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Friday, June 22, 19(2)
Asadha 1, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(First Session)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 41—51)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, June 22, 1962/Asadha 1, 1884
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mine Ventilation and Lighting

*1621. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government with regard to the recommendations of the Safety Equipment Committee and the Technical Committee on Mine Ventilation and Lighting;

(b) whether the Safety Equipment Advisory Board has been constituted;

(c) if so, what is the nature of work that has been undertaken by the Board; and

(d) what type of lamps are used underground?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) The comments of the various interests have been obtained on the recommendations of the Safety Equipment Committee. One of the recommendations of the Committee that timber of the right quality and right quantity should be made available to the mining industry has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for suitable action. Other recommendations are receiving consideration.

1171 (Ai) LSD—1.

The Technical Committee on Mine Ventilation and Lighting has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Not yet, but the Board is likely to be constituted soon.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Electric Safety lamps and hurricane lanterns.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: When do the Government expect to have this advisory board appointed?

Shri Hathi: Soon, in a couple of months.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

*1623. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 \ Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the export of iron ore to Japan; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 97].

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the quantum of the exports has been determined and if so what is the quantum?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is given in the table. If the hon. Member sees column 3, it runs to about six million tons in the first period and then it goes up to two million tons for ten years and four

million tons per annum for the next fifteen years and then it will be running at about six million tons per year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are we going to get in place of this iron ore? Is it going to be a barter deal or rupee payment deal or is it in terms of something else?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a free sale deal. We have a large business with Japan. They buy so many goods from us. There is no link as such.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether we are taking into consideration the production targets of our steel plants as a whole?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the primary objective. As the hon. Member knows the deposits in India are enormous—22,000 million tons of high grade ores and 78,000 million tons of medium grade ores. We want to develop iron ore exports to the extent of 20-30 million tons per year in due course.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any proposal from Japan to build up some port in eastern India to facilitate the transhipment of ore and, if so, what is the site?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have a specific proposal for developing the Paradip port and also the iron ore mines there, and to avoid completely the transport by rail, an express highway of 92 miles is under contemplation. Actually, the contracts have already been given, and we propose to move large quantities of ore by that road to the Paradip port.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has the contract for export of iron ore through Paradip port been signed and has the entire scheme including the mechanisation of iron ore and the construction of road and also the development of Paradip been approved or not?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The scheme for the development of the Paradip

port with two dredgers has been approved, but a larger development is still under consideration because the project has to be prepared. A contract for the express highway has already been given. Cement and steel have been released. But regarding the sale of iron ore from that area to Japan and other countries of the world, the thing is still under negotiation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There was some idea that the Visakhapatnam port will be developed to facilitate the export of iron ore. Has that idea been given up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. It has not been given up. Apart from iron ore, for various other goods also and for the export of large-scale movement of goods, the development of almost all ports of India is under active consideration. A large provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan and there will be further provision as the needs arise.

Studio-Centre at Trichur

*1626. **Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a studio-centre at Trichur;

(b) how do the present expenses incurred compare with the cost of setting up a studio-centre; and

(c) whether the present system of feeding the programmes at Trichur from Trivandrum is working well?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The cost of setting up a studio centre in Trichur with three studios, including the cost of the construction of the building, would be Rs. 7 lakhs approximately. The present expenses on running the existing transmitter at Trichur come to about Rs. 1.11 lakhs annually.

(c) The present system of feeding the programmes from Trivandrum to Trichur is not entirely satisfactory, but is expected to improve considerably with the installation of a 20 KW shortwave transmitter at Trivandrum and a Receiving Centre at Trichur during the Third Five Year Plan.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: In spite of the fact that the present system is not working so well, and when heavy expenses are incurred, may I know why the Trichur centre has not been set up?

Shri Sham Nath: This question has been under the examination of All India Radio authorities. We consulted the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and they have also given thought to this problem. I think when the 20 KW shortwave transmitter is established at Trivandrum things will improve.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether there are other such centres in the whole of India which are fed from other stations?

Shri Sham Nath: There are so many transmitter centres that are fed from the main station. Under the current development programme for expansion of All India Radio's internal services, the general policy is not to open new radio stations but to provide a number of relayed transmissions for broadcasting the programmes originating in the existing All India Radio stations.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: Some six months ago, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. Keskar, stated that this new transmitter will be installed at Trivandrum before July, 1962. May I know how long it will take for the Government to start the work of installation?

Shri Sham Nath: The installation of this 20 KW shortwave transmitter will take about three to four months more.

Shri Warior: May I know which is the most advantageous proposition —whether the relaying from Trivandrum and Calicut or consolidating the Trichur station itself? Why should you depend upon this transmission from Trivandrum and Calicut when there is a station at Trichur itself?

Shri Sham Nath: This is a suggestion that will be examined. I have no idea about the practicability of having transmission from Calicut.

Shri Warior: The question itself...

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing.

Shri Warior: The question is why it should not be constituted at Trichur itself. This question must have been examined earlier.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The promise that this question will be examined should be enough for the hon. Member.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister has stated that the transmitter at Trivandrum will be working after three or four months. May I know whether this will help the people outside Kerala also to get at the programme, or only inside Kerala as it is at present?

Shri Sham Nath: This is a short-wave transmitter. It will be helpful to other areas also.

A.I.R. Broadcasts to Latin American Countries to Counteract Anti-Indian Broadcasts by China

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*1628. / Shri Ravindra Varma:
/ Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the People's Republic of China is carrying on intensive Anti-Indian propaganda in its broadcasts beamed to the different countries of Latin America;

(b) whether All India Radio has any broadcasts directed to Latin America; and

(c) what steps All India Radio is taking to counteract the misrepresentation in the broadcasts of China beamed to Latin America to acquaint listeners in these areas with the Indian point of view?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir. This is the impression created by the reports and articles appearing in various newspapers and magazines, but Government have no other authentic information in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) For various technical reasons it has not been possible to broadcast programmes for Latin America. However, external broadcasts are only one means of spreading the views of the Government of India on various matters. The External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs issues news bulletins and arranges other publicity in foreign countries for acquainting the people in those countries with the Indian point of view.

Shri Ravindra Varma: In view of the dimensions that the question has now acquired and the urgent need to see that India's case does not go by default, has the Government explored the possibility of renting radio time on commercial networks either in south or central America?

Shri Sham Nath: There is some technical difficulty, because it is impossible to direct a transmission from New Delhi to be heard clearly in Latin America. Therefore, a relay point midway would be necessary. It is not possible to make arrangements for such relays without giving reciprocal facilities.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that the distorted version of the official teams' report, the slander of lie against India and

the intrusion by India into the so-called territorial China—all these are regularly introduced into these broadcasts and if so, may I know whether Government have examined the nature of these broadcasts and come to any conclusion?

Shri Sham Nath: There is no doubt about this that very intensive and abusive anti-Indian propaganda is carried on by the Peking Radio. But we have not been able to do anything in regard to Latin America. As regards other countries like Europe, West Asia, etc., we have regular arrangements for counteracting Chinese propaganda. AIR has arrangements for monitoring broadcasts in English, German, Chinese, Burmese, Urdu and Hindi. But there is no such arrangement for broadcasts that are made in Spanish language directed to Latin American countries.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether the Chinese section of broadcasts has been assigned to a few Chinese citizens who have been recommended to us for service by the present Chou En-lai regime in China?

Shri Sham Nath: I have no information about that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising out of the Deputy Minister's answer to the supplementary of Shri Hem Barua, may I know the frequency, the number of hours per week and the languages in which AIR beams broadcasts to South-East Asian countries, West Asian countries and European countries?

Shri Sham Nath: As regards the question by the hon. Member, I have no information, but I can only say this that as regards Europe, West Asia, and South Asian countries, we have regular arrangements for counteracting the Chinese broadcasts.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know about the frequency, time, languages etc.

Shri Sham Nath: I require notice, Sir.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: The hon. Deputy Minister gave a list of languages used in international broadcasts. May I know whether Government propose to use Spanish and Russian, which are very important international languages for external broadcasts?

Shri Sham Nath: It is a suggestion for action, Sir.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if the broadcast in Chinese is done by Chinamen or by Indians employed to carry out these broadcasts?

Shri Sham Nath: I shall collect this information if the hon. Member gives notice.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that the South American countries are now taking a new stride towards freedom and are keen on acquainting themselves with the experiments that are going on in democratic countries of which the leading country is India, and if so, may I know why the Government is reluctant to give them correct information, thereby serve the cause of freedom and at the same time weaning them away from the countries which are trying to ridicule India in the world's eye.....

Mr. Speaker: That is not a question; it is a regular speech.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: The Minister has said.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No argument can be given, because he has made a speech and not put a question.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I will put the question. In view of the fact that some interested countries are trying to ridicule India in the world's eye, do the Government think it now advisable to take prompt measures for giving correct information to the South American countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of

Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The question, Sir, if I may say so, is like the question: "Has the Government given up beating its grandmother every morning". It starts with the presumption that Government has decided or it thinks that it is not necessary to give information to South-American countries which is absurd, if I may say so. We attach the greatest importance to Latin American countries, and if our approach to it has been somewhat limited it is due to our technical difficulties and other matters. Recently we have had Ambassadors in most of them. Even now we do not cover all of them. These are the difficulties and not any lack of will on our part. The whole question is that a change of policy is needed. We lacked the will to approach them, and now we should approach them.

फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड द्वारा हिन्दी में प्रमाणपत्रों का दिया जाना

*१६२६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार सम्मेलन ने अपनी हाल ही की वर्धा में हुई बैठक में एक प्रस्ताव द्वारा उनके मंत्रालय से तथा फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड से प्रनुरोध किया है कि हिन्दी फिल्मों को केवल हिन्दी में ही प्रमाणपत्र दिये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उम अपील पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) मवाल नहीं उठता।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री श्री गोपाल रेही को क्या कोई इस प्रकार का शिष्टमंडल मिला था और उन्होंने उसको इस प्रकार का

आश्वासन दिया था कि जो हिन्दी के चलचित्र हैं, उनको जो प्रमाणपत्र दिए जाते हैं, वे हिन्दी में ही दिये जायेंगे ?

Shri Sham Nath: We had this question examined by the Law Ministry, and the Law Ministry advised us that since the forms have been fixed statutorily by rules framed under the Act it would not be possible to issue certificates in Hindi without amending the rules.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा था। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री श्री गोपाल रेडी साहब को कोई इस प्रकार का शिल्पमंडल मिला था जिसने उनमें अनुरोध किया था कि हिन्दी के चलचित्रों को जो प्रमाणपत्र दिए जाते हैं, वे हिन्दी में ही दिये जायें और मंत्री महोदय ने क्या इसके बारे में कोई अनुकूल आश्वासन दिया था ?

श्री शाम नाथ : मैंने अभी अर्जं किया है कि जिस रेजोल्यूशन का हवाला दिया गया है उम्मको हमने बहुत तत्त्वाश करने की कोशिश की लेकिन वह रेजोल्यूशन हमें नहीं मिला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेजोल्यूशन के बारे में वह नहीं पूछ रहे हैं। जहां तक मैं समझा हूं वह पूछते हैं कि क्या कोई डेली-मेशन आया था और श्री गोपाल रेडी साहब से मिला था और मिनिस्टर साहब ने उनको इसके बारे में कुछ भरोसा दिलाया था ?

श्री शाम नाथ : मुझे इसका कोई इलम नहीं है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय फिल्मों को प्रमाणपत्र देने की क्या व्यवस्था है और वे किन किन भाषाओं में दिये जाते हैं ?

श्री शाम नाथ : सटिफिकेट्स का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, वे इंग्लिश में इश्त होते हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जिस रूल का

प्रयत्न हवाला दिया है उसमें संशोधन करने की कोई योजना क्या आप बना रहे हैं ताकि हिन्दी जोकि राष्ट्र भाषा है, उसमें भी उनको दिया जा सके ?

श्री शाम नाथ : इस सवाल पर गौर हुम्हा था लेकिन क्योंकि कुछ टैक्नीकल डिफिकल्टी थी इसलिये इस सवाल को छोड़ दिया गया। लेकिन हो सकता है कि इस पर दुवारा गौर किया जाए।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पहले मिनिस्टर साहब ने रूल का हवाला दिया और अब कहते हैं कि टैक्नीकल डिफिकल्टी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या टैक्नीकल डिफिकल्टी है या रूल को कोई डिफिकल्टी है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : मैंने अर्जं किया है कि इस मामले पर हमने ला मिनिस्ट्री से एडवाइस ली थी और ला मिनिस्ट्री ने यह कहा कि जब तक रूल को एमेंड न किया जाए, उस बहत तक ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पूछा है कि रूल को एमेंड करने का क्या कोई इरादा है ?

श्री शामनाथ : मैंने अर्जं किया कि इस पर गौर किया जाएगा।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं भी यही सवाल पूछ रहा था कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यही पूछ रहे थे तो अब पूछते की जरूरत नहीं रही।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि रूल को एमेंड किए बगैर यह नहीं हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रूल को एमेंड करने में क्या दिक्कत पेश आ रही है और क्या रूल को एमेंड करने की कोशिश हो रही है ?

श्री स्यागी : मिनिस्ट्री रूल को एमेंड कर सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल एक माननीय

सदस्य कर रहे हैं और जवाब भी दूसरे माननीय सदस्य दे रहे हैं, मैं क्या करूँ ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा विदेशीक कार्य मंत्री सथा प्रणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : किसी रूल को बदलने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ मिनिस्ट्री इन पर जरूर गीर करेगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शर्मा : जिस तरह से हिन्दी के जो सिनेमा हैं, उनको प्रमाणपत्र देने के मन्त्रन्व में यह शिष्टमंडल मिला था और उसने मांग की थी कि उनको हिन्दी में ही प्रमाणपत्र दिये जायें, इसी तरह से तामिल, तेलंग, बंगला आदि जो क्षेत्रीय भाषायें हैं, उनमें जो सिनेमा तैयार होते हैं, उनको भी क्या प्रमाणपत्र उन्हीं भाषाओं में दिये जा सके, क्या इस प्रकार की भी कोई व्यवस्था की जाएगी ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझे यह दिक्कत-तलब बात मालूम होती है कि सात आठ दस भाषाओं में अलग अलग प्रमाण-पत्र दिये जायें। यकायक तो मेरी समझ में यह काफी दिक्कत-तलब आती है।

China's Note dated 31st May, 1962

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| *1630. | ʃ Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: |
| | ʃ Shri Shree Narayan Das: |
| | ʃ Shri Hem Barua: |
| | ʃ Shri Bhakt Darshan: |

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reference to Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan in the Chinese note dated the 31st May, 1962 replying to India's note regarding proposed Sino-Pak. border talks dated the 10th May, 1962; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In our protest note of 10th May 1962, we drew the attention of the Government of China to the fact that China had no common border with Pakistan whether in the West or in the East, and cited the two terminal points of our border to prove it. It was not meant to be a complete description but enough to show that China and Pakistan had no common border. The Government of China in their reply gave this description a meaning which our note did not seek to convey, and drew certain conclusions therefrom which are calculated to affect our relations with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan.

It is needless to reiterate that we have close and enduring relations with Nepal based on mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

In regard to Bhutan, we have special treaty obligations and, at the request of the Government of Bhutan, we have at various times taken up with the Government of China matters such as Chinese cartographic aggression on Bhutan, the violation of Bhutan's air space by Chinese aircraft and the protection of Bhutan's interests in Tibet.

As to Sikkim, our position is clear. The Government of India are entirely responsible for the defence and external relations of Sikkim and no foreign power has any right to interfere in Sikkim.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: China in its note replying to India's note of the 10th May says that Nepal does not exist, Sikkim does not exist and Bhutan does not exist. Is it clear evidence of China's *mala fides* and has Government got any other information in its possession to show that these expressions are an outward sign of an inward design to liberate these territories in the Chinese meaning of the word "liberation" and, if so, what is Government's reaction to that?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of

Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government's immediate reaction is that the question is too complicated to be understood. Further all the inferences the hon. Member has drawn have no justification. I do not know or remember where this phrase occurs in the Chinese note that there is no Nepal, no Bhutan and no Sikkim.

Mr. Speaker: Some newspapers gave this report and put the interpretation that Bhutan etc. do not exist according to China.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know where this occurs. In some newspapers? I do not read all the newspapers. It is patently absurd for anybody to say either for China, or for the newspapers or the hon. Member opposite, whoever it may be. It is quite absurd. They have come to a treaty with Nepal. Did they have a treaty with something that does not exist?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister has misunderstood my question. May I make it clear that the Chinese in their reply to India's note say, according to press reports, that Nepal does not exist, Bhutan does not exist and Sikkim does not exist. Is it not clear evidence of intention on their part to liberate these territories in the Chinese meaning of the word "liberation" and then incorporate them into the vast Chinese Communist empire?

Mr. Speaker: How can our Government say about that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any information in their possession to show.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whether China had that design or not, how could the Prime Minister say that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they any information or reports in their possession to show that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What China has stated in its note is that,

according to India, because India has only stated the nodal points and not the middle, therefore, India apparently thinks that Nepal does not exist. They have negatively accused us of forgetting the existence of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. Of course, it has no meaning. I do not know who drafted the note of China.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have put only one question.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that China used or inserted the word "proper" before "relations" in the Chinese official version of Mr. Chou En-lai's press conference on 25th April, 1960 at Delhi, may I know whether Government would not proceed on the assumption that here was China bent upon introducing new dimensions to the problem of Sikkim and Bhutan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Chinese language is a difficult language to translate. I do not know what word he used in Chinese.

Shri Hem Barua: But this was made clear from the tape recorder.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But anyhow our experience of the Chinese statements is that they usually are very carefully drafted which may mean more than one thing. They are not precise. It may mean something else. What the word 'proper' means I do not know. So far as our relations are concerned, they are patent, that is, with Bhutan and Sikkim, and on other occasions the Chinese Government have assured us that the authority recognised our relations with Bhutan and Sikkim.

Shri Hem Barua: In this latest note they have described our relations with Sikkim and Bhutan as power chauvinism.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछले दो तीन वर्षों से चीन सरकार के साथ जो पत्र व्यवहार हो रहा है उस में चीन सरकार ने अपना यह दृष्टिकोण बतलाया है कि वह मिक्किम और भूटान में हमारे विशेषाधिकारों को स्वीकार करेंगे। अब इस नये परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप क्या सिक्किम और भूटान की सुरक्षा के बास्ते पहले की बनिस्वत कुछ कड़े कदम उठाये जायेंगे?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : वहां सुरक्षा के लिये पूरा इन्तजाम है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does Government still stand by the hon. Prime Minister's declaration which he made a couple of years ago that any aggression against Bhutan or Nepal, or Sikkim also included perhaps, will be regarded as aggression against India and dealt with as such?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir; the position in regard to Nepal and Bhutan is different. Obviously, we would regard any aggression in Nepal, if not directly, indirectly against India. But it is for the Nepal Government to decide what should be done in the circumstances. We cannot take action against the wishes of the Nepal Government. But Bhutan, as I stated in reply to this question, has constantly asked us to state their case to China. They recognise our great interest in the defence of Bhutan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sikkim?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether it is a fact that the recent mention of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim in the latest Chinese note arises from the Chinese anxiety to recognise Indo-Chinese border dispute as a border dispute between China on the one hand and Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim on the other?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question is not clear to me. What does

Indo-China mean? Does it mean the region in South-East Asia?

Shri Hem Barua: India-China.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand the question.

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly repeat the question?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether this latest reference to Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim in the Chinese note arises out of the Chinese anxiety to refer to the Indo-Chinese border dispute and the border dispute between China and Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Please do not call it Indo-China. Indo-China is an area in South-East Asia.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: India and China.

Some Hon. Members: Sino-Indian.

Mr. Speaker: What he wants to know is rather an opinion on that and how it arises. It is not a direct attempt to elicit information.

India Accused of Partiality Towards U.S.A. by North Vietnam

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ʃ **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
ʃ **Shri Bade:**
*1631. ʃ **Shri Brij Raj Singh:**
ʃ **Shri B. J. Singh:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Vietnamese Consulate General in New Delhi has circulated a note criticising India and accusing her of partiality towards U.S.A.; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) In its publicity bulletin dated the 8th June, 1962, the Consulate General in New Delhi of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has published the text of a declaration stated to have been made by the

Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, criticising the conclusions presumed to have been arrived at by the Indian and Canadian Delegates to the International Commission for Supervision & Control, in a Report which has been submitted by the Commission to the Co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference.

(b) The Consulate General in New Delhi of the DRVN has published the text of an official statement of their Government and as such the Government of India do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that the Consul General of North Viet Nam in a press conference in Delhi last year also criticised the Indian stand on the Communist activities in South Viet Nam?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Whether last year the Consul-General criticised India or the Indian stand? I have no recollection of that.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that because of the Indian stand on Communist activities in South Viet Nam, almost all Indians in North Viet Nam have permanently migrated to South Viet Nam?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are very few Indians anyhow in North Viet Nam. It may be that a few have come over. There is no large migration.

Shri Hem Barua: So long as the International Control Commission spread out its criticism "evenly on all", to use the words of our Prime Minister, everything was all right. But why is it that it has chosen to reverse the process and apportion the blame? What is the special significance of it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Significance of what?

Shri Hem Barua: You were pleased to say on a previous occasion that so long the International Control

Commission spread out its criticism "evenly on all"—they are your own words. Why is it that this process is being reversed and blame is apportioned? Because, that is the trouble spot.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No process is being reversed. The International Commission, after such enquiry as they could make, have given their opinion that in certain respects the North Viet Nam Government has not adhered to the Geneva Agreement and in other respects the South Viet Nam Government has not adhered to that Agreement. There is no reversing of any process. They have given their opinion about these things, giving some detailed facts in regard to them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that the Indian and Canadian Members of the Armistice Commission have made certain condemnatory remarks about the alleged activities of the North Viet Nam people in South Viet Nam, while completely ignoring the other complaints to the effect that a full-scale United States military command has been set up in South Viet Nam in contravention of the Geneva Agreement of 1954, and is it not a fact that this is the basis of the North Viet Nam Government's objection in that statement which they have circulated? And what is the Government's reaction to this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think—if that is the basis—that that basis is a correct one. Because—I have not carefully read the document, it has not been published yet—but my own recollection of such parts as I have read is that they are fairly strong in their condemnation of intervention on behalf of South Viet Nam by the United Nations and United States forces.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does the Prime Minister still adhere to and reiterate the statement he is reported to have made some days ago about the peaceful reunification of North and South Viet Nam; and does he think, does he believe that these

mutual recriminations come in the way of such peaceful reunification?

Mr. Speaker: The second part may be answered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That these things come in the way of reunification of Viet Nam? Well, all these things come in the way, all this fighting and what lies behind the fighting comes in the way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does the Prime Minister stand by the declaration he made some days ago about reunification of Viet Nam?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Strike by Building Workers in Delhi

*1632. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 6,000 workers have struck work as their demand for higher wages could not be met by contractors and thekedaras and the building activity in most of the Delhi colonies has come to a stop as a result of the strike by the workers from June 1, 1962; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour & Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The strike has been called off on 13-6-1962. A proposal to set up a Minimum Wages Advisory Committee to review the minimum rates of wages is under the consideration of Delhi Administration.

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि इस कमेटी में कौन कौन से मेम्बर होंगे? क्या कोई बेंद्रीय सरकार का भी अधिकारी होगा या फिर दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के ही अधिकारी होंगे?

श्री हाथी : दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन

के ही अधिकारी इसके मेम्बर होंगे।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जो बतलायेंगे कि उन्होंने जो मेम्बरेंडम मंत्री जो को भेजा था उसमें कौन कौन सी बातें प्रस्तुत की गई थीं?

श्री हाथी : मेम्बरेंडम तो नहीं भेजा गया था लेकिन उनकी जो मांग थी वह यह थी कि उनके बेंजेज बढ़ाए जाएं।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : मैं पूछता चाहता हूं जनाब से कि उनको कितनी बेंजेज मिल रही है और उनकी मांग कितने बढ़ाने की है?

श्री हाथी : उनको इस बक्त दो रुपया रोज मिल रहा है। वह इससे ज्यादा चाहते हैं। यह उन्होंने नहीं बतलाया कि कितनी चाहते हैं।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that at present what they are getting is not actually commensurate with the minimum which others are getting for the same work?

Shri Hathi: That is what they say.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the opinion of the Government?

Shri Hathi: The Wage committee will look into it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government are contemplating revising the wages of skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled labour?

Shri Hathi: This is mainly for the un-skilled workers.

श्री भक्त दशन : श्रीमन् दिल्ली प्रशासन के द्वारा मजदूरों के बारे में जो प्रध्ययन किया जा रहा है वह क्या बेवल न्यूनतम बेवल निर्धारित करने के बारे में है या उनको और सुविधाएं जैसे मकान प्राप्ति की सुविधाएं, देने के बारे में भी विचार किया जाएगा?

श्री हाथी : अभी जो प्रश्न है वह खाली मिनिमम वेजेज के बारे में ही है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन् क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह देखते हुए कि इन मजदूरों का दिल्ली के निर्माण में बहुत बड़ा हाथ है और आज कल की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए मंत्री महोदय स्वयं यह अनुभव नहीं करने कि उनको जो बेतन मिल रहा है उसमें ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये?

श्री हाथी : इसीलिये तो कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है?

Dr. Melkote: May I know whether the Government propose to revise the minimum wages in this sector which were fixed more than 10 years back?

Shri Hathi: This has been revised 5 years ago.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कोशिश करेगे कि यह जो कमेटी बिठायी गई है इसकी टम्स आफ रेफरेंस क्या है, यह किस आधार पर निर्णय करेगी और जांच करेगी, कब तक इसका रिजल्ट निकलेगा, और लेबर कानफरेंस में जो बुनियादी तनखाह के बारे में निर्णय किया गया है उसी के बेसिस पर निर्णय किया जाएगा या किसी और आधार पर?

श्री हाथी : दिल्ली में जो कास्ट आफ लिंगिंग है उसको देख कर तै करेंगे।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मेरे सवाल का पूरा जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इतने सवाल किए हैं कि उन सब का जवाब देना मुश्किल है।

श्री बड़े : इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया कि उम कमेटी की टम्स आफ रेफरेंस क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैंने श्री बड़े साहब को बुलाया तो वह बड़े नहीं हुए और जब

मैं आगे चला गया तो आप मौका चाहते हैं।

श्री बेरबा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि लेबर का कोई गवर्नरेंट का शिड्यूल रेट है?

श्री हाथी : मैंने कहा कि दो रुपया।

श्री बड़े : इस कमेटी के टम्स आफ रेफरेंस क्या हैं इसका जवाब दिया जाए?

श्री हाथी : टम्स आफ रेफरेंस नहीं हैं। जिन लोगों ने स्ट्राइक किया था अभी तो उनको बुलाया गया है और उनसे कहा गया कि गवर्नरेंट उनके लिए मिनिमम वेजेज निर्धारित करने के लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त करेगी और प्राइवेट कंट्रैक्टर्स ने कुछ बड़ा भी दिया है।

श्री सिद्धान्ती : यह कमेटी कब तक कैसला कर लेगी?

श्री हाथी : कुछ समय लगेगा।

श्री सिद्धान्ती : वह अवधि कितनी है?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस लेबर के लिए जिसको मिनिमम वेजेज दी जाती है क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई मर्ने गले की दुकान भी है जिससे उनको सस्ता गला मिलता हो?

श्री हाथी : जी नहीं, दिल्ली में तो ऐसा नहीं है।

Industrial and Import Licensing

*1633. **Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering the question of simplification of industrial and import licensing; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to eliminate delay?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and In-

dustry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 98].

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that many are put to loss on account of the delay caused in issuing licences for industries and imports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a general complaint of that nature. But, the House will appreciate that out of 2500 applications, only 350 are pending. For import licences, the applications run to more than two lakhs of which 1400 are generally pending at the end of licensing periods. The quantum of pendency is rather very minor compared to the disposals.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the recent statement by the Finance Minister regarding the position of foreign exchange will make some difficulty for import permits?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The only difficulty that it is likely to cause is slashing in value: not number.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether Government have found out whether the measures taken to eliminate delays have been effective, and if not, what other measures they are contemplating to take to remove the delays and difficulties?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member will appreciate that I have given in the statement all the measures. This is a continuing process. Whenever any particular major bottle-neck is brought to the notice of Government, or we ourselves study the processes and we find that a particular thing is unnecessary or superfluous, we remove that obstacle. A series of measures have been detailed in the statement.

Shri Tyagi: As has been pointed out by the Estimates Committee last time, a number of middlemen had been recognised by Government, who operated in the Development Wing, and

who alone were authorised to negotiate with officers with regard to these licences etc. May I know whether that practice is still continuing?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We never had such a practice either recognised or otherwise; nor have any agencies by middlemen been recognised by Government. It is true that there are certain anti-social elements, as in every society who try to pose as some sort of agent, but they have no status or locus standi in law, nor do we recognise such persons, nor are any licences granted through them.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether it is within the knowledge of Government that sometimes unnecessary delays take place at the level of the State Directors of Industries, and if so, whether the Government of India will be prepared to look into the matter and see that the applications for licence are expedited at that level?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad that the hon. Member speaks from personal knowledge, because he was in charge of the Industries Department in the Jammu and Kashmir State. But it is not always that the State Governments are at fault. Sometimes, the entrepreneur also does not comply with the formalities; sometimes, the delays are at our end. It is a complex structure which causes delay at many points, but it is our continuous endeavour to remove as many points of bottle-neck as possible.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What measures are being taken to avoid over-licensing in the case of import licences? May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that whereas a sum of Rs. 450 crores was allocated for import licences for the private sector during the whole of the Third Plan, in the very first year of the Third Plan itself, licences worth Rs. 400 crores have been issued?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Those figures are not at all correct. Over-licensing is avoided for the simple reason that

the targets of the Plan have been considered and deliberated upon several times, before they are arrived at, and it is within the target capacity that the industries are allowed licences. If for any particular reason the rate of growth or the national priorities are altered during the Third Five Year Plan or the subsequent Plans, then, we again reconsider the matter and either upgrade or downgrade the target. It is within the targets that the whole thing is operated.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister has not answered the second part of my question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I said that the figures were not correct. Neither was any firm allocation made for the private sector nor are the amounts mentioned by the hon. Member accurate.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In the light of the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee, Government have taken steps to decentralise the licensing of several items. As regards newsprint, they have not accepted the recommendation of the Mudaliar Committee. In view of the difficulties experienced by the newspapers published from distant places, may I know whether Government will reconsider the position and accept the recommendation of the Mudaliar Committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Mudaliar Committee did make recommendations in quite a different context of the national economy. Subsequently, in the following months, as the House is aware, a much more stringent situation has arisen. Therefore, Government do not contemplate any further decentralisation at all.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether there is any agency to check whether the import licences are sold in the market to some other persons or the licences are misused?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mostly, under the law, that is, under the Sea Cus-

toms Act and the Indian Tariff Act, these are non-transferable entitlements of licences, but if some licences are sold, and the matter comes to our notice, as I have had the privilege of placing a statement before the House on this matter, the people concerned are blacklisted; several people have been blacklisted; and several people have been declassified and for some years they get no import licence; and various other penalties under the law are also imposed.

Shri Tulsidas Jha: प्रैर्वकेशन देने के किन दिन वाद यह लाइसेंस मिलता है ? इस के लिए क्या कोई रूल है ? कि प्रैर्वकेशन देने के इन दिन वाद लाइसेंस मिल जाना चाहिए ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: जहां तक इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस का ताल्लुक है, मंसद ने जो विधान पारम किया है उस में तीन महीने का टाइम स्ट्रिप्पलेट किया गया है। इस्पोर्ट लाइसेंस का जहां तक ताल्लुक है उसका फैमला लाइसेंसिंग पीरियड के अन्दर ही किया जाता है। स्थानिक विधान का टाइम दिया जाता है, कंसिडिरेशन का टाइम दिया जाता है और डिस्पोजल का भी टाइम ला में प्रोवाइड किया गया है।

Tibetan Wives of the Employees of Indian Trade Agencies in Tibet

*1634. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese authorities in Tibet have refused to permit the Tibetan wives and children of several Indian and Sikkimese employees of the Indian Trade Agencies to accompany their husbands and fathers to India;

(b) if so, how many persons have been so denied permission; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. The Chinese authorities insist that the Tibetan wives of Indian and Sikkimese em-

ployees of our Trade Agencies in Tibet are Chinese citizens. As such they should hold Chinese passports and observe formalities required under Chinese immigration laws before they are permitted to accompany their husbands who are returning to India. There is no clear indication yet whether these Tibetan wives will be permitted to leave for India.

(b) Six Tibetan women are involved.

(c) We had requested the Chinese Government to permit these women to accompany their husbands to India on compassionate grounds. A further approach to the Chinese Government will be made in this behalf if necessary.

Shri P. C. Borooh: How many total families have been affected by this decision of the Chinese authorities and how many have returned to India without their wives?

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered. None has returned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are Government in agreement with the view that this constitutes a violation of the human rights of these husbands whose wives have been denied to them? If so, what do they intend to do to establish these human rights for these husbands?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am not aware that this is mentioned in the Human Rights Charter specifically.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister answering a question in the House on the 19th of this month—I am reading from the transcript—said that he does not know of any arrests of Tibetan employees in these trade agencies, while earlier on the same day his colleague, the Minister of State, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, detailed five arrests of Tibetan employees including one of the wives of the employees. Which would be correct?

