरी जगह हमारे भाईयानी कलास ४ के जो कर्मचारी हैं और जो कि मरेशियों की तरह रह रहे हैं, उनका सही इंतजाम किया जाय।

शहरों में प्राज जो बेतहाशा आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है उस से गरीब आदमी ही पिस रहे हों सो बात नहीं है, अभीर आदमी भी उससे नुकसान उठा रहे हैं। यहां दिल्ली के अन्दर मिनिस्टर्सं हैं, आई०सी०एस० और आई० ए० एस० के बड़े बड़े अफसर रहते हैं और वे सब प्राज इसी दिल्ली मिलक सप्लाई का बोतलों का दूध लेते हैं। बोतल वाला दूध उन तक ७२ घंटे बाद पहुँचता है, दूध बिल्कुल बासी हो जाता है। दूध से बदबू आने

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

लगती है और वह विल्कुल नाकारा हो जाता है और वह दूध सब मिनिस्टर्स और बड़े बड़े सरकारी अफमगान आज पी रहे हैं; चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब को स्वास्थ्य का ज्ञान नहीं है इसलिये वडे फक्त से पूछते हैं कि यह दिल्ली मिल्क सप्लाई की बोतल है या नहीं। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि दिल्ली शहर की आवादी कम हो और देहात की आवादी बड़े आर इस के लिये जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा मिनिस्टर साहब को उस हिसाब से अपनी हाउसिंग की स्कीम चलानी होगी। अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे तो निश्चिन्त रूप से जहां आज करोड़ों लोग खाना जी की लौग लाइक और सुन्दर हैं तो भगवान से प्रार्थना करते हैं उन प्रार्थना करने वालों में लाखों और करोड़ों का और इजाफ़ा हो जाने वाला है।

मेरी यह अजं है कि या तो इस बिल को वापिस निया जाय लेकिन अन्य इस पास ही करवाना है तो यह उचावंट रिसर्वेशनिंग रटी है, यह सम्मिलित आपकी जिम्मेदारी है इस लिए इस होम मिनिस्टर से पेश करवा दी जायेगा क्योंकि होम मिनिस्टरी आर हृत्या का आपस में एक अच्छा मैल है, दोनों को एक राशि भी है लेकिन इस मिनिस्टरी से जो कि इन्हीं सुन्दर है उस से इस बिल को न लाया जाय। अगर लाना हो है तो नये सिरे से एक कम्प्रो-हैसिव बिल लाया जाय जिस में खाली यहां का ही नहीं अपितु सारे देश भर के विस्थापित और बेघर लोगों को बसाने का इंतजाम हो।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the face of it, it is a very harmless Bill. If it were a controversial Bill, the hon. Minister, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, would put it forward in such a way that the Bill would appear to be.....

Shri Tyagi: Innocent.

Shri D. C. Sharma:..... a toothless and harmless Bill. But to tell you the plain truth, this Bill is fraught with great dangers to my country. If

you study the migration of population all over the world, you will find that there is a great danger envisaged by all sociologists all over the world. The migration of people from villages to towns, from towns to cities and from cities to metropolitan cities is assuming a very alarming proportion. These days in every country all over the world, including the USA, sociologists are making efforts to see that the exodus of the villagers or of the town-dwellers or of the city-dwellers is not directed towards these metropolitan cities. This is the writing on the wall which is to be found in all the progressive countries of the world. There are certain countries where I will have to get a passport to come to Delhi and I will not be allowed to come to Delhi at all. Why is that done? It is not only a case of Police methods but it is also a fact that this metropolitan world migration is a very social danger and it has to be limited, restricted, controlled and minimised.

What do I find from this Bill? The hon. Minister who has a way of soft-pedalling everything and doing it so well is making Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, already bloated cities, already swollen cities, already outsized cities into colossi, into huge monstrous collection of residences and monstrous aggregation of human beings of all types. I think this is not the right thing to do and I point the finger of warning to my countrymen and to my Minister and the Members of the Cabinet that if they are going to do this thing, I think, they will not be fulfilling their duty towards millions of those people who are living in villages, who are living in sizeable towns and who are living in small cities. I think what they are doing is, they are trying to make the metropolitan cities prosperous at the expense of other cities.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there was a time when I used to read and

enjoy poetry. Alas, I have no time to read it now! But at one time I read a poem called *Deserted Village*. It was written by an Irish poet and Irish poets and Irish men have a knack of saying candid things and saying things very beautifully. George Bernard Shaw was also an Irishman and I have great respect for him. An Irish poet wrote that poem *Deserted Village*. And I can tell you, if we had any poet worth the name in our country—all our poets now sing the praises of Governors and Chief Ministers—I think they would describe the misery, the appalling misery, of the villages of my country. I think everyone of us who is here represents the villages. I want to ask them: What is the condition of the villages now? Very few persons want to stay in villages. What is the reason? One of the reasons is this Bill—it says let Bombay grow, let Madras prosper; let Calcutta, already, a congested city, become more congested; and let Delhi, already outgrown its size, become more populated. This Bill is the reply to what is happening in the villages. Therefore, I think this emphasis on the metropolitan cities of this country at the expense of other things is, I should say, indicative of a lack of proper perspective so far as the planning of our life is concerned, the planning of our population is concerned and the planning of our residential accommodation is concerned.

The hon. Minister wants to have the power to acquire requisitioned property under certain circumstances and also to requisition property. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill was passed in 1958....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You were a Member of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was a Member of the House at that time. I was afraid of you at that time; I am not afraid of you now.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I did not move that Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You did not move the Bill. You are a good man. I know that. What I was respectfully submitting was: from where did we get this idea of requisitioning the property? Who taught us to acquire this kind of property? It is not an Indian idea; it is not a peace-time idea. This idea came to us during the War. This idea came to us from the foreigners; it came to us during the War. It is they who taught us how to requisition the property and how to acquire the property. But what can be valid during the days of War cannot be valid during the days of peace.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): But there is the Emergency.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My friend is trying to carry on the war mentality of 1939 to 1944 into the sixth decade of the twentieth century. That is what he is doing. For him there is no peace; for him War has not come to an end; for him foreigners are still here; for him there are no peace-time conditions prevailing in this country and for him there is only one thing, which is that he is trying to perpetuate this war time mentality. He is giving it a longer life; he is trying to continue that war-time measure which was there. Therefore, I think, that this measure which might have been good in the good old days, in those days when there was War, cannot be good today. If he had told me.....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There was no war in 1958.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But you were continuing the war mentality. I was very respectfully submitting that if he had told me, "Mr. Sharma, there is the question of Emergency; I require office accommodation and I require this housing accommodation for our soldiers, for those persons who are going to fight on the front," I would have said, "Mr. Minister, we are all at your service because there is Emergency." But he has not done that. What for does he want the office accommodation? He wants it for housing accommodation. For

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

whom does he want it? Now, on the floor of this House, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we have been putting questions to the hon. Minister and to his predecessors also—and I think we will go on putting the questions to his successors also—as to what is happening to the shifting of some offices from Delhi to other cities.

Shri Ansar Harvani: To Faridabad.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is happening? He expresses his helplessness. He shows his pathetic figure of failure saying, "I cannot do anything." And if he removes some office to some place, he has to take back his orders because there are pressures and counter-pressure. Now, instead of removing these offices and finding residential quarters for these persons in places outside Bombay, Delhi and other places, he wants to have his hold on these metropolitan cities. I think, the proper policy is not that he should be given this power to requisition the property, but the proper policy is that he should be asked to shift these offices and along with these offices he should transfer the officers to some other places. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is a place called Dalhousie, a very famous place, a very beautiful place. Why does he not shift some offices to Dalhousie? He would not....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That is too cold.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is too cold for you, not for him. I was respectfully submitting that instead of catching the bull by the horn, instead of dispersing these offices all over the country, he is trying to concentrate here so that people suffer from over-congestion, over-crowding and over-population here.

The last point that I would like to make is this. There have been some speeches made here and I want to put in one thing and it is this. He wants office accommodation to the

tune of 59 lakh sq. ft. and 74,000 units of residential accommodation. That is very good. I would like to have a break-up of this figure. For whom does he want it? Does he want it for those persons who are standing near the walls of this Chamber?

Shri P. S. Naskar: For all.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Does he want it for them? Does he want it for those persons who are living in chawls, who are living in thatched cottages, and who are living in these newly sprung up towns? No. He wants them for those persons who are pursuing white-collared professions, who are big officers, who are highly-placed persons, who are Members of Parliament, who are Members of the Rajya Sabha, who belong to the Government Secretariat in the North Block and the South Block, Vigyan Bhavan, Krishi Bhavan etc. He wants it only for those persons. If he were to tell me that he wants these 74,000 units of accommodation, and out of these, 70,000 will be given to the poor people, to the class IV people and to the class III people, then I would say that this is a good measure and he is going to help some persons. But, no, he believes in the theory that he will give more to those who have already much, and less to those who have nothing.

I do not want to go into the question of the price. I think that the price of the property which is acquired or requisitioned should be an economic price. I do not know what it will be, but I hope that it will be an economic price.

In conclusion, I would say that this Bill as it stands does not satisfy me as a citizen of India.

Dr. M. S. Aney: It perpetuates the wrong.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It does not satisfy us as Members of Parliament, and it does not satisfy me as a person

amongst whose voters 99·9 per cent are persons who live in villages, and persons who live on the subsistence level

Therefore, I think that the hon. Minister should withdraw this Bill and bring forward a Bill which should do equal good to all the classes, which should be a socialistic measure, and which should dole out good things to everybody and not concentrate things in the hands of those who are already prosperous and take away things from those who are not endowed with all the good things of life. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): Sir, the Bill before the House only seeks to extend the life of the original Act, namely the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act. I shall try to confine myself to the limited scope for discussion which it offers. While admitting the inevitability of this Act, I am opposed to it on principle.

As you know, Sir, this requisitioning business came into existence during the last war, and this was done with a view to meeting the exigencies of the war at that time, to meet the Government's own needs, and the Defence of India Act and the rules thereunder had been invoked for the purpose of requisitioning houses. Thereafter, several Acts, Ordinances and orders had been passed to extend the life of the Act. Ultimately, in 1952 when the parent Act, namely the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act came before Parliament in the form of a Bill, it was referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee realised that this must be a temporary measure and it should not be extended beyond a period of six years. That was the intention expressed in no ambiguous terms by the Select Committee, and that had a purpose also. But, unfortunately, Government are still acting as if they are in the midst of the last war, and instead of constructing their

own houses within the limited period which was given to them, they have lapsed into a state of inactivity, and they try to come every now and then before Parliament to extend the life of the Act so that they may be relieved of the blame of inactivity which they have indulged in so far.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill, there is a list given indicating the demand for office and residential accommodation, and the shortage of office and residential accommodation in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Government have only given a list indicating the shortage, but they have not said what they have done during the last few years. We do not know what the performance of the Ministry has been in this regard during the lifetime of the parent Act. I would like to know what they have done. I am not going into the question of slum clearance; I am not going into the question of housing in the Scheduled Castes areas etc., but I simply want to know what they have done so far as Government accommodation for the offices is concerned during this long period of ten years.

Now, they have come forward with this Bill to get the Act extended till 1970. Are we to understand that during this long period, they will again relapse into a state of slumber, and come back at the end of 1970 for further extending the Act? If they do so, then that would be a dangerous state of affairs.

As you know, Sir, there has been an acute shortage of housing. We have already got the mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan, and from that, it is abundantly clear that the Ministry and the Parliament should regard the solution to the housing problem as far from satisfactory. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he can give us an assurance that Government means business and they will construct the necessary accommodation during the extended period which is

[Shri R. Barua]

now sought for. If it is only going to be a safety-valve to hide their own inaction, then it will be an unfortunate state of affairs.

So far as the Central Government are concerned, I know of cases where the CPWD hardly execute their plans and programmes in due time; it takes years together to build a house; for instance, in my own part of the country, I know that the Central Excise Department, which is a big department, wanted to have their own houses, but the CPWD has taken years and years even to give them a blueprint to execute the plan. So, I feel that the malady seems to lie somewhere in the Housing Ministry. Unless they can rectify these difficulties, unless the Ministry is in a position to remodel and reorganise the CPWD to meet the needs of the people, it is absolutely useless to come forward with measures like these with a statement attached thereto saying that Government would be involved in huge expenditure of crores and crores of rupees if the parent Act is not extended by Parliament.

I quite appreciate and realise that at the moment Government are in need of expanding housing accommodation and expanding accommodation for their offices. But, at the same time, we have a Ministry for Housing which is entrusted with the task of constructing houses and also office accommodation. The Ministry also should play their part in constructing accommodation. Because of this continued requisitioning, what will happen is this. Already, there is acute shortage of houses for the civilian population and it will be further aggravated by continued requisition. If you take the case of the small officials with humble income and also private citizens with low incomes, it is very difficult for them to get accommodation in these big cities at modest rents, and they are obliged to pay very high rents. It may be said that, well, there is the Rent Control

Act, and they can take recourse to the Rent Control Act etc. But then, how many of these petty officials can afford the luxury of litigation, especially the prolonged luxury of litigation? I have come across very few cases, almost none, I should say, wherein these officials could afford to get the rent fixed properly under the rent control measures.

If the houses built by private persons and meant for private use and usurped and utilised by Government to a great extent in these big areas, then it creates a problem by itself, and that problem is already in existence, and by resorting to this measure now, Government are making the problem still more acute.

Therefore, I would beseech that Government should forthwith come forward with an assurance that within a particular time-limit, they will build their own houses, so that at least the private persons will not be bothered by this requisitioning affair.

My hon. friend Shri Tyagi has made a suggestion in regard to the housing problem of the Scheduled Castes people as well as of the Harijans. It is a burning problem, no doubt but I do not know whether it comes within the scope of this Bill. At any rate, it is a very healthy suggestion which has been made by my hon. friend, and I hope that the Housing Ministry will take note of it and see that that question is also properly dealt with.