Mr. Speaker: About this question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because they refer to Tibetan employees.

Mr. Speaker: Only the wives are not allowed to accompany their husbands.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because they have been arrested, they cannot accompany their husbands.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the wives have been arrested?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: That is not answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because she was arrested, therefore, she could not accompany her husband.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not aware of the wives being arrested, nor have the Chinese definitely said that they cannot accompany their husbands. All that they have said is that they are Chinese nationals, that they must abide by Chinese regulations. It may be that after they have got their passports etc. they may be permitted to come, or it may be that they may not be allowed to come. It cannot be definitely said either way.

As to who has been arrested and when, I confess I cannot straightway say anything about that. But my impression is that in this particular case, very few arrests have been made.

Shri Priya Gupta: Will the hon. Prime Minister kindly state if in such cases only bachelors will be posted in such stations or before marriage the credentials of the brides will be obtained from the Governments of the countries where they are posted?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Have Government a proposal to assure the Chinese Government that these wives when they are brought here would be allowed to continue their Chinese nationality.

Shri Dinesh Singh: That question does not arise. The Chinese treat them as their citizens and they will continue to be so treated till they change their nationality.

Amendment to Factories Act, 1948

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*1635. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1334 on the 6th December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether examination of the comments on the proposals for amendment of the Factories Act, 1948 with a view to provide better safety arrangements in factories has been completed by Government;

(b) if so, when an amending Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the examination of the proposals is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the proposals for amendment relating to safety are being taken up along with several other proposals for amendment, altogether 45 in number, it is difficult to indicate precisely when the examination of the proposals would be completed. It is not considered expedient to undertake piece-meal legislation.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have the Government set up any expert committee and, if so, how it has been set up?

Shri Hathi: No committee has been set up but that is being examined departmentally.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that the Government had accepted the scheme of producing safety equipment in the country and if so when and to what extent the country will be self-supporting?

Shri Hathi: We had set up a committee and the committee had submitted its report about the various equipment that were required. We are pursuing with the Commerce Ministry to manufacture them indigenously.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Does not the Government think this question to be of such urgent nature that it should not be delayed by referring it to this committee and that committee and to this department and that department?

Shri Hathi: Perfectly. We shall try and expedite it as quickly as possible.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In the absence of any latest enactment for better safety arrangements based on the models that are available, is it a fact that the present safety arrangements that are there are not adequate to meet the needs of the time?

Shri Hathi: The number of accidents are on the increase. It is, therefore, that we want to give more powers to go into the reasons of the accidents and to take more precautionary and safety measures. That is why we have all this.

Settlement of Sino-Indian Border Dispute

*1636. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1401 on the 11th June, 1962 and state:

(a) who actually exercises administrative authority at present over the area of 'no man's land' envisaged in the latest offer made to China for settlement of the border dispute; and

(b) the Chinese Government's reaction to the offer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The area in the western sector from which the two sides should withdraw, as proposed in our note of the 14th May 1962, is for the most part under the military occupation of the Chinese except for certain portions in the south which are under our jurisdiction and control.

There is no administration as such in this area as it is largely uninhabited.

(b) In their reply dated 2nd June 1962 the Chinese Government have stated that our offer is as unacceptable to them now as it was before (in 1959). They would consider our proposal only if it is applied equally to the eastern sector of the border as well. In other words, they want India to withdraw simultaneously from the area south of the Macmahon Line upto the foot-hills, which are claimed by China.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When the Government in its offer made to China for settlement of the border dispute offers to withdraw to the western line in Ladakh shown in the Chinese maps, is it not tantamount to admission on the Government's part of the Chinese charge against India that India has committed aggression on Chinese territory?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): If it is Chinese territory then it is an admission. But when we do not admit that it is Chinese territory, it ceases to be an admission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now that the Chinese Government has rejected the offer and has not accepted the offer made by the Government, does the offer still stand or has it been withdrawn?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The offer is there; it stands.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Still it is there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that we have ourselves admitted the existence of no man's land will it not make a sort of an estoppel against us because this land rightfully belongs to us?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that China has unilaterally fixed the extent of her territory on our northern border on the basis of which she is threatening action against India, may I know what is the sense in pursuing this policy of making offers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because the offers are to our advantage.

चीन द्वारा सीमा मुद्रित की धमकी

श्री भूषण दश्मिन :
*१६३७. श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :

क्या प्रश्न मंत्री यह चताने की कृता करेंगे वि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चान ने २ जून १९६२ को पेरिंग में भारतीय राजदूतावास को एक नोट दिया है जिसमें उसने भारत को चेतावनी दी है कि दोनों देशों के बीच किसी भी समय सीमा मुद्रित हो सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी हां । हमने अपने १४ मई १९६२ के जिस नोट में यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि दोनों पक्ष लद्धाल के विवादप्रस्त क्षेत्र से पीछे हट जायें, उसे रद्द करते हुए चीन सरकार ने अपने २ जून, १९६२ के नोट में यह धमकी दी कि अगर दोलतवेश ओल्डी के

दक्षिण-पूर्व की भारतीय जांच चीकिदों न हटाई गई तो "किसी भी समय मीमा पर मुझमेड़ हो सकती है।"

(ग) हमने १४ मई, १९६२ के अपने नोट में लद्दाख के विवादपूर्ण क्षेत्र से दोनों पक्षों के हट जाने की मांग इस विचार में की थी कि "मीमा पर मश्त्र मुझमेड़ न हों, लद्दाख के उत्तरी क्षेत्रमें अब जो तनाव है, उसमें कभी हो और दोनों सरकारों के बीच मीमा प्रश्न पर शांतिपूर्ण वातावरण करने का उचित आवाह तैयार हो सके।" वहरहात, जाहिर है कि हम धमकियों से भारत की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी नहीं छोड़ सकते। इन परिस्थितियों में हम वे सब आवश्यक उपाय बरतते रहेंगे जिनसे भारतीय प्रदेश की सुरक्षा हो सके और साथ ही उन क्षेत्रों को भी खाली करदा जा सके जो आजकल चीनियों के गैर-कानूनी कानूनों में हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : सरकार के ओर से इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में जिम दृढ़ता का परिचय दिया गया है, उस के लिए धन्यवाद देने हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसी आवश्यक उत्तर चीनी सरकार को दे दिया गया है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उत्तर अभी नहीं दिया गया है। उस के बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : नये ताजे चीनी पत्रों में जिस बोलताहट का प्रदर्शन मिलता है, क्या उस से यह सिद्ध नहीं होता है कि हमने पहले से अधिक दृढ़ता में इस वारे में कदम उठाया है और हमारी सुरक्षात्मक कार्यवाहियां ज्यादा सकल हो रही हैं।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस से किन्तु दृढ़ता मिलती है, उस का अन्दाज़ा मानवीय सदस्य भी कर सकते हैं और मैं भी कर सकता हूँ। ये कोई वाक्यात्मक तो मुझे से नहीं पूछे गए हैं।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this frequency in the

increase of protest notes from China is not only an indication of her stringent security measures but also the day-to-day, growing imperialistic aim of China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. It is a question of guessing what it is an indication of. Partly, there is this unfortunate, frequent exchange of notes going on; they send a note, we reply and they reply; partly it may exhibit some degree of apprehension.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether China calls the seeking of permission to use the Aksai Chin road as absurd and whether it indicates that China is determined to use it for military purposes also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: China obviously attaches much importance to that Aksai Chin road and is presumably using it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to a statement made by our Defence Minister as disclosed by Mr. Paul Johnson in London recently which says: "military means should be used if diplomacy fails", and if so, may I know whether Government has contemplated any action on that line by now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Contemplate?—Such a question cannot be answered; it will not be answered. (Interruptions).

Shri Priya Gupta: Is that correct or not? That is the question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: The question is whether Government is aware of a statement like this. The Prime Minister may say that the Government is not going to disclose those preparations and all that. I can understand that.

Mr. Speaker: He did not put the question whether the Government is

aware of such a statement having been made. If that is the question, perhaps an answer would come.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have a vague idea that I saw it; we are not quite sure of it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to say if, after this note, any border clashes have taken place?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No; nothing has taken place.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

पश्चिम बंगाल के जलपाईगुड़ी जिले में पाकिस्तारी सेनाओं का अवैध प्रवेश

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|-------------------|---------------------------|
| अल्प सूचना प्रश्न | थ्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : |
| संख्या २२ | थ्री हेम बहुआ : |
| | थ्री नाय पाई : |
| | थ्री हरि विष्णु कामत : |

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह दबाने की कुप्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल, जलपाईगुड़ी जिले के दाईवाना याम में पाक मैनिकों ने न केवल हटने में इन्कार कर दिया है अपितु अपनी मोर्चावन्दी भी और मजबूत कर दी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह पाकिस्तान की एक मुनियोजित कार्यवाही का भाग है ताकि वह बेहारी क्षेत्र में एकत्रफा सीमानिधारण की बात को नाद सके;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत माम पश्चिमी दीनाजपुर के आतायर गांव की कुछ भूमि पर पाक मैनिक अपना कब्जा करने में सफल हो गये थे;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि बेहारी सीमा का निधारण कार्य इसलिये रुका हुआ है क्योंकि पाकिस्तान ने सीमा-निधारण करने वाले भारतीयों की जीवन सुरक्षा का दायित्व

लेने से इनकार कर दिया है जब कि भारत की ओर से उनके व्यक्तियों को पूरी सुरक्षा का आश्वासन दिया गया है; और

(ज) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अब क्या नियंत्रण लेने जा रही है?

बंदेशिकार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) पाकिस्तान की हृषि गारबन्द मेनाट पश्चिम बंगाल, जलपाईगुड़ी जिले के दाईवाना याम के भाग में घुर आई है; हमारी रिपोर्ट में यह मानूम नहीं होता कि उन्होंने अपने मोर्चे मजबूत कर लिए हैं।

(ख) हमारे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) जो नहीं।

(घ) ओर (ज). चाकि पूर्ण पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हमारे मर्मेत्रण कर्मचारी की सुरक्षा की गारंटी नहीं दी है, इन्हिए बेहारी क्षेत्र में आत्मारक्षणिक रेखांकन का काम रोक दिया गया है। इन मामले पर आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : दाईवाना के जिस भाग में पाकिस्तानी मैनिक चले आए हैं और उन्होंने उस पर अपना अधिकार कर लिया है आर पाकिस्तानी झंडा लगा दिया है, क्या यह सत्य है कि अपने से पहले उन्होंने भारतीय आमंड पुलिस को चेतावनी दी थी कि २४ घण्टे में अन्दर अन्दर भर्त्याय पुलिस बहाने में बिना किसी विरोध के हट जाए, खाली कर के चली आए, और इसपर पश्चिमान्तर से इस क्षेत्र पर अपना अधिकार कर लिया?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : ऐसी कोई चेतावनी नहीं दी। मानरीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा है कि उन्होंने झंडा लगा लिया है, वह झंडा भी उतार दिया है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान

सकता हूँ कि १९४६ में जो नेहरू रैप्ट हुमा था उस में इस दाइवाता के सम्बन्ध में भारुद्ध विशेष बात रखी गई थी कि यह क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान के देदिया जायेगा अथवा भारत में रहेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वंशेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अपु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मुझे नहीं मानूम आर न है कुछ याद है कि इसका जिक्र भी हुमा था या नहीं ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to a statement made by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on the 19th June on the floor of the National Assembly of Pakistan where he said that India must yield more territory to Pakistan in order to rehabilitate the influx of Muslim refugees from India and if so, may I know whether this aggression, annexation of Daikhata is only a part of that process?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Member has tried to hang on an entirely hundred per cent different idea to this question. It has no relation to this.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very serious matter. He has made a statement like that.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. That has nothing to do with Berubari.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the work of Berubari demarcation has been held up owing to Pakistani obstruction and intransigence and if so, has Government served a warning on Pakistan that unless such obstruction is given up, Berubari might not even be transferred to Pakistan

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member will refer to the answer just given. He will see that it has been answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has Government served a warning....

Mr. Speaker: The answer was that because we have failed to give protection to our survey party.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If so, has the Government served a warning on Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We try not to issue threats and warning. It is a matter being pursued by correspondence and other measures.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only paper work?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if his area Daikhata has been in Indian possession all along as a part of Cooch Behar Enclave adjoining our District Jalpaiguri; if so, may I know on what rights Pakistan authorities base their claim to a part of Daikhata now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can hardly state Pakistan's case. I do not know if they have any rights on that or not.

Shri Tyagi: From the hon. Minister's reply I gather that Pakistan armed forces have occupied Daikhata which was our territory. I want to know what action the Government has taken except sending protests. Are they going to take any practical steps to dislodge them?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri met the Deputy Commissioner on the Pakistan side of the territory to discuss this matter on the 20th of June, and the matter is under discussion.

Shri Tyagi: This raises an important question. What is the matter for discussion? Is the territory in dispute?

Mr. Speaker: The question was as to what practical steps have been taken. In the answer he has given the steps that have been taken.

Shri Tyagi: Another question arises from that. He says that negotiations are going on. Why should there be any negotiation. Is the territory in dispute? We are quite sure it is our territory. They must be dislodged.

Mr. Speaker: The steps that have been taken to get it vacated have been stated. Whether they are enough or not in the opinion of the hon. Member is quite a different thing.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not a fact that this territory or this entire boundary was known to have been settled in the Nehru-Noon Pact, if so, what is the claim for Pakistan on this territory? Did this territory remain un-settled in the Nehru-Noon Pact?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot, as I just now stand, state, the basis of Pakistan's claim. But the Pakistan people do claim it as their territory. According to us it is quite wrong.

Shri A. C. Guha: It was known to have been settled in the Nehru-Noon Pact.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot remember whether a particular village was discussed or not. Pakistan has raised what might be called a border dispute, may be without any reason. But it is a dispute, and one discusses it through the normal courses. Whenever there is a dispute, the two Deputy Commissioners meet and discuss it. They are doing it. They met day before yesterday.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know from the Prime Minister if there is any kind of link between Daikhata and Berubari; if not, is this not an attempt on the part of Pakistan for a unilateral solution of the remaining dispute over Berubari, and if it is a unilateral attempt, what steps we are taking to stop it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of any unilateral attempt. We have decided to give half of Berubari.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order—Shri Priya Gupta.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : क्या प्रधान मंत्री जो बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दाईँवाता की रक्षा करने के बास्ते क्या कंई फोज तैनात थी या नहीं, इस बाईर की रक्षा करने के बास्ते तैनात थी या नहीं और जब पाकिस्तान आर्मी ने इसको आने कब्जे में ले लिया उम बक्त हमारे इत नंगां ने प्रतिरोध किया या नहीं किया और जो मिलिन पुलिम है, उसको इसका पना है या नहीं और डेपुटी कमिशनर ने क्या कुछ किया है और . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किनने सवाल करेंगे? मैं ने पहले भी आपसे कहा है और किर मैं . . .

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : पाकिस्तानी फोज को किनना समय लगा इस पर अधिकार करने में और हमारी पुलिम या फोज क्या कर रही थी, क्या यह प्रधान मंत्री जो बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इसका जवाब देना कठिन है क्योंकि मैं भूत गया कि युद्ध में इन्हें बया कहा था।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : फिर मैं बता देना हूँ, भूतने को कंई उजाइश नहीं रह जाएगी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आईर, आईर।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मारे सवाल की विनियाद भूमे गलन मातृम देती है। जाहिर है हमारी फोज है और यह भी जाहिर है कि हमारी फोज या उनकी फोज अगर चाहे तो एक गांव या दो गांव पर कढ़ा कर ले। फोज हर कदम पर तो होती नहीं है। इस मामले में एक एक गांव में छोटी छोटी बाँड़े बहस तलब हो जाती हैं अक्सर। बहस गलत हो या सही, लेकिन बहस तलब

हो जाती है। इसलिये यह तरीका निकाला गया है कि अगर ऐसा कोई बलाया हो तो अ.स पास के जो डिप्टी कमिशनरान हों वे उस के बारे में बातचीत करें और फैसला बरें अगर उन में फैसला नहीं हो तो गदनंभेद्म करती है। (फैसला अगर न हो तो कई और कदम उठाये जाते हैं। फैसले नहीं दोड़ता है हर बात में।

श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी : हमेशा छंटी छंटी बातें हमारे लिये होती हैं : जब देखों छंटी छंटी बतें। हम हट जाते हैं, हमारी फैसले हट जाती हैं। जब देखों कठजा हमारा फौज का हट जाया करता है, और उन के बात हमेशा सही होती है। यह क्या बात है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : आप को गलत इतना है, यह बते नहीं होता है।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: When the Beru Bari question came before this House we were told that the cession of Beru Bari would solve all the disputes between Pakistan and India on that border and it is on that ground that this House agreed to the cession of Beru Bari. If this is so, may I know what new grounds Pakistan has put forward for encroaching upon this area? The Prime Minister had stated then that the cession of Beru Bari would settle the border dispute for all times to come.

Shri Dines Singh: The hon. Member is right. We hoped that when the demarcation takes place all the disputes will be solved. But that demarcation has not actually taken place. That is why all this dispute.

Tuberculin Test Reaction in Kerala

23. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cultural examination of the sample of tuberculin received from Trivandrum, at the B.C.G. Laboratory, Guindy, showed that the sample is contaminated;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sample sent from Trivandrum to the Laboratory for examination was not in its original container;

(c) whether any similar complaints have been received from other centres in the country where bottles from the same batch of Tuberculin were despatched; and

(d) what steps have been taken for an enquiry into the whole affair?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Injections of the dilution were given in varying large doses to small guinea-pigs which showed that there were no ill effects within 24 hours in such guinea-pigs after the injection. These doses were 200-2000 times the human dose. Further enquiries are going on and the King Institute, Guindy, is investigating the nature of the organisms that have contaminated this tuberculin.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Health Minister that the Director of the BCG Laboratory, Guindy, has stated as a clarification that the cultural examination of the contaminated sample has shown that it was not in its original container? Does the Health Minister deny the report of the Director of the BCG Laboratory that has appeared in the newspaper?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have already stated in my answer that it is correct that there has been some contamination and the container was also changed. But it seems to me that the contaminant, whatever it was, is not very seriously pathogenic, because

2,000 times the human dose has not produced any ill-effects on the guinea-pigs to which this injection was given.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am asking this question because this statement has contradicted the Kerala Government press note which says that there is absolutely no question of contamination and that it is only some propaganda with ulterior motive for maligning BCG campaign. In the same paper there is another report by the Director of the BCG which says that there is contamination, though it is not very serious, and that the container has been changed. I want to know which of the two reports is correct and whether an enquiry will be made of the contradictory reports given by the Kerala Government and the Director of NCG Laboratories, because it is a serious question affecting the lives of so many people.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I think when the Kerala Government made that statement in the early stages the turbidity might not have appeared in the solution and they might have thought that there was no contamination. However, when we sent the samples for examination to Guindy, we found that there was turbidity, the container also had been changed and there was contamination. I have already stated that it has not proved to be pathogenic so far.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: On the 12th the Kerala Government released the press note and it was on the 13th that the Director of the BCG Laboratory, Guindy, gave a statement saying that it was not correct that there was no contamination and that there was contamination. It was as a clarification to show that what the Kerala Government said was not correct. It was not on the same day but it was on the next day that that was said.

Mr. Speaker: This is what the hon. Minister has tried to explain that probably the Government did not

think at that moment or did not have the information that there was contamination but it was found subsequently that there was contamination. It is admitted now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In view of the contradictory statements may I know whether a thorough enquiry will be made by the Government to see whether there was contamination and, if so, from which place?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I had stated that the matter was already being investigated into by the Guindy Institute.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Board of Trade

*1622. **Shri P. C. Boroohah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Board of Trade has recently been constituted; and

(b) what matters were discussed and decisions taken at the first meeting of the Board held in the Second week of June, 1962?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-236/62].

Per Capita Consumption of Cloth

*1624. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that *per capita* consumption of cloth in India has steadily gone down;

(b) if so, to what extent and for what reasons; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action to help domestic consumption reach its expected optimum?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Cooperation

*1625. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Cooperation has recommended the establishment of free trade zones and the setting up of producers' federations in Member States;

(b) what are the other recommendations made by the Board; and

(c) to what extent it is proposed by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Board?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to meeting of the Governing Council of the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Cooperation at Cairo in May 1962 and its recommendations. These include establishment of producers councils for certain primary products the prices of which have been falling continuously for the past several years and measures for organising free trade zones for selected commodities.

(b) The Council's other recommendations were:

(i) initiation of action to mitigate and remove the disadvantages from price disturbances of primary commodities, disequilibrium between supply and demand etc. and to increase the diversity and

level of intra-regional trade along with the world trade; (ii) expeditious completion of studies regarding Afro-Asian Development Bank; (iii) evolution of procedure for exchange or skilled personnel and recruitment of experts for specific assignments.

(c) As the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Cooperation is an organisation of the National Federations of Commerce, Industry etc. and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is one of its members, it is primarily for them to implement the recommendations of the Council.

Machinery to Settle Industrial Disputes in Himachal Pradesh

*1627. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no machinery to settle industrial disputes in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the reason thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के समावर्ती जिलों का आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण

*१६३७-क. श्री भवत दश्न : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के तिब्बत-समावर्ती क्षेत्र के उत्तरगढ़ डिवीजन के तीनों जिलों—चमोली, उत्तर-काशी और पिथौरागढ़—का आर्थिक व सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण करने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कितने अनुदान की मांग की है और कितना अनुदान वास्तव में स्वीकृत किया है ?

योजना, श्रम तथा रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जो, हाँ ।

(ख) अनुसन्धान स्कीम का उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा संचालन किया जा रहा है और स्कीम पर क्षेत्रीय कार्य आगे बढ़ रहा है ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने किसी प्रकार के अनुदान की मांग नहीं की है । उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुल-पति तथा स्कीम के अवैतनिक निदेशक को ३६,५६३ रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है । इसमें से ७,००० रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया जा चुका है ।

Death of Ladakhi Lamas in Tibet

*1638. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Buddhist Lamas of Ladakh detained in Tibet had died in Chinese concentration camps;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several Ladakhi lamas have been recruited by the Chinese in road construction gangs;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these lamas are being victimised because they had refused to play into the hands of the Chinese against India; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) We do not know whether any Ladakhi Lama died in Chinese detention in Tibet.

(b) Although we have no precise information, we understand that most

of these Ladakhi Lamas were pressed into road gangs. Ladakhi Lamas who returned from Tibet in 1960-61 reported that they were forced to do road construction work and engage in other forms of hard labour by the Chinese authorities.

(c) We understand that some Ladakhi Lamas were treated harshly in jail as they refused to cooperate with the Chinese in their activities against India.

(d) We represented to the Chinese Government for the release of all Ladakhi Lamas under detention in Tibet. According to our information, most of them have come away to India. There are a few still left in Tibet but we do not have precise information about them. Whenever a case comes to the notice of our Consul General, he takes it up with the Foreign Bureau in Lhasa and tries to secure the release and return of the Lama to India.

Central Committee for Reduction in Construction Costs

*1639. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has of late constituted a Committee called the Central Committee for reduction in construction costs; and

(b) if so, what are the constitution and functions of this Committee?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Details are being worked out.

"Alfonso Albuequerque"

3768. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what do Government propose to do with the Portuguese frigate "Alfonso Albuequerque", which was sunk and refloated in Goa;

(b) whether the Navy has any plans to utilize the vessel in any way; and

(c) if not, how do Government propose to dispose it of?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The Portuguese warship "Alfonso de Albuquerque" is at present undergoing repairs. No final decision has yet been reached regarding its utilisation. It is felt, however, that this ship may be useful for training purposes.

Sericulture Industry in U.P.

369. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of funds made by the Centre for each of the schemes for the development of sericulture industry in U.P. during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) what amount was utilised by Government under each of the scheme in those years;

(c) whether the allotment has been fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). According to the procedure effective from 1958-59 onwards, outlays for State Governments' schemes are fixed industry-wise and not scheme-wise. The following table shows the outlay and the amount utilised during 1960-61 and 1961-62 for the development of sericulture industry in Uttar Pradesh:

| Year | Outlay | Amount utilised (Rupees in Lakhs) |
|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 1960-61 | 4.50 | 3.76 |
| 1961-62 | 4.85 | 3.36 |

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Delay in acquisition of land and construction of buildings.

Uttar Pradesh and Second Five Year Plan

370. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount utilized by Government of U.P. out of the allocation made for the Second Five Year Plan and the amount that lapsed;

(b) the reasons for the lapse of amount; and

(c) the special steps taken to ensure that such a situation does not arise during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) The anticipated Plan outlay of U.P. during the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 227.1 crores. This is made up of expenditure incurred year to year against the annual allocations.

(b) and (c). The amount of expenditure incurred is a reflection of a vast range of factors affecting a Plan of development, such as mobilisation of resources, availability of foreign exchange, availability of personnel, etc. These factors have been taken into account to the extent possible in the formulation of the Third Plan.

Trade Wastes in Industrial Centres

371. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the problem of tackling trade wastes in industrial centres in the country; and

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

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Refer-

ence is invited to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1151 by the Health Minister in Lok Sabha on 11th May, 1962. The Government of India have constituted a Committee for studying Public Health Engineering practices and procedures in foreign countries and for preparing a draft manual for the guidance of Public Health Engineers in India. The Committee will *inter alia* examine the problem of the collection and disposal of trade wastes and the allied problems of river and beach pollution and suggest common standards and specifications for the satisfactory disposal of trade wastes and for the effective control of river and beach pollution.

Power-looms

3772. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the registration drive in respect of the power-looms in the country; and

(b) what steps have been taken to check the growth of unauthorised power-looms?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Textile Commissioner 12,482 unauthorised powerlooms have been regularised. Steps are being taken to regularise the remaining powerlooms. No more applications will be entertained for regularisation of unauthorised powerlooms. The existing penal provisions of the Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956 are considered adequate to prevent the growth of any more unauthorised powerlooms.

Houses under Low Income Group Housing Scheme for Defence Employees

3773. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Sup-

ply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for the Defence employees in Madras State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (c). The benefits of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme are available to any one whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000. We are not aware of any special scheme for the Defence employees in Madras State.

Construction of Houses for Central Government Employees in Madras State

3774. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct houses for the Central Government employees in the Madras State;

(b) if so, when the scheme will start; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Central Secretariat Service

3775. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations were received by his Ministry during 1959 in respect of equal opportunities being afforded to U.P.S.C. direct selection officers *vis-a-vis* promoted officers from the lower ranks of the Central Secretariat Service; and

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

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import Trade Control Organisation

3776. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules of recruitment have been framed for appointment to senior posts in the Import Trade Control Organisation;

(b) if so, what quotas have been fixed under it for promotees and selectees respectively in the grade of controllers;

(c) whether it is a fact that some departures in rules have been made in departmental promotions; and

(d) if so, in what way?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 50 per cent by promotion and 50 per cent by direct recruitment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation for Slum Clearance in Orissa

3777. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for slum clearance in Orissa during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the number of schemes implemented so far and places where they were executed during the above period;

(c) the amount spent on each of them; and

(d) the amount allocated for slum clearance in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The following amounts were allocated as Central assistance to the Orissa State under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 1959-60 | 3.30 |
| 1960-61 | 1.85 |
| 1961-62 | 3.60 |

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 99].

(d) A sum of Rs. 22.50 lakhs has been allocated as Central assistance to Orissa during the 3rd Five Year Plan.

Survey of Unemployment in Orissa

3778. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of unemployment in Orissa has been made recently; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Educated Unemployed Women in Orissa

3779. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women (both graduates and under-graduates) registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa during 1958 to March, 1962;

(b) the number of those who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the number of women (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) who got employment assistance during the aforesaid period so far?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Graduates 115, Under-graduates 70.

(b) Information is not available.
(c) Graduates 8, under-graduates 4.

Textile Mills in Orissa

3780. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present spindlage of the Textile Mills in Orissa;
(b) the present annual production of cloth in that State;
(c) the annual requirement of cloth in that State calculated on the basis of a *per capita* consumption of 15 yards;
(d) whether there is a demand for increasing the spindlage in that State; and
(e) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 59,216 spindles.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

House for Handloom Workers in Orissa

3781. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by Central Government for the housing of handloom workers in Orissa during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) if so, how much of this amount has been utilised till now; and

(c) the number of houses constructed so far during the aforesaid period?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Aid to Orissa

3782. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the financial aid given or proposed to be given to Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan; and
(b) what was the actual demand of Orissa?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Within a total Plan outlay of Rs. 3847 crores in the Third Plan for all States taken together, Orissa's Plan provides for a total outlay of Rs. 160 crores. Of this, the resources to be raised by the State amount to Rs. 28 crores and those indicated as Central assistance amount to Rs. 132 crores. These magnitudes were arrived at after consideration of development programmes, State resources and other relevant factors.

Industrial Estates of Orissa

3783. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial units are operating at present in the Industrial Estates of Orissa;
(b) the total accommodation of the Estates; and
(c) the accommodation in the new Industrial Estates?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 55 units.

(b) For 156 units.

(c) The programme of accommodation in the new Industrial estates in the Third Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised by the State Government.

Ambar Charkha Training Courses in Orissa

3784. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted during the Second Five Year Plan period in Orissa;

(b) the total number of trainees who took part; and

(c) the total expenditure during the same period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) & (b). Information regarding the number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted during the Second Plan period in Orissa is not available. However, 14,351 spinners, 1,193 weavers and 364 instructors were trained during that period.

(c) Rs. 21.42 lakhs.

Community Listening Scheme in Orissa

3785. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets that have been supplied in the rural areas of Orissa under the Community Listening Scheme of Central Government during 1961-62;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of radio sets already supplied in the rural areas are lying out of order; and

(c) if so, what arrangements are made to look after them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Under the Community Listening Scheme of the Central Government arrangements were made for supply of 500 community receiving sets to Orissa Government during the year 1961-62.

(b) Out of 8470 sets supplied till the end of 1961-62, 1309 sets are reported by the State Government to be lying idle due to non-availability of spares and batteries.

(c) The distribution, installation and maintenance of the community listening sets is the entire responsibility of the State Government. The State Government have got a Maintenance Organisation for the proper upkeep and maintenance of the sets supplied to them. According to the report received from the State Government, spare parts and dry battery packs have been made available to the villagers at reasonable price and an intensive repair drive has been undertaken to render the sets in working order. The State Government expect that the community listening sets lying idle will be repaired very soon.

Workers' Education Centres in Madras State

3786. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers' education centres have been started in Madras State from 1958 to 1961;

(b) the names of the places where they have been started;

(c) the nature of education that is imparted in these centres;

(d) the total amount sanctioned for their establishment and maintenance; and

(e) the number of workers benefited by the scheme?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). One Regional Workers' Education Centre at Madras. 57 unit level classes were functioning under it till the end of December, 1961.

(c) Primarily training in trade union methods & philosophy and the rights and duties of workers.

(d) The total expenditure incurred upto 31st December, 1961 is Rs. 1,01,942.37 n.P.

(e) 561 workers upto the end of December, 1961.

Allocation for Madras State Plan

3787. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the annual allocation for Madras State Plan in 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the amount spent during each of the above years; and

(c) the percentage of performance?

The Minister of Planning and Labour & Employment (Shri Nanda):

(a) to (c). In 1960-61 against the approved outlay of Rs. 37.5 crores, expenditure incurred was Rs. 44.6 crores. In 1961-62, the budgeted outlay was Rs. 47.9 crores; the figures of actual expenditure are not available.

Spinning Mills in Madras

3788. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many spindles for spinning mills were allotted to Madras State in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether licences for these spindles have been issued;

(c) if so, who have been given these licences and at which places; and

(d) the criteria for grant of such licences?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 75,000 spindles.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d). Do not arise. But we would be generally guided by the recommendations of the State Government concerned.

Aid for Housing Schemes in Madras and Andhra

3789. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Central Government to Madras and Andhra States for construction of houses under various housing schemes during the years 1959 to 1962; and

(b) the number of houses so far constructed during the aforesaid period?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) and (b). Two statements showing the required information separately for Andhra Pradesh and Madras States are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 100].

Industries in Madras

3790. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the different industries started in Madras State during the Second Five Year Plan period with their names and places of location; and

(b) the employment potential of these Industries?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Sale of Handicrafts in Madras

3791. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received out of the sale of handicrafts through Government Handicrafts Emporia in Madras State during 1961-62; and

(b) the expenditure incurred for running these emporia during the said period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Industrial Estates in Madras

3792. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates to be set up in Madras State with names and location during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of Industrial Estates so far started in the First and Second Five Year Plans, with names and location; and

(c) the amount spent upto 31st March, 1962?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

Statement

(a) 16 Industrial Estates, 3 Worksheds and 2 Developed plots.

Government Estates

1. Theni
2. Koilpatti
3. Pudukkottai
4. Karaikudi
5. Arkonam
6. Krishnagiri
7. Dindigul
8. Ambathur
9. Vridhachalam
10. Madhavaram

Cooperative Industrial Estates

11. Udumalpet
12. Tuticorin

13. Pollachi
14. Vyasarpadi

Private Industrial Estates

15. Coimbatore
16. Tiruvothiyar

Worksheds

1. Illuppur
2. Tiruvanaikoil
3. East Ambasamadram

Developed plots

1. Ambathur
2. Guindy

(b) 1st Five Year Plan Two Industrial Estates.

1. Guindy
2. Virudhunagar

2nd Five Year Plan Eight Industrial Estates.

1. Madurai
2. Tiruchirapalli
3. Erode
4. Marthandam
5. Pettai
6. Thanjavur
7. Katpadi
8. Salem

(c) Rs. 179.90 lakhs.

Import of Concrete Mixture Machineries

3793. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 25 lakhs of rupees were paid by Government to a firm in Calcutta to import concrete mixture machineries from abroad for Government supply for the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the machineries were imported and supplied to Government;

(c) if not, when the machineries were sold; and

(d) whether the machineries were sold with Government permission?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No import licence for Rs. 25 lakhs has been issued to any firm in Calcutta for import of concrete mixer machinery from abroad for supply to the Government of India for the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d). Do not arise. It may, however, be mentioned for the information of the Hon'ble Members that a firm in Calcutta were granted Actual User import licences for Rs. 4,35,200 during the licensing periods April—September, 1959 and October 1959—March 1960 for import of Petrol/Kerosene engines which were to be used as prime movers in the assembly of concrete mixers. In April 1960, a complaint was received alleging that the firm had sold some of the engines to another party. This complaint was investigated by the Special Police Establishment who reported that the allegation could not be established. The case was, therefore, treated as closed.

State Trading Corporation

3794. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the results achieved by the State Trading Corporation who were negotiating with some of the trading companies in Europe with a view to stepping up our exports in West European countries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The State Trading Corporation has concluded arrangements for link trade

with trading houses in Switzerland, France, West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Tunisia and Jordan. The total value of such trade envisaged under these Agreements is Rs. 20 crores either way. Some of these Agreements have been concluded only recently and as such it is not possible to assess the contribution of these arrangements to our export trade. The actual volume of exports that have taken place under these deals as on date is of the order of Rs. 7 crores only.

जिला गंगानगर (राजस्थान) में विस्थापित हरिजन परिवार

३७६५. श्री य० ला० बालूशाल : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह भव है कि राजस्थान के जिला गंगानगर में श्री खोबराराम ग्रुप के नगरभग आनन्दहर हरिजन विस्थापित परिवारों को भूमि वितरित को गई थी परन्तु अभी तक कब्जा महों आदियों को नहीं मिला है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी भव है कि उसके बदले में दूनरों भूमि दे दी गई है श्रीर पहले को भूमि फर्जी आदियों ने नाम लिख दी गई है ; श्रीर

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चंद खन्ना) : (क) जिला गंगानगर नहमोल राय-मिह नगर में श्री खोबराराम ग्रुप के १३२ हरिजन परिवारों को कुछ भूमि जो कि राजस्थान सरकार को है वितरित की गई थी। इन सभी परिवारों को वास्तव में कब्जा दे दिया गया था। किन्तु सूची में ५५ परिवार जाली थे और कुछ जाली व्यक्तियों ने पररूपधारण करके भूमि का कब्जा ले लिया।

(ख) और (ग) ५५ परिवारों को दी गई भूमि की काशन अप्राधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा की जा रही है और इस विषय में राजस्थान सरकार उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्रवाही कर रही है।

शराब व आयात के लाइसेंस

३७६६. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि गर्न १६५५ से १६६१ तक कितने लोगों को विदेशी शराब आयात करने के लाइसेंस दिये गये ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : जनवरी, १६५५ से मार्च, १६६२ तक की अवधि में विदेशी शराबों का आयात करने के लिए पूराने आयातक, होलों, कंफे तथा क्लवों के ७,०२५ लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं।

Teracycline

3797. **Shri Sudob Hansda**: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- the present requirement of teracycline in our country;
- what percentage of this is manufactured in our country;
- in which factories the medicine is manufactured;
- whether it is manufactured in different factories; and
- how Government ensure maintenance of its standard and quality?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals have surveyed the requirements of various essential drugs in the country and drew up targets for production in the Third Five-Year Plan period. The targets fixed for

group of tetracyclines for the Third Plan period is .50 tonnes per annum.

(b) The present licensed capacity will meet the entire requirements of the country.

(c) and (d). The following units have been licensed for the manufacture of tetracyclines:—

| Name of the Firm | Licensed capacity per annum in tonnes |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh | 120 |
| 2. Synbiotics Ltd., Ahmedabad | 3 |
| 3. Lederle Laboratories Ltd., Bombay (factory at Bulsar) | 10 |
| 4. P. Zers Private Ltd., Chandigarh | 5 |
| 5. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri | 1.5 |
| TOTAL | 139.5 |

The last three units have recently commenced production.

(e) As far as product standards, quality and genuineness of drug manufacture are concerned, they are controlled under the Drugs Act and Rules by the Drugs Controller in each State.

Biri Companies in Singhbhum Bihar

3798. **Shri H. C. Soj**: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that biri companies in Singhbhum, Bihar deduct number of biris produced by the biri makers, on the ground that biris deducted are of poor quality but are not destroyed and are mixed back with good ones;
- whether minor children are also employed in biri-making and they are prevented from going to school; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) It is a fact that the biri companies in Singhbhum district, Bihar deduct the number of biris produced by the Biri workers on the ground that biris deducted are of poor quality; but it is not true that these poor quality biris are not destroyed and are being mixed back with good ones.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise; in view of the answers to (a) and (b) above.

Export of Shoes

3799. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged by the Agra Shoe Manufacturers Association to revise its policy on the export of shoes so that the exporters could compete with Pakistani, Italian and Hong Kong exporters in the West Asian markets; and

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

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Certain points concerning the export of shoes were raised by the President of the Agra Shoe Manufacturers' Association in his speech delivered at the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 29th April, 1962, but no specific communication on this subject has been received by Government.

Working Hours of Press Employees in Tripura

3800. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Press in Tripura are employed from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m.; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove the inconvenient system?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. The Tripura Administration Press works in two shifts, as under:—

1st Shift.

Monday to Friday.—8 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. with half an hour's break at 12-00 noon.

Saturday.—8-00 a.m. to 1-00 p.m.

2nd Shift.

Monday to Friday—3-30 p.m. to 11-00 p.m. with half an hour's break at 6-00 p.m.

Saturday—1-00 p.m. to 6-00 p.m. The employees are divided into two batches to work in each shift by rotation every four weeks.

(b) Does not arise.

Small Scale Industries

3801. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Small Scale Industries Board had recommended to the Government of India for enlargement of the definition to cover small units with capital assets between Rs. 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs;

(b) the reasons adduced by the Board for increasing the ceiling; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) There has been a steady increase in the cost of machinery and other capital assets. To meet higher capital requirements all round in adopting modern technical and managerial processes and to meet the quality requirements of the highly competitive export markets in which Small Scale Industries were also expected to make substantial sales during the Third Plan period, the Small Scale Industries needed a higher capital investment.

(ii) The differentiation according to the present definition between ancillary and non-ancillary industries presented considerable administrative difficulties as it had been found practically impossible to decide whether a particular unit was an ancillary unit.

(iii) Government has decided to exempt all units having capital investment up to Rs. 10 lakhs from the obligation to obtain licence under the Industries Development and Regulation Act.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Coir Industry in Kerala

3802. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 { Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether Government of India are aware that the Kerala Government recently convened a conference at Alleppey to discuss problems concerning the coir industry;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have received any reports about the outcome of the conference; and

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table a statement containing the main decisions of the conference?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The following main decisions were arrived at in the Conference held at Alleppey on 2-5-1962:—

(i) A committee be constituted to study the problems relating to stabilisation and development of the factory sector of Coir Industry;

(ii) Another Committee be constituted to draw up a programme of starting new industries in the Coastal areas of the Alleppey District; and

(iii) A Third Committee be constituted to go into the question of unemployment in the coastal areas of Alleppey and to draw up a programme of rural development works to be implemented immediately.

It was also resolved that in all the Committees, officers connected with the different aspects of the work involved may also be included.

Techno-Economic Survey of Assam

3803. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1657 on the 21st May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Report on the Techno-Economic Survey of Assam has since been published;

(b) if so, whether the survey reveals a tremendous potential for the development of paper and rayon industries in Assam; and

(c) whether schemes have been drawn up for the proper development

of industries in Assam in view of the Survey Report?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The report is yet to be published.

Use of Indian Arms in Nepal

3804. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rebels drawn from camps in Balrampur in Indian territory entered Nepal and surrounded and attacked the police station Dhan-Khageri according to a communique issued by the Nepal Home Ministry and rifles and ammunition manufactured last year in the Kirkee Ordnance Factory are alleged to have been used by them;

(b) if so, how ammunition manufactured by an Indian ordnance factory happened to go into the hands of Nepalese rebels; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The information which the Government of India have received from their own sources does not support the allegation made in the communique that Indian soil was used for mounting an attack on Nepalese Police station at Dhan-Khageri. The Government have no information whether rifles and ammunition manufactured in the Kirkee Ordnance Factory last year were used by 'rebels', who attacked the above mentioned Police station.

(b) & (c). Cases of desertions of Service personnel with arms and ammunition sometimes occur. These are, however, very few in number. When the deserters are apprehended they are severely dealt with.

Export of Iron and Manganese Ore from Mysore

3805. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry

be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Iron and Manganese Ore exported from Hospet, Bellary, Sondur and Bagalkot (Kamatagi) of Mysore State during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the foreign exchange earnings during the same period on that account?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) & (b). Statistics of exports of iron ore and manganese ore from India are not maintained separately for ore originating from different areas and therefore the information asked for is not available.

Rules for Import of Pet Animals

3806. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the rules and procedures for the import of pet animals as personal baggage; and

(b) if so, what are the improvements effected by the rules?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new rules are designed to ensure that the imported animals are free from all animal diseases, and to this effect the rules for the production of Health Certificates have been rendered more strict. These improvements have been effected in the light of the revised Livestock import regulations.

Standing Advisory Committee for Government Colonies

3807. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1557 on the 18th May, 1962 and state:

(a) the names of members of the Standing Advisory Committee for

provision of general services in Government colonies;

(b) when was this Committee formed and how many times this Committee met during the last one year;

(c) whether senior Staff Councils and recognised service Associations of Government servants had been informed about the formation of this Committee; and

(d) what difficulties, if any, have been removed by this Committee since its formation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) The Committee consists of representatives of various Ministries and organisations and of the local bodies and has the Secretary of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply as its Chairman. At present, the following are its members:

1. Shri Dharma Vira, Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply *Chairman*
2. Shri N.G. Dwarkanath, Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D. *Member*.
3. Shri R.K. Kapur, Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education *Member*.
4. Shri Mohan Singh, Senior Vice-President, N.D. M.C. *Member*.
5. Shri A.V. Venkatasubban, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Health *Member*.
6. Shri T.S. Sahni, Chief Welfare Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs *Member*.
7. Shri C.S. Gupte, Architect and Town Planner, T.P.O., Ministry of Health *Member*.
8. Shri S.K. Joglekar, Chief Architect and Town Planner, C.P.W.D. *Member*.
9. Shri N.L. Rau, Deputy Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi *Member*.
10. Shri D.N. Joshi, Engineer Officer (Lands), C.P.W.D. *Secretary*.

(b) The Standing Advisory Committee was constituted in 1957. It did not meet during the year 1961.

(c) No.

(d) The Committee has, in the past, surveyed a number of Government colonies such as Moti Bagh, Lakshmi Bai Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Nauroji Nagar, Andrews Ganj and Srinivaspuri and made recommendations to Government about the provision of services such as schools, Samaj Sadans, Shopping centres, C.H.S. dispensaries etc. These suggestions were accepted by Government and the various services provided as recommended.

भाषा के इंजन का आविष्कार

3800. श्री भवत दर्शन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृता वरेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनके व्यापार में यह बात आई है कि भुटी (पंजाब) नामक स्थान के मातवी कक्षा के एक बाग्ह वर्षीय बालक कुनदीप सिंह ने अपने बनाये पुर्जे जोड़ कर एक छोटा सा ऐसा स्टीम इंजन बनाया है, जो पक्की मढ़क पर मजे से दौड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे प्रतिभाशाली बालक को इस दिशा में और अधिक प्रगति करने के लिए प्रो-नाइन देने के हेतु क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठा।

Documentary Films on Language Basis

3809. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) what are the principles followed by Government to produce documentary films on language basis; and

(b) how many Oriya documentary films have been produced in 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) All the documentary films produced by the Films Division for public exhibition are released in 13 languages viz., Assamese, Bengali, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

(b) Sixty-nine documentary films were dubbed in Oriya language during 1961-62.

Dividends by Company Management

3810. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some company managements have been found to be declaring and paying dividends without providing for depreciation specified under the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) how many such cases have come to the notice of Government in course of the last one year; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes.

(b) 17.

(c) The Registrars of Companies concerned have taken up the matter with the respective companies and necessary action will be taken in the light of the explanations furnished by the companies.

Export of Traditional and New Commodities

3811. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of traditional commodities and new commodities for which steps have been taken by Government to introduce them in the world market?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the

House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 101].

Moral Re-Armament Association

3812. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Moral Re-armament Association has any branch associations in India;

(b) if so, in which parts of our country do they operate; and

(c) what are their main activities?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Trivandrum.

(c) The main activities of the branches opened by the M.R.A. in India are as follows:—

(i) Propagation of the ideology of the M.R.A. through contacts with individuals and organizations including those representing students, women and workers.

(ii) Staging of M.R.A. plays and showing of M.R.A. films.

(iii) Distribution of M.R.A. pamphlets and newspapers.

(iv) Organisation of meetings to celebrate the birthday of the founder of the movement and assemblies to propagate its ideology.

(v) Sponsoring visits of selected persons to the M.R.A. headquarters at Caux in Switzerland.

Textile Goods

3813. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agreement made by the Textile Commissioner with the Mill Owners Federation in 1960 provided for retaining status quo in all matters;

(b) if so, whether some mills have stopped producing the quality and design of cloth which were less paying and increased the qualities that pay them more in violation thereof; and

(c) whether this change in the policy of Mill Owners is responsible for the decrease in the export of Textile Goods?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There is no agreement as such by the Textile Commissioner with the Mill Owners Federation. However, as a result of the discussions which had taken place between the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and the Government in 1960, a voluntary price control scheme was adopted by the Federation and announced with the approval of the Government. The question of maintaining *status quo* was not mentioned in the voluntary price control scheme. Government had given detailed information about the voluntary scheme in the Statement in Lok Sabha on the 21st December, 1960.

New sorts may be produced by any mill after getting permission from the Price Fixation Committee.

Government do not consider that this has affected the exports of cotton textiles in any way.

Air-Conditioned Cinema at Agartala

3814. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract has been entered into with a party to start an air-conditioned cinema at Agartala;

(b) if so, whether any working order has been issued to the party; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

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

Industries in Public Sector in H.P.

3815. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up any industries in the public sector in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are these industries proposed to be set up?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 102].

Industrial Disputes in Himachal Pradesh

3816. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial disputes are pending before the District Magistrates for conciliation and settlement in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) for how long these disputes are pending?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Nepa Mills

3817. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 { Shri Pottekkatt:
 { Shri Warior:

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

(a) the estimated loss suffered by the NEPA Mills due to infructuous expenditure undertaken by the previous Managing Agents;

(b) what action Government have taken against the Managing Agents to recover the huge amounts;

(c) who was responsible for appointing the Managing Agents; and

(d) whether any inquiry was conducted to find out their financial stability?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). The Nepa Mills was established as a private enterprise in January 1947 by M/s Nair Press Syndicate Ltd. As the Managing Agents were unable to find necessary finances for the project, they approached the Government of Madhya Pradesh who agreed to undertake the financial responsibility provided the Managing Agents vacated office. Accordingly the Managing Agents vacated office in October 1949 and an officer of the Government of M.P. was appointed as Managing Director of the company. The Managing Agency agreement was also terminated.

Subsequently it was found that the Managing Agents were guilty of mismanagement of company's funds and other irregularities during their tenure of the Managing Agency. This was estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs. No action could be taken by the company as the ex-Managing Agents became insolvent.

In view of the above, the question of responsibility for appointing the Managing Agents or for not holding any prior enquiry to find out their financial stability does not arise.

Industrial Units in Andhra Pradesh

3818. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Czechoslovakia has made an offer of collaboration in setting up a number of small and medium scale industrial units in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have considered the same and the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No such offer has been received from Czechoslovakia.

Press Institute in India

3819. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Press Institute in India on the lines of the Press Institute in U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not; the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). A proposal for the setting up of an Institute of Journalism in India for imparting higher professional training to journalists and to run refresher courses for working journalists has been under consideration of Government and the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society. Details have not yet been worked out.

Conference of Indian Envoys in West Asian Region

3820. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri M. K. Kumaran;
Shri D. C. Sharma;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1010 on the 24th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the conference of Indian envoys in the West Asian region was held on the scheduled dates;

(b) how many envoys attended the conference and how many were absent; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions held at the conference?

The Prime Minister & Minister of External Affairs and Minister of

Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Besides Shri B. F. H. B. Tyabji, Special Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, who had completed his tour of the countries in the region, others present were the Indian Ambassadors at Beirut, Cairo, Tehran, Baghdad, Damascus and Jeddah; Shri D. S. Joshi, Special Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Consul General, Kuwait and the Commercial representatives in Indian Missions in these places.

(c) The Conference was held primarily to coordinate the views of our Envoys in West Asia; and to assess the state of affairs in regard to political, economic and cultural matters pertaining to the area, with particular reference to its relations with India in all these fields.

The meeting reviewed trade matters also. It did not make any formal recommendations. The suggestions which came up during the discussions will be considered by the Government in their overall programme for the development of exports.

Ms Saru Smelting and Refining Corporation Private Ltd., Meerut

3821. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Ms International Power Metallurgy Co. of U.S.A. have broken off negotiations for technical collaboration with Ms Saru Smelting and Refining Corporation Private Ltd. of Meerut on political grounds;

(b) whether the Indian firm has sought the help of Government in this matter; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Government of India is not aware of any such case.

Indians in British East Africa

3822. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals in the service of the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda separately;

(b) whether Government have received reports that their conditions of service, seniority, promotions and incentives for efficiency are being adversely affected by the policy of Africanization of services now pursued by the Government of these countries; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any measures to see that these Indian nationals are not subjected to unjust or discriminatory treatment?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There are believed to be about 1,500 Indian citizens in Kenya in Government service and about 300 in Tanganyika. No figures are available in respect of Uganda.

(b) No Sir. Government's understanding is that no such adverse effects have been felt, though apprehensions exist in this respect, with regard to the future.

(c) Government of India have conveyed their views on the matter to the British Government. Any further action considered necessary and desirable will be taken at the appropriate time.

Atomic Power Plants

3823. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether radio-active experiments and the working of atomic power plants involve or entail hazards to human health;

(b) if so, the nature of such hazards; and

(c) the measures contemplated or taken by Government in order to eliminate or minimize such hazard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Radiation hazards are always associated with the handling of radioactive materials, whether in experiments or in operation of nuclear power plants. However, under normal circumstances, the possibility of health hazards through exposure is small and not at all significant.

(b) Exposure to ionizing radiation can result in injuries that manifest themselves in the exposed individual or his descendants. These are called somatic and genetic injuries respectively. Late somatic injuries include leukemia and other malignant diseases. Genetic injuries manifest themselves in the offspring of irradiated individuals. But normally, the working conditions are so safe that exposure to radiation is reduced to a negligible level. Even after long years of working, no damage can be detected.

(c) The radiation exposures of workers in laboratories and power plants are controlled by adequate shielding, efficient ventilation and continuous monitoring for radioactive contamination. The staff responsible for the radiation exposure control indoctrinate the workers in radiation protection methods and good house-keeping procedures.

The Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay conducts regular courses in radiation protection and radiological physics as applied to medicine and industry. Indoctrination of staff in radiation protection measures, regular reviews of operational methods by safety committees and direct supervision of radioactive work by health and safety experts are some of the measures taken to reduce the hazards from radiations.

Trade Delegations

3824. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Commerce and

Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which trade delegations are likely to be sent in 1962;

(b) the countries from which trade delegations are expected in India in 1962; and

(c) in what manner the business community is proposed to be associated with the trade negotiations?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Trade delegations are likely to be sent to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, East Germany, Rumania, Bulgaria, U.S.S.R., and Pakistan in respect of existing trade agreements with these countries. Trade Delegations may also be sent to other countries in Africa, West Asia and South East Asia. Trade delegations from a number of countries in West Asia and Africa are expected to visit in 1962. In addition, several Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards propose to send delegations to various countries as well as to invite delegations from foreign countries to visit India.

(c) Suggestions received from Chambers of Commerce[Associations] Traders are taken into account during negotiations with the Trade Delegations.

Motor Transport Workers in Himachal Pradesh

3825. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Himachal Pradesh the transport workers are forced to accept scheme of consolidated allowance absorbing their all allowances;

(b) whether workers have protested against the scheme as being against the provisions of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961;

(c) whether workers' representatives have referred this matter to the Centre; and

(d) if so action taken by Government?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A representation has recently been received from the National Federation of Indian Road Transport Workers, New Delhi complaining *inter alia* regarding the scheme of consolidated allowance. The matter is being examined.

A.I.R. Stations in Madras State

3826. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government or the public of Madras have requested Central Government to change the term 'Akashvani' into 'Vanoli' in the A.I.R. Stations in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). There is a demand by a section of the people in Madras State for changing the name 'Akashvani' into the Tamil word 'Vanoli'. The term 'Akashvani' is the standard Indian language equivalent of the term 'All India Radio' and is used in all Indian language broadcasts. This was formerly the call sign in Kannada of the former Mysore Radio. Government have no objection to the use of any other word to connote 'radio' which may be current in the regional language for regional or local purposes and instructions already exist in this regard. Accordingly the word 'Vanoli' is being used by the Tiruchi and Madras Stations of All India Radio, wherever appropriate, in their announcements. The State Government have also been consulted in the matter.

Export of Tobacco

3827. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of different varieties of tobacco exported by the State

Trading Corporation in 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 to different countries;

(b) the amount earned thereby in different years and from different countries separately;

(c) the order received by the State Trading Corporation for different varieties of tobacco from different countries this year; and

(d) how State Trading Corporation is purchasing tobacco either from growers or traders to fulfil the orders?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

| Year | Country | Variety & Quantity |
|---------|----------|---|
| 1959-60 | U.S.S.R. | 44,80,358 lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia Tobacco |
| Do. | Japan | 6,45,777 lbs. of Sun-cured country Tobacco. |
| 1960-61 | U.S.S.R. | 42,71,35 lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia Tobacco. |
| 1961-62 | Do. | 39,7600 lbs. of Flue-cured Virginia Tobacco. |
| Do. | Belgium | 2,400 lbs. of Bright PL redried strips. |

(b) The values of the exports effected by STC corresponding to the table above are respectively Rs. 32,75,497, Rs. 4,99,861, Rs. 28,71,742, Rs. 23,46,440 and Rs. 16,333.

(c) A contract has been concluded with M/s. Razno export of USSR for a quantity of 2025 tons of all grades of Flue-Cured Virginia Tobacco.

(d) Supplies to fulfil this order are procured from authorised packers, allocations to whom are made on the basis of their past performance and the stocks estimated to be held by them. Allocations have been made this year to 27 parties.

Publications Division

3828. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Assamese or an Oriya Unit in the Publications Division of the Government of India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Not yet Sir. At present, publications in Assamese and Oriya are being brought out by the Publications Division by having translations done from outside. The Assamese and Oriya Units are however being set up. One post each of an Assistant Aditor and a Clerk for Assamese and Oriya have been recently created in the Publications Division. The Units will start functioning as soon as the staff is in position.

Fire in Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi

3829. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there had been a fire accident in one of the offices of the Government of India housed at Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire and the number of rooms affected;

(c) the estimated extent of loss in terms of money;

(d) whether there has been loss of any machinery or important records;

(e) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted into the affair;

(f) whether it is a fact that there was a similar fire accident in the same office previously; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment

(Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, on the morning of 4th May, 1962, in a portion of the premises occupied by the office of the Chief Adviser, Factories.

(b) The fire is attributed to short circuit in the electric wiring. A section partitioned into four office rooms was affected.

(c) About Rs. 18,000.

(d) The telephones and clocks in the rooms were damaged and a few files were destroyed.

(e) The matter has been reported to the police.

(f) and (g). In May 1957, one of the *Khas Khas* tatties at the back of the building had caught fire but there was no damage. The *Khas Khas* was detached and thrown away.

Settlement of East Pakistan Displaced Persons in Madhya Pradesh

3830. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many displaced persons from East Pakistan have so far been settled in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent on them, up-to-date;

(c) how many more such persons are proposed to be sent there; and

(d) what arrangements are being made towards that end with the help of Madhya Pradesh Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 2,116 families have been settled in Madhya Pradesh excluding Dandakaranya.

(b) Rs. 118.70 lakhs upto the 31st March, 1962.

(c) and (d). It is not proposed to send any more families of displaced persons from East Pakistan to Madhya Pradesh apart from those who will be settled in that State under the Dandakaranya Scheme.

Cost of Production of Raw Jute

3831. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report regarding the enquiry recently conducted by the Indian Central Jute Committee about the cost of production of raw jute in different parts of the country; and

(b) whether they propose to declare a floor price the rate at which raw jute should be purchased from the jute growers for this year?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is already a floor price and the same can be reviewed in light of the new crop.

Buffer Stock Agency for Jute

3832. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the buffer stock agency for jute has purchased jute from Orissa particularly from the jute marketing co-operative societies and if so, what is the quantity;

(b) what is the price offered by the agency to jute-growers in Orissa;

(c) whether it is a fact that jute is being sold at the rate between Rs. 22-25 per maund in Orissa; and

(d) what is the quantity of stock of raw jute lying with the jute marketing co-operative societies unsold so far?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disarmament Conference

3833. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had in a recent meeting of the Disarmament Conference held in Geneva opposed the setting up of an experts group to discuss problems involved in the control of nuclear disarmament;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for this move; and

(c) what response it met at hands of the Conference?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). In the course of discussions on the subject of nuclear disarmament at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the British delegate suggested that working party be established to study technical matters connected with nuclear disarmament so that effective inspection and control could be achieved. The Soviet representative opposed the idea of setting up any new working party or technical body. Commenting on the subject, on June 7, 1962, the Indian delegate did not oppose the type of study proposed by the British, but hoped for a flexible approach to the question of who should undertake the study. He put forward a suggestion that such a study be attempted in informal meetings of the disarmament Committee itself. No decision has been reached so far on this matter.

Distribution of Publicity Material by P.I.B.

3835. **Shri Himmatsinhji:**
 Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Press Information Bureau for the supply of

publicity material in English and Hindi;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to increase the nature and scope of Hindi publicity material;

(c) in how many Indian languages Government of India is issuing their publicity material and the places from which it is being issued; and

(d) what steps are being taken to see that publicity material is being issued in all the major Indian languages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The Press Information Bureau's publicity material in English and Hindi is supplied on request to newspapers, periodicals, accredited correspondents etc. with a view to acquainting the public through newspapers, with the policies and activities of Government.

(b) It is proposed to enlarge and speed up this service by opening more distribution offices in Hindi-speaking regions which will be linked with the Headquarters of the Press Information Bureau by Hindi teleprinters.

(c) and (d). The publicity material is issued in as many as 12 Indian languages as detailed below:

| Language | Place of issue |
|-----------|---|
| Marathi | Bombay and Nagpur. |
| Gujarathi | Bombay and Ahmedabad |
| Tamil | Madras. |
| Telugu | Hyderabad. |
| Kannada | Bangalore |
| Malayalam | Ernakulam. |
| Bengali | Calcutta. |
| Assamese | Gauhati. |
| Oriya | Cuttack. |
| Punjabi | Jullundur. |
| Hindi | New Delhi, Lucknow, Varanasi, Jaipur, Patna and Calcutta. |
| Urdu | New Delhi, Jullundur and Hyderabad. |

There is at present no proposal to issue publicity material in any other Indian language.

Occupation of Lower Class Quarters by Officers

3836. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of officers of the rank of Under Secretaries are occupying residential quarters, meant for low class employees drawing less than Rs. 500, in E and F Class in Gole Market, Aram Bagh, Minto Road areas etc.;

(b) if so, the number of such officers and the reasons for their continuance in those quarters;

(c) whether it is a fact that they are not ready to move out to their own class of entitlement either because of distance or that they will be required to pay at a higher rate of rent in their own class as compared with the rent they are now paying; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to move them to their entitled class of accommodation so that they may vacate the quarters for allotment to those who are actually entitled and also that they pay the normal rent of 10 per cent of their pay in the higher class of accommodation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) Yes.

(b) to (d). 26. These officers were occupying these quarters before they were promoted as Under Secretaries. When their turn comes for the allotment of the quarters in the entitled class, they will be shifted. The rent is charged in accordance with the rules.

Enquiry Report on Accident in D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi

3837. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 1059 on the 2nd December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the findings of the Magisterial Enquiry into the accident in the D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi, have been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken on the findings of the Enquiry;

(d) amount of compensation paid to the dependents of the deceased workers;

(e) action taken against the employer for his acts of omission;

(f) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the report of the Enquiry is likely to be completed and available to Government; and

(g) under what statutory provision has the enquiry been conducted and what is the time limit prescribed thereunder for submission of the report and its implementation?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

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

(d) The dependants of one of the deceased workers are receiving dependents' benefit at Rs. 1.94 nP. per day while in the case of the remaining five deceased workers a total amount of Rs. 14,500 has been paid as compensation to the dependants.

(f) The report is expected to be submitted to Government shortly.

(g) Section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. No time limit has been prescribed for submission of the report.

Training for Orissa Khadi and Cottage Industries Board Personnel

3838. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of men deputed by the Orissa Khadi and Cottage Indus-

tries Board for training in carpentry by the Khadi Commission;

(b) the purpose of the training; and

(c) the number of these trained men now in the employ of Orissa Khadi and Cottage Industries Board?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Nil.

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

Evacuee Landed Properties in Masjid Moth, New Delhi

3839. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to acquire from the West Pakistan displaced persons their evacuee landed properties in Masjid Moth village and elsewhere in New Delhi area;

(b) whether these properties had been purchased by the displaced persons against compensation payable to them on their verified claims; and

(c) if so, the reasons for Government's move?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) and (c). Land in village Masjid Moth was notified by the Delhi Administration under Master Plan—vide Acquisition Notification No. 34070 dated 13th November, 1959. This notification did not cover the evacuee lands. After the evacuee lands have been disposed of and *sanads* issued to the auction purchasers, the lands fall within the purview of local laws. The fact whether Delhi Administration proposes to acquire these lands from the displaced auction purchasers and the reasons therefor are being ascertained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) In village Masjid Moth about 154 bighas of evacuee urban land were purchased by the displaced persons against verified claims and by

association with other claimants. 6 non-displaced persons have also purchased about 15 bighas of land in which they have associated claims of displaced persons.

Tibetan Refugee Camps

3840. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tibetan refugee camps at Buxa and Dalhousie are the exclusive responsibility of Government;

(b) whether any person has suggested through medium of the International Buddhist News Forum, Rangoon, that those camps are centres of the Tibetan Friendships Group, New Delhi, and appealed in the name of that Group, and funds; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter in order to check such undesirable and fraudulent activity?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have seen the article referred to, which gives a misleading impression about the control of these camps.

(c) The writer of the article in question was warned not to send out such misleading reports in future.

A.I.R. Broadcasts to Asian Countries as a counter to Chinese Propaganda

3841. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1399 on 11th June, 1962 and to supplementaries raised thereon and state the frequency, the number of hours per week and the languages in which A.I.R.'s external broadcasts to counteract China's propaganda against India are beamed to Asian countries, together with the names of countries to which they are so directed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): A statement giving details of the external services broadcast by All India Radio generally to Asian countries is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 103]. No counter broadcasts as such are resorted to by All India Radio in regard to Chinese propaganda, but radio talks, news bulletins, commentaries etc. broadcast in the External Services of A.I.R. deal with the border problem and allied topics from time to time and take notice of whatever statements are issued by the Government of India in this connection.

Accident in Girimint Colliery

3842. Shri Prabhat Kar:
Dr. U. Misra:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an accident in the Girimint Colliery on the 19th May in the morning;

(b) if so, the total number of deaths and injuries;

(c) what are the findings of the Department of Mines;

(d) whether Government will place the findings on the Table;

(e) whether it is a fact that the workmen who gave evidence before the Mines Department have been suspended;

(f) if so, whether Government have received any communication from the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to see that the workers are not victimised?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) One killed and one injured.

(c) The accident was due to fall of roof and was a case of misadventure;

(d) The report of the enquiry officer is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 104].

(e) One of the 12 persons who gave evidence has been dismissed by the management after enquiry, on a charge of assault.

(f) and (g). Government have received a letter from the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha alleging harrassment and victimisation of the workers for having given evidence before the enquiry officer. The allegation has been found to be incorrect.