I shall give my consent to the passage of the Bill only on condition that the Ministry gives a clear undertaking that it will not again go into deep slumber for another seven years, till 1970.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। यह नहीं कि इस विधेयक की आवश्यकता बिल्कुल नहीं है, लेकिन अभी

तक जिस ढंग से इस कानून को कार्यान्वित किया गया है उस को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि इस कानून का कार्यकाल समाप्त होने देना चाहिये । और कुछ समय के बाद नये ढंग से, नये सत्र में, नये दृष्टिकोण से, एक कानून बनाया जाना चाहिये । अभी तक इस बिल को शोषण के लिये ज्यादा इस्तेमाल किया गया है, जल्दी वातों और समस्याओं के नाम पर । इस से दोतरफा शोषण हुआ है । एक तो किसान का शोषण किया जाता है और दूसरे अल्प आमदनी वाले जो किरायेदार हैं या किरायेदार होना चाहते हैं उन का भी शोषण होता है । किसानों के बारे में मैं एक बात कह दूं कि किसानों से बहुत कम कीमत पर जमीन ऐक्वायर की जाती है. जैसे कि दिल्ली की उन्नति के लिये देहात के किसानों से जो जमीने ऐक्वायर की गई थीं उनका रेट २८०, ३८० या ज्यादा से ज्यादा ४, ५ रु० गज था । लेकिन नाम के बास्ते उनका डेवलपमेंट करने के बाद उन जमीनों को अब नीलाम में बेचा जा रहा है जिस से कि उन का दाम हो जाता है ४०, ५० रु० और ७० रु० गज तक । इस तरह से जो मुनाफ़ा खोरी होती है क्या वह सरकार के लिये जायज़ है? किसानों से २ रु० गज के हिसाब से सरकार जमीन ले और उस पर इनना मुनाफ़ा करे, यह सरकार के लिये बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है । यह किसानों का जबर्दस्त शोषण है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस शोषण को पहले बन्द हो जाना ही चाहिये । इस शोषण के पहले जो प्राइवेट कालोनोइज़र्स थे, निजी कारोबार करने वाले थे, वे लोग शोषण किया करते थे लेकिन उस के मुनाफ़े का जो हिसाब था वह इस से कम था, जिस हिसाब से कि सरकार मुनाफ़ा कमा रही है । अभी भी दिल्ली में लोग कहते हैं कि अच्छा या जब कि प्राइवेट कालोनोइज़र्स का जमाना था क्योंकि अब तो बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा खोरी जमीन के ऊपर होती है, और यह सब होता है गरीब लोगों के नाम पर, अल्प आमदनी वालों के वर्ग के नाम पर । अज्ञ जमीनों की उन्नति करने के बाद जो ख़बरं

आता है उन्नति का, उस को जोड़ कर सरकार को बेचना चाहिये था । इस तरह से जोड़ कर सारी कास्ट हो सकती है, ५ रु०, १० रु० या १५ रु० । इस के बदले में उसको, २० या ३० रु० गज में बेचना चाहिये था उन लोगों को जिन को वास्तव में अभाव है मकानों का यानी जिन लोगों की आमदनी कम है । लेकिन इस को करने के बजाय सरकार ने यह नियम बनाया है कि दिल्ली में जो जमीन की बिक्री हो रही है वह आक्षयन बेसिस पर होगी । यह शोषण का पहला नमूना है क्योंकि जो जमीन नीलाम में बेची जाती है उस को सिर्फ रईस ही ख़रीद सकते हैं । चूंकि रईस लोगों को सीधे जमीन नहीं मिलती है इसलिये बड़े बड़े रईस लोग जमीन ख़रीदने के लिये दलाल रखते हैं अल्प आमदनी वाले वर्ग में से लेकर । उनसे वे जमीन ख़रीदवाते हैं और खुद उसके मालिक बन कर रहते हैं । दिल्ली में इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि डेवलपमेंट लैंड की जो बिक्री दिल्ली में हो रही है वह बिल्कुल अल्प आमदनी वाले वर्ग के हाथ में नहीं जा रही है । वह तो सिर्फ रईसों के हाथ ही में जा रही है । इस बीज को पहले बन्द कर देना चाहिये और इस के लिये ऐसा कानून बनाने की जरूरत है जिस में ऐसी शर्त या नियम रख दिया जाय जिस से कि उस कानून का दुरुपयोग न हो सके । इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने यह अज्ञ पेश करता हूं कि वे इस तरह का अपना दृष्टिकोण बना लें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार की धोर लापरवाही रही है इस दिशा में । दिल्ली में एक बहुत बड़ा मसला है इसका कि अल्प आमदनी वाले के नाम पर जमीनी है, मकान भी बन जाते हैं लेकिन लोगों को मकान मिलते नहीं हैं, उन को किराये पर दिया नहीं जाता है । भरतनगर के पास करीब ६०४ लोगों के लिये एक बड़ी इमारत बनी दुई है । दाईं सालों से वह इमारत बन कर

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

पड़ी हुई है वैसे ही, उस को किराये पर भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। अभी तक उस को किराये पर नहीं दिया जा रहा है। अभी तक उस को कंट्रैक्टर के हाथों से अधिकारियों ने लिया भी नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि वह मकान गिरने वाले भी हो गये हैं, उनकी छतें बगैरह सब ख़राब होने लगी हैं। यह जो इतना बड़ा स्टैडिंग स्कैन्डल खड़ा हुआ है उस की तरफ किसी का व्यापान नहीं है।

श्री भेहरचन्द्र ख़ाना: यह किस का मकान है?

श्री किशन पटनायक: हो सकता है कि कारपोरेशन का हो या हो सकता है कि यह आपका हो या सरकार का हो।

श्री भेहरचन्द्र ख़ाना: मेरा नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक: इसी तरह से होता है। कारपोरेशन कहता है कि इसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर नहीं है और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय कहता है कि उस की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि ६०४ मकान बने पड़े हैं, कोई उन को जा कर देख सकता है। कुछ समय पहले दिल्ली के नागरिक लोग कारपोरेशन के पास गये थे, यह कहने के लिये कि यह मकान खाली पड़े हुए हैं। अभी इमज़ॅन्सी का पीरियड है, सरकार को पैसा ज्यादा चाहिये। वहां पर लाइट और पानी का इन्तज़ाम न होते हुए भी हम वहां पर किये पर जा कर रहा चाहते हैं; हमें यह मकान दें दिये जायें। लेकिन कारपोरेशन ने कहा कि यह हमारे देने की बात नहीं है। केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय ने कहा कि यह हमारे हाथ की बात नहीं है और मकान वैसे ही पड़े हुए है। हो सकता है कि सीधे मंत्री महोदय के महकमे में न आते हों लेकिन चूंकि यह विषय उन के महकमे से ही सम्बन्धित है इसलिये उन को इस की जानकारी होनी चाहिये कि दिल्ली में

ऐसे ६०४ मकान दाई सालों से बने पड़े हुए हैं और उन का कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। उन के महकमे का विषय न होने पर भी उन का कर्तव्य है कि वे इस के बारे में व्यापान दें और इस के बारे में कुछ फैसला करें।

इस ढंग से अल्प आ दनी बाले बर्ग के नाम पर जमीन ली जाती है और उस का इस्तेमाल रईसों के लिये होता है यह शोषण एक तरफ और दूसरी तरफ किसानों से कम दामों पर जमीन ली जाती है और उस पर बहुत मुनाफ़ा खोती होती है। इस किस्म से दोतरफ़ा शोषण इस कानून के नाम पर अभी चल रहा है। इसको बन्द करना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि मैं त्यागी जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उस से सहमत हूं और मैं इर्ज़ करता हूं मंत्री महोदय से कि वे भी उन के भाषण से कुछ प्रेरणा लें। सरकार को पहला नियम यह बनाना चाहिये कि कुछ सालों के लिये, दस साल हो, पन्द्रह साल हो, सेन्टर इमारतें बनाना बिल्कुल बन्द कर दे। यह बुनियादी नियम होना चाहिये ताकि हम फ़ज़ूलखर्ची से बच सकें और और उन पैसों से हम गरीबों की हालत कुछ सुधार सकें।

श्री बड़े: बड़े-बड़े होटल बन रहे हैं।

श्री किशन पटनायक: वही तो कह रहा है। इस काम को कम से कम कुछ सालों के लिये बन्द कर देना चाहिये जब तक कि हम हर गरीब आदमी के लिये, हर नागरिक के लिये देश में एक छोटे से मकान का इन्तज़ा न कर सकें। योड़े दिनों तक अपनी लालच को मंत्री लोग और सरकार को चलाने वाले जो होते हैं, रईस लोग होते हैं, उन को दमन कर के रखना चाहिये। यही तीन बातें कहते हुये मैं अपना यह दृष्टिकोण रखता हूं कि इस बिल के ख़रम कर देना चाहिये और नये ढंग से

और नये सिरे से, नये दृष्टिकोण, से नया बिल बनाया जाना चाहिये ।

ओं कछवाय (देवास) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ । इस में दो रायें नहीं और हैं इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा इस देश में और इस नगर में प्रगति हुई है । परन्तु विचार करने का विषय यह है कि देश की बढ़ती हुई आशादी की तुलना में इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है । इस बिल में यह बताया गया है, कि इस इमर्जेंसी-बाल में हमें कभी भी जमीन की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है, इस लिए हमको जमीन लेने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये, क्योंकि हम ने मकान बनाने हैं । लेकिन इस बात का क्या कारण है कि इस बिल को पेश करने से पहले ही पिछले नवम्बर से लेकर, जब कि इस देश में इमर्जेंसी घोषित हुई थी, अब तक दिल्ली नगर में ६, ३५३ खुलियां तोड़ी गईं और लगभग ३०, ४० हजार लोग बेघर कर के वे जमीनें खाली कराई गईं? क्या कारण है कि इमर्जेंसी के नाम पर बार-बार लोगों को उजाड़ा गया और उनको बेघरवार किया गया?

मैं यह बात कह दूँ कि हमारे सदन में एक सदस्य हैं, जो कि पहले दूध और लस्सी के ग्लास धोया करते थे । उसके बाद वह कॉर्पोरेशन के मेम्बर बने । मेम्बर बनने के बाद उन्होंने चार, छः आने गज पर हजारों रुपये की जमीन खरीदी । वह जमीन बाद में तीस, चालीस रुपये गज पर बेची गई और उसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने पचास लाख रुपये कमाए । मैं इसका प्रूफ दे सकता हूँ । उनके द्वारा कुछ लोगों को जमीन बेची गई और उन लोगों ने वहां पर लाखों रुपयों की लागत से आने कुछ मकान बनाए । उनकी शर्त यह थी कि आप मकान बनाओ, लेकिन मेरे नाम से यह कालोनी होनी चाहिए और वह कालोनी "गुप्ता कालोनी"

के नाम से बसाई गई । उनके नाम के पहले "शिव" लगता है और अन्त में "गुप्ता" लगता है । मैं उनका नाम नहीं खोलना चाहता हूँ; लेकिन लाखों की लागत से उन लोगों ने जो कालोनी बनाई, वह तोड़ दी गई । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कि क्या उन लोगों ने की जमीन ली थी । क्या उन लोगों ने हजारों रुपया उस माननीय संसद सदस्य को नहीं दिया था? वह सदस्य यहां बैठते हैं और उन्होंने सस्ती जमीन खरीद कर काफी पसा कमाया है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में जिन चार नगरों का नाम लिया गया है, अर्थात् दिल्ली, कलकत्ता बम्बई और मद्रास, मैं देखता हूँ कि ऐसे स्थानों पर हजारों लाखों की तादाद में मजदूर काम करते हैं । जो व्यक्ति इस देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने में इतना सहयोग देते हैं, क्या कारण है कि उनके साथ इतनी धूधली की जाती है, उनके साथ इतना अन्याय किया जाता है कि उनको गन्दी वस्तियों और गन्दी जगहों में रहना पड़ता है, जहां बराबर सफाई नहीं होती है, जहां उनको पीने का पानी व्यवस्थित डंग से नहीं मिलता है, जहां उनको लाइट नहीं मिलती है, जहां शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है? आखिर इसका क्या कारण है । योजना बनती है और यह बिल भी पास हो जायेगा, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में काम शुरू कब होगा? यह काम उस समय शुरू होगा, जबकि संसद के चुनाव का समय आयेगा और तब लोगों के विचार एक-दम बदलने के लिए धड़ाधड़ मकान बनाए जायेंगे ।

१९५४ में विदेश से लौट कर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने इसी दिल्ली में यहां की जुम्मी-झौपड़ियों का निरीक्षण किया । निरीक्षण करने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि मैंने विदेशों में जाकर अच्छे मकान देखे हैं और जिस देश में अच्छे मकान ज्यादा बनते हैं, जिस देश में

[श्री कल्याण]

ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग अच्छे मकानों में रहते हैं, वह देश ज्यादा उत्तिवान् माना जाता है। उन्होंने यह इच्छा प्रकट की कि ये गन्दी बस्तियां जला दी जायें और इनके स्थान पर अच्छे मकान बनाने चाहिए। उस बात को आठ साल होने को आए, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणा के अन्मार झग्गी-झौंपडियों की तरकी नहीं हुई, उन्होंने जगह पर पक्के मकान नहीं बने। उसी समय प्रधान मंत्री ने यह भी घोषणा की कि हमारे देश में ग्रेमा कोई बड़ा होटल नहीं है, जहां पर विदेशों से आने वाले लोगों की ठहरने की व्यवस्था हो सके। उस घोषणा के दस मास के अन्दर ही करोड़ों की लागत से ग्रेमा होटल बना कर तैयार कर दिया गया।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : वह मुझ से पहले की बात है।

श्री कल्याण : मैं ताजा उदाहरण बताता हूँ। अब एक बैस्ट्रन होटल बनाया जा रहा है, जिस पर २६ लाख का खर्च किया जा रहा है। इमज़ैन्सी का नाम बार-बार लिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि इमज़ैन्सी में कोई ज्यादा खर्च नहीं किया जायेगा और इसी इमज़ैन्सी में पंडे की हवा खाने के लिए २६ लाख का होटल तैयार हो रहा है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ इस कि क्या इस देश के मजदूरों ने, क्या इस देश के गरीब लोगों ने इस देश का साथ नहीं दिया? क्या उन्होंने सरकार का साथ नहीं दिया? जब अंग्रेजों से हमारी लड़ाई चल रही थी, तो कंप्रेस ने सारे देश में यह नारा दिया कि हमने देश में राम-राज्य लाना है, इसलिए देश के मजदूरों और जवानों, हमारा साथ दो, कंप्रेस का साथ दो। उस समय देश के मजदूरों और गरीब लोगों ने कंप्रेस का साथ दिया। लेकिन जब मजदूरों ने यह देखा कि यह राम-राज्य एक ढकोसला

है, यह राम-राज्य झूठा है, इसमें कोई सार नहीं है, तो हमारे कंप्रेसी भाइयों ने सोचा कि यह बात बिल्कुल सही है, कोई राम-राज्य तो रहा नहीं, इसलिए एक नया नारा दो। तब उन्होंने जनता के राज्य का नारा दिया। राम-राज्य से जनता का शाज्य-बन गया और जनता के राज्य में क्या हुआ, वह भी इस देश और जनता के सामने है, शासन के सामने है। देश में ज्यादा बेकारी बढ़ी, ज्यादा भुखमरी आई, गरीबों को ज्यादा सताया गया, यह उस प्रजातंत्र और प्रजा के राज्य का नमूना सामने आया। जब जनता ने यह यह समझ लिया कि इस प्रजा-राज्य में कोई सुख नहीं है, तो हमारे कंप्रेसी भाइयों ने अपनी मीटिंगों में सारे देश को नारा दिया कि यह न तो राम-राज्य है, न प्रजा-राज्य है, यह राज्य तो नेहरू का राज्य है और इस नेहरू के राज्य में नये मकान बनेंगे, नई जगह मिलेगी और लोग अच्छी तरह बाहर जायेंगे। यह नारा भी झूठा रहा। जब जनता का विश्वास इस नेहरू-राज्य से उठ गया, तो कामराज योजना का नारा दिया गया। जनता की जगी हुई शक्ति को कामराज योजना के नाम पर किस तरह दबाया गया है, वह सारा नक्शा आज देश के सामने है। आखिर ये झूठे आश्वासन क्यों दिये जाते हैं? प्रश्न यह है कि इस अवधि में कितने ज्यादा लोग पढ़े, कितने ज्यादा लोगों को घर-बार मिले, कितनी गन्दी-बस्तियां कम हुईं?

मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत सी प्रगति की है, लेकिन जहां मजदूर वर्ग है, जहां पर फैक्टरियां हैं, वहां पर कौन कौन सी कालोनियां बनाई गई हैं? नन्दा कालोनी, देसाई कालोनी, गांधी कालोनी। इन तमाम कालोनियों में कौन लोग रहते हैं? मजदूर रहते हैं। परन्तु कौन से मजदूर रहते हैं?

वे मजदूर रहते हैं, जो इनटक के सदस्य हैं, कांप्रेस के समर्थक हैं, जो नेहरू की दुहाई देते हैं, जो गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं। वही मजदूर उन कालोनियों में बसाए जाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह पक्षपात क्यों किया जाता है।

जिस गति से आज देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, क्यों नहीं उस गति से सारे देश में मकान बनाए जाते? इस बात का क्या कारण है कि हमारे मकान बनाने का काम इतनी ढीली गति से किया जा रहा है? गरीबों से टैक्स बसूल करने में तो सरकार की ओर से कभी भी ढील नहीं बरती जाती है। कौन सा उनको सामान सस्ता मिलता है कि उनको संतोष हो कि जितना हम करते हैं, उसमें से दो पैसे बचा कर रख पाते हैं। ऐसे मजदूर जहर मिलते हैं, जो कुछ पैसा जमा करके या कर्जा लेकर मकान बनाने का इरादा करते हैं। लेकिन जब वे मकान बनाने का इरादा करते हैं, तो उनको लकड़ी ठीक नहीं मिलती है, सीमेंट के लिए उनको पचास चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। टीन चढ़ार के लिए उनको किसी एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी० को पकड़ना पड़ता है और उसकी खुशामद करके उसकी सिफारिश के द्वारा लेना पड़ता है, नहीं तो ब्लैक में लेना पड़ता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह ठीक है। इस प्रकार से जो पक्षपात किया जाता है, उसको खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार के चलने की जो गति है, यह कम क्यों है? क्यों नहीं इस गति को बढ़ाया जाता? क्यों नहीं इसको तेज किया जाता? यह बात निश्चित है कि देश में जितने ज्यादा बड़े और अच्छे मकान होंगे, जितने ज्यादा नये मकान बनेंगे, देश की उन्नति उसी के आधार पर देखी जायेगी।

यह कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोल बाग) : भूमि के अधिग्रहण, उसको प्राप्त

करने सम्बन्धी यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

दिल्ली में जिस प्रकार से आबादी बढ़ रही है और उसको बसाने की जो समस्या हमारे सामने है, उसको देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाए, उसको प्राप्त किया जाए। दिल्ली में लगभग पचास हजार लोग झुग्गी झौंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। इन सभी को बसाने का मसला हमारे सामने है। इसके अलावा और जो लोग, नए लोग आ गए हैं और आ रहे हैं, उनके लिए भी मकानों की समस्या है। कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो कि किराये के मकानों में इस समय रहते हैं, उनको भी हमें मकान मालिक बनाना है। इन सब समस्याओं को देखते हुए यह भूमि अधिग्रहण वाला जो बिल आया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं।

आज दिल्ली में विकास की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है और उसके लिए जहां तक हो सके, शीघ्रतांशीघ्र भूमि प्राप्त की जानी चाहिए। भूमि प्राप्त करने के बाद जो प्लाट्स हैं, उनको डिवेलप करके इन लोगों को दिया जाना चाहिए। इस काम में जितनी तेजी आ सके, उसका सभी को, इस सदन को, स्वागत करना चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है कुछ समय पूर्व चौतीस हजार एकड़ जमीन प्राप्त की गई थी और उसकी कीमत २ रुपया ४४ नए पैसे के आसपास पड़ी है, प्रतिवर्ग गज। कहा जाता है कि ४० प्रतिशत जमीन के अन्दर तो प्लाट्स बनाये जाते हैं, बाकी को विकास के लिए रख लिया जाता है, जिस में सड़कें आती हैं, पार्क आते हैं, स्कूल आते हैं तथा दूसरी जो नागरिक सुविधायें हैं, वे आती हैं। उस दृष्टि

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

भी अगर हम देखें तो लगभग ६ रुपये के आसपास यह जमीन पड़ती है या ७ रुपये प्रतिवर्ग गज पड़ती है। उसके ऊपर अगर आप तीन रुपये डिवेलोपमेंट चार्जिंग के लगायें तो उस दृष्टि से भी यह अधिक से अधिक कोई १७ रुपये के आसपास पड़ती है। सूद भी अगर उस रुपये पर लगाया जाए तो जो खर्च किया गया है तो १८ या साड़े १९ के आसपास वह पड़ती है। पिछले दिनों दिल्ली प्रशासन की तरफ से जो दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण है, जिस को ३०० हाँ० ए० कहा जाता है, एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति निकाली गई थी जिस में कुछ प्लाट्स देने की बात कही गई थी। जो कार्य थे, उनको मैंने देखा था। उन में लिखा हुआ था कि कुछ प्लाट्स जो कि कम आय वालों को दिये जाने हैं ३१ रुपये और कुछ नए पेसे प्रति वर्गजन के हिसाब से दिये जायेंगे और कुछ ऐसे थे जो कि ३४ रुपये और ३५ रुपये प्रति वर्ग-गज के हिसाब से दिये जाने थे। अगर उनकी कीमत हम १७ या १८ या अधिक से अधिक आठ आने या एक रुपया और लगा दें तो भी ३१ रुपये वह कभी नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए मेरा नश्च निवेदन है कि इस और आपका ध्यान जाए। यदि हम अल्प आय वाले लोगों को बसाना चाहते हैं तो हमें अपनी पालिसी बदलनी अपड़ेंगी। अल्प आय वर्ग में कौन लोग आते हैं। उन में आते हैं गरीब मजदूर, हरिजन, पिछड़े वर्ग इत्यादि

Shri P. S. Naskar: That is quite different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is quite different. You have to be relevant.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Many others spoke about these matters, and this speech is quite in line with the rest of the speeches.

Shri P. S. Naskar: I agree there.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Then why penalise a Member from this side of the House?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: भूमि के अधिग्रहण के सिलसिले में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि तो प्राप्त की जाए लेकिन निवासियों को जब पलट कर देने की बात आये तो उसकी कीमत के बारे में सोचा जाए।

इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिया है, उस पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे।

श्री हारका दास मंत्री (भीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल रिक्विजिशनिंग एंड एक्विजिशन आफ इमूवेबल प्राप्टी का आया है और इसकी अवधि और ६ वर्ष के लिए बढ़ाने की बात सरकार की तरफ से पेश की गई है यानी १६७० तक के लिए इसको लागू रखने की बात कही गई है। इसके द्वारा सरकार चाहती है कि उसको अधिकार दे दिया जाए कि जिन जमीनों पर वह अधिकार कर चुकी है, उन पर इसका अधिकार कायम रहे और आगे भी अगर किसी सम्पत्ति या जमीन पर वह अधिकार करना चाहे तो इसकी उसको इजाजत हो। इससे एक चीज प्रतीत होती है। करीब १५ वर्ष में मध्यवर्ती सरकार के जो आफिसिस हैं, उनके लिए हम अभी तक भी इमारतें नहीं बना पाये हैं। पंद्रह वर्ष तक बम्बई, दिल्ली कलकत्ता और मद्रास जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में हम खानगी लोगों की इमारतों का उपयोग करते रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि पंद्रह वर्ष पहले जो किराया इन जायदादों के मालिकों को मिलता था, वही किराया उनको अब भी मिलता हो। कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि उनको किराया वही न दिया जाए या उसको बड़ा दिया जाए। लेकिन एक चीज अवश्य कही जा

सकती है कि पंद्रह वर्ष में भी केन्द्रीय सरकार निज की इमारतों की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकती है। यह उचित बात ही है, ऐसा नहीं लगता है। फिर भी अब यह अपेक्षा की जा सकती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए स्वयं की इमारतों की व्यवस्था कर सकेगी और फिर इस बिल की लाइफ को एक्सटेंड करने की नीवत नहीं आयेगी।

जहां यह बिल इमारतों के लिए या रेज़ीडेंशल परपरिज के लिए मकानों को हस्तगत करने के लिए लाया गया है वहां जरूरत इस बात को थी कि जिन लोगों के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं, उनके लिए भी कोई योजना की जाती। ऐसी बस्तियां बसाने की योजना भी की जाती जहां पर वे लोग जा कर रह सकते जिन के पास कोई मकान नहीं है। कुछ अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि जिन जिन लोगों के पास रिहायश के लिए घर नहीं हैं, जो कि सड़कों पर लाखों की तादाद में रह कर गुजारा करते हैं, कोई अन्य स्थान न होने की बजह से वहीं पर रात्रि गुजारते हैं, जैसे बम्बई में, उनके लिए कुछ योजना सरकार अपने हाथ में लेती और उनके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करती तो अधिक अच्छा होता। यदि ऐसा किया जाता तो कुछ हमारा जो एक ध्येय है कि सब लोगों को कम से कम घर रहने को दिया जाए, उसकी कुछ हद तक पूर्ति हो सकती थी। इस ध्येय की पूर्ति के लिए यदि हम इस बिल का उपयोग करते और इसको एक बड़े पैमाने पर लाते तो अधिक अच्छा होता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

15:48 hrs

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

श्री मेहर चन्द लग्ना : श्रीमती जी, इस बिल पर जो बहस हुई है उसको मैं दो हिस्सों में बांटना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह है कि मेरे मंत्रालय की जो मकानात की पालिसी है इसके मुतालिक कुछ कहा गया और दूसरे इस बिल के मुतालिक भी कुछ थोड़ा सा कहा गया। जहां तक मकानों की मालिसी का ताल्लुक है, मैं सब भाइयों से सहमत हूँ कि मकान बनने चाहिये, गरीब आदमियों को मकान मिलने चाहिये, देहातों में मकान तैयार होने चाहिये और जो शहरों में देहातों से आबादी आती है, अगर उसकी रोकथाम कर सकें तो हमें जरूर करनी चाहिये।

योड़े दिन हुए मैंने इस हाउस में कहा था कि जहां तक मेरी जनरल पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, हाउर्सिंग के मुतालिक, पहले प्लान में जो तमाम एलोकेशन हुआ उसका चौदह या सोलह परसेंट एलो-केशन था, दूसरे प्लान में आठ रह गया और तीसरे प्लान में अब सात है। एमर-जैसी ने मेरे लिए एक और तकलीफ पैदा कर दी है। पिछले साल नैशनल डिवेलेपमेंट काउंसिल ने सभी स्टेटों को यह लिख दिया कि एमरजेंसी के बक्त में हाउर्सिंग को जितनी भी नीचे की प्रायोरिटी दी जा सकती हो, दी जाए क्योंकि अगर इरिगेशन के लिए, बिजली के लिए, एग्रिकलचर के लिए रूपया चाहिये या डिफेंस के मामले में चाहिए तो उसकी तरफ ज्यादा तबज्जह दी जा सके। नतीजा यह हुआ कि पहले ही रूपया कम था, और भी कुछ कम हो गया।

मैंने प्लानिंग कमिशन से बात की और मैं प्लानिंग कमिशन के भेस्बर साहिबान से भी मिला हूँ। मैं नन्दा जी से भी मिला था जब वह प्लानिंग कमिशन में काम करते थे। तब मैं ने कुछ स्टेटों को लिखा कि

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

हमें हाउर्सिंग के मुतालिक कुछ तबज्जह देनी चाहिए, और हमारे नये फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने तो यहां तक कह दिया है कि इन्फ्राशनरी ट्रेन्ड्स को रोने के लिए यह जरूरी बात है कि जो मकानात बन रहे हैं वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में बनें। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद मकानों के बनाने में कुछ न कुछ तरकी होगी और कुछ इजाफा होगा।

स्लम्स के मुतालिक तो मैं ने बहुत कुछ कहा जब कि स्लम्स बिल इस हाउस के सामने पेश था। जुगी औंपड़ी के मुतालिक भी मैं ने बहुत कुछ कहा। इसी तरह जमीनों के ऐक्वायर करने, लो इनकम ग्रुप और मिडल इनकम ग्रुप वालों के लिये मकान बनाने के मुतालिक और जो हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कस हैं उन के मुतालिक भी मैं ने कहा था। परसों की बात है कि एक भाई ने मुझे लाबी में बतलाया कि वे शायद भिलाई गये थे और भिलाई में जो कंग उड़े बहुत अफसोस हुआ कि वर्कस के लिये एक कमरे के मकान हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (कलकत्ता-दक्षिण-पश्चिम) : प्रधान मंत्री के बोलने के बाबजद।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं उन से वही कहना चाहता था जब उन्होंने मुझे से लाबी में कहा था। ठीक है, जो गरीब देश होता है उस में हम जब यह चाहते हैं कि इंडस्ट्री बढ़े और परिवक्त सेक्टर में बढ़े, इंडस्ट्रीज भी बढ़े और वर्कस के लिये मकान भी हों तो जरा बजट का भी खायाल करना पड़ता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने पहले भी कहा था, और उन्होंने यह डाइरेक्टर दिया है कि आगे से एक कमरे के मकान कोई न ही बनने चाहियें। अब एक कमरे के मकान नहीं बनेंगे, यह हम जानते हैं, लेकिन मैं अर्ज कर रहा था, आप की खिदमत में, कि इस बिल का जुगी औंपड़ी से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं, लेकिन ठाकुर साहब ने यह कहा था कि यहां से लोगों को उठा कर देहातों में ले जाया जाय, हालांकि इसका भी