New Brewery in West Bengal

3843. Shri Yogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have granted permission for establishment of a Brewery in West Bengal; and

(b) whether Government have under its consideration the establishment of few more Breweries?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Loans to Public Undertakings

3844. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested in and loaned by Government to various Public Sector Undertakings upto March 31, 1962;

(b) the total surplus acquired by these undertakings as a result of operations upto 30th June, 1961;

(c) the amount ploughed back in these undertakings from the surpluses accruing to them; and

(d) the amount received by Government as dividend on its investment and interest and repayment of these loans upto 30th June, 1961?

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

Employment of non-Indians in Business Houses

3845. Shri G. Basu: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of non-Indians who have entered India for employment in business houses during each of the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 divided into technical, professional and other categories?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Precise information under the categories mentioned is not available.

A reference is, however, invited to the Press Note, entitled "Employment of Indians in Foreign Firms—Further Progress Recorded", dated 16th February, 1962, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. This Press Note gives information regarding the number of Indians and non-Indians employed in foreign-owned/controlled industrial and commercial concerns in India.

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CHINESE OCCUPATION OF INDIAN TERRITORY IN NEFA

Shri Bade (Khargone): Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported occupation by China of about 500 square miles of Indian territory in NEFA.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Although the Chinese have

maintained that they do not recognise the MacMahon Line they have not committed any serious intrusions or attempted to set up check-posts in this sector except in the case of Longju which they occupied in August 1959 and then vacated sometime in 1961. The last minor intrusion which occurred in the NEFA area related to some Chinese officers who visited the village ROI, half a mile south of Longju, about which we protested to the Chinese in our note dated 18th April, 1962.

The statement made in the *Free Press Journal* report dated New Delhi June 17th, that the Chinese soldiers have advanced in the NEFA area is not correct nor is it true to say that the Government of India have lodged a protest with Peking in respect of any such advance, other than the minor incident I have already referred to in respect of village ROI, half a mile south of Longju. The press report refers to the Chinese army having traversed an area of about 500 square miles between the Indian territory and Tibet, hitherto unoccupied by them. We have no definite information about Chinese activities in areas of Tibet to the north of the MacMahon Line but some 50 Tibetan refugees have arrived at one of our border check-posts in the NEFA on June 17th, from the Pemako area of Tibet. This area is to the north of the MacMahon Line on the eastern extremity of Siang Frontier Division of NEFA.

श्री बड़े : १६ जून के अखबार में निकला है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने लोक सभा में बयान दिया था कि अन्डर सेक्रेटरी श्री देसाई और आसाम के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने को गये थे। और यह भी बतलाया था कि वे आसाम राइफल्स के अगड़े के सम्बन्ध में वहां गये थे। क्या यह बात सत्य है कि चूंकि चाइना ने इन्स्पेक्शन करने के लिये वहां नवे चैक पोस्ट कायम किये हैं इस बास्ते अन्डर सेक्रेटरी

श्री देसाई और चीफ मिनिस्टर आसाम वहां गये थे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अनुशासित मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : सवाल जो शुरू में था उसमें यह इशारा था कि गोया चीनी फौजें आ गई हैं मैकमोहन लाइन के नीचे। उसका जवाब यह है कि कोई नहीं आया। यह सब बिल्कुल गलत है। अगर तिब्बत में अपनी फौजें वे इधर उधर करें तो मैं ठीक जवाब नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन मैकमोहन लाइन के नीचे कोई नहीं आया। यह जवाब हो गया। अब आप कहते हैं अन्डर सेक्रेटरी गये। शायद आप का मतलब फारेन सेक्रेटरी में होगा फारेन सेक्रेटरी वहां गये थे। वह गये थे इसलिये कि बहुत सारे काम थे। सोचा कि बजाय कुछ बत व किताबत होने के बातचीत हो जाये। उन्हें बातचीत करनी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का ऐक्यजैशन है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में वहां गये थे कि चीन की फौजों ने कब्जा कर लिया था।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : चीनियां ने कब्जा ही नहीं किया है तो सम्बन्ध कैसे हो सकता है उम में ?

श्री बड़े : सवाल है कि वहां आसाम राइफल्स में अमन्तोप होने के कारण नहीं बल्कि इन्स्पेक्शन के लिये वहां पर चाइना ने चैक पोस्ट कायम कर लिया है इसलिये के गये थे।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : आपने सवाल किया है कि वहां पर कब्जा किया है या नहीं। उसका जवाब है “नहीं”। कब्जा किसी ने नहीं किया, कोई इशारा इस का नहीं हुआ, कोई जिक नहीं हुआ। गरज खबाब में भी यह नहीं हुआ।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Simply took possession.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: फारिन सेक्रेटरी वहां बहुत से कामों से गये थे। वहां पर नागालैंड के सिलसिले में फाइटियर सरविसेज की एक मीटिंग होने वाली थी, उन लोगों से मिलने और बातचीत करने गए थे। गवर्नर से भी मिलना था। इस तरह से उनकों बहुत से काम थे।

Mr. Speaker: Any question by any of the Members who have sponsored this?

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): The Deputy Minister has stated that some portion of our land was taken by them in 1959 in the NEFA area. May I know what was the position in 1961, what was the land taken into possession by the Chinese in 1961?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know what was the position in 1961 and whether some of our territory was taken into their possession by the Chinese in 1961.

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir. I read out a statement just now saying that apart from Longju itself there was no other territory taken by them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The statement said "no serious intrusion". Minor things might have been there?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): They came to the village Roi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the difference between serious intrusion and ordinary intrusion? That may be explained.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Four or five of them speak at time. It is difficult to distinguish. (Interruptions) Again two of them are speaking.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, if we have not been heard we will make it clear.

Mr. Speaker: If four Members stand up and speak at the same time...

Shri Nath Pai: Now only one is standing, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am referring to the difficulty that is always experienced by me as well as by any Minister when four Members stand up and at once start speaking.

Shri Nath Pai: We are sorry for any inconvenience caused in hearing. The hon. the Deputy Minister stated that no serious type of event has taken place. It implied by its very nature that there was something which was not very serious. May we, therefore, know what it meant?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The answer is perfectly clear. In the NEFA area there has not been a single incursion etc., except for the fact that two years ago or three years ago there was this Longju incident, and except for the fact that two officers—not a force—came down half a mile to that village Roi. Except for these two there has been no attempt, to our knowledge, of any incursion anywhere on the whole MacMahon line.

DEATH OF TWO I. A. F. SWEEPERS AT I. A. F. STATION, BAPROLA, DELHI

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार): मैं नियम १६७ के अन्तर्गत प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करता हूँ और चहाता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दे :

दिल्ली के बमरोला गांव में भारतीय वायु सेना केन्द्र में भूमिगत नलियों के छिरों की मकाई करने समय एम० ई० एम० के दो भंगियों की मृत्यु ।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चावन): सरकार को सदन में यह सूचित करते हुए हो रहा है कि १६ जून, १९६२ को मिलिटरी इंजीनियर सर्विस के दो जमादारों की मृत्यु हो गई। नक्काश इंजिनियर वायु सेना यूनिट के घन्डे ताले को साफ करने के लिये तीन जमादारों को तैनात में घुसा और वाकी दो बल्टियों द्वारा गन्डे किया गया था। उनमें से एक जमादार नाले

पानी को खींचने के लिए बाहर रहे। कुछ समय बाद श्री रूपचन्द जो कि नाले के अन्दर था फिसल कर गन्दगी में फंस गया। बाकी दोनों मदद के लिये चिल्लाने लगे। उनमें से एक जिसका नाम श्री जयलाल था, श्री रूपचन्द की मदद के लिये नीचे नाले में उतरा। बाकी आदमी दौड़ कर घटनास्थल पर पहुँचे और उन में से तीन आदमी सर्वश्री रूपचन्द तथा जयलाल को मदद देने के विचार से जल्दी से नाले में उतरे, किन्तु उन्हें चबकर आ गया और उन्हें खींच कर नाले में मै निकालना पड़ा। मर्व श्री रूपचन्द और जयलाल को रस्मी का महाराग देने की कोशिश को गई किन्तु उसमें कोई सफलता नहीं मिली। अब तक फादर ब्रिगेड भी आ पहुँचा और उसके आदमियों ने मर्व श्री रूपचन्द तथा जयलाल की लाशों को बाहर निकाला। इसके बाद पता चला कि दम घुटने के कारण वे दोनों मर चुके हैं। बाकी तीन आदमी जिन्हें चबकर आ गया था, नज़कगढ़ के मिलिल अस्पताल में ले जाए गए, वहां उनका उपचार हुआ और वे ठीक हो गए।

भारतीय वायु सेना पालम के नम्बर तीन विंग ने कोट्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी का दृष्टम दिया है। विस्तृत विवरण रिपोर्ट आने पर पता चलेगा और उम के बाद मरे हुए व्यक्तियों के आधिकारियों को मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर नियमों के अन्तर्गत विचार किया जायेगा।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Government regret to inform the House of the unfortunate death of two M.E.S. sweepers on 16th June, 1962. Three M.E.S. sweepers had been detailed to carry out periodical cleaning of sludge from the connecting valve of the septic tank at the Air Force Unit at Najafgarh. While one of them descended into the chamber, the other two remained outside to draw up buckets of sludge. After some time, Shri Rup Chand, who was inside the chamber, slipped and fell

into the sludge. The other two shouted for help. One of them, Shri Jai Lal, also descended into the chamber to assist Shri Rup Chand. Other persons rushed to the spot and three of them hurriedly descended into the chamber to assist Sarvashri Rup Chand and Jai Lal, but as they were overcome with giddiness, they had to be pulled out. Ropes were let down to rescue Sarvashri Rup Chand and Jai Lal, who had fallen into the sludge, but without success. The Fire Brigade, which had also been summoned, arrived and took out the bodies of Sarvashri Rup Chand and Jai Lal. It was found that both of them had died due to suffocation. The three other men who had been affected by giddiness were treated in the M. I. Room of the Civil Hospital and they have recovered.

A Court of Enquiry has been ordered by No. 3 Wing, I.A.F. Palam. Further details will be available when the report of the Court of Enquiry is received and the question of payment of compensation to the dependents of the deceased will then also be considered in accordance with the rules.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की दृष्टि वरेंगे कि इस विज्ञान के जमाने में क्या कोई कमेटी इस वात पर विचार करने के लिये विद्यार्थी गई है कि इस तरह से गन्दगी में दायिन हो कर उसको साफ करने के बजाय कोई मशीनी तरीका खोजा जाये जिससे नकाई की जा सके और आदमियों की जान खतरे में न पड़े? और क्या मरने वालों के खानदानों को पेंशन देने का भी व्यावर रखा जाएगा?

Shri Raghuramalah: This is a normal type of work which occurs.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी समझ में कुछ नहीं प्राप्ता।

Shri Raghuramalah: This will be translated in Hindi.

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

As I was saying, this is normal routine type of work once in six months or so when the valves get clotted up, Then somebody has to descend and clean that a little bit. It has been done so twice a year for the last 5 years. Nothing happened. It is true this unfortunate accident has occurred. We are certainly examining whether anything can be done to prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate accidents in future.

Mr. Speaker: His question was whether in this....

Shri Raghuramaiah: Certainly all this will be looked into. We are first awaiting the report of the court of enquiry. Arising out of the finding, we shall examine what can be done both in the manner suggested by the hon. Member and otherwise.

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर माहव. इसको हिन्दुस्तानी में समझा दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका हिन्दी में मतलब यह है कि आम तौर पर अभी तक इसी तरीके से सफाई की जाती रही है, और उन दीवारों को साफ करना ज़रूरी था इसलिए उन लोगों को नीचे जाना पड़ा। सरकार को अफसोस है कि उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। ऐसी तज्जीज सोची जा रही हैं और ऐसे अकदाम उठाये जा रहे हैं और इस बात का ख्याल किया जा रहा है कि आयन्दा ऐसा न हो और उस बारे में और सोचा जाएगा। जो उनको मुआवजा देना है उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बाद फैसला किया जाएगा कि उनको क्या मुआवजा दिया जाए।

श्री बात्मीकी (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के अन्दर यह कोई नई घटना नहीं घटी है। दिल्ली में पहले भी कारपोरेशन आदि में इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं और

सबसे बड़ी अफसोस की बात तो यह है कि एम० ई० एस० जो कि सब तरह से साधन सम्पन्न विभाग है उसको आज तक इनी फुरसत नहीं मिली कि वह सुरक्षा के साधन जुटा सकता। इन सफाई कर्मचारियों को इस तरह से ५० फोट गहरे गन्दे मेनहोल के अन्दर आकर पानी में डूबकी लेनी पड़ती है।

उनकी सुरक्षा का अभी तक समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा सका है। दो आदमी जो कि पानी में उतरे थे मर गये। उनके दररों पर बचाव की बर्दी ऐप्रेन आदि कुछ नहीं थे। जब कि बम्बई आदि नगरों में और बाहर के देशों में इस प्रकार की बचाव वर्दियां हैं तो से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने अपने बहां अब तक इस प्रकार के सुरक्षा के साधन क्यों नहीं उगलाया किये?

Shri Raghuramaiah: So far as the MES is concerned, my information is that unfortunately this is the first incident of its kind. I might mention that the sludge itself was about two feet deep, and every precaution was taken to clear out any gases, by keeping the man-hole open for the period required; also, there were ventilators; and every precaution was taken to see that the gases escaped; the sludge itself was only two feet deep. So, it is unfortunate that this has happened, but certainly, all these would be looked into when the court of inquiry starts its work.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow those who have not put in their names, to ask questions.

TRAIN TRUCK COLLISION NEAR TILRATH STATION ON N. E. RAILWAY

Mr. Speaker: The next calling-attention-notice is by Shri P. R. Chakraverti, Shri Bishanchander Seth, Shri Bagri, Shri Ram Sewak

Yadav, Shri Bade, Shri B. J. Singh, Shri Lahri Singh, Shri Kachhavaiya, Shri Brij Raj Singh, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Jasvant Mehta, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath and Shri Nath Pai.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Under rule 197, 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 reported truck and Kamrup Express Collision on the 21st June, 1962, at the level-crossing near Tilrath station resulting in the death of eight persons and serious injuries to others.”

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): At about 11.07 hours on 21st June, 1962, while 3 Down Kamrup Express was passing over the manned level crossing gate No. 53 between the Up Distant and Home Signals of Tilrath station on the Barauni-Katihar Section of N. E. Railway, it collided with a motor truck loaded with bricks and occupied by eleven persons.

I regret to state that as a result of the accident, seven occupants of the truck were killed and the remaining four occupants including the driver sustained minor injuries. In addition, one passenger travelling on the foot-board of the leading bogie of the train fell off and sustained minor injuries.

The Medical Van along with the Assistant Surgeon, Barauni, was rushed to the site of the accident. All the five injured were sent to the Begusarai Civil Hospital where they are reported to be progressing. DTS, Sonepore, and other railway officers also rushed to the site.

The truck was badly smashed. The cow-catcher of the train engine was damaged on its left side.

The cause is under investigation, and a District Officers' enquiry has been ordered.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): I had given notice of an adjournment motion.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Do Government share the acute feelings of agony and helplessness of the public over the recurrence of these dastardly accidents at the level crossings at short intervals resulting in death of innocent people, and if so, what urgent steps are Government going to take to regulate the movement of trucks and buses, with strong checks near the level-crossings?

Shri B. G. Joshi : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दू में इसका अनुवाद कर दिया जाय।

Shri Swaran Singh: Constant caution has to be exercised both by the Railway as well as the road users. It does not occur to me as to what urgent steps could be taken in this respect. This accident is unfortunate. It is all the more regrettable when this happens to be a manned gate. So obviously this is a case of human failure, if this information is correct.

Mr. Speaker: It is a manned gate?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes.

Shri Priya Gupta: Papers say it is not a manned gate.

Shri Bishwanath Sen (एटा) : मैं अपने आदर्शीय मर्त्ती महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह रेलवे गेट एक्सीडेंट कोई पहली मर्त्ती नहीं हुआ है बल्कि अक्सर यह होते रहते हैं और यहां पर जैसे आज मर्त्ती महोदय ने जवाब दे दिया इसी तरह से जवाब दे कर छोड़ दिया करते हैं तो क्या इन एक्सीडेंट्स को आइन्शन न होने देने के बास्ते मर्त्ती महोदय कोई स्पेशल प्रीकाशनरी स्टेप उठाने जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री बिशनचंद्र सेठ : वह जवाब सैटिस-फैक्टरी नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह हो सकता है कि आपके विचार में वह सैटिसफैक्टरी न हो।

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ: कोई भी प्रीकाशन और केवर नहीं की जाती है, और रोज ऐसे कैसे होते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आंडर, आंडर।

श्री बागड़ी ।

श्री बागड़ी : सच्ची बात यह है, ईमान-दारी की बात यह है कि मैं नहीं समझा हूँ। मुझे हिन्दी में समझा दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राम मेवक यादव।

श्री राम सेठ यादव (वारावंकी) : इस दुर्घटना की जिम्मेदारी रेलवे विभाग पर है तो क्या रेलवे पीड़ितों के परिवार वालों को कुछ मुआवजा देने के सवाल पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं ममता नहीं पाया हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मदस्य ने पूछा है कि इस दुर्घटना में जीलंग मर गये हैं उनके वारिमांकों का क्या कोई मुआवजा देने के सवाल पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इनकवायरी की रिपोर्ट के बाद इस वार्ता के मुताबिलक राय कायम की जा सकती है।

श्री बड़े : वही घिसे पिटे जवाब दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि जब गेट पर पोर्टर या तो उसने गेट बन्द करने नहीं किया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं किया।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले, जब मैंने आप को बुलाया तब तो आपने पूछा नहीं।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं क्या करूँ। मैंने समझा नहीं या। बाद में आपने पास बैठे हुए माननीय मदस्य से पूछ लिया है और उनकी मदद से ममझा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा आपना सवाल पूछ लीजिये।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं मिनिस्टर माहबुव से यह पूछ गा चाहता हूँ कि जब आदमी बहां पर मौजूद था तो फाटक कैसे खुल गया? क्या वे इसके ऊपर जग रोशनी डालते?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब बैठ जाइरे। यहीं तो उन्हें कहा है कि तहकीकात में यह पता चलेगा। श्री हेम वरुषा।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं एक सवाल और करना चाहता हूँ। पहले मैंने अनजाना सवाल किया था। अब मैं जानता हुआ सवाल करना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री दूसरा सवाल आप नहीं कर सकते। आपने आपना सवाल कर लिया है। श्री हेम वरुषा।

Shri Hem Barua: How long do Government propose to cover up their incompetence by putting the blame on failure of the human element for their own failure to protect pedestrians from accidents of this sort?

Mr. Speaker: It is no question. It need not be answered.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The Minister stated that they will consider the question of paying compensation after getting the report of the inquiry. what is the general policy of Government in this regard? Do they want to give compensation to the families of those people who have been victims of these accidents?

Mr. Speaker: Each case depends on its merits.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As according to the Minister's statement, this serious accident occurred at a manned crossing, is that one of the reasons, if not the main reason, governing Government's decision not to man the thousands of unmanned level crossings at all?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He says it is a manned gate. There are thousands of level crossings which are not manned. So is that the reason for their remaining unmanned?

Mr. Speaker: That is not the reason.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not said that. I would request you to let him answer it.

Mr. Speaker: What would he gain if he only said that? I know the answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are supreme in your wisdom. But the Minister should answer.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps he will be satisfied only if the answer comes from the Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not correct, that that is the reason for the Government's decision not to man those gates. In fact, if I have to state the position correctly, the volume of traffic on the road and railway track should be scrutinised from time to time, and as soon as the volume of traffic is sufficient to justify it, it should be manned. The other part is as usual, his way of dialectics about which I need not give a reply.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, only on Monday during the 2½ hours debate we pointed out that it was the 9th serious accident that had taken place since the change-over in the Ministry. Lok Sabha began its session with the news that there was an accident. We are closing with the

news of an accident claiming such a huge toll. During the time we have sat here 83 lives have been lost on the Indian Railways. Is this the pattern to which we should be permanently reconciled? Will you give us an assurance that everything will be done to check this thing?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Assurance will be given.

Shri Swaran Singh: I need hardly say that these are very painful things. This day appears to be particularly an unfortunate day because on the same day there are three accidents: collision of a truck with the railway train, capsizing of a boat and another truck at another place falling in a ditch. Whether it is a railway accident or a road accident or a boat accident, it appears to be an unfortunate day. I need hardly add that we are taking all possible steps. In this particular case even the gate is manned. If a truck has collided with the train because somebody did not close the gate, it is a matter about which I will not express an opinion because an enquiry is going on and there is little further that I need say in this connection.

12.41 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE TEA ACT, 1953 AND THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

ANNUAL REPORTS OF COFFEE BOARD AND RUBBER BOARD

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Tea Board Employees (Conduct) Rules 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 590 dated the 28th April, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the

[Shri Hathi]

Tea Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-223/62.]

(ii) The Cotton Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1667 dated the 2nd June, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-224/62.]

(iii) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1960-61. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-225/62.]

(iv) Annual Report of the Rubber Board for the year 1960-61 (August 1, 1960 to July, 31, 1961). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-226/62.]

tion 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:—

(i) The Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1809 dated the 9th June, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-229/62.]

(ii) The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1810 dated the 9th June, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-230/62.]

PAPERS UNDER AIR CORPORATION RULES, 1954

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:—

(i) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Air-India Corporation for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-231/62.]

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1960-61, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1961-62 and Budget Estimates for the year 1962-63 under Capital of the Air-India Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-232/62.]

(iii) Summary of the Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the Year 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-233/62.]

(iv) Summary of Actuals for the year 1960-61, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1961-62 and Budget Estimates for the year 1962-63 under Capital of the

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION ACT, 1956

Shri Hathi: On behalf of Shri Nityanand Kanungo I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1669 dated the 2nd June, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-227/62.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Delhi Development Authority for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-228/62.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1948

Shri Hathi: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of sec-

12511 Petition re: Amend- ASADHA 1, 1884 (SAKA) Administrators— 12512
ment to Conduct of General Bill
Election Rules

Airlines Corporation. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT/234/
62.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE DISPLACED
PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHA-
BILITATION) ACT, 1954

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): On behalf of Shri P. S. Naskar I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Second Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 750 dated the 2nd June, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-235/62.]

12.44 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th June, 1962, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.44½ hrs.

PETITION RE. AMENDMENT TO
CONDUCT OF ELECTION RULES

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner regarding amendment of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister going to make the statement today?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I am not going to make it for a few weeks more.

Mr. Speaker: He wants it to defer it to a later date.

12.45 hrs.

*ASSAM RIFLES (AMENDMENT)
BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Sir, on behalf of the Prime Minister, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Assam Rifles Act, 1941.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Assam Rifles Act, 1941".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.45½ hrs.

*ADMINISTRATORS-GENERAL
BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Asoka K. Sen I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General.

Mr. Speaker: The question is....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): While not opposing the motion for leave to introduce the Bill, I seek a clarification on one or two points. From the Order Paper it is not clear as to what exactly the title of the Bill is. The corrigenda

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

issued yesterday and which we got this morning clarifies the matter no further.

Sir, you will be pleased to see that it reads here: "Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General". We do not know whether there is such an officer and whether there will be one or many Administrators-General because, you will be pleased to see, the marginal note says "Administrators-General Bill". The corrigenda which we got this morning is equally obscure. The caption is: 'Corrigenda to the Administrators-General Bill, 1962' and item 9 reads as follows. This is a funny corrigendum. It does not speak well of the efficiency of the printing press. It reads:

Page 8, lines 1 and 2,—

for 'Administrator-General' read
'Administrator-General'

It says: for ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL read ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL. Now, I would like to know what the Bill is about? That is exactly what is in the Order-paper—Administrator-General, but not in the marginal note. We want to know whether one or more than one office is going to be constituted?

An Hon. Member: Copies have been circulated.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: It is the Administrators-General Act; it is already there.

Mr. Speaker: They only want to know whether it is Administrator or Administrators-General.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: Administrators-General.

Mr. Speaker: What is this corrigenda then? Now, this is not the

point that arises at this moment. We will see what is comes to. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.46½ hrs.

*CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. K. Sen, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.47 hrs.

SHORTFALLS IN TARGETS OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir,....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

Shri Nath Pai: I never heard him say point of order.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have a submission to make. There is no question of any point of order. Sir, we are rather grateful to Shri Nath Pai for bringing forward such an important discussion. But you will appreciate that this is a matter which cannot be discussed in 2½ hours.....

Mr. Speaker: Two hours.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now we are left with hardly an hour and a half or so. Many hon. Members are deeply interested in it. We are discussing the Third Plan as a whole. We quite appreciate that you recognised its importance and had put it on the Order Paper. I think, however, that we will not be doing justice to this important subject if we just give 2½ hours. Many would wish to participate.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I want to support the submission made by Shri Mathur and I wish to make another point also. Notice of this motion was given only on the 20th, day before yesterday. The subject is so important and so vast that other Members are almost at a disadvantage as compared to the Mover. They did not have any time to make preparations for this motion. Apart from the time of 2 hours which is allowed and which is grossly inadequate for this motion, other Members did not have time to prepare for this subject.

I want to make one more point and the hon. Minister may also answer that. The motion is that this House takes note of the serious shortfalls in the targets of the Third Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan has just entered its second year and—

Mr. Speaker: Let us not go into the contents.

Shri Morarka: My point is that if the motion could be amended slightly and the scope of the debate widened, rather than to confine it to the shortfalls—

Mr. Speaker: That will be for the sponsor and others. That is a different thing altogether.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just a few days ago, the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai—

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that the time allotted is 2 hours. Now, we are left with one hour and 40 minutes. At 2.30 we have to take up the non-official business. Even those two hours cannot be consumed today, and so this motion shall have to be carried over to the next session.

Shri Surendranath Dwiveday (Kendrapara): It can be carried over to the next session.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I suggest a solution? Could we keep the discussion inconclusive and continue it in the next session?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is a very important subject, and before we have begun the Third Five Year Plan—only one year has passed—we have started saying that there would be shortfalls. The whole country is going to read this debate. (*Interruptions*). I think it is very unfortunate to have this debate at this time. It is still more unfortunate to have this debate for one hour and 40 minutes. It is most unfortunate that we are asking for this debate when sufficient time is not at our disposal.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, I fully share the anxiety expressed that the time at our disposal is totally inadequate for so important a subject which touches on very vital aspects of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: At present, we have got, as I said, only one hour and 40 minutes. Of course, the House can certainly extend the time as it likes, but, in any case, it shall have to go to the next session.

Shri Nath Pai: That is the submission that I wanted to make.

Mr. Speaker: I think he may move his motion now.

Shri Nath Pai: I am grateful to you, Sir. But I have one submission to make. I quite agree that the debate should be made inconclusive, because I know many hon. Members who I know have very important things to say and want to make a very vital contribution, will be deprived of the opportunity when the time is not sufficient. But I expected the Minister to intervene. We want to hear him, though the debate is not concluded. If the Minister today intervenes, I will not object. There were serious doubts which have arisen and we would like to have clarification. Otherwise, the impression, created as Shri D. C. Sharma pointed out, will be that only the doubts are expressed and the motion left inconclusive. So, I expect the Minister to intervene.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is not much time.

Mr. Speaker: There can only be two procedures. This motion is in the name of the hon. Member. If it had been in the name of the Minister, he might have introduced it and might have spoken something. But in the same debate, I cannot allow the Minister to have two opportunities, first, after the hon. Member has spoken and then again, after some other speeches are made.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He can reply after a fuller discussion.

Mr. Speaker: The other alternative is to leave the debate inconclusive, with the reply yet to be given.

Shri Nanda: May I make submission? When I was approached on this matter, I readily agreed because I thought I would have the necessary opportunity and time, as pointed out by the hon. Member, to dispel certain doubts and misunderstandings. There-

fore, I did expect that on this occasion, when the occasion came, I will have adequate opportunity for the purpose. Otherwise, I will be at a very serious disadvantage, and the very purpose I had in view would have been defeated. Therefore, I would like to have adequate time. I do not think all that has to be said can be said in a few minutes. My reply will have to cover a fairly wide ground and I need at least not less than an hour for this matter. Otherwise, I think it will be very unfair to the Government if all these doubts are allowed to be raised before the House and sufficient opportunity is not given to deal with these matters.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Many Members would make contribution to this debate. How many Members are going to speak?

Mr. Speaker: The subject-matter is on the agenda. How can I prevent it from coming up, unless the whole House says that it should not be taken up? How can I refuse the hon. Member, in whose name the motion stands, permission to move the motion? The hon. Minister can certainly intervene, and I will give him opportunity after one or two speeches.

Shri Nath Pai: Let him speak today.

Shri Nanda: The time would not be enough.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot just speak on the same motion twice. Let the hon. Member move his motion and we will see how it proceeds.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): On a previous occasion also, such a debate was extended to the next session.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It has been agreed to now.

Shri Nath Pai: I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the serious shortfalls in the targets of the Third Five Year Plan

and the growing misapprehensions in the country about the implementation of Third Five Year Plan."

I believe that an awareness of the malady is half the cure and it is in this spirit that I shall try to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Planning some of the fears that are being sometimes legitimately entertained in some quarters. I think whatever we may be saying, it seems pretty clear by now that the third Five Year Plan is going to face rough weather for sometime to come.

There are four kinds of dangers by which it is being faced. Two of them could be dismissed very quickly. One is the defeatist mentality which is being created by certain vested interests in this country that the Plan is failing. We always think that the Plan will be failing and there is a sense of gloating that the Plan will has really begun to fail according to those sources or those quarters. I do not share this pessimism and I think the main object in raising this debate was to provide this House with an opportunity to tell those dismal sections that Parliament, which unanimously adopted this Plan, has its own plan and is determined to see that in spite of the rising difficulties the Plan is successfully executed.

There is another difficulty. If the pessimists who are trying to create and foster a defeatist mentality in the country are one source of danger, there is another danger which comes from the ministerial quarters, those who think and are never tired of telling that nothing is wrong with the Plan; that the Plan is going on splendidly; everything is very rosy and there is no cause for concern or anxiety; we are doing all that could be done and nothing better could have been done. This is the second danger, and I do not know which exactly is a greater danger. It is against this background that I would like to congratulate the Minister of Planning for having taken courage in both hands:

while speaking at the Consultative Committee, he showed boldness and courage to issue some warnings regarding our performance so far in the first year of the third Five Year Plan.

I shall now turn to some real difficulties of the Plan. The Plan is heavily dependent on foreign aid or assistance, which is technically termed the availability of foreign exchange. In the first Five Year Plan, of the total requirements of the public sector, ten per cent came from foreign aid. In the second Five Year Plan, the percentage rose to 24 and in the third Five Year Plan it is of the order of 43 per cent. Big hopes were entertained that we would have big foreign aid and also that we will be succeeding in raising our exports to an order where, on the whole, the deficit will be negligible and will not be of a crippling nature. We want to know exactly what is happening on both these lines.

First, let me refer to the aid. Right now, the picture does not appear to be particularly bright. We expected to gain as such as Rs. 540 crores this year. The non-American members of the Aid India Club are seeming to be reluctant, hesitant, to make firm commitments, and if America carries out her threat that she will match what the others give, there is a danger that at the end of the year we will be faced with a deficit of Rs. 220 crores at present calculations. I will not be cringing for help and I shall once again underline the general line the Government has adopted: that this country shall not be deflecting from the policies which it has followed in its own interest and in the interests of the wider cause which it has accepted. We shall not deviate from these policies either under the threat of withdrawal of aid or under the promise of greater aid.

Having said that, I would not go further into the aid problem except to quote one of the finest students of economics in the west. I think it

[Shri Nath Pai]

is no exaggeration to say that it is not only the fate of our own democracy which is linked up with the success of our Plan but democrats everywhere should feel concerned if something seriously begins to go wrong with India's plans.

13 hrs.

I will quote what Barbara Ward has said towards the end of her book *India and the West*. This is the only appeal I would make to those who are concerned with the formulation of aid policies in the West and in the end, its actual handing over. Towards the end of her book, she says:

"If to these vast promptings of a greater destiny, the Western peoples make no more response than 'to pass by on the other side', they will not only endure the fate of Babylon or Carthage. They will deserve it."

I am not uttering a curse, but this is the cool analysis by one of the finest contemporary economic analysts. She concludes thus:

"Behind the Indian figures and statistics lie the realities of children without bread, men without work and women without hope. If these do not move us to action, the outer form of our society may survive, but its inner spirit will have withered away. Then like the myriad proud civilizations upon which 'the sentence of the Watchers' has already gone forth, we shall be carted off this great stage of the world into the dust and debris of history, there to join the melancholy line of past societies, which, at the crucial test, could not change and advance in time."

'This is all we can say to the West, not only to the West, but to those

who are concerned with the administration of aid programme during the Five Year Plans, so far as this country is concerned.

But there is the other aspect; that is export. I think the target original set at Rs. 3700 crores of rupees was not over-ambitious at all. We are, of course, aware of the way we had functioned regarding the achievement of the export target during the second Plan period. I have a very good authority here, my friend, Shri Morarka—I hope he does not mind my quoting him—who had told what had happened regarding the export trade during the first and second Plan periods. It seems there was a very slight, almost marginal improvement in our export trade during the second Plan period. From an average of Rs. 609 crores, we progressed to Rs 614 crores. As against that, the import bill jumped up from Rs. 700 crores and odd to Rs. 1,000 crores and more per year. I am not showing that disregard for statistics which my friend, Shri S. S. More, the other day showed. But I do not want to try to create a kind of net smoke-screen by quoting statistics. But nonetheless, to be very precise, the figures were, imports Rs. 727 crores and exports Rs. 1073 crores.