इस बिल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उन्होंने यह भी भेहरवानी कर दी कि वह जमीने मुफ्त दे देंगे। ठीक है, अच्छी बात है, मैं उन का धन्यवाद करता हूं, मगर जो काम है वह यह है कि जहां जहां सरकारी दफ्तर हैं, ताहे वह कलकत्ते में हों, चाहे बम्बई में हों, चाहे मद्रास में हो चाहे दिल्ली में हों और चाहे नागपुर या शिमले में हों, जहां जहां सरकारी दफ्तर हैं वहां से मुझे काम करना है। अगर हमें गवर्नरमेंट चलाना है तो हम गवर्नरमेंट सिफं उसी जगह से चला सकते हैं जहां हमारे दफ्तर मौजूद हैं। अगर हमारे काम के लिये हमें जरूरत हो किसी मकान की तो हमें उस को रिक्विजिशन भी जरूर करना पड़ता है। सरकारी मुलाजिमों के लिये जगह की जरूरत होती है तो उसके लिए भी हमें इन्तजाम करना पड़ता है, लेकिन एक चीज की नरक यान नहीं दिया गया कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इस बक्त निर्फ ६०० प्रापर्टीज हैं जो कि हम ने रिक्विजिशन के अपने पास रखदी हैं। निर्फ ६००। मैं ने यह भी कहा था शुरू में कि मैं इस चीज के हक नहीं हूं कि अगर किसी की जायदाद आज से बीस वर्ष पहले ली गई हो तो उस पर ही अपना कब्जा रखें। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको छोड़ दं। मैं ने यह भी कहा था कि अगर किसी को किराये की तकनीक हो रहा है तो जो जायज केस मेरे सामने आता है मैं उसे भी देखूंगा। मैं ने यह भी कहा था कि मैं कोई जायदाद ऐक्वायर नहीं कर रहा हूं क्योंकि मेरा इस बारे में यकीन कि बजाय इस के कि मैं आज एक पुरानी जायदाद को ऐक्वायर करूं, मैं एक नई जायदाद क्यों न बना लूं। बजाय इस के कि मैं किराया देता जाऊं ८० या डेढ़ ८० रुपये खायाल फुट, मैं दो या तीन वर्ष का उस जायदाद का किराया लगा कर अपनी जायदा क्यों न बना लूं। मैं ने यह आश्वासन भी दिलाया था कि जो कानून है

उसे लाग रहना चाहिये, यह ठीक है. लेकिन मैं उस का नाजायज इस्तेमाल नहीं करूँगा। मैं यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि हम ने जो पुरानी प्रापर्टीज ली हुई हैं उन को म अहिस्ता आहिस्ता छोड़ दूँगा, लेकिन अगर हमें यह देखना है कि देश पर कल संकट आ सकता है, जैसा कि कल आया था, तो गवर्नर्मेंट के पास यह भी ताकत होनी चाहिये कि वह जायदाद को रिक्विजिशन कर ले।

श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है, मंत्री महोदय के भाषण के समय कोरम होना जहरी है।

सभापति महोदय : कोरम की घटी बजाई जा रही है।

अब कोरम है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री मेहर चन्द लग्ना : तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जरूरी बात है कि गवर्नर्मेंट के पास पावर होनी चाहिये। अभी किसी भाई ने यह था कि तुम बड़ा अत्याचार करते हो, लोगों पर जुल्म करते हो, उन को मकानों से निकाल देते हो। मैं ने न किसी पर अत्याचार किया और न किसी को मकान से निकाला।

Shri Hem Barua: It is not always correct.

श्री कथवाय : सरकार की पुलिस ने किया है।

श्री मेहर चन्द लग्ना : जरा ठहरिये। माननीय सदस्य तकरीर करने के बाद बाहर चले गये थे। मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा था, जिस का उन को इलम नहीं है।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि हम जो भी मकान लेते हैं, रिक्विजिशन करते हैं, वह मकान खाली होता है। अभी जब हमने मकान लिये, जब कि हमारे मेहमान बाहर से आये थे,

तो कोई ऐसा मकान नहीं लिया जो खाली नहीं पड़ा था। मैंने मकान रिक्विजिशन किया हो और रिक्विजिशन करने के बाद किसी को निकाल दिया हो, यह बात है ही नहीं। हम तो मकान लेते हैं मालिक मकान से, और उसका मकान नहीं लेते जो कि खुद रह रहा हो या किसी अच्छे काम के लिये उसका इस्तेमाल कर रहा हो। अगर एक मकान खाली है, तैयार हुआ है, किराये पर उसे देना है और हमें जरूरत है गवर्नर्मेंट के काम के लिये, और हमने उसे ले लिया तो कौनसा अनर्थ किया। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो मकान हम आजकल किराये पर लेते हैं वे पुराने किराये पर नहीं हैं। हमें काफी अच्छा किराया देना पड़ता है। जो भी मकान हमने लिये हैं आजकल दिली में या कहीं और, उसका किराया हमको हिसाब से देना पड़ता है। अगर मैं थोड़ा दूँ तो इस एक्ट के नीचे यह चीज मौजूद है जिसके तहत जिसका मकान हम लेना चाहते हैं वह अपील वर सकता है, अपनी चाराजोई कर सकता है। हां, जैसा मैंने सुबह कहा था, मुमकिन है कि यह दुरुस्त हो कि जो मकान आज से बीस वर्ष पहले लिये गये थे उनका किराया उस बक्त ठीक हो लेकिन आज के हिसाब से उसका किराया कम हो या टैक्स बढ़ गया हो, कास्ट इंडेक्स बढ़ गया हो, भरम्मत का काम बढ़ गया हो, शायद उसके मुकाबले में वह चीज दुरुस्त न हो। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि जहां तक जनरल हाउसिंग पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, मैं आज उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता। जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है वह सिफ़ यह है कि छः बरस के लिये आप मुझे इजाजत दें कि अगर मुझे जरूरत पड़े पब्लिक परपत्र के लिये, गवर्नर्मेंट के लिये, तो मैं किसी मकान को रिक्विजिशन कर सकूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा सिफ़ ६०० जायदादें हैं तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में जो कि हमने रिक्विजिशन की हुई हैं और उनको भी हमने आहिस्ता आहिस्ता छोड़ना शुरू कर दिया है।

[श्री मेहर चन्द खाना]

मैं खास कर त्यागी जी का बहुत मशकूर हूँ। शर्मा जी तो बोल कर चले गये। दरहकीकत बात यह है कि शर्मा जी की तकरीर मेरी समझ में ही नहीं आई। शायद उन्होंने न बिल को पढ़ा है और न शायद उन्हें उसके पढ़ने की जरूरत है। यहां आकर बोल दिया जो कि एक अमृतधारा है, चली चली, न चली न चली। लेकिन जहां तक त्यागी जी का ताल्लुक है, उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा, मुझ से या गवर्नर्मैट से, एक कांग्रेसी होने की हैसियत से और इससे भी ज्यादा एक हिन्दुस्तान का असल मानों में नागरिक होने की हैसियत से, क्योंकि वे दिल रखते हैं और जो जी में आता है कह देते हैं, मैं उनका बहुत मशकूर हूँ। मैं त्यागी जी को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ और हाउस को भी यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो उनकी जबान पर है, गो आज से पहले भी वह मेरे दिमाग में था, वह मेरी जबान पर भी है। वह यह है कि यह दुर्स्त बात है कि जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों का ताल्लुक है, खास तौर पर जो क्लास ३ और क्लास ४ के कर्मचारी हैं, यह बड़े अन्याय की बात है कि जितने बड़े अफसर हों, जितना बड़ा बजीर हो, वह सेक्रेटरियट के नजदीक रहे और जितना ही गोरीब कर्मचारी हो वह उतनी ही दूर रहे। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं इसको मानता हूँ। इसलिये मैं अब यह कह रहा हूँ कि चा वह पंचकुई रोड हो या मिटो रोड हो, जो भी एरिया है, उसके बारे मैं मेरी यह प्लान है, यह पालिसी है और यह प्रोग्राम है कि जो भी कर्मचारी वहां रहते हैं मैं उनमें से किसी को निकालूँगा नहीं। मैंने अगर वह जमीन डेवेलप करनी है तो उसको डेवेलप करूँगा, मल्टी स्टोरीड कंस्ट्रक्शन करूँगा, और अगर उसके बाद कोई जमीन बच जाये तो उसका कोई और इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, चाहे अस्पताल के लिए, चाहे स्कूल के लिए और किसी और चीज के लिए। अब यह कहना कि जो दूर चले गये हैं उनको वापस

लाया जाये, यह तो मेरे लिये मुश्किल होगा, लेकिन यह जरूर है कि जो क्लास ३ या क्लास ४ के कर्मचारी जो सेंट्रल दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, वह जमीन में उनके लिये ही डेवेलप करूँगा और उस पर उनके लिये मकान बनवाऊँगा।

16 hrs.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : और जिनको पहले ही निकाल दिया ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खाना : मेरे आने से पहले जो कुछ हो चुका वह मेरी जिम्मेवारी नहीं है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : अब इन्हीं जगहों से बहुत से लोगों को निकाला जा रहा है, क्या उनको वह जगह दी जायेगी ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खाना : मेरे भाई को जो खबर मिलती है वह अक्सर गलत मिलती है। मैंने उनसे इकरार किया है और मैं हाउस में इकरार करना हूँ कि जिनको मैंने पंचकुई रोड से रामकृष्णपुरम भेजा है मैंने उनको कहा है कि जब ये मकान बन जायेंगे उस बक्त अगर वे आना चाहें तो उनको पहला भौका मिलेगा और बाद में दूसरों को भौका दिया जाएगा। यहीं चीज मिटो रोड वालों के लिए है। मैं उनको हटाना नहीं चाहता।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : मैं यह चीज आपके मुंह से सुनना चाहता था।

श्री मेहर चन्द खाना : अब बाकी रहा यह सवाल कि कंस्ट्रक्शन सस्ता होना चाहिये। मैं इसे मंजूर करता हूँ कि जरूर होना चाहिये और जितना रुपया भी बच सके वह हमारे कायदे के लिए होगा। मैं त्यागी जी की खिदमत में और हाउस की खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने यह इन्तजाम किया है कि हमारा काम दो तरह से होता है। एक तो सी० पी० डब्ल्य० डी० की मारकत होता है और दूसरे जो हमारी प्रिफैब हाउर्सिंग फैक्टरी है उसके जरिए करना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं आया था उसका प्रोडक्शन ७० लाख

के करीब था, आज उसका प्रोडक्शन १४० लाख हो गया है। और इससे ज्यादा मैं आगे नहीं जा सकता। इसमें १५-२० परसेंट कास्ट भी कम आती है और बक्ट भी कम लगता है। तो मैं हाउस की खिदमत में यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि दो तीन दिन हुए मैंने एक चीफ इंजीनियर, एक आरकिटेक्ट और अपने मंत्रालय के एक और अफसर को यूनाइटेड आफ्र अमरीका भेजा है लेकिन मैं श्री न्द्रजीत गुल के लिए यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स के बाद उनको रूस भेजा जाएगा, जेकीस्लावेकिया भेजा जाएगा और पोलैंड भेजा जाएगा यह देखने के लिए कि किस जगह से हमें अच्छी प्रिफेक्चर हार्सिंग फर्टरी मिल सकती है ताकि मैं उनको दिल्ली में, कलकत्ते में और बम्बई में नगा सकूँ, जिससे कि हाउसिंग का प्रावलम हूँ हो सके।

तो मैंने अभी कहा था कि हमारा शाटेज करीब ७० या ७५ हजार माकानात के करीब है। मुझे उम्मीद तो यह है कि ६, ७, ८ या दस हजार मकान अगर हर साल बना सकते हैं तो पांच सात साल के अन्दर जो यह शाटेज है वह पूरा हो जायेगा। इसी तरह से मेरी ख्वाहिश है कि मैं दफ्तरों के लिए भी जगह बनाऊं ताकि हम को किराये से इमारतें लेने की जरूरत न रहे और इस काम के लिए जो हम मकान एक्वायर या रिकवीजीशन करते हैं उनकी जरूरत न रह जाये। वह चीज भी जल्दी पूरी हो जायेगी।

एक भाई ने यह सवाल उठाया कि तुम दफ्तरों को दिल्ली से बाहर ज्यादा तादाद में क्यों नहीं भेजते। मैं ऐसा कर रहा हूँ। कुछ दफ्तर बाहर गये हैं। शर्मा जी ने कहा कि डलहोउजी में दफ्तरों को भेज दिया जाये। क्या वह समझते हैं कि डलहोउजी में दफ्तरों का काम हो सकता है। मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता। जहां सरकारी काम ठीक से हो सके वहां दफ्तरों को भेजा जा सकता है। आज हालत यह है कि कहीं भी मौजूँ जगह नहीं मिलती। हम ने शिमले में कुछ दफ्तर भेज हैं। लेकिन

वहां पंजाब सरकार को और हिमाचल सरकार को अपने दफ्तरों के लिए जगह की जरूरत है, हम भी वहां जगह के लिए चिल्ला रहे हैं। नागपुर भी भेजना चाहता था। मैं ने अपने अफसरों को तमाम स्टेट्स में भेजा और काफी कोशिश की कि मुझे अच्छी जगह मिल जाये लेकिन नहीं मिलती अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य को कोई अच्छी जगह मालूम हो जो कि मिल सकती हो, तो वह मुझे बतायें, मैं उसे लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लेकिन यह देखना होगा कि वहां से हमारी गवर्नरेंट का काम ठीक तरह से चल सकता है या नहीं। अखिर गवर्नरेंट दिल्ली में है। तो जो दफ्तर बाहर जायेंगे उनका सम्बन्ध होगा दिल्ली से, कलकत्ता से या बम्बई से। तो हमें इस काम के लिए सेंट्रल लेस चाहिए। यह बात नहीं है कि मुझे कोई खास प्यार हो गया है दिल्ली से या कलकत्ता से और बम्बई से। बाज साहबान ने कहा कि मुझे इन से प्यार हो गया है। लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है। हमें तो काम करना है और उसके लिए हमें मौजूँ जगह चाहिए।

मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे विश्वास है कि मुझे पांच सालों में सौ करोड़ रुपये मिल जायेगा और मुझे सी० पी० डब्ल्य० डी० पर एतबार है। एक भाई ने कहा कि सी० पी० डब्ल्य० डी० तो बहुत खराब है। न तो यह कहना दुरुस्त होगा कि सी० पी० डब्ल्य० डी० में तमाम आदमी ईमानदार हैं और न यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस में सब आदमी बैर्डमान हैं। मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि मारल बैल्यूज तो आप को भी देखनी पड़ेंगी और मुझे भी देखनी पड़ेंगी। एक भाई ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि कोई आदमी दूध और लस्सी बेचता था, वह कांग्रेस का भेंटर था, आज ५० लाख रुपया उस के पास है। मैं नहीं जानता उन को कैसे इस का पता चल गया। ये तमाम चीजें हम रोज मुनते रहते हैं। मुझे इस से कोई ज्यादा डर नहीं है। मैं विश्वास

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

करता हूँ कि अगर मैं अपने अफसरों से दुरुस्त बरताव करूँगा तो अच्छा काम उन से ले सकूँगा। जहाँ उन की गलती होती है वहाँ मैं उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करूँगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी यह पालिसी है कि चाहे कोई अफसर कितना ही एफीशेंट हो और अच्छा हो लेकिन अगर उस की इंटिग्रिटी डाउटफुल है तो वे उसे कहना है कि उसे आगे एक्सटेंशन नहीं मिलेगा और अगर किसी के खिलाफ कुछ साबित हो जाता है तो उस को जाना पड़ेगा।

मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ एक डेढ़ साल के असर में एक काम तो मैं ने यह किया है कि मेरे जो एडीशनल चीफ इंजिनियर दिल्ली में बैठ कर काम करते थे, उन के लिए मैं ने जोनल इजेशन कर दिया है। आर आज उन एडीशनल चीफ इंजिनियर में से एक नायपुर में है, एक कलता में है और एक पटना में है और वहाँ से काम हो रहा है। मैं ने उन्हें रेसपांसिविलिटी दी है और साथ ही पावर भी दी है ताकि वे काम कर सकें।

16.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह भी किया गया है कि ठकेदारों के बिल जितने जल्द हो सके तैयार किये जायें जिससे कि कास्ट में जो फर्क पड़ता है वह कम हो। इस के अलावा जो नेशनल बिल्डिंग कन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन है उस को भी मैं काम दे रहा हूँ भारत सेवक समाज भी हमारा काम कर रहा है।

श्री श्यामी : क्या भारत सेवक समाज टेंडर देता है या उस को वैसे ही काम दिया जाता है?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : हम टेंडर इनवाइट करते हैं वह भी टेंडर देते हैं तो उन को काम जाता है

श्री घोकार लाल बेरवा : वह जो काम में देरी करते हैं उस के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं उन के काम का जिम्मेवार नहीं हूँ लेकिन अगर पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम होगा तो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग को काम देना होगा और एक ही दिन में तो उन को एक्सपीरिएंस हो नहीं जायेगा।

श्री श्यामी : क्या यह खराब काम कर रहे हैं?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : इस बारे में किसी और वक्त बात करेंगे आपको इसका जवाब तो नन्दा जी देंगे क्योंकि वह उनके भी नेता हैं मैं तो ज्यादा जवाब नहीं दे सकता लेकिन जो थोड़ा सा मुझे तजुरवा है उस की बिना पर कहता हूँ कि वह खराब काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और मुझे उन से कोई खास गिला नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई दयानितदार आरगेनाइजेशन है और शुरू में उस से कोई गलती होती है, तो उस गलती को नज़रअन्दाज करना चाहिए। अगर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन साहब मुझे एक नोट भेज दें तो मैं तमाम चीजें जहाँ तक मेरे मंत्रालय का ताल्लुक है उनको भेज दूँगा।

तो मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि यह कहना कि सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० अच्छा नहीं है सरीहन गलत है। आसाम में जो कुछ हुआ है वहाँ की एक एक चीज़ जानता हूँ और हाउस के सामने कहना चाहता हूँ कि इमरजेंसी के बक्त में हमें डिफेंस के मंत्रालय ने दस महीनों के अन्दर २५ करोड़ का काम दिया। यह वह काम है जो कि मेरे अपने काम से ज्यादा है और मैं हाउस को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए मैं सी०पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० की सराहना कहना चाहता हूँ कि ६ महीने वा

७ महीने के अन्दर, इस इमरजेंसी पीरियड में, मैंने उन कामों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन कोई १२, १३ या १४ करोड़ का काम था, उस काम को इस मुहकमे ने ६—७ महीने के अन्दर पूरा कर दिया। अब उनको और भी काम करने को दिया जा रहा है। मैं आप को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरे प्लांस तैयार हैं और रुपये की मुझे दिक्कत होगी। मैं यह कोशिश करूंगा और मेरी इस तरह की कोशिश है कि जो कंटीनुएस प्रोग्राम हो, और जो भी मकानों या दफतरों का काम बकाया रहता हो वह जल्द से जल्द पूरा कर लूं।

मैं हर एक केस को जो रिक्वी-जीशन का है उस को देखने की कोशिश करूंगा। जिन केसेज में रिक्वी-जीशन हुए काफी असाधा हो चुका है उन को रिलीज करने की कोशिश करूंगा। अगर उन में कोई सरकारी मुलाजिम रह रहा है तो उस को मैं कोई एकालटरनेटिव जगह देने की कोशिश करूंगा। अगर वहां पर कोई सरकारी दफतर है तो मैं कोशिश करूंगा। मैं वहां से दफतर को हटा कर किसी दूसरी जगह ले जाऊं भेरा इरादा किसी की नाजायज्ज तौर पर जायदाद वर्गरह लेने का नहीं है न ही किराया काटने का है। भेरा इरादा किसी की प्राइवेट जायदाद को थोड़ी कीमित पर एकवायर करने का नहीं है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि अगर एक मकान उस का है और दूसरा मैं बनाऊं तो दो मकान बन जायेंगे। उसका वह मकान मैं एकवायर करता हूं या रिक्वी-जीशन करता हूं तो एक ही मकान रहता है। उस से मेरी प्रावधान सोल्व नहीं होती है।

जहां तक विल के मुतालिक कहा गया कि एक पूरा कम्प्रीहेंसिव विल लाया जाना चाहिये था तो भेरा आज उससे संबंध नहीं है। जो भी विल बना है वह इस हाउस ने बनाया था। यह ठीक है कि १९५२ में वह लाया गया, १९५८ में फिर लाया गया लेकिन आज तो

मैं सिर्फ़ इस हाउस से यह इजाजत मांगः हा हूं कि मूझ इस के लिए ६ वर्ष की मियाद दो, ६ साल की इजाजत दो ताकि इस की लाइफ़ बढ़ जाये। मैं यह कोशिश करूंगा कि इस में किसी के साथ अन्याय न हो, किसी के साथ अन्यथा न हो जाय। मेरी यह कोशिश होगी कि जो रिक्वी-जीशन मकानात है उनको आहिस्ता आहिस्ता देख कर गिलीज़ करूं। मैंने कुछ को छोड़ा भी है। अब अगर इस बारे में कहां किराये की कोई तकलीफ़ होगी तो उसको भी मैं देखूंगा लेकिन हाउस को मैं यह एश्यीरेस नहीं दे सकता कि ४, महीने, ६ महीने या साल दो साल के अन्दर अंदर मैं तमाम की तमाम जगह ओनसर्स को रेस्टोर कर दूँगा और उनको रिलीज़ कर दूँगा या और कोई नई जगह व मकान वर्गरह रिक्वी-जीशन नहीं करूंगा। यह आश्वासन देना मेरे लिये ना मुमकिन क्योंकि मैं अभी से यह नहीं देख सकता कि आयदा क्या हालत पैदा होगी। इन अल्फाज़ के साथ मैं हाउस से यह अपील करूंगा कि भेरा यह जो कंसिडरेशन का मोशन है इस को मंजूर किया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to this Bill. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16.14 hrs.

**DRUGS AND MAGIC REMEDIES
(OBJECTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS) AMENDMENT BILL**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Act was in force since 1955, and actually those people who contravened the provisions of this Act have been punished. In Delhi itself about 22 cases were prosecuted and a certain amount of fine has also been collected. While this was going on, in the year 1959 a few manufacturing concerns—Hamdard Dawakhana and Sadhana Pharmaceuticals—brought a writ petition holding that the provisions of this Act are contrary to the Constitution, holding that section 19(i)(a) and 19(i)(f) and (g) contravened the provisions of the fundamental rights of the Constitution. So, a writ petition was brought before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court went into the whole question and finally decided that the general provisions of this Act were valid but section 3(d) and section 8 were not satisfactory and that they should be amended. It held that section 3(d), which contained a schedule of diseases, conditions and disorders was rather vague and indefinite and the powers given to the executive under the rules were unchannelled and unfettered without any guiding principles for inclusion in or deletion from the list of diseases, conditions and disorders.

It further held that section 8 has also arbitrary and so it should be amended. Therefore, we are amending these sections in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court.

Then, while implementing this Act during the last few years we have found a few minor amendments are necessary to some other provisions. They have also been included in this Bill.

Actually, the purpose of this Bill is to prevent self-medication in the case of the diseases conditions and disorders mentioned in the Schedule by reading these advertisements. As hon. Members are aware, most of the people in our country are poor and they would like to have self-treatment by reading these advertisements. Also, there is a lot of quackery in the country. By resorting to self-medication, they injure or harm themselves, ultimately making the treatment very difficult. It is very difficult to cure such patients. A schedule of diseases, conditions and disorders which require consultation and treatment by a qualified registered medical practitioner is attached to the Act where 54 such conditions or diseases are given. In regard to these disorders or diseases no objectionable advertisement is allowed. The reason is simple and obvious. We see a lots of advertisements about magic remedies, *kavachas*, *mantras* and magic rings which are supposed to have miraculous powers. Some ignorant people are lured by these advertisements and they worsen their condition.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): How can the *kavachas* affect the condition of the people?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They pay a lot of money and get these *kavachas*, involving them in a tremendous amount of financial loss.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I should like to understand how *kavachas* or *mantras* are going to affect the health of the people?

Amendment Bill

Shri Warior (Trichur): Psychologically.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Apart from financial ruin, there is mental, physical and psychological affliction.

The list is a comprehensive one and I do not think hon. Members will have any objection to these provisions being amended.

Keeping in mind the experience gained by us in the working of this Act during the last four or five years, we have made a few minor amendments, which I will briefly mention. In accordance with the recommendations of the Supreme Court, we have made a few alterations in section 3(d). The Supreme Court has said that there must be some guiding principles when the list of schedule is being altered. We have now provided that no new name of disease, condition or disorder should be added to the schedule unless and until the Drugs Technical Advisory Board is consulted and unless that particular disease or disorder requires consultation and treatment by a registered medical practitioner. So, this amendment of the Act is in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court.

The old section 8 has been completely deleted and this also is in accordance with the recommendations of the Supreme Court. Section 8 laid down the procedure for the search and seizure of objectionable advertising material. Under the old section any authorised person of Government could enter the premises at any time of the day or night and seize the article. That was rather hard upon the industry and business. Now that has been deleted and now it has been provided that a Gazetted Officer could enter the premises at stated times with the permission of the Magistrate and seize and take away the objectionable advertisement material; and the containers also, if they could not be separated from the advertisement, could be considered. This is the amend-

ment which has been brought forward in order to give some relief and not to harass the trade and business.

Shri Warior: For relief from harassment.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, not to harass them unnecessarily.

Under section 9A it has been made a cognisable offence. This is another provision which has been added to this.

A few minor amendments have been brought forward to section 14. This actually contains the savings provisions. It provides that a registered medical practitioner can advertise on his premises. Registered practitioner will mean a practitioner of all the systems, whether allopathic, Ayurvedic or Unani. So long as he is a registered practitioner he can advertise on the premises saying that he can treat heart disease, venereal diseases or anything. That much is permitted and to that extent he is covered. Also, Governments could advertise in regard to control programmes, for instance, malaria or small-pox eradication programmes. Medical text-books, literature, scientific journals are also exempted because they are all for the public good.

Under the existing section manufacturers can send advertisements to chemists, druggists, hospitals and laboratories also. That provision we have removed because we find that information that was sent to these agencies was leaking into undesirable private hands, that is, into the hands of the quacks and all such persons and that was doing harm. Now this material from the manufacturing concerns can be sent in a confidential cover to registered medical practitioners. They are entitled to get it.

One more provision made in section 14 is that these provisions do not apply to permission that was already secured before this 1963 Act came into force. Permissions that were given to

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

private individuals or firms before this came into force are covered.

Section 15 has provision for the Central Government to give exemptions. In any particular case of a particular individual or a particular drug if it is found to be good in the public interest, Government can give exemption to that particular firm or individual so that sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 need not operate in respect of them.

These are some of the provisions which have been brought forward through this Amendment Bill. I hope, hon. Members will appreciate their meaning and contents and the spirit behind it and will be able to pass the Bill. If there are any more points which the hon. Members would raise, I will answer them.

With these words I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Time has not been fixed for this. Shall we fix one hour?

Some Hon. Members: Two hours.

Shri Warior: More than two hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, we will fix two hours.

Shri Warior: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the amending Bill looks a very innocuous and innocent legislation, but actually it is full of harm and full of difficulties. It is harmful to the people and to the big section of physicians who actually do some service for the people. It is not only that. It does not give any remedy also for those people who will be suffering from the effect of the implementation of this Act. I do not know how the parent Act itself was got through this august House. The more I think about it,

the more I am convinced that some radical steps must be thought of by those responsible in the administration of this Ministry. It is rather a very sorrowful aspect. We cannot but mention it because, I think, there is a confusion of thought, a confusion of idea.....

Dr. D. S. Raju: Absolutely none. I will answer that

Shri Warior: I will prove it to the Minister and if the Minister is open-minded, I am quite sure that he will be convinced in the end, though not in the beginning.

Sir, I know there is an enactment in U.K. also similar to this. There is a tendency amongst us and more on the other side to copy whatever is in the statute book of the United Kingdom or for that matter of any of the western countries forgetting conveniently that the conditions are entirely different in this country.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Tropical disease.

Shri Warior: Not only tropical diseases, but the tradition itself. Take, for instance, the physicians of the Allopathic system and the physicians of the Ayurvedic system. In the Allopathic system, the physician is not responsible for dispensing any medicine. The entire responsibility rests with the pharmacies, the dispensaries and the drug manufacturers. He has nothing to do with it. If a drug manufacturer puts any label on the packet, or whatever it may be, that it contains such and such a material, that is the end of it. If the material is not genuine, the doctor is not responsible for that. It is only the drug manufacturers or those dispensers who are responsible for this. Supposing a doctor prescribes a mixture and from the dispensary one gets that mixture and in case that mixture is not genuine or it does not contain all those materials prescribed by the

doctor, then the doctor is not responsible for that. But is that the case in Ayurvedic system? No. In the Ayurvedic system, the physician is responsible not only for diagnosing the disease, prescribing the medicine and the treatment but also even for dispensing the medicine. I now particularly all those people who are practising the Ayurvedic system in Kerala. I have my own prejudices against them. I have my own complaint that many of them are more obscurantist than actually coming up with the modern developments of science and technology. But that apart, prejudice should not come in the way of our thinking, and we should not mix two things together.

The allopathic system, its tradition, its development, its present condition, its connection with modern science and technology, especially with chemistry and other things is entirely different from the tradition, history and the practice of Ayurveda. So, my first suggestion is that this subject should not be handled by the present set-up, because we want to regulate these things and we want to develop things and bring them on a par with those in any other medical system in regard to their efficacy and their use, particularly, by our poor people.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What about magic?

Shri Warior: I shall come to magic also in a minute. But there is more magic and sorcery in the allopathic system than in the Ayurvedic system. I shall come to that point a little later.

My first suggestion is that in India, the Health Ministry must be bifurcated into two, and a seniormost Ayurvedic physician must be put in charge of all those departments which come under the Ayurvedic system. I made this point on a prior occasion also that the allopathic doctors heading this Ministry cannot carry out their moral

responsibility to our indigenous system which had been practised for thousands of years in this country of India, without prejudice. They would only bring to bear on it the subjective attitude with which they have been trained to look at things, and not a really objective attitude.