We have set up a target, but looking at the performance of the first year of the third Plan and the second year till now, whereas I repeat that the target is not ambitious, on present calculations, I do not think that we will be reaching that modest target itself. Actually, the target should have been higher, because there is no permanent release from the dependence on the goodwill of somebody, unless we try to earn by our own sweat and by our own exports for our requirements for sometime to come for our development plans. There is no easy way to get rid of our requirement of foreign exchange. If we want to complete the take-off period, as we anticipated, in another 15 years, we

will need capital goods from abroad. There are two ways only for that; either aid or trade. Aid is an imponderable thing. Therefore, we have to come back to trade.

I think there is some indication of a growing awareness on the part of the Government. The formation of the Board of Trade, the creation of a new Ministry and handing it over to a man who has earned a reputation in all quarters for his energy and drive—all these may be good, but I wonder if all these will be adequate, because there are certain basic things which need to be done and one is not quite sure that they are being done. I have spoken about that on the Demands of the Finance Ministry and in view of the paucity of time, I shall not be labouring that point once again. But I shall be saying something about the difficulties of the third Five Year Plan. I would like, of course, very much to agree with Shri Morarka. He should not have cared about that minor mistake that the shortfalls are anticipated shortfalls; how can one talk of shortfalls before the Plan? But that is the assumption on the basis of the performance so far, on the basis of the data made available to us by the Planning Commission. I would like that these fears are proved false. That is the whole object, that we succeed in dispelling these fears.

Among the main difficulties with which we are confronted—and how numerous they are—in the third Plan, they had their birth in the womb of the failure of the second Plan. They have weakened in advance the success of the third Plan and unless we draw the necessary inferences and lessons, unless we have the courage and energy to take the required adoptive measures, I do not think all brave talk will help us in bringing this third Plan to a successful end. I will be giving my reasons.

In the note which was circulated to the consultative committee, the Planning Commission, rather the Planning Minister, has outlined how in all the

vital basic sectors of our economy, there has been a weakening and there has been—I hate the word, but then I have to convey what I have in mind—a failure. First I will show how the failure was there already dug in; just as there is a built-in inflation in the economy, there was a built-in failure of the third Plan because of the failure of the second Plan. There was failure in reaching the target of national income. We had planned to raise the national income by 25 per cent, but the actual achievement is less than 20 per cent. Figures disagree here and there, but putting it roundly, I do not think we have reached that target; it has fallen very considerably. When we remember that we wanted to raise it by 25 per cent and we actually reached 20 per cent, this is not an insignificant failure; this is a massive failure.

But I will take more tangible objectives. We find in these beautiful paragraphs with which the third Plan opens, the wider long-term goals of social justice and fairer shares for all Indians. I think it is appearing to be a dream which, far from coming nearer realisation, seems to be receding farther and farther with the fulfilment, or partial fulfilment, of every Plan. Leaving aside that, one feels that at the end of the third Plan, India will have fulfilled the major targets of the second Plan and that is not a very creditable performance. I will be giving my reasons for this.

Electricity, power, transport, steel and cement are the basic things which form, what they call in technical terms, the infra-structure and unless we make the whole basis of this vital segment firm, the super-structure will always be a shaky one and always bringing a crisis, so that the thinking of the Plan will always be linked up with crises. There has never been an attempt at perspective planning, though there is a department in the Planning Commission for perspective planning. A nation is to plan for electricity, power,

[Shri Nath Pai]

steel and cement not on a five-year basis, but on a fifteen-year basis and these must be written large as the 'musts'. It is no use saying, when the day is too advanced, that these should have been the core of the Plan. Right from the beginning, a feeling, an awakening should be created that these are musts from which there is no going back.

What are the musts for the success of our Plan? In electricity, the target was 6.9 million KW, the performance was 5.7 million KW. Regarding iron ore, it is a well-known story. I am only making a passing reference to these points to drive home the points which I have in mind. The failure at the end of the second Five Year Plan has created a built-in failure or the danger of failure for the third Plan. We planned 61 million tons of coal production, but actual performance was 55 million tons. Iron ore: target 12.7 million tons; performance 10 million tons. These are taken from the third Five Year Plan figures or the statistical book of the Central Statistical Organisation. Finished steel: target 4.4 million tons; performance 2.2 million tons. Cement: target 13.2 million tons, actual performance 8.6 million tons. The railways were supposed to carry 170 million tons, but the actual performance was 156 million tons. Cotton textiles—yarn: target 884 million Kgms, but actual performance 774 million Kgms. Mill cloth is the industry of which we are proud and which forms the basis of the index of industrial performance. What does it show? Here also there was a gap between the target and the achievement. All these failures have their inevitable consequences, because the Plan is an integrated whole and if there is failure at one point, it is carried all over. I will explain what I have in mind. We do not have enough steel and, therefore, we do not have enough rails and enough wagons. We do not have enough wagons and, therefore, we do not move enough

coal, we cannot produce enough steel. There is a vicious circle. This is not only with regard to steel. I am now sick of the term 'transport bottle-neck', because it has become a constant, perennial, permanent feature of our life. We do not know what is being done. All the assurances that we will reach these targets will not carry conviction when we take into consideration that the target set in the Third Five Year Plan is an additional originating traffic carrying capacity of 18 million tons whereas the average struck in the Second Five Year Plan was 8 to 9 million tons. Will this 100 per cent rise—we would like to see that it is achieved—be achieved? If we are determined to achieve this, are we taking the necessary steps to see that it is achieved? 25 per cent of the locomotives in India, in 1961, were overaged. The percentage was 21 in 1951. That means in ten years the situation far from improving has deteriorated. The other day only I made a reference to the kind of rails we have, to the kind of fissplates we have, to the kind of locomotives we have, to the kind of workshops we have. We have a dilapidated, over-tired, over-exhausted rail service. This panting, coughing rail system is supposed to carry this additional heavier burden. We wish them all good, we wish them well. But it does not bring conviction to the heart that they will really succeed in achieving this.

What happened was, because of these bottle-necks and many other failures we do not succeed in reaching our steel target. Then we are compelled to import. Then comes the crisis in foreign exchange, which again has become a perennial feature of Indian planning. Could it not have been anticipated. Unless we succeed in creating what we promise to create in the steel field, we will be faced with major difficulties.

Sir, I remember a debate that Shri Morarka and I raised here as early

as in 1957 or early in 1958 on steel. We were very self-assuredly told by the Minister of Steel that we will be producing enough steel to export and we will earn precious foreign exchange. That was the boast. There was the other school, of course, led by certain leading steel industrialists in the country which threatened that there will be a glut of steel in the country. They asked: "Your hands will be full with surplus of steel. What will you be doing?" The other was the hon. Minister who said: "Ah we know what to do with it. We will export it and earn very precious dollar, very precious foreign exchange". What is the reality? Last year we imported steel of the value of,—I am speaking subject to correction—if the figures given here are not wrong—Rs. 89 crores. So in the year in which we were supposed to earn foreign exchange, we imported steel of the value of Rs. 89 crores.

What will happen? There is this vicious circle. One failure inevitably leads to another failure. Take another aspect of it. Take the textiles. Here again, had we succeeded—I will be coming to the agricultural and food front of the Plan—to some extent on this side, had the progress here been somewhere—I know that we are not producing and perhaps we will not succeed in producing all the long staple cotton that we need—near anticipation, then we would not have been spending Rs. 84 crores—you agree it is a vast sum—on foreign exchange. But that was the import bill.

Now, a general atmosphere of self-complacency, self-satisfaction is being created that we are doing magnificently on the food front. There has been an improvement, which is really marginal, in 1961-62 over the achievement in 1960-61. But drums are being beaten on that. But the real reason why prices are not soaring high is the cushioning provided by

the American wheat loan which we get under PL 480. I know you have set up a target. But has that target any relation to the target required by the end of the Third Five Year Plan? Do you seriously believe that with our current production increasing at an annual rate of little more than 3 per cent we shall be reaching the target of one million or more tons? The estimate by the Ford Foundation Export Team was that this country, to feed the additional mouths which are coming in the country at the rate of 8 millions a year, will be requiring something more than 105 million tons. That presupposes that food production increases in this country by 8 per cent. What has been the performance? In any case by more than 7 per cent it must go high. But the performance has been a little more than 3 per cent. Do you really believe that we will be released from this necessity—I will say, humiliating necessity when we remember that we have spent more than Rs. 740 crores on irrigation, when we remember that nearly 70 per cent of our people live by agriculture—of our going to the world's most industrialised nation and beg for wheat and other foodgrains.

Sir, as a student I remember to have read the speech of the Prime Minister which was published in the *India News*, London, in which he said that India expects to reach self-sufficiency in the matter of foodgrains in 1951. Eleven long years have rolled back and that goal remains far from the horizon. It is nowhere on the horizon, much less within the reach of the Planning Commission and the Planning Minister.

Here are other targets which I would like to bring to his notice. From the notes on fertilisers I see that it is reckoned that the indigenous output at the end of the Third Plan would be of the order of 6,50,000 tons compared with 8,00,000 tons that

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is needed. What will be happening? Here again it is worthwhile noting that we do not produce enough fertilisers in this country. So we do not produce enough grains and we continue to import. On both the ends there is a pressure on your precious foreign exchange. One failure leads to another failure, and I think the total failure seems to be a menacing one.

Take the question of irrigation. The progress on some of the projects has been retarded on account of shortage of cement, steel and coal and also inadequate foreign exchange for machinery and equipment. Everywhere we will be finding the same sort of failure creating bigger failures in other sectors, failures in the basic industries of coal, power, transport, electricity and steel.

Take the case of industries. In a note circulated by the Planning Commission it is said that but for the availability of foreign exchange, transport and coal higher levels of production could have been achieved. This is about industry in general. About cement they have said that with greater availability of coal, power and transport it should be possible to secure an increase up to about ten per cent in the existing level of production in cement. What about cement? See the whole mentality. I think it was in 1958 that there was a slight excess of production over demand. Immediately the cry went round that we are confronted with a glut. We should have started every alternate year one Sindri plant in every State. We went slow. There were other difficulties also. The necessary kind of coal was not available.

Again, coal is among the Achilles heels of the Third Five Year Plan. Coal and Railways have been all the while coming and confronting us with the spectre of failure everywhere. One after another the items can be taken and one can draw a gloomy picture. But that will not be my main purpose.

I will be seeking further clarification from him as to how exactly he proposes to fight these growing difficulties on all these fronts, all these failures, because I am interested in getting an assurance from him.

Added to this, Sir, there are others. I think it was no less an authority than the Prime Minister who, winding up the debate in this House on the President's Address—that was how we began—struck a note that nothing whatever was wrong in this country and that we are doing better. "If I recall just from memory", he said, "standards of consumption have improved, longevity of life has improved everywhere and it is a rosier picture than it was". "How do you go on demoralising the country by drawing a gloomy picture?" he asked. He said that we had completely ignored the glaring facts that were facing us at every corner wherever we may go in the country. What was the authority? It was some kind of statistics. But I would like the Planning Minister to take into consideration some of these aspects.

There has been a failure in one or two things which both the Plans had hoped that we would be able to do. We had hoped that we would be succeeding in stabilising the prices and holding the rupee value. On both the fronts there has been a failure. The price rise in India during the Second Plan period, Mr. Speaker, was of the order of 25 per cent—not an insignificant thing. I would like his advisers to read a book by Mr. Franz Pick on the devaluation and debasement of currencies in the world and also a study published by the first City Bank of New York. There it is said:

"Annual fall in the value of money in India worked to higher than that in 27 other countries."

No wonder, we are failing in our drive to persuade the people to save more. How can the people be persuaded to save more if what you gain

by your sweated labour today you hand over to your Minister and after twenty-five years, when you can no longer sweat for yourself or for society, you do not get even one-third of what you handed over to him? The prices get rising and he loses what he has invested. What he invested was not just a currency note but his sweated labour. Today he is going on sacrificing in the hope that for what he sacrifices in the prime of his youth he will be compensated when he can no longer work. If this is the debasement I am not interested in those figures which the Finance Minister gives. Here he says:

"Taking into consideration the debasement and devaluation of other countries, the fall of the Indian rupee is comparatively something to be proud of."

He completely ignores and forgets the cushioning that is provided for the average citizens of those countries whose figures he is in the habit of quoting. There is old age pension which always appreciates, not very willingly by Government but it goes up. There is free medical aid, there is educational concessions which are freely provided in those countries.

Today I am not going into the social aspect of our planning. I am going into the purely economic aspects and trying to get certain assurances from the hon. Minister for Planning. I think there is no reason for this kind of pessimism which in the financial quarters we find expression. The *Financial Express* has come out with gratuitous advice "cut down the Plan to Rs. 8,000 crores, Rs. 5,600 crores in the public sector and Rs. 2,400 crores in the private sector and everything will be all right". This is an advice which should be summarily rejected. It has the pretence of being practical, it has the appearance of being very sober, but if we act on this kind of advice, we accept in the first instance that the Plan was over-ambitious. I would

beg that the Finance Minister will in his reply, whenever he makes a speech—if he does not answer today in the House, he will have innumerable opportunities which come to him—he will say that we are not going to cut down this Plan. Because, in the first place, what did we hope to achieve by fulfilling this Plan, at the end of the fulfilment of the Plan? These were to be our achievements by comparison with other countries. The United States has an average *per capita* income of something like 2,000 dollars; the United Kingdom has something like 860 dollars; Japan has 220 dollars; at the end of 1975 we were to reach the target of 100 dollars, at the end of five Plans. If you start cutting and pruning under the pretences of expediency, what shall be left? Those slender hopes which we have also shall be taken away from our people. I would first like the Planning Minister to do this thing.

I think we have too much of federalism. I would like to have political federalism in this country, but economic planning and quasi-federalism in the economic field do not go together. There is too much of State interference in the formulation but, much worse, in the execution. And the Planning Commission, far from all the while concerning itself with the formulation of policies, concerning itself with the formulation of broad targets, I think, on the one hand, it takes over the functions of the individual Ministry and, on the other hand, it does something which it should not do; it abdicates its basic duty of formulation and acting as a watch-dog, of even converting itself into some kind of a war cabinet, because this is the worst war which we are up against, war against want, poverty, squalor, suffering and misery. It requires dedicated effort, it requires vision and courage, and not faddists who come and say "this thing is good because somebody has preached that this will be good" to promote the morals of this country. If this kind of attitude permeates the Planning Commission; we will get nowhere.

[Shri Nath Pai]

Shri C. D. Deshmukh, speaking the other day in Nagpur, made very cogent remarks on this point. Administrative efficiency and political framework of the required order are the prime requisite of planned development and then, an experienced civil servant and not a very bad Finance Minister as he was, he remarked that the administration in India is procedure-oriented, not activity-oriented, as he called, or constructive-oriented. They are looking whether it fits in with the procedure or not; all the while, the dead wood of procedure, the red-tape, is there. Every file, howsoever important it might be, it has been stated umpteen number of times in this House, must go through all the myriad wheels and then alone the whole thing will be granted. Recently, the Planning Minister is trying to cut into this red-tape, into this drag, which is constantly emphasised.

Perhaps, I have used most of my time. I do not know if I have used all the time.

Mr. Speaker: All the time.

Shri Nath Pai: Before I sit down, may I say something, that he should try to have the motto of Queen Victoria engraved on the tables of the Planning Commission? During the Crimean War, these were the words which were engraved on the table at which the British Cabinet held its meeting: "In this House, we are not interested in discussing the possibilities of defeat". It must be engraved on the portals of the Planning Commission. We are not going to prune it but, certainly, we are going to determine the priorities. If difficulties are coming, what are the things which shall not be scuttled and thrown away, we began to do helter skelter at the end of the Second Five Year Plan? When the crisis came, we did not know what to call it—a big word was used, the core of the Plan. Every General has to prepare this kind of strategy, this kind of eventuality and try to meet it. If they withhold aid,

if the targets are not reached, what is it that we will be throwing out. A decision must be reached and the country must be told right now that on coal, on steel, on cement, we shall not be pruning. We will be, if required, tightening our belt, but not pruning. I know I may not be making myself popular by saying this, but there is no escape from this, unless this firmness of will is there.

Having done this, may I also say that the frontiers of democracy are defended by the faith of the people, the faith in a "just today and a brighter tomorrow"? If we weaken this faith, not only the Plan itself fails but something far more specious would befall on the country. Indeed, there may be nothing left worthwhile to preserve. I, therefore, plead with the Planning Minister that we should show the necessary vision the necessary courage and, even at this late hour, try to take those measures which will induce, first, the faith in our people, then galvanise their untapped energy and effort. I would like to tell him this thing, that the Minister of Labour should be knowing that at the end of the Third Plan, the number of unemployed in India, according to his own admission, will be higher than the number of unemployed with which we began the era of planned plenty for everybody. And there is a warning, and it is this, that an idle hand and an angry mind is a very dangerous combination. The future Indians who are to be educated and kept unemployed are not going to blame some destiny and faith by saying "what can I do? I cannot get a job"; he is going to hold those who are charged with the task responsible for his position. So, on this front, something far more imaginative, something far more determined will have to be adopted by the Planning Commission. They can discard the voices of this gloomy, dismal Desmond but not those promises which they held before the nation.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): May I put a question to him?

Mr. Speaker: Let the motion be placed before the House first. Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the serious shortfalls in the targets of the Third Five Year Plan and the growing misapprehensions in the country about the implementation of Third Five Year Plan."

Now, what is the question?

Shri Khadilkar: I have listened very patiently to the speech of the mover of the motion, Shri Nath Pai. But I have some doubts.

Shri Nath Pai: Is that the question?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): That means he has not heard the speech.

Shri Khadilkar: You are mistaken. I have heard him all right. Now the question is this. He has said that something has gone wrong. But he has failed to diagnose where it has gone wrong and suggest some remedies.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would like him to stop there. Now I would like to have some guidance of the House on one question. Fears were expressed that with such criticism as has been levelled and the fears or apprehensions entertained . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Also the hopes. I said 'also the hopes'.

Mr. Speaker: I was perhaps inattentive to the hopes. I was only attending to the fears. Fears were expressed that a wrong impression might not be created in the country and this might not adversely affect what we have to do in future. The hon. Minister also wanted that this should not go unrepplied to and he thought that he must have the opportunity of replying to this. Now there are only two courses open to me. One is that I should call the hon. Minister

straightaway to intervene so that the real state of affairs is before the country and everybody knows it and we can continue the debate in the next Session. The hon. Minister says that he must have an hour to reply.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The hon. Deputy Minister may reply later.

Mr. Speaker: That does not matter. As Shri Nath Pai said, we might not become procedure-oriented. We might have to make a departure then. That we will do in the interest of the country if it is desired. But is it the desire that the hon. Minister should give a true picture before the debate is carried further?

Some Hon Member: Yes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I make a suggestion? If the hon. Minister replies today, as you have suggested, certainly there would be no objection, but I would suggest one thing and that is that in that event according to the present arrangement there would be very little time for others to take part in the debate.

Some Hon. Members: Not today, but in the next Session.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Before I conclude if there is objection . . .

Mr. Speaker: I was also saying that there would be no further speeches today.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is all right, but whatever time remains it will be very little I might suggest that when this motion comes up for discussion during the next Session, these very two hours might be allotted for it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It must be longer than that.

Mr. Speaker: The House is contemplating to devote much longer time and not just two hours. That would be for the House to decide.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It must be for the whole day.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: (Calcutta South West): Will the hon. Minister, reply again?

Mr. Speaker: We will have another reply at that time. When a subject is introduced, we have the practice that the hon. Minister introduces it. in this case I could not call upon him because the motion was in the name of a private Member. But the hon. Minister would give us an idea and the discussion can take place next time.

An Hon. Member: There is no harm in that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod): There is no objection to that. What we want to know is this. Now the motion has been moved. There are at least hon. Members of other Parties who want to speak. But if the hon. Minister wants to reply to it, as he has said, what would be the position? So, let the hon. Minister not reply to it; let him only speak on it. Afterwards, time must be extended so that other hon. Members also may speak.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. That is exactly what I said.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think there is general agreement that this discussion should be carried over to the next Session.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. This very discussion shall be continued. It is not going to be concluded today but in the next Session.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this opportunity of presenting the correct view of the situation so far as progress regarding the Third Plan is concerned and generally regarding the effectiveness of planning in this country and the prospect that we have before us regarding

the future, specially of the Third Five Year Plan.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I welcome this idea for a reason. I found that certain things which were done in good faith were twisted and exploited and a straightforward presentation of certain facts relating to a particular sector of the economy was availed of for the purpose of painting a picture of the economy which might frighten anybody. Wrong impression have been created. Wrong conclusions have been drawn from some of the facts which were communicated to hon. Members in the Informal Consultative Committee the other day and these were commented upon. I would like, therefore, with your permission, to say something.

I may not be able to go into very great detail but I would like to meet the particular arguments by my own assessment of the situation after a very intensive study of the entire working of the economy. Of course, it is our duty from day to day, it is our daily concern to try to watch the implementation of the Plan and to study the various indicators about what is going on. But recently we have given very serious thought to whole of the facts that have emerged and certain conclusions can be drawn for them.

In the first place I must refer to a point which the hon. Member made regarding an effort, I think, a vain effort, to bring the whole process of planning into disrepute by pointing to certain deficiencies and shortfalls and by inferring from them that the Plan was not making any headway at all, that it was not moving and possibly it was breaking down. That kind of an impression was sought to be created. I certainly expected the hon. Member to say what he said about the importance of planning and also about the intentions of those who

throw all these doubts about planning and progress as not being very honourable, I believe. I am glad about that.

As I said, my own assessment after giving a considerable thought to the subject is this. I will first deal with this very question of the whole approach of planning in this country. I would like to state here very categorically that whatever may be the deficiencies which are brought out here and there, if it had not been for planning in this country, limited as may be our achievements and not very satisfactory, considering our needs, even these would not have been secured. We would not have secured even half of our objectives if we had not adopted the approach of planned development in our country.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We quite agree.

Shri Nanda: We may run down some of the figures of achievement, particularly when we compare what we did with the targets that we set for ourselves. It is very easy now just to twit us and say, "You said that you will do so much as regards power, cement and other things and here it is, you have not been able to do it." We will sit back and think why should we not fix low targets and then show greater achievements. These achievements by themselves are not small. They are not insignificant at all. Run through all the targets and the achievements, but consider the achievements in comparison with the past, in comparison to the rate of progress in any sector in the past. The rate of progress has been doubled or trebled.

He was talking of cement. Of course, there was shortage of cement. But what was the position, say, in 1950-51? In 1950-51 we had 2.7 million tons; now it is 7.97 million tons at the end of the tenth year, apart from the increase which occurred in 1961-62 and the

current year. This is also a way of looking at the position.

It is not only regarding cement. About fertilizers, what was it? Nothing at all. For all these decades we did nothing about it. We made a substantial start. Now what is the position? I do not think there is any sense in comparing with nothing. But a very considerable step was taken during this period to provide the country with fertilizers.

With regard to power, it was 2.3 million kilo-watts in 1950-51 and it rose to 5.7 million kilo-watts at the end of 1960-61. I will not take up time of the House on this, but one after another this is what you will find. With regard to aluminium, a very important and essential article the figure rose from 3.7 to 18.2 thousand tons. So that, when we consider it in this perspective and if we bring to bear on it a sense of proportion, then we will see that what has been the achievement. May be what we set out to achieve, specially in the case of the Second Five Year Plan, we did not attain a few targets.

Shri Hem Barua: You failed there.

Shri Nanda: We did. I admit. I am very sorry. We should have done more. These are good achievements, but not sufficient. I agree they are wholly insufficient.

But the question is, as was pointed out about the Third Five Year Plan suffering from certain deficiencies which arose in the course of the Second Five Year Plan, they still persist. And when we consider what happened during the first year or the first fifteen months of the Third Five Year Plan—we are not judging what we are doing now—nothing that we could have done not much—during this period would have given rise to the achievements of this period. It is a thing which happened several years ago, five years, six years, and sometimes more. In the Second Five Year Plan, maybe they were some of our own failings. I am not going in

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any case to minimise that. But in the case of the Second Five Year Plan the major obstacle arose, the obstruction to progress was due to external factors, the foreign exchange.

I know we will be told, "Why don't we plan like that, so that we do not have to suffer on account of difficulties regarding foreign exchange?" Sir, I am sorry we have not been able to place ourselves in that position.

Shri Hem Barua: Is that the whole story?

Shri Nath Pai: I said for fifteen years to come this country will need foreign exchange and it is wrong to say that we can dispense with the need for imports. I do not know if the hon. Minister is aiming at me really. About power he surprises me. Here is an ex-Minister of Mysore saying that machinery worth crores is lying idle. The hon. Minister talks of steel. Did we not import Rs. 93 crores worth of steel? Is the hon. Minister giving a reply to me or to some other criticism?

Shri Nanda: Well, I am giving a reply to the hon. Member also as to why the difficulties are there today. I am underlining what he said. And these difficulties arise because of the difficulties about foreign exchange. And with regard to power, well chiefly the brunt fell on power. I am afraid we cannot do much more on power. The shortage in power at the end of the Second Plan could be related to those bottlenecks which arose at that time, the difficulties which we could not at that time overcome, and that is in a large measure due to our dependence on others for a major part of our foreign exchange.

Now, the answer to that is this. The very structure of our Plans is such that while it increases that dependence and compels us to look to other people for machinery, know-how,

technology etc. at the same time, year after year it places us in a better position to dispense with that aid, it may not be in another five years, or even in the Fourth Plan altogether, may be a few years later. That is the aim, Sir.

Therefore, knowing what is the point driven home, I say, yes, we depend upon other people for foreign aid, but we want to get out of that excessive dependence. It may be said that we make our targets too ambitious. Well, we get into this trouble in balance. Now there are two courses before us—and that applies to many things, including transport, coal and other things. Either we provide cushions everywhere, when planning really becomes a question of settling the balance between the cushions and the strains. If we have cushions everywhere there will be no imbalances, there will be nothing idle because nothing more would have been created. But then the rate of progress will be, what? We are compelled in this respect, our compulsion is the population, the rate of increase in the population, and the question of employment which the hon. Member referred to—17 millions of which even with this big third plan, 14 millions are going to be provided through normal channels out of the total of 26 million. And we are thinking of the rural works programme for the purpose of supplemental provision of employment. All that is there. What do we do? We say, let us have a settled plan, let us have at least an increase in national income to the extent of 30 per cent over the five year period. Now, that 30 per cent is not going to solve the problem of poverty; a plan based on this assumption is not going to solve unemployment. We make it higher up, increase the size of the plan.

Then, if we increase it further, since everything does not depend upon ourselves, for the sake of going to the utmost, pushing on to the

utmost limit of the possibilities of development, we therefore plan on that basis and then we plan a projection. This, in turn, means so much food, clothing, etc. considering the incomes that are going to be generated and the needs that will arise. And from that we proceed to build up various targets.

This is, of course, very elementary and very well known to the hon. Member. So this is really what we are facing. There is pressure from every side. All the hon. Members here want us to have more irrigation, and the hon. Member is always telling us that power is not enough. When we provide more power, then we are told that transport is not enough. If we provide more transport, then we learn that steel is not enough. So all these targets are included in the Third Plan..

And then, if we must ensure that nothing gets out of balance, then the plan will have to be at a much lower level. If we see to it that it is the best that this country can do, the best that it is capable of, knowing all the time that it is not always possible to achieve the best in every respect, in every field, in every sector, that uncertainties are there, we are building under uncertainties. Even in the countries which have got regimented economies their plans also are not always smooth-sailing. There are breakdowns and there are imbalances. Here in this country what is our position? We have to do the best, because we are called upon to do even more than this. And then we have to be prepared always for something happening, so that it may be that we are not in full control of everything here. I talked about regimented economy. Here we have a democracy at work. And then there is another growing pressure, namely decentralisation. That is a good thing. We are decentralising to the level of village panchayats. The regulatory power of State is limited to that extent,

in the sense of control over multitudes and millions of persons who participate in this process of development on a voluntary basis. There is mixed economy; there is the private sector, there is also the public sector. There is so much in the private sector which lies outside the control exercised by Government. When those who are averse to public sector point a finger at us, may I tell them that atleast some of the deficiencies which are now appearing, which we apprehend so far as the Third Plan is concerned, will also lie in the private sector for instance, in the case of fertilizers and cement. There are these uncertainties. I do not blame them, because, they need foreign collaboration. They may not be able to get it all the time and therefore the delay occurs which they extend over one year or more. We are faced with this situation. Imbalances do occur.

What is the way to meet this imbalance? We do not want to go back to that approach that we will have a comfortable level of development so that everything is nicely matched and developed. What we will do is this. We have been learning from experience. I do not blame foreign exchange for all our shortfalls and shortcomings. The Third Plan does suffer from these difficulties but atleast some of the difficulties may be of our own making in the sense that we undertook ambitious tasks, big things, with which we are not familiar. We were possibly being optimistic also. When we found that these were new things, it took a much longer time to go through all the preliminary steps, investigations that have to be made, sizing of the requirements, getting the project reports ready, installations, and then followed by the gestation period till it comes to full capacity. We thought of the full capacity as if it would come more easily. Part of it may be our own fault. But, so far as these faults are concerned, I can assure this honourable House that there is no complacency at all. If there is compla-

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cency, I would not have welcomed the idea of the discussion here. There is no complacency. We took up those points where the problems had arisen. We highlighted them so that the nation may know what the position is, and what we have to do because that is a challenge and a call to everybody, all of us here, to the services and to the people.

Shri Nath Pai: I congratulated you upon your courage for that. There is a segment in your Cabinet which is so steeped in complacency, which never tires of boasting of achievement all the time. You deny it. I have proved it chapter and verse. I require one hour to make our constructive suggestions. I congratulated you on your courage for saying that.

Shri Nanda: Everybody did not say that. I am not replying to the hon. Member. I have to deal with many things in the country. So much has been written about it.

Shri Nath Pai: I wanted you to make this point clear so that there may be no misunderstanding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: That is so far as the future is concerned.

I am first dealing with the immediate present: the situation as it is. We are dealing with the consequences of an earlier period which in part may be a contribution of our own. But, a larger part of it is something imposed on us, something for which we could not be held answerable. If the transport difficulty is there, at least in part it goes back to the earlier period. Similarly there are other difficulties. The question is, whether in the Third Plan, we have drawn correct lessons and are we applying them properly and adequately. To that my answer is in the affirmative. Yes. I can say that about the first and second year of the Third Five Year Plan. I would like

to give some information about it. But, before I give the figures, I want to place before the House one conclusion. I believe that these past 15 months have been a period of fair performance and produced fairly good results, with greater promise for the future. The results in terms of income, employment, etc. are, considering all the circumstances, nothing to be despaired of. The processes into which we have entered, the corrective steps that we have taken, the thinking that has gone into these—we have set in motion a series of steps—the result of which I believe, will be seen in the course of Third Plan. For the apprehensions which the hon. Member expressed—many of them we also felt to some extent. I believe that leeway is going to be made up in the course of the remaining years of the Third Plan. May be that I feel very confident that we are going to achieve the increase in the national income that we have stipulated in the Third Five Year Plan. I do not say that; of course, nobody can make an absolute prediction. International situation may decide that to an extent. Taking a reasonable view of the possibilities, I think that this Plan will go through and we will achieve the rate of economic growth which we have postulated in the Plan. May be, in every sector it may not be 100 per cent. I am talking of the Plan as a whole. This is my impression generally about the future prospect for us in the matter of the Third Plan.

At the same time, I must make it very clear, that when I say that, I know that it is going to happen by itself as a normal course. What we are now doing, the effort that we are putting in, will have to be greatly intensified in the coming years before what I said now is going to come true. That is for all of us. Difficulties are enormous; handicaps are great, but, I believe, as a nation, we can meet that challenge. At any rate, I see around me a different

atmosphere now. A different outlook has arisen. I find in the people with whom I am associated in the Planning Commission, in the services, there is a new stirring up, an appreciation of the big tasks and the big rewards, and also of the great challenge and the great risks involved. I think if we persist in this attitude we are going to achieve the results. This I may say—I am not going into the details—as a general conclusion.

I am fully aware that this will call for very great effort at home. The country will have to be prepared to take the stresses which are going to arise. Transport is going to improve as I was about to explain; cement, fertilisers, everything much beyond expectations or apprehensions, whatever we call them—all that is going to happen. Yet, we may not be free from imbalances in the course of the plan period. Therefore, the stresses will have to be borne in a rational manner. If a little thing happens somewhere, if we are not able to do something somewhere for some reason, if something is short somewhere, then, we should manage the economy in a manner that the brunt of it does not fall on the vital sectors. We may have to submit to inconveniences in transport and we may have to do without things which are of a lower priority. That is going to happen. I am just giving a general broad answer to him. There is no question of pruning the plan at all. I may make it categorical. All pressures are to make the Plan bigger. Everywhere pressures are to make it bigger. I believe it can be made bigger if agriculture responds. I cannot say that sitting here. It can if all of us are so minded. The Plan is a national plan as we assert and I believe it has to be taken as that. The responsibility is of everybody. The international situation will determine as to what will happen. The political situation will determine what will happen.

14 hrs.

The question of resources is there. Are we going to have the internal resources apart from foreign exchange? There is no doubt in my mind that the resources required will be forthcoming. Already we have not done very badly in that respect. There it is. If we want to raise taxes, we have to do it, because without taxes, we cannot have the much-needed resources. In that case, can we go about telling people not to pay the taxes? That is not the way to achieve success of the Plan, whatever the party in power may be. We cannot, on the one hand say that we want the Plan to succeed, but, on the other, do things which will make it not to succeed. I am saying this in a general way.

There will have to be a great deal of economic discipline in this country, in fact, some measure of ruthlessness also. I do not think that we can do without that. I think that any lack of performance anywhere will have to be dealt with very strongly. We have not done it so far, as much as it should have been done, considering the great stake of the nation. But we have got to do that, and we have got to do it for ourselves.

For example, I may place before hon. Members the fact that recently at a meeting of the State Chief Ministers, I had to very humbly place before them the suggestion that there can be no non-Plan expenditure at all, there can be no needless non-Plan expenditure, when the Plan is still there to be looked after.

Shri Nath Pai: Did they reflect that advice by expanding the Cabinets?

Shri Nanda: But the political exigencies are there which the hon. Member may be familiar with in his own field.

Shri Nath Pai: If you are satisfied, then it is all right.

Shri Nanda: I am not satisfied. Otherwise, I would not have talked like that. I am not satisfied at all. I think that in the States, and elsewhere, things have to be very much better than they are now. There is no question in my mind about that. We are all in a way responsible for it. My party is mainly responsible. I agree. And my party has to do certain things, and I hope it will do them.

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): Do not divide the House into party and non-party on this matter.

Shri Nanda: In this particular matter the responsibility of my party is bigger, and I accept it; therefore, I say it. I do not want to diffuse the responsibility totally in that manner. There is responsibility on the other side too, but there is a much bigger responsibility here, and I am saying that we are going to take that responsibility and to carry it out.

I am sure that because the first year of the Third Plan was an election year, that might have adversely affected the performance to an extent. But I believe that it also carried home to all of us what the people wanted, and how much dissatisfied they would be if things did not move quickly, and the risks attaching to the political stability of the country. It is not an ordinary situation that we are facing. It has, therefore, to be met by extraordinary measures, and we can secure the success of the Third Plan only on that basis.

So far, I was making only some general observations but now I have to deal with some of the statistics.

Shri Nath Pai: Do you agree with my general assessment? Figures need not be quarrelled about.

Shri Nanda: I do not agree with some of the conclusions drawn from those figures.

Shri Nath Pai: You do not agree with the fears that were expressed. I hope that you will be able to cure

these maladies to which I have drawn your attention.

Shri Nanda: I can give some kind of a proof of what I am saying, of the earnestness with which we are proceeding in this matter, by referring to two papers presented to the Consultative Committee of Parliament. My hon. friend has referred to one of them, but I hope that he has seen the second paper also.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes.

Shri Nanda: But the hon. Member did not refer to the second one. I was rather disappointed, because that paper presented the brighter side of it. In the first paper, there were only those problems which were reflected and also the difficulties were mentioned. But in the other paper there was also a string of items of action, of new things being done in order to improve the performance.

For example, there is the question here, again, of a tussle between decentralisation and centralisation. The hon. Member says that the Planning Commission interferes too much, but then he also complains that it does not do its part. I do not quite know what to say; if we do our part more effectively, again, it will be called interference. Of course, we want to play our role properly.

The quality of planning is sometimes called into question because something untoward happened somewhere. I believe that the quality of planning is improving. In spite of all those things that are said, we have before us the perspective planning, to which the hon. Member has referred. We have already started working on the Fourth Plan, because we took a lesson from the previous plans. At first we thought that if we started work on it in the middle of the Third Plan it was good enough, but now we find that it is not good enough, and we have to start

much earlier. Now, we have started preliminary work on the Fourth Plan, in the matter of steel etc., because the period or the span of time or the stretch of time required for this purpose in order that it has to be attended to properly is much longer than we had anticipated before. Therefore, we have started now itself.

The uncertainty of foreign exchange etc. may still be there, but we are going to do our part properly. We have tried to decentralise, for the sake of speed and for the sake of efficiency. So far as the Planning Commission is concerned, we want to leave absolutely no room for doubt that instead of helping, it has come in the way of successful execution of the Plan.

We have asked the States to set up Planning Boards, the main reason being that for most of the things for which they now have to come to Delhi they need not come hereafter. If there is a competent body of persons looking at things from the overall planning angle, so that there is proper co-ordination and there is a proper list of priorities etc. to be adhered to, then they need not come to us.

The patterns of Central assistance have been simplified very much, and hon. Members may have learnt recently of the delegation of powers to the Ministries. This is one of a number of measures that have been taken to see that there is not too much of procedural delays and that those who have to do the real work, the agencies entrusted with various tasks are not hamstrung by red tape and other things. So, all those measures are being taken.

Regarding the perspective, the Third Plan itself gives a perspective for the next fifteen years in terms of targets. Those targets may not be very precise targets. They have to be based on certain projections, and based on those projections, targets have been worked out. Is it not

simply an idle exercise, but requires enormous amount of statistical work, based on such relationship as co-efficients of income, demand and supply, prices and all that, and based on these things, we shall be able to deal with the question of the commodity balances, inter-industry requirements etc. in a much more appropriate manner, because we have improved the whole methods and the quality of planning in this country.

I said that even in the course of the current year of the Plan, we have made considerable progress in practically everything, but not in all things. For example, cotton is in short supply. Here there is, on the one side, foreign exchange, which is undependable, though I may say that I do not believe at all—I want to dispose of that part of the argument straightway—and at the moment, I have no reason to apprehend that the Plan will suffer to any considerable extent on account of the uncertainties about foreign exchange. A very good part of it, so far as the projects are concerned, that is, the industrial projects, including industry, mining and power etc. has already been covered. So far as industries are concerned, I think that about 70 per cent. has been covered already; that is in regard to projects; 70 per cent. has been covered. So far as mining is concerned, about 90 per cent. has been covered, so that we are already assured of a good start, basically. Other difficulties may arise, but so far as the main structure of the Plan is concerned, it has been secured more or less, and I hope that in spite of these clouds that we see, and which have arisen in the horizon on account of the difficulties about the European Common Market etc. the Plan will be protected, and that there will be no danger or damage to the Plan on account of those things.

I was dealing with cotton a short while ago. I do not know which is more uncertain, whether climate or foreign exchange. But climate is a

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factor which influences agricultural production largely.

As regards jute, we have got even more than what we wanted. We have achieved the target for jute in 1961-62; the target which was fixed for the whole five-year period, the target which we had to achieve by the end of the Plan has already been secured, so far as jute is concerned. In the case of sugarcane also, a very considerable increase has occurred. Similarly, there are other things also.

Regarding foodgrains, to which the hon. Member has referred, the production has increased from 79.3 million tons in 1960-61 to 80 million tons in 1961-62. Now, this may be true . . .

Shri Nath Pai: It is true. I am only quoting the information which you have given.

Shri Nanda: I am also quoting the same information. I am only trying to interpret it.

Shri Nath Pai: Why the word 'may' then? It is true.

Shri Nanda: It may be interpreted as not being a very satisfactory progress, and that is why the word 'may' comes in there. We would like it to be much better. The year 1960-61 was a highly favourable one for agriculture. Our target for that year was 76 million tons. Of course, in the matter of calculations, especially with regard to agricultural production, we cannot be precise. For agricultural production, we depend on something done on our own to contribute to an increase in production by the various inputs—irrigation, fertiliser, seed and things of that kind—and then we can calculate on the basis of certain experience gained about the relationship between the input and the resulting production. On that basis, we expected to

have 76 million tons. Now, it was much more. That was because of a very good season.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): It was 80 million tons.

Shri Nanda: I am talking of the previous year, that is 1960-61.

We would like it to be much better. But it is not to be interpreted simply in that way. The advance is to be in terms of potentials which we want to achieve. It may be said that we are investing money, we are creating new capacity but we are not utilising it. You cannot take credit for spending the money if the material results do not follow.

The position regarding utilisation of irrigation potential created is that at the beginning of the Second Plan, the figure was 48 per cent; at the end of the Second Plan, it was 70 per cent. In 1961-62, it rose to 76 per cent, and later on it is expected to improve further. Therefore, here is a demonstration of a successful application of effort to get better results out of investment. There is a consistent improvement in utilisation. It can never be 100 per cent, because in an irrigation project it is not that we are going to use the water 100 per cent with a number of new projects coming up. That will mean less than 100 per cent. But we are going ahead successfully. Here is a performance that we are improving utilisation of irrigation waters year after year and that is one way how we expect to increase agricultural production.

I was referring to cotton. About cotton itself, we have taken to heart that we cannot allow cotton and oilseeds to remain as they are, because we depend upon greater production of cotton both for exports and for people's requirements of clothing here. In the case of oilseeds also, that is the position. We have to take care of exports also. Special measures are being taken and

I feel confident that the position is going to improve. In the case of cotton, there is the question of dealing with pests. We have now taken a decision that we will give the fullest assistance in order to fight pests. I do not want to go into details. But all these things are done in terms of the things that must be done. Every effort is being set on foot for this purpose.

Similarly, in the case of the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, there are a number of other sectors in which production has been good enough; new capacity has been created in a wide variety of industries, and still those deficiencies which the hon. Member pointed out—they have also been pointed by others—are there.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very happy to hear all this, but once again to get the record straight may I say that I pointed out that during the preceding three years we imported food-grains valued at Rs. 463 crores and cotton valued at about Rs. 84 crores? This causes me anxiety.

Shri Nanda: This has caused me greater anxiety. We have to see to the fulfilment of the Plan. I think for some time more, we will have to import these commodities. Why should we have got all this superfine cloth produced in the country by importing cotton from outside? It is a wrong thing. We should be able to do without that. But there are complications. There is capacity available. We have to increase production of cotton of the better varieties in the country for which steps have to be taken. Till then, imports will be necessary. Our effort is not the maintenance of prices on the basis of imports under PL 480, because that is not a thing which we can look forward to for a long period. I agree that on the question of prices, there may be some difference of opinion even among exports. I have held the opinion, and expressed it in this House, that I do not think that we can take lightly or quietly

or with complacency the prospect of any further rise in prices. It affects the people who are most vulnerable. It will be really opposition to socialism to allow prices to rise when we cannot assure that the people of small and low incomes get automatically adequate compensation for the rise, which is not possible even in the case of organised industries. That being so, how is that going to be possible for small shop assistants small teachers and so on? Anyway, it is not possible to do that. Therefore, since development work has to be carried on, while it may create a risk of strains, those strains have to be met.

Hon. Members will ask: how do we meet them? For example, we are told, 'Do not depend too much on foreign aid.' The answer is export more. There are two ways. We can produce more, which we should do all the time. We should also see to it that there is less consumption inside the country, even though it may mean hardship in the country. That way alone we can create confidence and self-reliance. It is there that the question of prices comes. If we export more and create a kind of relative scarcity in the country, how do we deal with it? Then again, poor people are exploited. Prices naturally go up and therefore the question of regulation comes in. Here again, there is an outcry against the regulation of the economy. Those very people will say, 'You are not giving us the wagons wherever we need them'.

Now, the railways—because that was also mentioned—I can create new capacity, not suddenly as a result of some unplanned demand coming up somewhere. But it takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ years to three years to create new capacity. Therefore, in a mixed economy like ours when it is said that everybody should be free to produce whatever he likes wherever he likes, they tell us 'Give us the wagons at the points where we produce those things', it is not possible to meet it. I am talking of one aspect of regulation.

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Therefore, if we are moving at the highest pitch, if there has to be a regulated economy, and if it comes under cloud and is threatened because we do not manage it properly, the question of controls arises, the question of black market arises. We cannot have it comfortable all the way. We should be able to manage it in some way by setting up consumers' co-operatives, this, that and the other. But certainly, we should face the prospect that for the sake of our self-dependence and self-reliance, we have to export more and there may be less of the things for consumption in the country. We will have to make do with this situation as best as we can, not allowing exploitation to occur all round.

I was dealing with the question of prices. There are two ways. I agree that we must dispense with wheat from outside. The idea of the Third Plan itself is that by the end of 1965-66 we want to end any import of that. Therefore, I agree with the hon. Member that there should be no complacency about agriculture. In agriculture, we are doing better, but we will have to do very much better. Which means that what we are doing now in order to achieve the position envisaged is not sufficient. We must increase our effort to this extent that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan we should be able to do without import. That position has to arise. Therefore, agriculture has to be given much greater attention. The question of fertilisers comes in here.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): The hon. Minister is aware that poor farmers who have fulfilled your target in the matter of sugar-cane are suffering. They have got 11 lakh tons of cane in the field. There is nobody to remove them for crushing? What is the relief he is going to give them?

Shri Nanda: I may be answerable for everybody's faults and failings.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You are the Planning Minister.

Shri Nanda: That is right. I will be called upon to give answers at the appropriate time. But if I start answering every question now, it is not possible to do it in the time allotted.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In one State alone, 11 lakh tons are lying, and nobody is prepared to take it. We are punished for that.

Shri Nanda: The argument goes rather deeper when we deal with the problem: the problem of price of the article, the problem of the price paid to the cane grower, the quality of sugar cane, where it can be disposed of in the market at an appropriate price, sugar exports and so on. We are suffering a loss of about Rs. 25 crores in the export of sugar. We have to produce sugar cheaply also. There are many aspects to that question and I have no time now to go into them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: These details are not being understood by the farmer.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: About agricultural production, does not the Minister think that the implementation of land reforms is part of the methods for increasing agricultural production? Is that not part of the increase in production aimed at?

Shri Nanda: There is not one, but several parts. Land reform is one and the hon. Member knows it; he has participated in some of our discussions. We have tried to do our best. It has not actually appeared as very good and really effective. We cannot help it. Sometimes much more has to be done on the ground and in the field in order to prepare people for these things. We have taken up the question of prices of wheat and jute. We are tackling other things also. Therefore, we are aware of that aspect.

I was dealing with the question of fertilisers. I would like to dispel

some kind of misunderstanding. We have no doubt given those figures in that note; that was the position at a certain stage. Since then we have been applying our minds to it and the position as I see it now is as follows. From 98,000 tons in 1960-61, the production went up to 143,000 in 1961-62 and is likely to reach 200,000 tons in 1962-63. Later on in 1965-66 it will rise up to 800,000 tons. That is the target to be reached by several steps taken in this connection. Then there are two parts, the fertiliser industry in the public sector and in the private sector. I can assure the hon. Member that progress regarding these projects is satisfactory.

Shri Nath Pai: What new grounds have you got for revising these estimates between June 12 and June 19?

Shri Nanda: Certain actions which were in hand. We have taken notice of them now. The private sector fertiliser projects were lagging behind and it was feared that there would not come up in time. Now there is something new which has been disclosed and that had accelerated the negotiations for giving help to private parties. The period of construction can be reduced from what we had in the case of the other projects—3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ years—to 18 or 24 months. We found out where the difficulties were. Here again is another development which enables us to take a more optimistic view.

Shri Nath Pai: Four licences were issued to private entrepreneurs for fertiliser factories? How long has it been? Not a single ounce of fertiliser has come out of these four licencees.

Shri Nanda: What is the conclusion. Should we not give to the private sector any licence?

Shri Nath Pai: You gave them the licences but not one ounce has come from them. That is my charge.

Shri Nanda: That is true. They have not proceeded very satisfactorily. They had their difficulties and they are being helped out of those difficulties. Now, that is about fertilisers.

There is then the question of cement. The production at the end of the Second Plan was 7.97 million tons. In 1961-62, the first year of the Third Plan, it rose to 8.28 million tons and the target for 1965-66 is 13 million tons. Our apprehension was that we might attain just 12.1 million tons, that is short of the target by one million ton. Some further steps have been taken. There is shortage even now. It is creating difficulties all round. We are thinking of taking certain steps in order to improve production in this line more than we had thought of before. Production in relation to capacity is now about 88 per cent. As the hon. Minister for Mines and Fuel recently pointed out some steps are being taken to raise the efficiency and to utilise the existing capacity. It has been discovered that it is possible by certain steps being taken to improve that. It may be that all the expectations may not be realised fully. But this is a direction in which we can improve our actual results. In view of the unsatisfied demand, we may increase the capacity by licensing more units in order to have a little more elbow room.

Shri Nath Pai: What was your target for 1960-61 for cement?

Shri Nanda: I have got the figures—all of them here. I do not carry all of them in my mind; I am not a kind of electronic brain. It was very correctly pointed out by the hon. Member that in 1958 the demand for cement flagged a little because everything else was getting a little depressed and one thing led to another, all these people cried: how can we sell all these and they reduced the output. It was mostly in the private sector. There are so many other

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matters to be dealt with but I may say that at the end of the third Plan there may be a marginal shortage of cement but by and large the Plan targets would have been achieved.

Then there is the too vexed and complicated question of coal transport. This has been before the nation for a few years. It has been disturbing us very much and I have been grappling with it. I may inform the hon. Members that we are, during the last several months, meeting the Ministries and officers and going into the details. It is not considered interference now because we try to help them and are trying to get exactly how the situation is and what steps have to be taken quickly, week after week, in order to overcome these handicaps. This is proving to be useful. This controversy has been raging and it was said that coal industry had failed and that its production had not improved at all in the course of the year. What has happened? Is it because the Railways did not move them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will take some more time?

Shri Nanda: I will need about forty minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue next time. This debate will continue during the next session as official business. We will take up non-official business now.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I make a submission that the hon. Minister may circulate all these papers to Members of Parliament—that is the targets, the actual achievements and the reasons for the shortfall?

Shri Nanda: Yes.

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRD REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th June, 1962."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th June, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

14.31½ hrs.

*ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY BILL

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatarpur): Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an All India Ayurvedic University under the aegis of the Government of India with a view to resuscitate and encourage the study and growth of the science of Ayurveda in India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an All India Ayurvedic University under the aegis of the Government of India with a view to resuscitate and encourage the study and growth of the science of Ayurveda in India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. T. Sarma: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.33 hrs.

*RESTRICTIONS ON EDIBLE OILS
(FOR MANUFACTURE OF SOAP)
BILL

14.32 hrs.

*INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL
(Amendment of Section 31A and 40c)

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to impose certain restrictions on the use of edible oils for the manufacture of soap in India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to impose certain restrictions on the use of edible oils for the manufacture of soap in India".

The motion was adopted

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.33½ hrs.

*TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION
BILL

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for co-ordination of the various transport systems in the country and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for co-ordination of the various transport systems in the country and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.34 hrs.

*SHOPKEEPERS (FIXATION OF PRICE LABELS) BILL

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for fixation of price labels on commodities by shopkeepers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for fixation of price labels on commodities by shopkeepers".

The motion was adopted.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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14.34½ hrs.

*LEGAL PRACTITIONERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Sections 14 and 15)

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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14.35 hrs.

*HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Section 30)

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill

further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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14.35½ hrs.

*INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Sections 11 and 12)

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi—Absent.

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14.36 hrs.

*CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 226)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

—
14.36½ hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Amendment of Sections 405 and 406)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma on the 8th June 1962:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 be taken into consideration."

Twenty-three minutes still remain. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, last time I pointed out to my hon. friend the sponsor of this Bill that it was unnecessary for the reason that the word "entrustment" had been used in its non-legal or general sense and therefore all trusts whether they were specifically so created by the Act or not will all be covered by the present section in the Indian Penal Code dealing with criminal breach of trust. In the circumstances, I would suggest to my hon. friend not to bother himself so far as such cases are concerned. I read last time certain portions of section 405 where the words used are of general application and they included not only express trusts, but as I stated implied and also contingent trusts. They were all covered by the very wide word used in this connection. They have

purposely used the expression "trust" in section 405; they have used the expression "entrusted with property". Such entrustment of property can arise from different circumstances, on account of combination of certain circumstances a trust is bound to follow. Whenever the terms either expressed or implied are not complied with, or rather violated, naturally there is a criminal breach of trust.

Such contingencies, as you are aware might follow not only in the case of a trustee and the beneficiary—these are the common expressions—but also in other cases like those of a bailor or bailee, a master and a servant, a pledger and a pledgee and a guardian and a ward—in other words, as I pointed out last time, all the relations of a fiduciary character are covered by the expression "entrustment". That is the reason why I suggested that whatever the hon. Member had in view is fully covered by the expression used. It must be remembered that the Penal Code was passed nearly a hundred years ago. Even though it was passed a hundred years ago, it has stood the test of time. Only a few amendments have been found necessary bringing within the purview of the offence certain types of circumstances or violations which require to be dealt with. Under these circumstances, criminal breach of trust was a matter which was very clearly defined in the Indian Penal Code. Therefore, so far as the first objection of the hon. Member is concerned namely, even the implied condition also should be included, it does not stand at all.

Secondly, if the wording is read, you will find that there are certain expressions which deal with express or implied condition. So far as trusts in general or the relations amounting to trusts in general are concerned, they need not be further made specific, because they already cover the wider grounds of all types of trusts, either specific, implied or resulting

[Shri Datar]

trusts. You will find that the wording is extremely clear: "whoever being in any manner entrusted with property...." That expression has been purposely used in its wider field. "With any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates". So, that constitutes the first category of criminal breach of trust. "Or converts to its use that property." That also has to be done dishonestly. Then, "Or dishonestly uses or disposes of property in violation of any direction of law." Whenever there are directions of law, and if they are violated, and further, that violation is done out of dishonest intention, then only it will amount to criminal breach of trust. "Prescribing the mode in which such trusts are to be discharged or of any legal contract express or implied." The hon. Member will see that the words "express or implied" have been used in connection with legal contracts. When there has been a contract between the parties certain matters are made clear and certain matters follow as a matter of course. That is the reason why the original legislation itself has used the expressions, "express or implied." Then it says: "....discharge of such trusts or wilfully any other person to do, commits a criminal breach of trust." So, if the hon. Member has followed me, so far as the legal implications not only of this law but of the law on trusts are concerned, there are a number of Acts. In particular, as I have pointed out, we have got the Indian Trusts Act, and the last chapter in it—as most of the lawyer Members of this House will, know—deals with conditions which are in the nature of trusts. That means, though apparently or on the face of it they may or may not be trusts, there are certain relations in the nature of trusts. That is why that chapter has been called "The obligations or relations in the nature of Trusts." Therefore, they are all covered by the expression "entrustment" used in this Act.

So, I would point out to my hon. and learned Friend, the professor,

that whatever object he has in view is fully dealt with and is covered by the present wide expressions used in the provisions of section 405.

The next point that he has in view is to enhance the sentence. So far as the question of penalty is concerned under the criminal law, may I point out to the hon. Member again that after it is found on evidence that a particular offender or accused person has committed the offence, the question of actual penalty to be awarded or the punishment to be inflicted on him has to be left to the judge who might be presiding over the court or the magistrate or whoever it may be. In other words, he would agree that the question of punishment has to be with reference to the facts proved, and therefore the quantum of punishment should be ultimately left to the judge in his—and this is known as—judicial discretion. Therefore, that discretion should not in anyway be affected at all.

What my hon. friend wants to have is, he wants that the highest penalty to be provided in section 406 of the Act should be five years. Three years is the penalty that has been provided for, and in proper cases it would be open to the magistrate or to the judge to give the highest punishment of three years.

Secondly, so far as the scheme under the Indian Penal Code as also other criminal laws is concerned, it will be open to a judge either to pass the sentence of imprisonment or of fine or of both. What the hon. Member wants us to do is, the maximum punishment should be enhanced to five years and then he has put in the expression, "and". That means in all cases where there is criminal breach of trust, he is not satisfied only with imprisonment. He also wants an additional infliction of fine. There might be cases where a particular criminal breach of trust might be interpreted from the conduct of the parties. There might also be what you call extenuat-

ing circumstances. Therefore, in all these cases, the wording that has been used in the Indian Penal Code is, "with imprisonment or with fine or with both." What the hon. Member has in view is, what you call, a cumulative punishment, namely, a punishment of imprisonment plus fine. You will find that it departs from the scheme of the Indian Penal Code under which it is always within the judicial discretion of the court to either pass a sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of fine or pass a sentence of imprisonment plus fine. Therefore, I would submit to my hon. friend that it is not necessary to increase the maximum punishment under the law to five years nor to have a cumulative punishment consisting of both imprisonment and fine.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Member not to press this Bill. A similar Bill had been brought forward in the last Parliament with exactly the same words. Ultimately, either it lapsed or it could not be moved. The hon. Member has more or less out of friendly considerations brought forward this Bill. I am putting it in a rather lighter vein. I would submit that the purpose of the Bill has been fully served already. The wording is wide enough; and I request my hon. friend, the learned professor, not to press this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have been treated to a very learned discourse this afternoon by our learned Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I must submit very respectfully that though he has argued his case very ably and very eloquently, I do not feel convinced. I had certain points to offer so far as this Bill is concerned. One was that the content of this Bill should be made as clear and specific as possible. After all, the magistrates and judges in India will not have the good fortune which I have had today of listening to the able exposition of the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. This question forms part of the legal knowledge that is

there. Therefore, everyone will feel handicapped. I wanted that this Bill should be made so clear as to be understood not only on the floor of this House as the hon. Minister was expounding it, but also in a small tehsil or in a small sub-divisional headquarter. This was my idea. But my learned friend has refused and said that everything is there in the word 'entrustment'. What is this word 'entrustment'? Is it a magic word? It is an omnibus word and it applies to so many things. I do not believe in words of magic or in omnibus words. I want words to be clear and to have a precise and definite meaning. Therefore, I wanted that the whole thing should be clarified and made very simple. That was my idea, but the Minister does not agree with me.

My idea was, as you know, Sir,—you were in the Chair at that time also—that the punishment should be enhanced. Are not criminal breaches of trust on the increase? What is the proportion of increase? What is the percentage? I cannot get any statistics. Perhaps my lawyer friends may be able to know that. But I know from my reading of the newspapers and from my contacts with my advocate friends that criminal breach of trust has become something in the nature of an epidemic because more and more money is accumulating in our hands and more and more persons are interested in that money. All types of trusts are created in my country and all types of persons are being entrusted with the management of those trusts, with the result that sometimes those trusts do not succeed in those objectives for which they were created.

There is a tendency today to misappropriate money, which is on the increase. I therefore wanted that the punishment should be enhanced. But my friend does not want to do that. My hon. friend is very compassionate so far as this Bill is concerned. I wish he were as compassionate in other matters also as he is today.

[**Shri D. C. Sharma**]

As I said last time, he is suffering from an occupational disease. That disease is that our Ministers do not always try to see the viewpoint of the persons who want a change. They show some kind of allergy to change. He does not want a change. What can I do? It is a pity that that day the House was very thin and some of my lawyer friends, like **Shri Trivedi**, did not take part in the discussion. They would have expounded this Bill much better than I was able to do and supported me that day. But I was left alone to fight this battle of legal reform. I am not a lawyer myself, but I have sat at the feet of lawyers like **Shri Datar**, **Dr. Aney** and others. It is they who told me that this law needs reform. But my friend says that what was good in 1860 is good today in 1962. What is this law? Is this law an archaeological monument, a fossil, which is a part of those remains which we have dug up at Harappa and other places. I want law to be a living thing.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (Raiganj): Is it the opinion of the hon. Member that everything old is bad?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I cannot say that, because people think I am myself growing old. But this is not old; this is ancient. A thing which is one hundred years old is not old, but ancient. I want to plead with the hon. Minister, who is so compassionate to persons who commit breaches of trust, that he should enhance the punishment and make it deterrent. But he does not do it. I feel myself all alone in this House and nobody supported me that day. The Home Minister does not think there is need for any change. But I know a day will come when this code will be changed. I think somebody will take it upon himself, saying there was somebody who wanted to make a change in this law, but it was the Minister of Home Affairs who stood in the way. I know that day is going

to come. I know the verdict of history is going to be in my favour. With these words, I withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

—
14.55½ hrs.

*CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(*Amendment of the Eighth Schedule*)

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You were not here when I called you. I am allowing it as an exceptional case.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move: for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I introduce the Bill.

—
14.56 hrs.

HINDU SUCCESSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Insertion of new Section 23A*)

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1962.”

The amendment proposed is:

"After section 23 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the following new section shall be inserted, namely:—

"23A. No transfer of property by female owner shall be valid within two years of the opening of succession in her favour unless it be for consideration, the onus of proof of which shall be on the transferee."

It has been observed that male co-successor or male relations of female owner take advantage of the emotional nature of the female owner and get property transferred to themselves without consideration by way of gift or otherwise. The female successor has no appreciation of the act. There is no denying the fact that when property devolves on any person, the death which brings about this succession naturally affects the emotional nature of the person, specially so of females. Feminine nature is naturally more impressionable, particularly under sorrow.

Every one knows that before the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 came into force, the Hindu woman had very limited right in property. She only enjoyed life interest in the property and after her death, the property passed on to the reversioner. With such limited right there were always relations, and people interested who have influenced her emotion and there have been cases where the property has been sold for a song, sometimes gratis, though the deed might have said something. There has been a lot of litigation on the subject and a reference to law reports will show how massive it was. Even at that time, with all the restriction, when she had only a life interest, steps were taken to advance money on the ground that it was a legal necessity, so that the property may come out of the family itself. There have been

15 hrs.

these cases. There have been different decisions of the High Court in

which all these facts have come to light. Now, with the Hindu female coming in possession as owner when succession is opened up—as I have remarked, it opens up only after the death of some person—the chances of interested persons approaching the female and working on her emotional feelings is greater, because now she enjoys full rights and whatever she does or whatever transfers she makes has at present no legal remedy.

My amendment of the Act proposed in this Bill will give protection to the female Hindu and give her time to appreciate the property. Two years is not a very long time, but it is necessary, so that she should be able to get in touch with the property, know its value, know how beneficial it is, and how much its price would be. This will allow her time also, even if she wants to make a free transfer, to come to a decision after mature consideration.

I might here say that succession affects a huge mass of Hindu females in the rural areas. They are not only simple but they are at present uneducated. In these circumstances, it is easier to play upon their sentiments.

Sir, in this Bill, it will be noticed that though two years are provided it does not prevent a genuine transfer, and as the onus of proof would now lie upon the transferee the transferee will think twice before he does anything amiss and will have to look for witnesses who are reliable and whose testimony can stand the scrutiny of the courts.

I submit, Sir, this is a simple Bill. It explains itself and there is no need for me to go into a longer discourse. I feel that this Bill is necessary in the interest of the female owner who is now enjoying a new right. There have been cases which have come to light in which property has been parted of as a gift and wherever money has been paid it was nothing compared to the value of the property.

[Shri J. B. S. Bist]

I do hope the hon. Minister will consider what I have said and he would be pleased to accept my motion for circulation of this Bill to elicit public opinion. We shall be in a position then to know what reactions there are and what in fact the opinion of the public is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1962."

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdasur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend Shri J. B. S. Bist is doing a very laudable service to the cause of social welfare of our country. He is doing something in the field of social legislation which I am sure some sociologists will take note of, I believe, Sir, that our Parliament will not be fulfilling its duty if it does not undertake social legislation. The difficulty is this, that we have so many problems, political and financial, that it is not always that our Government can apply its mind to this very exciting field of social legislation. I know they have to think of law and order and other things. Therefore, social legislation, by and large, remains neglected in our country.

If you look at the Private Members' Bills you will find that most of them deal with social measures, measures of social welfare. I think that is very much to the credit of the Members of Parliament in India. This shows their awareness for social problems. Some time back, I think I saw an article in which the legislative activities of Lok Sabha were referred to especially in the field of social legislation. A few pages were devoted to the government's efforts in that direction. But mostly the credit went to private members, as they are called in the

legislative terminology. It is they who have been sponsoring these pieces of social legislation. But the Government has been performing its duty very admirably and very consistently. There could be no two opinions about this. Whenever any private member brings forward a Bill which can affect the welfare of the people—men, women or children—the Government has always come forward and said that they are themselves doing it and that they will be bringing forward a comprehensive piece of legislation, or that they will be doing something about it in one or two years or in five years. They have always, in such cases, exhorted the private member to withdraw the Bill. This is the good work that the Government has been doing all these days. The poor private member has no such protection as to withstand the pressure of the Government, and therefore he chooses to withdraw the Bill.

I know what is going to happen to this Bill which has been sponsored by Shri Bist. The same thing will happen as it happened to my Bill also. This morning, Sir, when I was sitting here one Deputy Minister came to my seat and asked: "What has been the fate of your Bills all these years?" I said: "you know it. Why do you ask me?" I said that there had been one uniform fate for all these Bills, and that was that I had to withdraw them. That has been the fate, a very cruel and unkindly fate; a fate which I think no enemy of mine should have. But this has been the case with me. I know this will be the case with my hon. friend Shri Bist also. I speak, first of all, because I am interested in social reform and, secondly, because I have a fellow-feeling for all those private Members who like me make futile efforts to change the course of law, to change the social laws in this country, and who knock in vain at the iron gates of the Ministries in Delhi—I do not say they knock their heads against those gates made of steel because in that case they will cease to

exist. They surely do their best to change the course of law but they fail. Shri Bist is doing something which is psychological; he is doing something that is going to make for the stability of society. He is going to do something which will help the cause of women. When a foreign journalist met our Prime Minister, he asked: you all talk of what you did in the way of dams and other things, but we do not know what work your government has done in the field of social legislation affecting women. Very few people are aware of the Hindu Code Bill. Now Shri Bist is doing something to safeguard the interests of women. His approach in this matter is a very noble approach.