The second point is about the drugs and medicines which are dispensed. In the allopathic system, every preparation has got its own specific ingredients, but in the Ayurvedic system, it is not so. I had occasion to mention this on a previous occasion also. In the Ayurvedic system, how can we test a particular preparation and see whether it contains all the ingredients prescribed by the old text or by the new code? The Physician is at perfect liberty to omit anything and prepare a new combination. According to my limited knowledge, originally, in Ayurveda, they gave only one thousand combinations, and they called it the *sahasrayoga* or the thousand combinations. But those thousand combinations can be changed into very many more, by dropping something and adding something else; in this way, by permutation and combination, they can make so many combinations according to the necessity of the particular individual whom they are treating.

Dr. D. S. Raju: May I point out to the hon. Member that the Act only refers to advertisements about cure for certain diseases?

Shri Warior: I know. But advertisements come later. Only after the preparation of the medicine, the advertisements can go. The advertisements cannot go earlier as in the case of the allopathic system, so far as Ayurveda is concerned. In the allopathic system, even before they actually discover the properties of the medicine, they begin to advertise. That is not so in the case of the Ayurvedic system. It is only after they prepare these things that they can advertise. Moreover, many of these things are household things now, because they are so very

[**Shri Warior**]

old and they have come down the ages. If you call any young boy in the streets of Kerala and ask him what the ingredients of *Dasamoolarishta* are, he will immediately recite to you a *sloka* which will give the formula. These are household things. There is no such thing here as the changing of this into that, the changing of that into this etc. as in the case of allopathic system, and thus experimenting on humanity. The Ayurvedic medicines have already been experimented upon, and there is so much of accumulation of empirical wisdom in the Ayurveda, much more than in the case of the allopathic system and its preparations.

I know that Dr. D. S. Raju is not prejudiced, but he may be prejudiced because of his training. That is why I have suggested at the very outset that the Ayurvedic department itself must be taken away from the allopathic people.

Again, some of these Ayurvedic preparations contain certain materials which are very costly. For instance, there is the case of saffron or musk or some such thing, which is added to so many of the Ayurvedic medicines. How can Government or any technical people know whether it is actually there or not, because it will be present in the medicine only in a small quantity. They might have added it or they might not have. When we fix certain standards for these medicines, there is much difficulty. What is the way out? It is very simple. People who are used to all these medicines in our country know from the very tasting of it what they contain and what is absent. For instance, if musk is added, anybody can say that; otherwise, he will say that it does not contain it. It is just like salt for our rice in an Indian home. I do not know about conditions in north India pretty well, but I know of conditions in our south.

How can you have a standard for this? Naturally, in the allopathic system, it is very easy. I do not say that

there is no absolute necessity for any standard. There is. But the point is that if the physicians are not adhering to the standards prescribed in the text, it is simply because all these costly things are available only in the black market today, and therefore, not available to the ordinary physician. (An Hon. Member: Gold). Take, for instance, *thanga bhasma*. It is used for so many things.

Dr. M. S. Aney: 14 carat.

Shri Warior: It is gold with some other alloy.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Who prevents them from using gold? They can use as much as they like.

Shri Warior: That is underscored only now, it was not a few days back.

These things should be looked into. If the Government have some device by which to supply these people with all these costly substances which have necessarily to be included in these preparations, it will be a welcome step and an encouragement to these people.

Another point is that these preparations are to be marketed. Usually, the physicians prepare these things only for their own treatment, for their own clientele. But there are some which are sold outside also if there is demand. For instance, I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to a preparation coming from an institution in Kerala called the Kottakal Arya Vaidya Sala. I would challenge anybody here or outside to prove that they are not genuine medicines, that they are harmful. But the people must know. They will not just go for a medicine if it is put in prosaic language that such and such medicine is available here. The good qualities must be highlighted. Of course, there will be a bit of exaggeration also, because people have to be attracted. We can dispense with the tie, but still people wear it. It is a bit of exaggeration. It does not do any harm by

having a tie. People wear it because that way they attract attention.

So also in the case of these medicines. They must have some attraction. So they must advertise it like that. Now comes the Minister's penal clauses? What will be the effect of that? The intention is said to be that self-medication should be avoided or stopped or discouraged—at least discouraged. If allopathic medicines can be advertised, for instance, aspro or any other substance or sedative, and we can depend upon ourself medication in that, why not depend upon the most harmless of medications in the preparations of Ayurveda? How are we assured that the Government will not penalise them even though the Government cannot penalise Bayer and Co. or any of these pharmacologists? There is no such guarantee, that is the whole trouble. Ayurvedic preparations must have at least as much protection at the hands of Government as allopathic preparations, so that ordinary people, even though they resort to self-medication depending upon the genuineness and integrity of established houses of Ayurveda, do not come under the penal clause. In all other respects, namely that spurious things must be destroyed and nipped in the bud etc. I am at one with the Government.

Shri Sham Lall Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Does the hon. Member mean that there is no adulteration in Ayurveda and Unani?

Shri Warior: I neither mean that there is no adulteration in Ayurveda, nor that allopathy is completely harmless. There are more deaths because of allopathic self-medication than Ayurvedic self-medication. If a survey is conducted by Government, I think that will be proved.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: But what protection is there with regard to the rest?

Shri Warior: These are technical questions. I may take a dose of peni-

cillin according to doctor's prescription and may not have any reaction, but my hon. friend Shri Saraf may have reaction to penicillin because he is allergic to it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: That is a different question. May I make a submission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can have his say afterwards.

Shri Warior: Regarding these magic remedies, of course, sorcery and all these things are reprehensible, but if Government can allow astrologers and palmists to go about the country, how can they say that magic remedies should not be allowed?

Dr. M. S. Aney: Very right.

Shri Warior: Palmists are everywhere. One palmist had been here, staying in Glaridges Hotel, one of the best hotels, and I think some of the highest persons consulted him when they were on the verge of being thrown off their high pedestals and from their jobs. In such circumstances, how can you deal with these poor physicians in this manner, I do not understand. Unless Government comes forward and does away with this sort of palmistry and all other psychologically harmful things, I think some latitude should be shown at least to the very material things which the physicians are prescribing.

Hence I come to the conclusion that this should not be left like this. It is a very rich system, though it may have its difficulties and deficiencies, but at the hands of the present set-up and the present Ministry, it is not fairing well. Hence, I once more insist that in India Ayurveda must have its own place, and for that it must be handled by an efficient Ayurvedic physician and not at all by an allopathic physician for years to come.

श्री हॉ लॉ सोय (सिंहभूम) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

है कि इस बिल को लाने में उनका उद्देश्य यह था कि आजकल जो लोग अपना प्रचार करते हैं अखबारों में विज्ञापन आदि दे कर, इस सम्बन्ध में जो बुराइयां होती हैं उनको दूर किया जाये। जो ओरिजनल कानून सन् १९५४ में लागू हुआ, उस के लागू होने के बाद इस अर्थ में जो वैधानिक कठिनाइयां आईं सिर्फ उन को ही दूर करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि वार्षी जो मैजिक रेमेडीज वरीरह होती हैं, जो कि अभी भी चलती हैं और काफी बड़े पैमाने पर चल रही हैं, चूंकि उनको दूर नहीं किया जा सका इस लिए हम उम्मीद करते थे कि इस कानून के अन्दर उसके सम्बन्ध में अमेंडमेंट लाया जायेगा। अभी भी हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े इलाके में मैजिक रेमेडीज चलती हैं और यह एक बड़ा भारी गोरख धन्धा है कि असली दवा के इस्तेमाल करने में लोग रुकावट डालते हैं। उम्मीद थी कि इस एकट के अन्दर जो इस तरह के काम होते हैं, यानी मैजिक रेमेडीज वरीरह के, जिन के कारण लोगों को असली दवा नहीं मिल पाती है, उन के लिए लोगों को दंडित करने के बास्ते अमेंडमेंट लाया जायेगा। लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं। इस में सिर्फ विज्ञापन से सम्बन्धित बातों के विषय में दिया हुआ है।

हम यह भी उम्मीद करते थे कि इस में जो रजिस्टर्ड मेडिकल प्रैक्टिशनर्स की डेफिनिशन दी गई है, उस में कुछ इशारा होगा उन लोगों की तरफ जो कि देहातों में वैक डाक्टर्स हैं और उनको कुछ मनाही होगी, लेकिन उस की तरफ भी इस में इशारा नहीं है। देहातों के सम्बन्ध में, इस तरह के कानून बनाने से ही काम नहीं चलता। जरूरत है कि लोगों को सस्ती दवायें मिलें। हमारे देहाती इलाकों में जो ब्लाक्स होते हैं वहां पर दवाओं का जो इन्तजार है, उस में खामी यह है कि कई जगह पर ब्लाक्स खुल गये, लेकिन डाक्टर नहीं मिलते, और यदि डाक्टर्स हैं

भी तो वे डेल्थ सेन्टर्स में जा नहीं पाते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि दवा मौजूद होते हुए भी मिलती नहीं है। दूसरी ओर वहां पर जो कविराज और वैद्य आदि होते हैं वे अच्छी तरह से प्रशिक्षित नहीं होते। कई राज्यों में तो ऐसा होता है कि कुछ रुपयों के दे देने से ही उन्हें एक सर्टिफिकेट मिल जाता है। हम यह भी उम्मीद करते थे कि इस अमेंडिंग बिल में कुछ ऐसा होता कि गलत तरीके से जहां पर रुपयों को खर्च करके सर्टिफिकेट्स मिल जाते हैं और शलत तरीके से दवा दारू होती है, उस की कुछ रोकथाम होगी। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इस लिये मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब से एक प्रायंना है कि इस बिल को वे वापस लें और नये संशोधित रूप में ला कर जो भी खामियां हैं उन को दूर करने का इन्तजार करें। ऐसा हो जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। वे इस समय इस बिल को वापस लें और नये संशोधन के साथ दुबारा लायें।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, while supporting the Bill, I wish to make a few observations. It is a welcome step to control such advertisements as magic cures are becoming common now-a-days. My friend Shri Warior touched a very important point. No doubt you are putting under control a number of things with regard to allopathic system. But the law needs to be brought up-to-date in order to cope with the problems that confront us today. From experience we know it is not possible to deal with Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the same manner as the allopathic system. Mr. Warior said, rightly, that the manufacture of these drugs is not so difficult and the pharmcopoeia is not so vast and wide in Ayurvedic and Unani drugs. Treating them also under the same law would be welcome but it should be done in a way as not to harm them. If we treat all of them on par, I apprehend that these two systems may be harmed. I tabled a question last ses-

sion on the resolution passed by the All India Tibbia Conference held at Simla in June; I had pointed out there that they wanted that these two systems may be left out from the purview of the Drugs Control Order and that they may be treated differently. In that way the two systems could be helped in the best manner possible. I did get an encouraging reply, but I do not know what the Government have done now. Therefore, I submit that while all these systems have to be brought under control, one thing has to be kept in view: dealing with one system in one way and with another system or subject in the same manner may harm that system. So, I feel that it would be quite in the fitness of things if the two systems—Ayurveda and Unani—are given shape and form in their entirety so that they can be placed on a proper footing in the country.

I will not be making a new suggestion before this House when I say that as far as these two systems are concerned, they are very, very popular in the country today, both in the suburban and the rural areas. Firstly, the medicines that are prescribed, whether Unani or Ayurveda, are very cheap and do not bear comparison with the medicines of the allopathic system. I would say that with regard to the allopathic system very costly medicines are prescribed and it has become difficult for the people to get them. Secondly, almost all the medicines in the other two systems are available within the country. Thirdly, the strata of population living in the rural areas, and the poorer strata of population in the urban cities are even now Ayurveda or Unani-minded. Keeping that in view, it will be in the fitness of things if the Government tries to make the allopathic system also up-to-date, curbing undesirable things wherever necessary, and thus enabling it to help the other two systems.

One thing that we have to guard against is that we may not deal with all the three systems in the way we

deal with the allopathic system. With these few words, I support this Bill, and I wish that the hon. Minister clarifies the issues that were raised by some of my hon. friends and also takes into consideration the points that I have raised.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल लाया गया है वह आज की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। आज देश में अशिक्षा और रूढ़ियों का बोलबाला है इसलिए इस बिल का लाना बहुत उपयुक्त है। देश में मैट्रिक रेमेडीज का प्रचार लोगों को बहुत खटकता है। हम देखते हैं कि जहां तहां आज टीना, मंतर, जन्तर के द्वारा साधारण लोगों को गुमराह किया जा रहा है। यह स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह अमेंडमेंट लाना आवश्यक था। लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि जो लोग अच्छे बैद्यों से आयुर्वेदिक इलाज कराते हैं या यूनानी इलाज कराते हैं उन को नक्सान पहुंचे। इस बात का ध्यान स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को रखना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि शिड्यूल को छोटा किया जा सकता है। इस में अभी बहुत एम्जास्टिव लिस्ट दी गयी है, इस को छोटा किय जा सकता है। उदाहरण के लिए एंटी नम्बर १० में दिये हैं “डिजीजेज एंड डिसआर्ड्स आफ दी ब्रैन” और एन्टी नम्बर २१ में दिया है “इनसेनिटी”。 एंटी नम्बर ५४ में बहुत सी चीजों को एक साथ लिया गया है। उसी तरह एंटी नम्बर दस और २१ को मिलाया जा सकता था और “डिजीजेज एंड डिसआर्ड्स आफ दि ब्रैन” के बाद ब्रैकिट में “इनसैनिटी” लिखा जा सकता था। इस से लिस्ट छोटी हो जाती। थीक इस तरह एंटी १६ में फीवर इन जनरल दिए हैं और फिर निमोनिया और टाइफाइड फीवर अलग भी दिए हैं। इन तीनों को एक साथ मिलाया जा सकता था। इस तरह शिड्यूल छोटा हो सकता था। लेकिन फिर भी

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

जो किया गया है सोच समझ कर किया गया होगा । हम लोग तो साधारण जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं । मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह सुन्दर काम किया गया है ।

यह सही है कि अब लोग पैसा कमाने के लिए तरह तरह से एडवरटाइजमेंट कर के लोगों को गुमराह कर रहे हैं, वे तरह तरह के पैम्फलेट निकालते हैं और साधारण औषधि को रामबाण औषधि बताने का प्रयास करते हैं । आज ऐसा करने की होड़ सी लगी हुई है । लोग एडवरटाइजमेंट देख कर बहकावे में आ जाते हैं और गुमराह हो जाते हैं । इन को रोकना चाहिए । लेकिन साथ ही जो हमारे देश में आयुर्वेद की परम्परा है उस की अच्छी औषधियों के प्रचार को नहीं रोकना चाहिए । जैसे अगर कोई तुलशी के पत्तों के बारे में शुद्ध भावना से कुछ लिखे तो वह उस के अन्तर्गत नहीं आना चाहिए, उस पर रोक न लगाई जाये । अगर कोई काम अच्छे मतलब से किया जाता है तो उस को एडवरटाइजमेंट न समझा जाये ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि बहुत से ऐसे पत्र और पत्रिकाएं हैं जो कहने को तो पत्र और पत्रिकाएं हैं लेकिन जिन के भीतर इस प्रकार की दवाओं के एडवरटाइजमेंट भरे रहते हैं । उन पर भी रोक लगानी चाहिए । जो रजिस्ट्रार पत्तों का रजिस्ट्रेशन करते हैं उन को ऐसे पत्र पत्रिकाओं पर रोक लगाने की हिदायत देनी चाहिए । ऐसा न हो कि जो आप इस कानून द्वारा रोक लगाएं उस से बचने के लिए लोग इन पत्र पत्रिकाओं का आश्रय ले कर अपना काम करते रहें ।

मैं फिर कहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का कानून लाना एक स्तुत्य कार्य है । यह क्वेकरी को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाया गया है । जो लोग गलत विज्ञापन कर के लोगों को ठगने का गन्दा रास्ता अपनाते हैं उस पर

इस से रोक लगेगी । मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं ।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं ने इस बिल को देखा तो मुझे प्रतीत हुआ कि जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का रूलिंग हुआ है उसी के परिणामस्वरूप यह बिल लाया गया है । इस के पहले भी फारमेस्ट्रिकल एनक्वायरी कमेटी ने अपनी १६५४ की रिपोर्ट में भी इस प्रकार की सिफारिश की थी । उस में आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं के बारे में एडवरटाइजमेंट्स के बारे में सिफारिश की थी ।

In England, they have the British Code of Standards in relation to the advertising of medicines and treatment. This Code is drawn by an Advisory Committee of newspaper-proprietors. National newspapers do not accept advertisements which fail to conform to the Code.