Throughout the ages our mothers, sisters and daughters have been very emotional, there is no doubt about it. If they were not very emotional, I do not know where we would be. But while this emotion should have its play in the field of human relationship, in the field of human sentiments, I do not think it should have any play when we come to property and other things, because clever people will take advantage of it. And the difficulty is, as we are progressing, unfortunately, the number of clever people is increasing in India and the Ministers are not aware of it. Clever people take advantage of the nobility of women, the goodness of women, the guilelessness of women, the desire of women not to hurt anybody. Women are the noblest pieces created by God. Clever persons play upon their feelings and make them part with the property.

Our women know how to bring up their children, how to look after their brothers and sisters, how to help their parents, but they do not know how to own property or how to keep it, because the sense of property has come to our women very late. There was a time when our women could not own any property and they owned property only in exceptional cases. Free India has made women owners of property

like men. We have introduced an element of parity between men and women, so far as ownership of property is concerned. But the difficulty is that these women, if I may use that word—I am very sorry, I make use of that word; but no other word occurs to me at the moment—these women who are my sisters and mothers are duped by clever persons, and this is done with the help of some lawyers and other persons, and they are made to part with the property, which Shri Bist wants to prevent.

Shri Raghuban Singh (Varanasi): Professors are also involved in it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All professors are good persons, noble persons, as good as women in this world.

I was submitting very respectfully that if women by succession own any property, she should not be allowed to part with her property under the malign influence of anybody at least for a period of two years. I think this is a very good provision. If this provision is not there, the rights that we have given to women, so far as property is concerned, will be a right only in name, not a right which they will be able to enjoy.

Nobody can take exception to this Bill or say anything against the Bill. It can very well be asked: why should we circulate it? But if we circulate it, what harm is it going to do? Let the whole of India know what we are going to do? I say that Shri Bist is a very conscientious reformer and he wants to gauge the opinion of India before he is able to push this Bill through. I know what the opinion of India is. The whole of India will agree to this Bill. I am sure, all the bodies which are run by women will welcome this Bill. After all, it is meant for women; not for men. I also know that people of goodwill will welcome this Bill. Therefore, I support this Bill and I hope the hon. Minister will agree to its circulation and not act as the hangman of these Bills. With these words, I support the Bill of Shri Bist.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted for this Bill is one hour.

श्री रघुनाथ तिहः : उग्राध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मानवीय सदस्य, श्रो ब्रिट के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ कि हिंदू समसेन (अमेंट-मेंट) विल को लोगों को गाय जानने के लिये भेजा जाये। हिंदू लाल में मंगोलियन पहली बार १६३१ में किया गया, जब कि मित्रों को अधिकार दिया गया। उनके बाद हमेशा यह प्रवास होता रहा कि स्त्रियों को जहां तक अधिकार दिये जायें, वहां तक अच्छा है। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि हमारे समाज का ढांचा कुछ ऐसा है कि मित्रों को जो अधिकार दिये गए, उनमें मित्रों को ज्यादा फायदा नहा हो रहा है। हम प्रायः देवते हैं कि पुरुषों के देहान्त के बाद जब स्त्री को उत्तराधिकार प्राप्त होता है, तो, यदि वह मां दुई, तो उस के बच्चों के हित में, या अपने और किसी सम्बन्धी के हित में हिंदू-नामा, गिफ्ट, उसमें लिवा लिया जाता है, या उस पर जोर देकर या जबदस्ती हिंदूनामा लिवा लिया जाता। खास तौर पर देहान्त में यह होता है कि रिक्डर्ज आक राइट्स में यह इन्द्राज होता है कि अमुक आदमों का अमुक खेत है। फर्म कोजिए कि वहां पर किसी व्यक्ति का देहान्त हो गया और उसकी सम्पत्ति में उसको स्त्री का कुछ ढक दुप्रा, तो जो दूसरे उत्तराधिकारी होते हैं, जो मेल सबसेमर्ज होते हैं, वे इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि रिक्डर्ज आक राइट्स में उनका नाम लिवा जाये।

आज हमारे समाज की परिस्थिति यह है कि स्त्री घर में रहती है और उन को बाहर का कोई ज़िन नहीं होता है। इसका फ़ान यह है कि अधिकार होते हुए भी वह उसका उपयोग नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए इस विल में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि उत्तराधिकार मिलने के दो साल तक कोई स्त्री उस प्राप्ती को ट्रांसफर न कर सके। उस दो साल को अवधि में उसको कुछ जान भी हो सकता है कि मेरे पास क्या जायदाद है, क्या प्राप्ती है।

खास तौर से आजकल देहान्त में जो जमोदार या अच्छा काश्तकार है, पर्दा-सिस्टम को बजह से उसके घर को स्त्रियों को इस बात का ज्ञान नहों है कि उनका पांच, छः, सात बीवे का खेत कहां पर है। अगर दो वरस का समय मिल जाये, तो वह स्त्री स्वयं या किसी नौकर के द्वारा समझ सकती है कि मेरे पास कितनी सम्पत्ति है और उसका प्रबन्ध करने हो सकता है।

इन योग्दृमें शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विल का स्वाक्षर करता हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जब यह विल राय जानने के लिये भेजा जायगा तो सारे हेतुदुन्नाम में इसका समर्थन होगा तथा आज हमारे समाज का जो अभिशाप हो गया है, उसमें मुकेन मिल जायगी।

15·20 hrs.

Shri Gauri Shanker (Fatehpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate Shri Bist on his bringing forward this Bill. Just now our senior hon. Member, Shri Sharma was mentioning about the lot of these private Members' Bills. I can, as a Member of the Opposition, at least give so much of assurance that whenever there are genuine demands and genuine contents in certain particular private Members' Bills, we are always all at the disposal of hon. Members of the ruling Party to support them and they should not feel sorry for that. They are required to muster courage. So much with regard to the lot of the Private Members' Bills.

Then, I stand to support the Bill. Women have been given full rights of succession. Now they are full owners. But there is a very great risk, as has just now been pointed out by our senior hon. Member, Shri Raghunath Singh. We find in so many cases in the rural area that as soon as succession opens, the womenfolk are very easily allured on some sentimental ground or on the basis of some emotional things. They very easily fall in the hands of some reversioners this

side or that side with the result that certain hasty transactions in the shape of gift deed or other kinds of transfer deeds take place and the moment the deeds are executed, you see the lot of that particular woman. She is deprived of her property and the reversioner who gets that gift deed executed in his favour is not coming forth to supply her even with food or clothing. She is put in a very miserable lot. If you just go to the rural areas, you will find hundreds of such cases where ladies who have transferred their belongings are now begging at this door or that door. That is the lot of the womenfolk. This would give a very great safeguard to them. If at least two years' period is given, during that period she can be in a position to understand the actual circumstances in which she was allured to make the transfer.

Then, one thing more. Here the word 'consideration' has been given. I think that also should have been eliminated because sometimes when such transactions would be agreed and acted upon it would so happen, if this clause is allowed to prevail, that a reversioner who allures that particular lady can just show some sort of consideration before the Registrar which he would get back. That can be shown and it would be a *via media* to continue with that further. But, still at least there is some check with regard to gift deeds and other kinds of transfers. So, I welcome it. I think it is a very nice thing and it would give much relief to those ladies who are *purda-nashin* or illiterate, who cannot follow anything and can easily fall a victim in the hands of reversioners or near relations.

Then, again there are certain cases where these ladies in other circumstances, just out of some love matter or something like that, fall a victim and manoeuvre in such a manner that they transfer the property in that manner. There would be a check also in that respect. So, if this particular Bill which has been introduced is accepted, it would give very great relief to

womenfolk, especially to those living in the rural areas.

I come from Uttar Pradesh where, unfortunately, our land law still exists and the lady finds no place in the presence of a son. In that case the widow does not succeed. But still in the interest of the general public in other States where there is no such law, I think it is a very good and a very healthy measure. I would request the hon. Mover that he should pursue this Bill and shall appeal to the House to accept it.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, this Bill does not require a long speech to support. We have already passed a law some years ago conferring rights on women in the matter of succession. Woman at one time was regarded as a person not entitled to property, but those ideas are gone. Those days are gone. We have given them certain rights to inherit property. Yet, in spite of the law the position is, as has been described by Shri Bist and Shri Sharma, that somehow or other they are deprived of the benefit of that legislation. The law which this Parliament has passed is virtually observed in breach rather than being carried out. That is the position. So, it is the duty of the legislature to see whether the law which it has passed for a particular purpose is being properly carried out or not. It is our duty to see that. We find, for example, in the case of taxation measures that whenever we pass a law and Government finds that there is a tendency to evade the tax, they immediately come forward and try to bring another legislation to plug the hole. So, in the case of social legislation also, we must see to it. We pass the law here and yet in spite of those laws the reform that we intend is not being carried out by the public. The laws are being openly broken even. It is because there is not yet that real reformist spirit which is really required to carry it out.

15.27 hrs.

[**SHRI MULCHAND DUBE** in the Chair]

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

I think Shri Bist is doing a great service. People have not got the real reformist zeal to see that the law is carried out. There is no reformist zeal in the country which will look after the way in which the law which has been made is being administered by the Government and also accepted by the people. What they do not do is the duty of the private Members to do, if the Government of its own accord does not come forward. There is, in the Indian Government, the same tendency to avoid legislation of this nature as the British Government had. But when the Parliament have taken to this policy it is our duty to see to it. I therefore congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Bist, for having come forward with a legislation of this kind.

But there is one thing. The wording of the Bill as it is, only goes to a limited extent. It will not cover all types of cases in which women's rights are being defeated every day by the people. Therefore it would be better to accept the suggestion which has been made by my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, that we should circulate it for public opinion. We may get the benefit of this measure being examined by the people at large and also suggest how to widen the scope of this so that every kind of method by which the law is being defeated will be covered by it. For this purpose I am inclined to support the amendment of Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, I support the objects of the Bill but at the same time I doubt very much whether this will be so effective as the hon. Member wishes it to be. The reason is that this Bill originates more or less on the assumption that there are certain emotional circumstances and I doubt very much whether emotional nature or circumstance is such a transitory thing that it will go into thin air within those two years. So, I wish that it should at least have been five years' duration during

which no such transaction of alienation of property should take place.

As far as the 'consideration' clause is concerned, it is more or less a proviso and it should not have been there. I agree with the sentiment expressed elsewhere that even though this consideration might be something tangible in monetary terms or something like a property, it is doubtful whether that consideration will be quite in order. Because, many a time we have come across, in documents of a similar nature, certain considerations mentioned, but at the same time without consideration they are not given at all. There is a bogus mention of considerations.

If the aim and object is to protect the rights of women to see that these illiterate women who are not so sophisticated to understand the intricate nature of law, if that is the aim and object, then I think that all such provisos also must not be given, as we want to plug as many loopholes as possible and make it fool-proof.

In the circumstances I think that not only women but also some of the illiterate males also require these protective provisions in law. Because now-a-days, unlike as in olden times, when new legislations have come into the statute-book giving property rights and inheritance rights to males and females, all these rights must be more or less protected.

Mr. Chairman: It is beyond the scope of the Bill.

Shri Warior: That is not within the scope. This is only a suggestion for future Bills by my friend Shri Bist. As it is, I think it is upto the Government to have come with a more effective Bill with sufficient machinery to implement the aims and objects of it, so that the rights already given by legislation to our womenfolk in India, especially in the North and in the patriarchal societies—because this is not so much in the matriarchal

societies, there is the males' rights which have to be protected from encroachment by the women—might be protected. This would have been more proper, and I hope that the Home Minister—especially, half of the Ministry being also manned by a lady of eminence—will agree to this. I therefore hope that a Bill of a more effective nature, with all the necessary implementing machinery provided, will come forward in the nearest future. With these observations I support the Bill brought forward by my friend Shri Bist.

श्री बड़े (बारांगां) सभापति महोदय, श्री विष्ट ने जो विल प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आया हूँ और जहाँ जहाँ मैं यूमा हूँ, वहाँ मैंने देखा है कि जो स्थिति रहती है वे इतनी सीधी और भाँती भाँती है कि उनके इरक्तदार, जो उनके साथ रहते हैं, उनको अपने प्रभाव में ले लेते हैं। कोट्स में भी मैंने देखा है इन्हेन्टिंग के मुकदमों में कि उनके इरक्तदार, उनके पति, उनके भाईया उनके श्वसुर उनसे गिफ्ट डोड्स लिखवा लेते हैं लेकिन उनको इस का पता भी नहीं रहता है। जब वह महिलाये काट्स में आती हैं और बकील करती हैं तब वे पूछते पर यही कहती हैं कि उन को मानूम नहीं है कि कब उन से दस्तखत ले लिया गया। जब रजिस्ट्रार आर्दि कमीशन पर जाते हैं तो उन को भी कुछ बतलाया नहीं जाता है और विना उनको समझाये दुकाये उनसे दस्तखत ले लिये जाते हैं। जब इस तरह की बातें हमारे सामने आती हैं तो मानूम पड़ता है कि जो विल श्री विष्ट लाये हैं उनकी बहुत जरूरत थी।

अभी माननीय श्री शर्मा जी ने रुहा कि इस विल का फेंट वही होगा जो कि और प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल्स का होता है अर्थात् यह विष्टड़ा हो जायेगा। जो भी प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल्स होते हैं वे शासन की मुझाव देने की तरह पर होते हैं ताकि शासन उनके अनुसार सुधार करे। इसलिये अगर यह विष्टड़ा भी हो जाना

है तो भी इस का उद्देश्य पूरा हो जायेगा क्योंकि शासन को मुझाव देने के साथ साथ भारतीय जनता को भी वह इसका ज्ञान करायेगा कि हम क्या चाहते हैं और जनता क्या चाहती है। इस विल से यह कायदा तो हो ही जायेगा।

विल में लिखा हुआ है कि जो भी अपनी गिफ्ट्स को ट्रांसफर करेगा वह दो साल के लिये नाजायज हो जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छा मुझाव है और मैं समझता हूँ कि साधारण रूप से इसे स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये। इसमें ट्रांसफर के बारे में लिखा है कि वि ओनस आफ प्रूफ, आफ इट ज्ञेल बी आन वि ट्रान्सफरो। इसके बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि घर में जब कोई गरीब महिला रहती है और उसके पास इन्हेन्टिंग से प्राप्टी आती है तो उसको कभी कभी उसे ट्रांसफर करना पड़ जाता है। वह गरीब होती है, उसका पुत्र मर जाता है, उसका खावेन्द मर जाता है, श्वमुर मर जाता है तब उसके सामने प्रश्न आता है, उसको चिन्हा होती है कि उसका गुजारा कैसे हो। जब इन्हेन्टिंग से कोई प्राप्टी उसके पास आती है तो वह चाहती है कि उस को बेच कर अपना गुजारा करे। इसलिये इस में जो सेल का प्राविजन रखा गया है वह भी बहुत अच्छा है। साथ ही पैसा प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में जो प्राविजन है उसमें धोखा देकर ट्रांसफर करा लेने की प्रवृत्ति जो रहती है उसको भी सेफाई किया गया है। जो उसके कंसिडरेशन का दोषा है, मुप्रावजा देने का जो दोषा है, जो बड़ैन है, वह जो प्राप्टी लेगा उसके ऊपर है। बूकिंग इस तरह से श्री विष्ट ने सर्वांग रूप से विचार करके इस विल को रखा है इसलिये मैं इसका सही समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस विल को सर्कुलेट करने का जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अगर इस को यहीं स्वीकार कर लिया जाय और गवर्नर्मेंट आश्वासन दे कि इस प्रकार का प्राविजन हिन्दू मक्सेशन एक में कर देंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ

[श्री बड़े]

कि साधारण जनता शासन को धन्यवाद देगी। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ जो अभी मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने कहा कि इस को दो साल के बाजाय पांच साल के लिये करता चाहिये, उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि चाहे इसको दो साल के लिये किया जाय, चाहे पांच साल के लिये किया जाय या घ.है दस साल के लिये किया जाय, जब तक महिलाओं की स्थिति सुधरती नहीं है, इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। जब तक उनको शिक्षा आदि देकर ऊपर न लाया जाय तब तक उनकी स्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। आप चाहे जितने समय के लिये इस विल को रखें जब तक समाज में महिलाओं की जो स्थिति है वह सुधरती नहीं, आजकल जो वातावरण है उसके अनुरूप उनकी स्थिति ठीक नहीं होती तब तक इस विल का कोई लाभ नहीं है। इसलिये इसको अभी दो साल के लिये रखना कार्य है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर इस विल को मपोंट करता हूँ और प्रस्तावक महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshapur): Mr. Chairman, the motion is for the circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion on it. As has been pointed out by some of my friends, I feel that the purpose of the Bill is so laudable and the Bill is so simple that there is no need of circulation of this Bill. I do not know how my friend Shri Bist moved a motion for circulation. I am afraid that this interval would be utilised by unscrupulous people and this will invite various undesirable transactions to take place during the interval. When people know that such and such Bill is coming up, and from the proceedings of this House the people will know that the House is generally supporting the Bill, this interval would be harmful as it will induce people to enter into spurious transactions during this period. Therefore I would suggest—it is not provided in the Bill, no period is

specified here—but I would suggest that the period should be very short, it should not be very long. As Shri Bist has suggested, it should be up to December or something like that.

I think that the universal support that this Bill has received in this House will convince Shri Bist that the Bill is going to get support from the public also, even if it is circulated. There is no other motion before us, we have only one motion and that is that the Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon. Therefore, even if it is circulated, I am quite sure, just as the Bill has received support in this House, it will receive support outside also. This is such an innocuous Bill that all the Members have supported it. I would request the Home Ministry to kindly accept this motion. I do not know, just as Shri D. C. Sharma has pointed out, the fate of Private Members' Bills has not been in the past very encouraging in this House. I hope that at least in this case, the appeal made by Shri D. C. Sharma would be listened to and the Government will not oppose this innocuous motion for circulation.

So far as the merits of the Bill are concerned, as I have stated, the wording, "unless it be for consideration", is not happy. I think the wording should be changed and it should be improved so that this part of the section is not mis-construed. I hope when this Bill finally comes before the House, the drafting would be improved and the defect removed. Generally, in the case of these social legislations, the difficulty is, the drafting remains defective and various loopholes are found out. Before a Bill is enacted, lawyers find out the loopholes and advise their clients and the purpose of the law is defeated. Therefore, I would like in this case, especially because it is a matter of transfer of property and various unscrupulous people will apply various devices, the drafting of the Bill should be very much improved. With these words, I support the

motion, because there is no other alternative. Otherwise, I feel that the Bill should have been moved here and passed.

With regard to the time limit, I also feel that two years time is a little bit too short. Time should be increased. When public opinion is elicited and we are armed with public opinion, I hope my hon. friend Shri J. B. S. Bist will see there is improvement. I do support the suggestion that it would be better if, after eliciting public opinion, the Government itself comes before the House with this Amending Bill. Because, I am quite convinced that the intention of the original law-makers was clear and it is only a lacuna that has been left in the original law. Otherwise, the intention of the law-makers was clear, they wanted that women should be really benefited. There was some lacuna left. We should be thankful to Shri J. B. S. Bist that he has pointed out this lacuna and tried to plug the loophole.

With these words, I support the motion.

श्री सिंहसन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : मम भाषणे जी, इस विधेयक का लाने का जो उद्देश्य बताया गया है वह पढ़ने में सुन्दर लगता है लेकिन इस पर महिला सदस्याओं ने अपने विचार प्रकट नहीं किये हैं। शायद मंत्रिणी महोदया इस का जवाब देने वक्त महिलाओं का दृष्टिकोण उपस्थित कर देंगी।

सदन के जिन मदस्यों ने इस पर विचार में भाग लिया उन्होंने इसका समर्थन किया है लेकिन मैं इस विधेयक का दूसरा पक्ष भी इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हर एक विषय के दो पक्ष होते हैं और केवल एक ही पक्ष को देखने से उसके बारे में सही राय कायम नहीं की जा सकती। यदि इस विधेयक को स्वीकार कर लिया गया तो जिस उद्देश्य से हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम पास किया गया था उसमें वाधा उपस्थित हो जायेगी।

उस अधिनियम में बहुत दिनों तक सोच विचार करने के बाद स्त्री को उसके पति के मर जाने पर अन्य सम्बन्धियों के साथ साथ समान अधिकार दिया गया था लेकिन आज इस विधेयक द्वारा उस अधिकार पर रोक लगाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि वह अपनी जायदाद को दो बरस तक न बेचे और बेचे भी तो दाम ले के बेचे, हिंवा नहीं कर सकती, दान नहीं कर सकती। तो इस प्रकार उनके अधिकार पर रोक लगायी जा रही है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम पास हुआ तब से अब तक उसका वितना दुरुपयोग हुआ। इसके न कोई आंकड़े विश्व साहब ने दिये हैं और न इनका कोई संकलन किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी औरतों ने इस कानून का दुरुपयोग किया था उनसे उमका दुरुपयोग कराया गया और बाद में उन्होंने तकनीफ उठायी क्योंकि घोखे में आकर या भाव में आकर उन्होंने वैसा कर दिया।

ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि आज किसी स्त्री को अपनी लड़की की शादी करने की आवश्यकता है, पति मर गया है। लड़कों भी जायदाद की अधिकारिणी हैं और मां भी है लेकिन वे शादी के लिए रुपया नहीं जुटा पा रही हैं। अगर इस विधेयक को स्वीकार कर लिया गया तो दो साल तक वे जायदाद को बेच कर रुपये का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकेंगी और दो बरस तक लड़की की शादी नहीं हो सकेंगी। अगर यह कानून पास हो जायेगा तो उसकी शादी में रुकावट पड़ सकती है।

इसी विषय में मेरी एक महिला मदस्या से बात हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे अधिकार पर क्यों रोक लगायी जा रही है। क्यों यह सोचा जा रहा है कि हम भाव में आकर अपना नुकसान कर लेंगी। उन्होंने कहा कि जो अधिकार हमको मिला है उस पर रोक नहीं लगायी जानी चाहिए। ऐसी सूरत में

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

मैं मदन के सदस्यों के सामने विधेयक का यह पक्ष उपस्थित करते हुए इसका विरोध करता हूँ। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो अधिकार महिलाओं को मिला दुश्मा है उस पर रोक लगायी जाये। उसका उपयोग करने का उनको पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिए।

देहातों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वहां इसका दुरुपयोग हो सकता है। लेकिन आज देहातों में भी भरदों की तरह औरतें भी पढ़ रही हैं और परदा भी समाप्त हो रहा है। और परदे के रहने हुए भी उनको यह अधिकार दिया गया था।

अभी शर्मा जी ने कहा कि सदस्यों को अपने बिलों को अक्सर वापस ही लेने की नीवत आर्ती है। वह नीवत आवे या न आवे नेकिन में समझता है कि इस विधेयक की अभी जरूरत नहीं थी। अभी पांच सात साल हुए कि हम ने हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार कानून पाया किया है और जब तक यह न मालूम हो कि इसका दुरुपयोग किया गया है तब तक इस अधिकार पर रोक लगाना उचित नहीं होगा। इस विषय पर महिला सदस्याओं को विशेष रूप से गार करना चाहिए और हमको जानना चाहिए कि महिलाओं की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, वे इस अधिकार पर रोक लगाने के पक्ष में हैं या नहीं। अगर वे चाहती हों कि इस पर रोक लगायी जाये तब तो इस विधेयक को स्वीकार किया जाये अन्यथा नहीं। मेरा विचार है कि इसको जनता की राय जानने के लिए बाहर भेजने के बजाये पहले इसको सदन को महिला सदस्याओं के सुपुर्दं करना चाहिए कि वह इस पर अपनी राय दें कि इस प्रकार का मंशोधन उत्तराधिकार कानून में होना चाहिए या नहीं। अगर वह चाहें तो यह मंशोधन किया जाये। तो इसको मर्गकुलेट करने के बजाये हम मदन की महिला सदस्याओं की राय क्यों न लें और किर मंत्रियों जो भी महिलाओं के दृष्टिकोण को उपस्थित कर सकतों हैं।

मेरे विचार से इस प्रकार के कानून को पास करने से नहिनाओं के अधिकार का हनन होगा जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए। जो अधिकार उनको मिला है उसका उपयोग करने का उनको पूरा अवसर होना चाहिए। इस का दुरुपयोग हो सकता है तो सदुपयोग भी हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर इस पर रोक लगादी गयी तो इसका सदुपयोग भी नहीं हो सकेगा।

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): At the outset, let me congratulate the hon. Member who has brought forward this amendment to the Hindu Succession Bill. I am glad to know that many Members, even including the Members of the Opposition, were kind enough to speak in favour of the proposed amendment. Not only did they speak in favour of the amendment, but they also went to the extent of saying that the period should be extended to five years, and some of them even went to the extent of saying that it should be even as long as they live, and so on. But the one thing that I could understand from all the speeches is that all of them are in favour of a Bill such as this.

This amendment reflects to a great extent upon this social condition in which our women are. The legal disabilities, and the social position in which they are staying, all these are being reflected, if we read this Bill.

However much we may boast of our ancient culture and our Vedic heritage, we find that after a period, there was a time when women were under a number of legal disabilities. During the period of the Vedas, a girl was considered as equal to a boy from the point of view of succeeding to the property also. The saying was:

“ पुत्रेण दुहिता समा ॥ ”

A daughter was considered as having equal rights along with the boy. But in course of time, with the advent of

the great law-makers like the great writers of the *Grihyasutras*, and thereafter, the *Smriti* writers, like Guatama, Apstamba and Vasishtha we find that the legal disabilities went on increasing, as far as the women were concerned. It was stated that unless the women was married according to one of the first four categories mentioned in the eight types of marriages, she could not have absolution or *moksha*, or she could not have the *samskaras* in the *Gotra* of her husband. It was stated that:

“ब्राह्मो देवस्तर्थवार्षो प्राजापत्यस्तथा सुरः
गान्धर्वो राक्षसहर्वं पैशाचाश्चष्टभोधमः ॥”

These were the eight types of marriages, and a lady who married only according to one of the four types of marriages could get absolution and not one who married according to one of the four categories mentioned in the latter half of the *shloka*.

Therefore, in this way, we find that greater disabilities in the field of marriage, in the field of succession and in the field of education etc., were placed upon the ladies. To a certain extent, I must say that they were considered as one amongst the different commodities that a man could possess and boast of. However much we may boast of our Upanishadic culture which is represented by Gargi, Maitreyi and such other *Brahmavadini* scholars, thereafter, when we come to the subsequent period, we find that the law-makers were rather unkind to the women. Even though today, the hon. Mover and all the other Members are speaking so kindly about women, the ancient law-makers were to a certain extent unkind to women. On account of the political situations that arose in the country or on account of other circumstances, I do not quite know, women were placed under a greater number of legal disabilities and social disabilities also.

We find, for example, Yajnavalkya saying that a lady could not possess

any property except that of limited *streethana*.

He has said that:

“भ्रातृमातृपितृदंतमध्यग्निं उपाहृतम् ।
अधिवेदनिकायं च स्त्रीघनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥”

Only that little property or right which is given to her by the father or mother or by brothers, and that which is given to her during the procession at the time of marriage or that little property which is given to her while sitting before the sacred fire, would be left to her, but even that property could be taken away by the husband in times of difficulty.

Therefore, the great law-givers went to the extent of saying that she could not possess much property at all. Katyayana, one of the *Smriti* writers went to the extent of saying that a lady could not possess more than one thousand annas, which also she should utilise for purchasing utensils, for the sake of the cattle in the house etc. I do not wish to linger any longer on this subject because the House may get itself absorbed with those ideas also.

Until the year 1937, we find practically no legislation in favour of women. Until the Gains of Learning Act was passed, a lady could not possess even that little money earned by her on account of skill or on account of her skilled work or anything of that kind; I think that even after that, she could not have that money all for herself. Until 1937 when the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act was passed, we find that neither the widow nor the woman could get the property and dispose of it. I make a distinction here between the term 'widow' and the term 'woman', because the 1937 Act refers to 'woman' which really means only the 'widow'; it was the widow that got the property, and not the woman; all women did not get the property but only the widows were entitled to get a limited share or a life-interest in the property. That life-interest also was governed by a

[Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi]

number of restrictions. Of course, during her life-time, she could utilise the proceeds of that property but even during that period, she could utilise them only for certain purposes. Otherwise, the reverors would jump upon her and say that the property was not being properly utilised. She could not sell off the property.

After a period of 20 years practically we find that the Hindu law was being codified. I do not know how many great events, and revolutionary events had to take place in our social history in order to get a piece of legislation in favour of women who formed nearly half of mankind.

Even after a period of twenty years, we found that when the Hindu law was being codified, a large number of women and men were gathering outside the Parliament, holding black flags and demonstrating that they were not in favour of the codification of the Hindu law, and especially in favour of giving property to the daughters. But, in spite of that, we find that the Bill has been passed, and not only that, an amendment is also being brought forward to the original Act.

In this connection, I may quote the words of Justice Gajendragadkar. When people made a representation to him that women were illiterate, that women were uneducated, and that they should not be given property because they did not know how to manage property, Justice Gajendragadkar was kind enough to remark that there were many men who had been fortunate enough to be the adopted sons of great fathers; illiterate men were also there who were fortunate enough to be the adopted sons of rich fathers, and they were enjoying the property, and not only that, they were supposed to be capable of managing the property also.

When that is the case with regard to men, why should it not be so even

with regard to women who are capable, who are managing the household, and who are capable of managing property also? They may be illiterate; they may be uneducated, but they may have the capacity to manage, or if they have not got that capacity, they will cultivate that capacity of managing property.

In parts of South India, we find that where the matriarchal system of family is prevailing, we find that women are enjoying, so to say, a predominant place, and men are lamenting. But I think that there also, uniformity of law will be brought about.

After 1937, this was the piece of legislation that was introduced. Now, no doubt, social legislation is greatly needed in our country. But before such social legislation was introduced, great social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Lok Manya Tilak, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and others tried to create public opinion and educate public opinion, and then they tried to bring about legislation.

Now also, legislation is being brought forward for eliciting public opinion, and so this legislation is also being utilised as a supplement for educating the public. Therefore, it is in time that the hon. Member has brought forward this particular amending Bill. And this Bill is to the effect that no transfer of property by a female owner—it is restricted to the female owner—who after the 1956 Hindu Succession Act has come into force, has been made a full owner of the property that she has been able to claim, shall be valid within two years of the opening of succession in her favour unless it be for consideration. So, the clause 'unless it be for consideration' is also there; of course, 'consideration' always implies adequate consideration. So, there is no restriction on the capacity of the woman to enjoy the property or to dispose of

the property as she likes. But this provision is intended to protect women who without proper knowledge transfer the property. Of course, ignorance of law is no excuse, no doubt, but in the case of women, to a certain extent, this concession will have to be continued. If, without knowing the result of what she is doing, a woman enters into any such contract for the transfer of property, the onus of proving that it was purchased for adequate consideration falls upon the transferee of the property. So, I feel that this amendment has been brought forward in right time. Without this amendment, that particular section of the Hindu Succession Act would not be serving the full purpose for which it was brought into force. To a great extent, this will go to help the womenfolk. Until the time when our social values change, until our women become educated, capable of knowing their own rights and also whether they are in their favour or otherwise, I think that this concession should be given to women.

I congratulate the hon. Member who has brought forward this Bill, once again.