वहां पर न्यूज़पेपर्स के प्रोपराइटर्स हैं वे इस प्रकार की दवाओं के एडवरटाइजमेंट्स को प्रसिद्ध नहीं करते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue his speech tomorrow.

17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TRAIN-BUS COLLISION ON 25-11-1963 NEAR GANDHIDHAM, CUTCH

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The train-bus collision on the 25th November, 1963 at an unmaned level crossing near Gandhidham, Cutch, resulting in the death of some persons and injuries to others."

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): Sir, at about 8.58 hours on 25th November, 1963, while 65 Up Fast

Passenger was proceeding from Bhimsar to Gandhidham on the Radhanpur—Gandhidham metre gauge section of Western Railway, its engine dashed against a motor truck loaded with green grass at an unmanned level crossing gate No. 236 situated at mile 182.

The collision resulted in the death of two occupants of the truck—the driver of the truck and a labourer—and injuries to three persons. The injured persons after being given first aid on the spot by the Guard of the train were taken to Gandhidham by the same train and admitted in the railway hospital. One of the injured succumbed to his injuries on the evening of 25th November, 1963. The other two are said to be progressing satisfactorily.

The next of kin of the dead and injured persons were informed.

The cause is under investigation and an enquiry has been ordered.

The view of the railway track from the road is clear.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जहाँ इस तरह की अनमेड लेविल क्रॉसिंग हैं, वहाँ पर सरकार को अंडरब्रिज या श्रोवरब्रिज बनाने में कितना समय लगेगा और इस तरह से आये दिन एक्सीडेन्ट्स का होना और जनता की जांतों को इस तरह से ख़त्म करने का काम कब तक बंद हो जायेगा?

Shri Dasappa: Sir, as regards providing an over-bridge or an under-bridge to these level crossings we have laid down a formula by which the Railways undertake to provide the bridge across the track. The approach roads have got to be done by the concerned authority—it may be the State Government or the urban areas municipality or the panchayat board and so on. The policy is, wherever they want it we are prepared to give the over-bridge or the under-bridge on this basis.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Apart from the question of providing over-bridges and under-bridges, I want to know whether in view of the repeated tragic accidents happening almost every now and then at unmanned level crossings the Government is prepared at all to reconsider the former stand which it took that many thousands of unmanned crossings will not be manned? After these accidents that have taken place, are they reconsidering the matter.

Shri Dasappa: These unmanned level crossings are not a special feature of the Indian Railways. It is found everywhere. I want to inform the House that there are about 19,000 unmanned level crossings as against about 12,000 manned level crossings.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): But there are plenty of men here in our country.

Shri Dasappa: We have also now liberalised the conditions under which the State Government or the concerned municipality or corporation could give its quota. Formerly it was on the basis of 50 : 50, that is to say, they had to give 50 per cent of the non-recurring charges and of the recurring charges also. But now we have said that if they can contribute to the non-recurring charges—it may be about Rs. 5,000 and odd for each crossing the responsibility for manning the level crossing would be that of the Railways. That is what we have now decided upon.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): The hon. Minister said that it is the policy of the Government to have over-bridges or under-bridges in the municipal areas or highways. Is it true that the rules of the Railway Department are such that Railways demand from the municipality or the State Government that the bridge should be constructed under the supervision of the Railway Department and the charges for such supervision should be made over to the Railways? Is it also true that in spite of many

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

requests by the State Governments to take over such unmanned crossings where there is heavy traffic the Railway authorities have delayed for a long time the execution of construction of bridges at such crossings?

Shri Dasappa: I do not know what my hon. friend is referring to. Is he referring to under-bridge or over-bridge or manning the level crossings?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been answered.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I want to know whether the railways are prepared to reconsider the procedure.

Shri Dasappa: If it is for the purpose of manning or providing an over-bridge or under-bridge, there is nothing to reconsider. The formula is there.

श्री कद्यवाय (देवास) सन्: १९६०, ६१, ६२ और ६३ में इस में असतन कितने व्यक्ति मरे हैं, उन मरने वालों में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, कितने गैर-सरकारी अथवा जनता के लोग हैं और प्रतिवर्ष कितना भूमिक्षा उन को शामन की ओर से दिया गया ?

Shri Dasappa: It does not arise out of this.

श्री बडे (खारगोन) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अपना कोटा नहीं देती है और लेविल क्रौसिंग पर वे कोई आदमी नहीं रखती हैं तो इस के लिए क्या आप ने राज्य संस्कारों को बाध्य किया कि वहां इस तरह का वे कोई इंतजाम अवश्य करें ताकि इस तरह के डैंजर से वहां पर लोगों को बचाया जा सके ?

Shri Dasappa: It is a well-known principle. I do not think there is any need for us to issue a special notice. Everybody knows about the arrangements for level-crossing, either manned or unmanned.

17.06 hrs.

NEWSREEL* ON C.P.I. PROCESSION IN DELHI

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is my unpleasant duty to have to raise this half-an-hour discussion, because some of my friends, not belonging to my party, have been asking during the course of the day why I should bother to raise a discussion at all on what is such a trivial matter. If this was only a quarrel between the Communist Party and the Government, or the Communist Party and the hon. Minister, then it might be considered a trivial matter, but it is not on that plane at all that I wish to raise this question.

As far as the Communist Party is concerned, I am not bothered particularly whether a particular newsreel blacks out a demonstration held by our party, although on all accounts and by all admissions that demonstration was not a very minor matter. And as far as the publicity value goes, I would rather thank the hon. Minister for because of this peculiar procedure he took of releasing the newsreel and then withdrawing it and the hubbub it created the publicity that it has got was much more in that way and I should actually thank him for many people got to know about our demonstration than would otherwise have been. Therefore, I have no quarrel with the Minister on that point.

The issue involved here is not that. The issue involved here is whether the Government wishes to use and utilise its monopoly of these newsreel films for its own purposes, because, there is no private agency in this country permitted to make newsreels or exhibit

them; this monopoly is held by Government and it is the Government which compels the cinema theatres to exhibit these newsreel films. My whole point in raising this discussion is to bring to light this action of Government, which released this newsreel No. 780 and withdrew it again within a week or so because of the pressurising tactics employed by certain leading members of the Congress Party, among whom Shri Tyagi's name was also mentioned in the papers. I am very sorry that the hon. Minister allowed himself to be bulldozed by his Party men so easily.

This withdrawal of this film has been rightly taken, not only by us, by people belonging to the Communist Party but by people who do not belong to our party, by circles which are bitterly hostile to our party, the withdrawal of this film has been rightly regarded by them in the correct perspective, and that perspective is that this is a very dangerous sign of the mental attitude of the Government towards a powerful organ of publicity and propaganda, over which it alone holds monopolistic control.

I may just quote briefly some of the comments which were made at that time by responsible newspapers in this country, which are well-known for their anti-Communist views, and which nobody in his wildest dreams can accuse of being fellow-travellers or sympathisers of the Communist Party. To take one example, Shri Birla's paper, the *Hindustan Times*, had this to say—I am only quoting certain extracts from the editorial as I have no time to quote it in full—

"That the Communist procession was news is however undeniable. If, for a change, an enterprising director of the Films Division thought of breaking the monotonous sequence of official activities with which the newsreels are usually loaded by including a few shots of this procession nobody could say that he was going out of his way as a news-cameraman."

Then it says:

"The fact that the film was released showed that the Ministry saw no objection to it on grounds of policy. The fact that it was withdrawn showed either that the Ministry had changed its views or had no views at all and was ready to change whatever decision it had taken at the first sign of opposition from influential quarters. Its willingness to rush blindly into decisions and to retreat blindly from them when challenged has been seen in other instances and, notably, in connection with the VOA deal."

This is how the *Hindustan Times* put it from its own point of view.

Then, the *Times of India* said:

"It will be a poor day for India if news is to be censored merely because the events described are not in conformity with official thinking. News management of this kind is normally associated with authoritarian regimes but cannot be reconciled with democratic practice."

Then, the *Times of India* goes on to say:

"A newsreel, by definition, depicts news. And any significant event that has occurred for good or ill is news quite irrespective of whether it is convenient or embarrassing. The Communist processions was news. It was prominently reported by all the newspapers and presumably figured in A.I.R.'s newscasts."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): What about the running commentary?

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

"It was a perfectly appropriate subject for newsreel coverage and the fact that the procession constituted a demonstration against

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Government policy cannot by any means justify its omission, far less its suppression."

The Times of India further says:

"....it would not merely be wrong but dangerous if the newsreels (then A.I.R. and ultimately the Press) were to be unashamedly used as instruments of Congress propaganda through official news management. The Communist Party of India is not banned; nor was the Communist procession illegal. Why then frown on a newsreel? The official motto "Let Truth Prevail" has in this sorry episode been cast aside in an exercise in suppression that threatens the fundamental and democratic right of freedom of information."

These quotations, a few of which I have read out, speak much more eloquently than anything that I can say about the correct perspective in which this issue should be regarded by this House.

I heard Shri Ranga, sitting in front of me, ask: What about the commentary? For his benefit I will give him the commentary too. This film lasted for exactly 32 seconds on the screen.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Which newspaper is it?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Its length was 51 feet. The commentary said:

"Nearly one hundred thousand supporters of the Communist Party of India from all over the country march to Parliament House in New Delhi to present a mass petition to Parliament. The four hundred word petition signed by ten million two hundred and fifty thousand people demands, among other things, reduction of prices of essential articles, withdrawal of the compulsory deposit scheme and

nationalisation of vital units of economy."

This was the commentary.

My motion for a discussion arose because I had tabled a question on the first day of the present session and this question was replied to. The written answer in my opinion constitutes an insult to the intelligence of this House. Here is the reply given. Parts (a) and (b) are just statements of facts saying that the newsreel was released and then withdrawn. Part (c) of the question was:

"the principles governing the preparation of such newsreels"

and the reply given by the hon. Minister is as follows:

"The weekly newsreel attempts to cover as many newsworthy events of the week as possible in different walks of life. The restrictions on it are...."

In my opinion these are all after-thoughts, but anyway let us take them at their face value.

"The restrictions on it are that notice should not be taken of activities of such political parties as are not recognised as all-India parties".

I do not know what definition of an all-India party is being meant here. If the hon. Minister is trying to import here that technical criterion about the allocation of symbols in elections, I believe, that has got nothing to do with this issue which is in question here. If the Communist Party of India is not an all-India Party, I would like to know which Party is all-India Party except the Congress. Except the Congress Party, no Party will ever be an all-India Party by the arbitrary definition that the Minister might wish to impose on us.

The second restriction stated in the reply is that they should not publicise the activities or programmes of political parties. That means, it relates to any political party. It does not say, except the Congress Party. But anybody who goes to the cinema and watches the newsreel knows that they are filled *ad nauseam* with scenes depicting various programmes and activities of the ruling Congress Party including various meetings of A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee and leaders coming and going and so on. How does this fit in? I do not know.

The third restriction is that discretion should be exercised in covering demonstrations and processions prejudicial to the Government. This is the most dangerous part to which all the other sections of the press including the anti-communist press have reacted correctly that this is the most dangerous thing of all. It means that since there is no substitute or any law governing this thing, the discretion which is left with the Government is being utilised, as is done in this incident, to suppress, to black out precisely those bits of news—which are news—which are not to the liking of the Government because they depict people of this country exhibiting some opinion which is contrary to certain policies of the Government. And this is also not consistent because I myself have seen a newsreel—I do not object to it and many people may have seen it—in which the rival demonstrations held before the two gates of this Parliament on the occasion of that No-Confidence motion which came up in the last session—one demonstration by the Jan Sangh and certain other Opposition Parties at one gate and a counter demonstration by the Congress Party at the other gate—were shown. There was nothing wrong with it in my opinion. That was the news. So, all these principles which are being now imported are after-thoughts because an unprecedented step was taken simply in the case of this Indian News Reel No. 780.

I have raised this question here not because it is a quarrel between the Communist Party and the Government. We do not mind if they black out something of ours. In fact, in blacking out, they have helped us also because people's curiosity has been aroused all over the country that this must have been something very very big and that is why the Government have gone in for a thing like this. As far as I know, the Central Board of Censors must have passed this too before screening. Apparently, they saw nothing objectionable in it. They gave it a 'U' certificate. Then, the Film Advisory Committee of the Government of India also certified it for exhibition. So, if these are the well-established principles or restrictions which the Minister tells us now are the Government policies, how is it that the Central Board of Film Censors or the Film Advisory Committee of the Government of India seem to know nothing about them? It is only when this question was asked that some sort of a reply was concocted and hatched up in the Ministry and this kind of rep'y has been given which, I believe, is totally inconsistent, illogical and really constitutes an insult to the intelligence of this House. Moreover, it represents a threat, a menace, to the freedom of opinion which is in the hands of the Government so long as it continues to hold monopoly over these organs of publicity. Therefore, we feel very much concerned about it and it is obvious from what I have read out to you that a wide section of the press, irrespective of political opinion, share its concern and, therefore, I would like the Government to make it clear on the floor of the House what exactly is their outlook, what is their policy and what they propose to do about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three Members have given notice that they would like to put questions. Shri Vasudevan Nair. He is not here. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): I would like to know, in view of the fact that we are always talking about permitting full freedom of the press and information, whether it is in the knowledge of the Government that even anti-Government demonstrations in London are filmed and shown widely not only in England itself but also throughout the world and whether or not this particular action of the Government was taken because they did not like this historic march being filmed? It was biggest march that took place in Delhi on all accounts.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह फिल्म दिखलाई गई यह तो सरकार का गलतः या और बापिस ले ली गई यह सरकार ने अपनी भूल का सुधार किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने इस फिल्म को लिया था और जिन अक्सरान ने इस फिल्म को दिखाने की इजाजत दी थी, उन्हें क्या सजा दी गई?

Shri Warior rose—

Shri Vishram Prasad. rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. If I allow one hon. Member then I have to allow the others also. Hon. Members must have given previous notice.

Shri Yashpal Singh: May I ask one more question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already asked the question, and the hon. Minister will reply to it now.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I have one more question to ask.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question is allowed and not two.

Shri Yashpal Singh: But the original question was mine.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already put the question.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): What about me? I had made a request to you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member had sent that request after we had started this discussion. He will have to give previous notice in such cases.

Shri Warior (Trichur): As soon as the discussion started, I had made a request.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The notice has to be given previously.

Shri Warior: I could not send it when other subjects were being discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member knew that the discussion was being raised, and he should have given previous notice. Now, I am sorry. I cannot allow the hon. Member.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I have listened with great attention to what my hon. friend opposite has said while raising this discussion. If I may be permitted to say so, I would say with all respect that my hon. friend has tried to raise a tempest in a tea-pot. As he himself said in the beginning, it was a trivial matter which should have been debarred according to the other Members. (Interruption) That was what my hon. friend had been advised to do by other Members, but he did not listen to their advice.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It would have been convenient for the hon. Minister if I had listened to their advice.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: After hearing my hon. friend, I am more convinced than ever that the step which we have taken was only the right step. My only regret is that we allowed it for seven days to be exhibited all over India. This thing was released on the 20th, and our attention was drawn to it, and I am very grateful to the gentleman who drew our attention to it, not because he was a Congress Member, but even otherwise. I want to make it quite

clear that I would welcome this kind of drawing of our attention to such things by any Member of the House or by any member of the public. Our attention was drawn to it, and by that time the mischief was already done.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What was the mischief?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: My hon. friend knows that generally whenever the newsreel is screened, the duration is only for seven days, but in this case, the duration was over on that date practically, and we had stopped it because we did not want it to go away to the other cities, but by that time at least one hundred cinema theatres had already displayed it. That was too good. So, I say that we are sorry that on account of some lapse on the part of my department, this thing was allowed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: But what was the danger?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: My hon. friend has had her say already. And now, let me have my say.

When our attention was drawn to it, the Home Minister and myself both went there and saw it on the screen.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: And the hon. Minister was duly impressed?

tain kinds of directions and laid down certain guiding principles as to what we should do in such matters.

So far as newsreels are concerned, you know that the Newsreel division prepares such kinds of films covering all important things which are called news-worthy items. About the political parties' processions, meetings, conferences and other things, my hon. friend had referred to the question of the party being an all-India party for that purpose. Of course, that is the rule, and the term 'All-India party' includes the Communist Party. The All-India parties are the Congress, PSP, Communist, Swatantra, Jan Sangh and Socialist. So, on this ground, we do not deny that my hon. friend's party is an all-India party. My hon. friend's party is an all-India party by all means. But then this rule applies to the Congress party also. It does not matter what party it is.

My hon. friend must make a distinction between the Congress Party and Government. There is always a distinction between the two. Look at their flag and look at our flag. The distinction is there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is the flag of the Government or of the State?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It does not matter. But the Congress flag is different from the Government flag. There is always a difference between the two. There is nuance. We would not allow even the Congress party to have any such thing done by way of propaganda. All that we have been pressing for is that. Time after time this is done. The rules are laid down. By all means give news items. To that we do not object. But there should be no propaganda slant. That is the only thing to which we have objected. About the other things, we have not objected.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I may tell you that when we saw it both of us were convinced of what step we should take, not because it was any kind of giving publicity to the communist propaganda, for, in fact, we had allowed that thing, and All India Radio had broadcast the whole news about this procession etc. All that we objected to was this, and this has been our practice so far also, and, therefore, it is not fair for the hon. Member to say that we have concocted all these things, and these are after-thoughts. This kind of thing had arisen in the past also, and from time to time, this Ministry gave cer-

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the slant there? Your procession was also covered.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Let me be very frank. No Government worth the name would allow itself to be liquidated by a propaganda which is based on exaggerated facts. If I may say so, if my hon. friends ever happen to be on this side of the House, I do not know if they would allow even 1/100th of what we are allowing today. So it does not lie in their mouth to come and say that we are not doing this, we are not doing that.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): That is God's own truth.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the propaganda slant?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have definitely laid down certain principles.

"The newsreel should avoid covering events or presenting them in a way which may:

"(a) embarrass relations of the Government of India with foreign countries,

"(b) go contrary to accepted policies of Government such as the secular nature of Government or prohibition"—

these are points on which we have asked the newsreel people to be very careful.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You did not give these in your reply. Why are you reading them now?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Perhaps you did not read all of them correctly.

Then:

"(c) encourage linguistic or regional fanaticism or untouchability" . . .

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You did not give these then.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Please have some patience.

"(d) create discord, ill-feeling, hatred or enmity between different classes of the population"—

In the name of democracy or freedom, will our hon. friends here allow a newsreel to be prepared on these lines?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I think you are reading from the Preventive Detention Act.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is nothing wrong in preventive detention. That is also for the safety of the country. Likewise, we will not allow the newsreel to be exploited by our friends, which will go against our interest.

Then:

"(e) promote disorder or violence or breach of law or disturbance of public tranquillity".

What we objected to is the exaggerated propaganda based on incorrect facts. Otherwise, we would not stopped it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If it is the commentary, it is your internal department affair. Why did you not deal with it inside your department?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We are going to do it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is incorrect? Please let us know.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The statement that one lakh people were there. Some papers might have written about it—I do not know. But from the Government side, our estimate was 30,000 people.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Not even 30,000, but 5,000!

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We would never allow our department to carry on incorrect propaganda even

by the Congress Party, if it so happens. I can say that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Your demonstration was 50,000?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Swatantra Party convention and other things have also been covered in newsreel. This is not the first time it has been done (*Interruptions*). The Swatantra and other parties, the Congress Party and all the non-communist parties were there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Even then, it was 50,000?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We would allow the Communist Party also the same facilities which we are allowing to other parties. But, I say with all respect, even if the Congress party indulges in such things, we would not allow it. Take the AICC and others news items. They simply give the information. Only the item is there, not any kind of propaganda slant or propaganda edge. It is the propaganda slant to which we objected.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It was one lakh. So it was stated so.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: My hon. friend quoted certain newspapers. For his information—or he might have come to know—, one weekly of Bombay, which has a fairly large circulation has on the front page described it . . .

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You mean *Current?*

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes. You are quoting *Times of India*. Perhaps in your opinion there is very little difference between *Current* and *Times of India* and *Hindustan Times* and *Birla's papers*. Whatever may be its circulation, the most important news that they published on the front page was this, and it was about our Ministry, unfortunately. All that I

regret is my own unfortunate position and that of this Ministry. Here are the Communists coming forward and condemning us and accusing us. That paper writes on the front page with quite big headlines: "This Ministry (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) does not exist for the public; they exist for the Communists".

Shri Kapur Singh: Quite right.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is very damaging.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: They have listed certain things to prove that case, and the most important thing which they have tried to make out was this newsreel, that we connived at it for seven days and allowed this to be done.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: So, you want to prove your *bona fides* to Mr. Karaka?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Why are you quoting other papers? Otherwise, this kind of comment in the newspapers we do not take very much notice of.

The other point raised was what action we have taken.

Shri Yashpal Singh: What punishment has been given?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: No question of punishment. We have asked them to explain as to how this thing happened. They have submitted their explanation. We are going through it, and we have not come to any conclusion, and unless we do that, I will not be in a position to say what action we are going to take.

I repeat that whatever we have done is perfectly correct and that it will be our future guidance also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I seek a clarification on a small, factual point? The Minister says that the directions were given in the past, and were there for a long time, regarding

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

this coverage of newsreels. Am I to take it that these directions were unknown to the Board of Film Censors and the Film Advisory Committee?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Therefore, I say it was a lapse on their part.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: On everybody's part?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sometimes it so happens.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Does the hon. Member know all the procedures?

17.32½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.33 hrs.

*Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday
November 28, 1963/Agrahayana 7.
1885 (Saka)*

[Wednesday, November 27, 1963/Agrahayana 6, 1885 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS 1619-58	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject	U. S.Q. No.	Subject	U. S.Q. No.	Subject
211	Access to Govt. records by ex-Minister	1619-23	619	Naming of Public Institutions	1668-69
212	Barauni refinery	1623-25	620	Association of private colonisers in Housing Schemes	1669-70
214	Shifting of capital of H.P.	1625-27	621	Allahabad High Court	1670
215	Limited Competitive Examinations for I.A.S.	1627-30	622	Death sentences	1670
216	Closer integration of J. & K. with India	1630-44	623	Ruler of Baster	1670-71
217	Oil exploration	1644-46	625	Grants to colleges in Andhra	1671
218	Scientific and industrial training in Japan	1646-49	626	Drilling at Pattukkottai	1671-72
219	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	1649-50	627	Junior Technical School at Badagara (Kerala)	1672
220	Statue of Swami Vivekananda	1650-53	628	Library schools in Orissa	1672
221	National Institutes for Rural Higher education	1653-56	629	Social Education literature in Orissa	1672-73
222	All India Education Service	1657-58	630	Seizure of copies of "Peking Review"	1673-74
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1658-1702	631	T.A. of Ministers	1674
S.Q. No.			633	Prisoners in Delhi	1674
223	Inquiry Committee on National Laboratories	1658	634	New colleges in Delhi	1675
224	Forged passports	1658-59	635	Import of crude oil from Kuwait	1675
225	Staff for Indian Institutes of Technology	1659	637	Electronic discovery by Indian in U.S.A.	1676
226	Coordination in Police Force	1660	638	Sports Enquiry Committee Report	1676-77
227	Price of gas	1660	639	Committee on the use of Hindi	1677
228	Physical Education	1661	640	Rural education	1678
229	Appointment of Judges to executive posts	1661	641	Pending cases in Delhi Courts	1678
230	Oil exploration policy	1662	642	Statues of Britishers in Delhi	1678-79
231	Primary education	1663	643	Searches of mining firms	1679-80
232	Business and Industrial Management	1663	644	Prices of betelnuts in Nicobar	1680
233	Oil refinery in Madras	1663-64	645	Civil Judges at Port Blair	1680-81
234	Administrative Reforms Commission	1664	646	Indian students in British Universities	1681
235	Legislation for removal of Judges	1665	647	Consumers' Cooperative Stores in Andamans	1681-82
236	Gas from Pakistan	1665	648	Tipu Museum Srirangapatam	1682-83
237	Indian Archaeologists to Afghanistan	1666	649	Purchase of steel oil pipes from Japan	1683
238	Reservation for S.C. and S.T.	1666-67	650	Delhi Courts	1683-84
239	National laboratories	1667-68	651	Industrial Management Pool	1684
240			652	Sale of obscene literature in Delhi	1684-85
			653	Foreign Scholarships	1685
			654	Chinese internees	1686

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS	COLUMNS
No.			
655	Delhi Police	1686	CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
656	Urdu University in Madhya Pradesh	1686	1703—20, 1838—42
657	Education of elementary teachers	1687	(i) Shri N.G. Ranga called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the I.A.F. helicopter crash near Poonch on the 22nd November, 1963 resulting in the death of some senior officers of the Armed forces.
658	New All India Services	1687-88	
659	Deposits of phosphate and carbonate	1688	
660	House collapse in Delhi	1688-89	
661	I.A.S. Officers	1689	
662	Tracing of oil and ore deposits by radio-activity	1690	
663	Cultural delegations	1690	The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan), made a statement in regard thereto.
664	Development Blocks	1691	
665	Welfare of S.C. and S.T...	1691	
667	Grants for Primary education	1692	(ii) Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the I.A.F. Dakota crash near Banihal Pass on the 22nd November, 1963.
668	Criteria for backwardness	1692	
669	Conference of Chief Justices	1693	
670	Children's villages	1693-94	
671	Election of teachers to Senates and Syndicates	1694—96	The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan), made a statement in regard thereto.
672	Auditoria for Punjab Schools and Colleges	1696	
673	Untouchability	1697	
675	Concessions to children belonging to S.C. and S.T.	1697	
676	Institute of Library Science, Delhi	1698	
677	Basic Schools in tribal areas	1698-99	
678	Research in tribal dialects	1699	
679	Scheduled tribes	1699	
681	Indian Medical and Health Services	1699-1700	
685	Patna High Court	1700	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
686	Oil Companies	1700	1720—22
687	Rural University at Viswabharti University	1701	A copy each of the following Orders under section 43 of the Copyright Act 1957:-
688	Natural Resources under continental shelf	1701	(i) The International Copy right (Fifth Amend ment) Order, 1963 published in Notifica tion No. S.O. 2731, dated the 19th Sept ember, 1963.
689	Tribals of Maharashtra State	1702	
690	Prohibition Propaganda Centres, Delhi	1702	

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

- (ii) The International Copyright (Sixth Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 3056 dated the 25th October, 1963

A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

- (i) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Diesel Fuel Injection Equipment industry
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 8(2)-Tar/63 dated the 25th November, 1963
- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section

A copy each of the following Rules under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962 :—

- (i) The Defence of India (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1618 dated the 5th October, 1963
- (ii) The Defence of India (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1759 dated the 8th November, 1963

A copy of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 284 dated the 5th October, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, 1952

COLUMNS

BILL INTRODUCED

1722-23

Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1963

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS
GRANTS (RAILWAYS),
1961-62

1723-50

Discussion on Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 1961-62 commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

BILL PASSED

1750-1821

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) moved that the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

BILL UNDER CONSIDERA-
TION

1821-38

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D.S. Raju) moved for consideration of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable advertisements) Amendment Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

1842-50

Shri Inderjit Gupta raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 18th November, 1963 to Starred Question No. 24 regarding Newsreel on C.P.I. Procession in Delhi

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narain Sinha) replied to the discussion

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
PRESENTED.

1858

Bill and also consideration
and passing of the following
Bills.

Twenty-first Report was presented . . .

(i) Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 1963

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY NOVEMBER 28 1963/AGRAHAYANA 7, 1885 (SAKA).

(ii) Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1963 and .

Further consideration and passing of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Object-
ionable Advertisements)

(iii) Companies (Amend-
ment) Bill . . .