श्री कुं. कुं. वर्मा (मुलानपुर)
आदरणीय अधिकारी महोदय, इस विल के संकुलेशन के लिए जो मोशन इस माननीय सदन में उपस्थित किया गया है, चूंकि उसके अलावा दूसरा कोई मोशन इस हाउस के सामने नहीं है, इसलिए उसी पर लोगों को गौर करना है।

जहां तक इस विल के उद्देश्य का सम्बन्ध है, इस सदन के अधिकतर माननीय सदस्यगण उस के समर्थन में हैं। यह सही है कि जब हम कोई ट्रांसफर का ऐसा अधिकार देते हैं, जिसे हमारी माताओं और बहनों को शुरू में कोई जायदाद मिलती है, तो ऐसा न हो कि वे अपने अधिकार का दुश्योग करें और जो उन को जायदाद मिलती है, उससे वे वर्चित हो जाएं, इस की व्यवस्था हमें करनी चाहिए। इस

सम्बन्ध में अगर यह वाद-विवाद छेड़ा जाता है कि सब लोगों को समाम अधिकार मिलना चाहिए और हमारी माताओं तथा बहनों को यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि वे पुरुषों से किसी प्रकार कम हैं, उन की योग्यता कम है, तो मेरी समझ में यह मूलासिब नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर पुरुष और स्त्री जितने सदस्यगण हैं, वे सब अपने अपने क्षत्रों में घूमते और काम करते हैं। वे अपने दिल से पूछें कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि हमारी बहुत सी मातायें-बहनें ऐसी हैं, जो शिक्षा न होने के कारण, जायदाद को अच्छी तरह से इस्तेमाल करने का तजुर्बा न होने के कारण, घरों में ही रहने के कारण और बहुत से अन्य कारणों से अपनी जायदाद की रक्षा इतनी नहीं कर सकतीं, जिननी कि पुरुष कर सकते हैं।

किन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि संकुलेशन के लिए जो विल जा रहा है, वह उस शब्द में नहीं आया, जिस शब्द में वह वाकई आना चाहिए। जसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा है, यह व्यवस्था सिर्फ़ स्त्रियों तक ही महदूद नहीं रहनी चाहिए, वल्कि जितने और डिसेबल्ड पर्सन्ज हैं, उनको भी इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए। डिसेविलिटी के क्या माने होते हैं, इस की परिभाषा अलग से एक क्लाज़ में करनी पड़ेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से पुरुष भी ऐसे होते हैं, जो अधिकारित हैं, जिन को काफ़ी शिक्षा नहीं मिली है, जिन को गंवार कहा जाता है, जो सिर्फ़ अंगूठा लगाते हैं और यह बात अच्छी तरह से नहीं समझते हैं कि जायदाद की ट्रांसफर से क्या क्या नतीजे होते हैं। मेरे विचार में अगर वे लोग भी इस विल में लाये जाते हैं, तो कोई हर्ज़ नहीं होगा। यानी इस विल के उद्देश्य को और तोसीअ कर दिया जाय, एनलाईं कर दिया जाय, ताकि उन डिसेबल्ड पर्सन्ज को वह रक्षा और प्रोटक्शन मिल जाय, जो कि हम स्त्रियों को देना चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसी

[श्री कु० कु० वर्मा]

शब्द में यह बिल होता, तो बहुत ही सुन्दर होता ।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात सही नहीं है कि हम इस बिल के द्वारा स्त्रियों के अधिकार पर बंधन लगा रहे हैं, वल्कि उन के जो अधिकार हैं, उनको रक्षा के निए यह व्यवस्था करने का विचार किया जा रहा है । अगर कोई पुरुष द्रांस्फर करता है, और उसका एकसी-क्यूशन साबित हो जाय, तो यह साबिन करने का आनंद उस पर है कि वह बिला मुआवजा है, बिवाउट कंसिड्रेशन है । लेकिन हम यहां पर एक और अधिकार देने जा रहे हैं कि जब कोई शस्त्रद्रांस्फर लेगा, तो यह साबिन करने की जिम्मेदारी, आनंद, उस पर होगा कि यह द्रांस्फर बिव बंसिड्रेशन है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस से उन के अधिकार का और एन-लार्जमेंट होता है, तोसों और होती है, न कि उन के अधिकारों पर बन्धन लगाया जा रहा है ।

अगर इस दृष्टि से देखा जाय, तो मेरी समझ में यह बिल बहुत ही लाभकर है । अगर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई बिल लाया जाता है, तो मेरा मुझाव है कि उसमें डिसेबल्ड पर्सन्ज को शामिल कर लिया जाय । अगर बिल को वह शब्द दे दी जाती है, तो हमारे देश की हजारों लाखों स्त्रियों और डिसेबल्ड पर्सन्ज की रक्षा हो सकेगी, उन के जितने अधिकार हैं, वे सुरक्षित होंगे और ऐसा नहीं होगा कि वे बेचारे अपनी जायदाद से महरूम हो जायें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मोशन का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (धोसी) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल की मुख्यालक्ष्यत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । चूंकि एक आनंदेबल मेम्बर ने कहा कि आपोजीशन के लोगों ने भी इस बिल का समर्थन किया है और उन्हें इस का दुख है, इसलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं भी आपोजीशन का हूं और उसी पार्टी का हूं, जिस पार्टी के एक दोस्त ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है ।

मैं इस बिल की मुख्यालक्ष्यत इसलिए करता हूं कि मेरी समझ में यह आर्गमेंट, यह दलील, नहीं आती कि चूंकि हमारी औरतें अनपढ़ हैं, देहातों में रहती हैं, पद्दें में रहती हैं, इस लिए अगर उनको इस तरह के राइट्स, हक, रहते हैं, तो दूसरे लोग उनको बहका कर उनकी प्राप्ती या जमीन वांगरह को अपने कब्जे में ले लेते हैं । अगर यही दलील है, तो मैं अर्जन करना चाहता हूं कि अप्रेज हमेशा यही दलील देते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग जाहिल हैं और इसलिए उन को आजादी का हक नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए । आज भी यह दलील दी जाती है कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातंत्र में सब लोग शिक्षित नहीं हैं और उसका नतीजा आप चुनावों में देखते हैं कि किस तरीके से बोटों का हेर फेर होता है । अगर यह आर्गमेंट ठीक है, तो फिर सरकार को लोगों का बोटिंग का अधिकार ले लेना चाहिए और उसको करोड़ों अधिकारियों को बोटिंग का अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए ।

लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह दलील गलत है । आज परिस्थिति यह है कि जो लोग औरतों को बहका कर उनकी प्राप्ती लेते हैं, एक तरफ तो सरकार उनको रोकते और उनको पनिश करने की कोशिश नहीं करती है और दूसरी तरफ वह तरह तरह का नाम लेकर औरतों को मिले बोडे बहुत अधिकारों को भी छीनने की कोशिश कर रही है । इसलिए मैं इस बिल को अपोज कर रहा हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि हर एक माननीय सदस्य को इस का विरोध करना चाहिए ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, जो संशोधन यहां उपस्थित किया गया है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं । यह मैं इसलिए करता हूं कि हमारी समाज का गठन बहुत असमान ढंग से किया गया है । जहां तक स्त्री और पुरुष का प्रश्न है, उनमें भी बहुत बड़ी विषमता है और यह विषमता खास तौर से जायदाद के प्रश्न को ले कर

चरम सीमा तक पहुंच चुकी है। शायद उसी विषमता को दूर करने के लिए उनको जायदाद में अधिकार दिया गया था। इसको बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन आज हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य को इस बात की चिन्ता हो आई है कि जो अधिकार उनको कानून द्वारा मिले हैं, उनको किसी न किसी तरह से किर से छोन लिया जाय। यदि इस संशोधन की भाषा को पढ़ और जो उन्होंने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, उस पर नजर डालें तो यह पता चलता है कि उनका जो दृष्टिकोण है वह नाकारात्मक है। वह यह मानकर चलते हैं कि स्त्रियों में बुद्धि का अभाव है, वे अपने हित और अहित को पहचानती नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनके ऊपर जहां तक जायदाद का सम्बन्ध है, कोई न कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। जहां तक इस संशोधन का सम्बन्ध है, यदि इसको पारित कर दिया जाता है तो यह शक्ति का दुरुपयोग होगा। यदि जायदाद में स्त्रियों को हिस्सा मिलता है, तो वे उसका सदुपयोग कर सकती हैं। संशोधन को पास करने के बाद हम उन को इससे वंचित कर देंगे।

डा० मा० श्री० अर्णे : कितने समय के लिए ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कितने भी समय के लिए हो, दो साल के लिए हो।

मैं अपने बुजुर्ग सदस्य से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर किसी स्त्री को जायदाद में हिस्सा मिलता हो और वह अपने लड़के या लड़की की शादी के लिए जायदाद को बेचना चाहे तो यदि इस संशोधन को पास कर दिया जायगा तो फिर उस जायदाद को कौन लेगा ? इस संशोधन के द्वारा आप औरतों को अधिकार दे नहीं रहे हैं बल्कि उनसे अधिकारों को छीन रहे हैं। आपके सामने दुरुपयोग का ही प्रश्न है, सदुपयोग का नहीं है क्योंकि आप बुनियादी तौर पर यह मान कर चलते हैं कि औरतों में सद्बृद्धि नहीं है, उनमें योग्यता

नहीं है, वे अपने अधिकारों का सदुपयोग नहीं कर सकती हैं और इसी भय के कारण आपने इस संशोधन को यहां प्रस्तुत किया है। अगर आपके बिल में यह चीज है तो इसको आप साफ तौर से हमारे सामने रखें। लेकिन यह एक दुहरा रुक्ष है जो हम अपना रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो हम स्त्रियों की समानता की बात करते हैं, उनको अधिकार देने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम उनको अयोग्य मानते हैं और कहते हैं कि वे अपने अधिकारों का सदुपयोग नहीं कर सकती हैं। आपके इस संशोधन से तथा विचारों से यह भावना साफ प्रकट होती है। जब एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हम उनके अधिकार बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो ऐसा मुझे बिल्कुल भी इस बिल से प्रतीत नहीं हुआ। यदि हमारे देश में पुरुष पढ़े लिखे हैं तो स्त्रियां भी पढ़ी लिखी हैं और अगर पुरुष बहुत अधिक तादाद में अनपढ़ हैं, तो स्त्रियां भी बहुत अधिक तादाद में अनपढ़ हैं। अनपढ़ पुरुषों के बारे में तो आप कहते हैं कि वे अपने अधिकारों का सदुपयोग कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अनपढ़ स्त्रियों के बारे में आप कहते हैं कि वे अपने अधिकारों का सदुपयोग नहीं कर सकती हैं। ऐसा कह कर इन दोनों में आप भेदभाव कर रहे हैं। हम सब जानते हैं कि स्त्रियों में बुद्धि की कमी नहीं है, योग्यता की कमी नहीं और यदि कही कोई कमी है तो हम लोगों की कमी है जिन के हाथ में शासन के सारे अधिकार रहे हैं और हम उनको समान अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते हैं। सारी कमी इस बात की है और उसीकी जल्क इस संशोधन में मिलती है। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूं कि स्त्रियों और पुरुषों में अलगाव मत करो, ये जीवन की गाड़ी के दो आवश्यक पहिए हैं, किसी को कम और किसी को ज्यादा अधिकार देने से . . .

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे (हाता) : आप किस पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं इस बिल पर बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे : मालम होता है कि आपने इस बिल के परपत्र को गम्भीरता से पढ़ा नहीं है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आपको मौका मिले तो आप गम्भीरता से समझा दीजियेगा।

मैं इस संशोधन का धोर विरोध करता हूँ और पिछले चार पांच सालों में स्त्रियों को जो अधिकार मिले हैं, उनको न छोना जाए, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): Sir, I agree with Professor Sharma that it is the private Member's Bill that accelerates the pace of social legislation. Some of the private Members' Bills have made history in the past but I do not agree with him when he says that whenever such measures are brought by a private Member, the Government stands in the way. I do not want to dwell on this point further but I would like to point out to the eminent Professor that social justice is one of the pillars on which the great edifice of Indian Constitution stands. The Government have always directed all its energy to bring forward legislation to remove the disparity that exists in society. Even the Hindu Succession Bill to which an amendment is brought forward today is on the statute book because it was brought forward by the Government. I do not want to speak more on this subject since the House will be happy to learn that the Government propose to accept the proposal for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

Shri D. C. Sharma is not here. He will be sorry and surprised because his prophecy has failed this time. He prophesied that the Government will not accept this and that this Bill will meet with the same fate as his Bill met with today.

There is one thing which I could not follow. I do not know what purpose will be served by bringing in an amendment after section 23, as section 23A. If you will kindly see the Hindu Succession Act—section 23—you will find that this is a special provision in respect of dwelling houses. It at all it is thought proper and desirable that some amendment should be brought, that right has been given here under the law by virtue of section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act by making her an absolute owner. If that right has to be preserved, it is only fit and proper that that should come after section 14 and not after section 23, as section 23A.

Anyway, since this is coming back again to this House, after eliciting public opinion, the House will have full opportunity to discuss and debate on it, and take any decision that it may like. I need not mention anything more.

With these words, I support the proposal that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have supported the Bill, and if three hon. Members have dissented, I am afraid that that is due to the fact that they have not gone through the Bill. If the Bill is read carefully,—I think I have understood them rightly—they will find that the woman's right has not been curtailed at all, unless I have made a terrible mistake in the language. A woman can sell at any time to any person but then the onus of proof is on the transferee. He has to prove before the court of law, when challenged, that he has paid so much money or amount for the property and that the property was worth so much. For this, there is no provision at present in the law. So, with that remark, the argument that the woman's right is curtailed, goes.

I thank the hon. Minister for having accepted the motion for circulation. I have put 31st December, 1962 for the simple reason that it may have a wide publication. As to the amendments, I

have heard the hon. Members. I have drafted the Bill in the manner I did, because I was also thinking that there are cases where even good people do not get loans now-a-days. I do understand the difficulty which my hon. friends who have dissented have expressed. But no right is taken away. That right is still there.

I submit that as far as the other points are concerned, as the hon. Minister himself has said, they can be rectified when the Bill comes back, and it may then be considered as to how they should be placed and whether more provisions or amendments should be made or not.

With these words, I thank the hon. Minister once again.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

—
16.20 hrs.

**UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES)
AMENDMENT BILL**

(Amendment of sections 3 and 4)

Shri Siddiah (Chamarajanagar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1962."

Under article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. This Untouchability (Offences) Act was enacted just to give effect to the provisions of article 17 and to punish the practice of untouchability. I have moved an amendment to sections 3 and 4 of the

Act. Section 3 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act restricts the religious right of a member of the Scheduled Castes belonging to a particular religion or religious denomination or section of the religious denomination from entering and offering worship in any place of public worship which is open to a member of a different religion or religious denomination or section of a religious denomination. Similarly, section 4 restricts his social rights to the use of a river, well, road, dharamsala and places of public resorts. The object of this Bill is to secure equal religious rights for Scheduled Castes with any Hindu and equal social rights with any member of the general public.

Section 3 is meant to punish offences regarding religious disabilities. I will read it:

"Whoever on the ground of 'untouchability' prevents any person

(a) from entering any place of public worship which is open to other persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person;

(b) from worshipping or offering prayers or performing any religious service in any place of public worship or bathing in, or using the waters of, any sacred tank, well, spring or water course, in the same manner and to the same extent as is permissible to other persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person,

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both".

This means, this section divides public places of worship into three categories. The first category is, a public place of worship open to other persons professing the same religion.

[Shri Siddiah]

The second category will be, public places of worship belonging to the same religious denomination and the third category is places of worship meant for any section of the religious denomination.

So far as public places of worship which are open to Hindus are concerned, the scheduled castes being a part and parcel of the Hindu community, they can enter those public places of worship. Suppose there is a temple—a public place of worship which is meant for a denomination. Unless a scheduled caste belongs to that particular denomination, he has no right to enter that temple. There are temples belonging to a section of the religious denomination also. I can tell you that among the temples that are now existing in this country, very few temples belong to the Hindu community as a whole. There are innumerable temples which belong to various religious denominations and many more number which are meant for a section of a religious denomination.

This Act, which was meant to abolish untouchability and to punish the practice of untouchability, has not been able to achieve that object. Untouchability which can exist within the same class or section is punishable. If a Harijan does not belong to a section of religious denomination to which a temple is open, then he has no right to enter that temple. That shows, a majority of scheduled castes are not allowed to enter temples which belong to another denomination or section thereof. This question was taken up by the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Since this Act was passed in the year 1955, every year he has been making suggestions to improve upon this Act because it was restricting the rights of Scheduled Castes to enter many temples. In the year 1956, just one year after the passing of this Act, the Bombay Government felt a difficulty. They could

not allow Harijans to enter all the temples which they wanted and this Act did not go to their rescue. Therefore, they had to pass an Act which is called the Bombay Hindu Places of Public Worship Act, 1956. According to this Act, a public place of worship, particularly if it is a Hindu place of public worship, if it is open to Hindus generally or any section thereof, members belonging to any section of the Hindu community are allowed to enter the temples. This Act was passed not under article 17 of the Constitution but under article 25(2) (b) of the Constitution which empowers the States to allow these Hindu temples of a public character for anybody, any class of Hindus. Similarly, in the year 1956, the same difficulty was felt by the Uttar Pradesh Government also. Into the Vishwanath Temple at Banaras the Harijans were not allowed and the Government was in a fix. Then they thought of bringing a legislation, and they actually brought the Uttar Pradesh Temple Entry (Declaration of Rights) Act, 1956.

Thus we find, Sir, that the present Untouchability (Offences) Act has not been able to abolish untouchability so far as religious rights are concerned. As I said before, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes was making a suggestion to the Government of India to amend, if possible, the present Untouchability (Offences) Act, so that all sections of the Hindus including the Scheduled Castes may be allowed to enter any temple which is meant not only for Hindus generally or any section thereof.

The matter was also taken up by the Estimates Committee. In their 48th Report they have thoroughly gone into this matter and they have suggested:

The Committee, however, do not consider the present position as satisfactory and suggest that the Government of India should undertake a detailed study of the

various legislations on untouchability and social disabilities and their comparative usefulness or failures and as a result thereof they should prepare a comprehensive model Bill on the subject."

I consider that the Government of India has not considered this subject in detail. They admit that there is some restriction for the members of the Scheduled Castes to enter all temples, whether they are sectional or denominational, but they have taken one plea that even though there is discrimination according to section 3 of this Act, the discrimination is not based upon the ground of untouchability. If it is not based on the ground of untouchability, it is based upon the fact that they belong to some different section of the community. That means, till now the Scheduled Caste people were not allowed to enter these temples on the ground of untouchability. Now the plea taken is that we are not going to allow these people to enter the temples not because of untouchability but because they belong to a different section and the temple is meant for a particular denomination. Because of this plea, most of the Harijans are not able to secure admission to temples which are of a denominational character.

I know that this Bill is not only meant to abolish untouchability among Hindus, because according to the explanation given in this clause it will cover Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists. The present position has not in any way improved. Although untouchability was abolished by the Constitution, it still persists in different ways. I learn that the Government of India has now suggested to the State Governments to undertake legislation under article, because under article 17 of the Constitution only Parliament has got that right of legislation. Under this article, Parliament has that unique right of passing legislation; the State Govern-

ments have nothing to do with it. Now the Centre has suggested to the State Governments legislation under article 25(2)(b). Under that article they can legislate; but it will not come under the Untouchability (Offences) Act. So, they cannot provide for punishment if they are not allowed to enter any temple. Therefore, my amendment to section 3 of the Act reads as follows:

"in clause (a), for the words 'other persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person,' the words 'Hindus or any class or section thereof' shall be substituted."

Similarly, in clause 2 I can understand one difficulty regarding my own amendment. This Act is meant to remove untouchability not only among Hindus but also among other religions like Muslims and Christians. If that is the case, I am prepared to amend my Bill suitably. As an alternative, I can suggest that instead of my amendment "Hindus, or any section or class thereof", we can say "persons professing the same religion" may be retained and other clauses may be deleted. That will make it applicable to all religions, including Christianity and Islam.

As I submitted earlier, the Government of India has been asking the State Governments to enact legislation under article 25(2)(b) of the Constitution. But what happens in the case of Union Territories like Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur? In so far as these territories are concerned, it is Parliament which has to make any enactment. So, I want to know particularly what they have done, so far as Delhi is concerned.

Then I will come to section 4 of the Act, which deals with punishment for enforcing social disabilities.

[**Shri Siddiah**]

Section 4 reads as follows:—

"Whoever on the ground of 'untouchability' enforces against any person any disability with regard to—

(i) access to any shop, public restaurant, hotel or place of public entertainment;"

So far, so good, but clause (ii) is:—

"the use of any utensils, and other articles kept in any public restaurant, hotel, *dharmshala*, *sarai* or *musafirkhana* for the use of the general public or of persons professing the same religion, or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof as such person;"

So far as entry in a hotel is concerned, there is no difficulty, but the moment one enters it, there comes the difficulty with regard to the use of utensils or other articles kept there. According to this provision of section 4, clause (ii), the utensils that are kept in a hotel can be claused into four categories, namely, firstly, utensils which can be used by the general public; secondly, utensils which can be used by persons professing a particular religion; thirdly, utensils that can be used by persons belonging to a particular religious denomination and, fourthly, utensils that can be used by a section of the religion. Though at present the Scheduled Castes are not feeling any difficulty in getting entry into hotels and making use of the utensils, this provision is there. I may bring to the notice of the House that under this clause separate cups or saucers may be kept for Scheduled Castes because it provides for separate utensils and articles if they belong to a particular section or a religious denomination. I do not know why a temple and a hotel have been put on the same footing. In the case of entry into a temple also the same sec-

tions are there and in regard to hotels also the same sections are there particularly with regard to the use of utensils and articles.

If we go to clause (iv), it says:—

"the use of, or access to, any river, stream, spring, well, tank, cisten, water tap or other watering place or any bathing ghat, burial or cremation ground, any sanitary convenience, any road or passage, or any other place of public resort which other members of the public, or persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person, have a right to use or have access to;"

The same difficulty is here also. There are so many compartments made even with regard to the use of a river. Suppose, a particular portion of the river is being used by people of a particular religion so far. Now, unless a Scheduled Caste or a Harijan belongs to that particular religion, he cannot make use of the water of that river, at that place. Suppose, another portion is being used by a section of a religion, then unless he belongs to that particular religion he cannot make use of it. This is an absurdity which we can see in this clause of section 4.

Similarly, it goes on to say about *dharamshala*, *musafirkhana* and *sarai* also. Thus we find that there is no difference actually between religious disability and social disability. They are almost the same. Therefore this Act which was passed in 1955 deserves to be amended. My amendment to this particular section, that is, section 4, is as follows:—

"In section 4 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-clause (ii), for the words 'of persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious

denomination or any section thereof as such person' the words 'any section thereof' shall be substituted."

When it is amended, it will read as follows:—

"the use of any utensils and other articles kept in any public restaurant, hotel, *dhamasala*, *sarai* or *musafirkhana* for the use of the general or any section thereof".

Thus it will remove these restrictions that are now placed particularly on the Scheduled Castes. I find in the original Bill which was drafted, this question of religion was not brought in.

16.41 hrs.

[SHREIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY in the Chair]

For the benefit of the House I will read clause 4 of the original Bill.

"Removal of social disabilities on untouchables.

No untouchable shall on the ground only that he is an untouchable be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to the use of or access to any river, stream, spring, well, tank, cistern, water tap or other watering place or any bathing ghat, burial or cremation ground, any sanitary convenience, any road or passage or any other place of public resort which other members of the public have a right to use or have access to."

But when it was referred to the Joint Select Committee they brought in these religious matters also with regard to social things and they have complicated the Act. *

Therefore, I suggest that this is a very important Act dealing with the removal of untouchability, and I suggest that this Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion on it, so that the whole subject-matter may

be discussed by all the State Governments and by the public in general and they can suggest amendments. I am not very particular that my amendments should be accepted, but amendments may be suggested to achieve the object I have in view. That is, a Harijan should have equal religious rights with any Hindu and equal social rights with any member of the general public.

With these few remarks I commend this motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1962."

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): I am sorry I do not agree with the Mover of this Bill, and I feel very strongly about this question. When the question of untouchability with regard to access to places of worship arose, India was a different India from what it is today.

In the world there was a time when nothing existed except God. They said God alone existed, and India was no exception to it. In Mandukya Upanishad there are four pads which say that the whole universe is confined to the existence of the presence of God. Nothing except God existed. And then Nishe asked Zoroaster, "Where are thy Gods?" The reply was, "They have laughed themselves to death".

So this is the phenomenon of the change in civilization that from what was God and God alone and nothing else, God has disappeared and man has appeared on the scene. Now, if any man wants to say that someone shall not be allowed to go to a place of worship, the proper course for him is to have God in his pocket and worship and not to go to a temple.

An Hon. Member: Demolish the temples.

Shri K. C. Sharma: Temples, you cannot demolish, because they are property based on the labour of man. Therefore, you cannot do it. If you do it, you shall have to go to jail.

An Hon. Member: Or to hell.

Shri K. C. Sharma: My point is this. The importance of this question is not that importance that it had when for the first time this question arose. India is rapidly changing. For instance, in the 16th century, in Germany and in other countries, Catholics were killed in thousands because they professed the same religion in a different form. Other people were not allowed to be enthroned because they professed a different religion. This untouchability is not a phenomenon which is peculiar to the Hindu religion or to India alone. Mohammedanism happens to be the most catholic religion and the most humanistic religion. No other system of religion has got so much of brotherhood as Mohammedanism. Even in Arabia, there was a class of people, supposed to be water carriers, which was considered untouchable. At a certain stage of civilisation or culture, one class has been considered down below the touch of the elite, whatever the form. Even in England, there are classes, whether lawyers, professors or intellectuals who look down upon the millionnaires, though a millionaire can buy their service all right. Whatever the shape, certain classes of people get themselves into what is called the elite of society. Their language is different; their way of living is different. Their very culture, system of thinking, all these things are different. On account of social, economic and political changes, conditions differ from one another.

India, now, is a democratic State where every citizen has got as much right as any other citizen. One has got as much right as any other citizen. Therefore, these little questions

of going to a place of worship or not going to a place of worship have no significance. I wish to remind my hon. friend that one of the greatest writers said that the child who runs into the lap of the mother, the sheep which huddle together and the devotee who enters God are not independent entities but slaves of the situation. They bow down to the master and live under their protection. The greatest distinguishing feature of a living human being is his independent entity and his difference from another. Therefore, if you want to behave as a man, I would ask you not to run after Gods or to the doors of temples, but to stand erect and work and take your share in the new and greater India that is coming up.

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने यह जो अनटचेबिल्टी (ओफेसेज) अमेंडमेंट विल पेश है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। शर्मा जी का मैं समर्यान करता हूँ। शर्मा जी जरा सुनिये.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must ask me to listen.

श्री शिव नारायण : सभापति महोदया, मैं आप के द्वारा शर्मा जी को अपने विचार प्रेषित करना चाहता हूँ। शर्मा जी का मैं समर्यान करता हूँ। मैं उस भ्रयोध्या के पास से आता हूँ जहाँ कि धर्म स्थान है। मैं शर्मा जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस भ्रयोध्या में जितने हरिजन पूजन करने जाते हैं उतने शायद पंडित भी नहीं जाते हैं जब कार्तिक का मेला लगता है तो आप उस दृश्य को देखिये कि किस तरह सिरों पर गट्ठा धरे मर्द और औरत मस्त होकर उस दीवाने की तलाश में निकलते हैं? मंदिर, मस्जिद इन सब के अन्दर राज्य गुलामी करता है। यह मन्दिर, मस्जिद कुछ नहीं हैं। मैं आप से ज्यादा नास्तिक हूँ। मैं उस पत्थर को नहीं मानता हूँ। शर्मा जी ने कहा कि एक ब्रेव मैन की तरह से फेस करो आज दुनिया में धर्म-कर्म किन के पास है? पंसे बालों के

पास। जब मैं दिल्ली आया, तो एक रोज मैं विड़ला मन्दिर गया इतिहास का एक विद्यार्थी होने के कारण मैंने देखा कि विड़ला मन्दिर में जहां संस्कृत का श्लोक लिखा है, वही इंगिजिशन में उसका ट्रांसलेशन दिया हुआ है। मैंने उस पर कमेन्ट किया कि कालान्तर में जब इतिहास का युग बदलेगा, जब यह परिवर्तन-शील जगत बदलेगा, यह जमाना बदलेगा और कोई दूसरा जमाना आया, तो अन्वेषण, रिसर्च करने वाला हिस्ट्री का विद्यार्थी, विड़ला साहब ने, जो कि भारत के बड़े आदमी है और हिन्दू धर्म के पक्के समर्थक हैं, जो यह साइनबोर्ड लिखवाए हैं, उन को इस देश में अंग्रेज़ीयत के नमूने के रूप में देखेगा।

मन्दिर और मस्जिद सब क्या हैं एक ढोंग हैं, एक बनावट हैं। समाज ने एक चीज़ बनाई है, जिससे लोगों को फ़सा कर उन से पैसा लिया जाये। जब बनारस मन्दिर प्रवेश का मामला चल रहा था, तो करपात्री जी ने कहा कि मैं दूसरा मन्दिर बनाऊंगा। उस समय मैं और श्री वेष्टनराम जी कि बनारस के हुरिजन मेम्बर थे, इंडित कमलापति वे कमरे में थे, जो कि उस जमाने के हमारे होम मिनिस्टर थे। मैंने कहा, “पंडित जी, अगर आप की इजाजत हो, तो मैं दो लपत्र कहना चाहता हूँ।” उन्होंने कहा, “कहिए।” मैंने कहा, “दो मिनट में करपात्री जी हम को हाथ जोड़ देंगे। अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो मैं विश्वनाथ मन्दिर के बगल में दूसरा मन्दिर धर दूँ।”

मैं हिन्दू टैम्पल कमेटी का मेम्बर था। मैं हरिद्वार गया, इलाहाबाद गया, बनारस गया, हर जगह गया। जब मैं वृन्दावन पढ़ूँचा, तो मैंने देखा कि वहां पर भगवान् कृष्ण का मन्दिर और उन के भाई बुलदा जी का मन्दिर था। वे बड़े भारी मन्दिर थे। जब मेम्बर कमेटी स्थापित हुई, तो लोगों ने मेम्बरों को ऐसे घेरा कि मालूम होता था कि न मालूम उन की क्या क्या जाने वाली हैं। मैं गवर्नरमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन मन्दिरों में इतना पैसा

भरा हुआ है, जितना कि सरकार टैक्सेशन लगाती है। अगर वह इस पैसे को इस्तेमाल करे और धर्म के काम में इस्तेमाल करे, तो वहुः पै वा मौजूद है मैंने उस कमेटी में रह कर देखा है कि यह सब जाल है ढांग है मैं हूँ हरिजनों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ईश्वर हम में तुम में व्याप्त है, वह सर्वत्र व्याप्त है, अगर वे भगवान् की तात्परा करना चाहते हैं।

मैं कहता हूँ कि मैं कभी मानेंद्रों के चक्कर में नहीं हूँ। मैं उन का वाकई विरोध करता हूँ। हिन्दू भाई यह न समझे कि मैं कोई द्वा-भाव में ये बातें कह रहा हूँ। मुझे इस में कोई फ़ेस या विश्वास नहीं है। ईश्वर हममें और तुम में, सब में व्याप्त है। जब किसी मनुष्य में रुत्य को परवा आ जाये, तो वह काइस्ट हो सकता है, महामद हो सकता है, गार्ड हो सकता है, क्योंकि पांचों तत्व हम में मौजूद हैं और समस्त ज्ञानिन्द्रियां हैं। परलोक का किनारा की चिंता हो, तो वह जंगल में चला जाये। मुझे याद है कि एक हमारे इंसेप्टर थे। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रातःकाल उठो प्रारंदोनों हाथ देव कर माँबों कि एक दिन मर जाना है और अगर कोई रात दिन यह प्रैक्टिस कर ले, तो ३१ बैंद्रियों दिन वह बहत्मा हो। जायगा, संतारी माया। छोड़ कर वह जंगल में चला जायगा। मैं मन्दिर-प्रवेश के चक्कर में नहीं हूँ।

भ्रीमती गंगा देवी (मोहनलालजी) : क्या यह मन्दिर ब्रह्म पर चवाई वा रही है या प्रांत की कहानियां किसी हो रही हैं?

भ्री शिव नारायण : आप बैठ जायें। मन्दिर ब्रह्म पर बात हो रही है। (Interruption).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member should address the Chair. If he has any grievance against any Member, then also, he should address the Chair and have the redress of that grievance.

श्री शिव नारायण : मुझे पीछे से इंटेरप्ट कर रहे थे। मैं जो कुछ कहूँगा, आप के द्वारा और आप के जरिये कहूँगा।

मन्दिर-प्रवेश के बारे में इस विल को सर्कुलेट करने के लिये कहा जा रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि नववे परसेंट लोग इसका विरोध करेंगे, क्योंकि सोसायटी ऐसी है कि वह यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। यह बात तो गूडविल पर निभर है। मन्दिर में जाने के लिये कोई रुकावट नहीं है। मैं हर जगह गया। हमारी डूटी नहीं कि हम किसी को चिढ़ायें। कहीं जाने के बारे में ढोल पीटने की कोई बहरत नहीं है। वहां कुछ मिलता-जुलता नहीं, है मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां पर गरीब आदर्मियों का, त्रुमारा ही पैसा लिया जाता है। अगर उस पैसे को बचाया जाये, अगर एक हजार आदर्मी बीस बीस आने जमा कर लें, तो सब हजार की रकम हो जाये प्रीर उससे हमारे गरीब बच्चे पढ़ सकते हैं। सदवनारायण बाबा की कदा में देने के बजाय उस पैसे को इकट्ठा कर लिया जाये और उस को प्रीर अच्छे कामों में इन्स्ट्रैमेल किया जाये।

हम कमा कर आज इस सोसाइटी को खिला रहे हैं। आज गांवों में गरीब हरिजन ही कमाता है, हल चलाता है, पानी देता है, सब कुछ करता है, जिस पर सारा समाज गुमान, गर्व करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मन्दिर मस्जिद सब बनावट हैं और एक किस्म का ढांग है। जो विल सर्कुलेशन के लिये भेजा जा रहा है, उस में क्या है? कुछ नहीं है। हम यहां पर बगल में बैठ कर जानते हैं कि आजकल दो बातें होती हैं। दिल नहीं मिलता है। यह तो दिल के मिलने की बात है। अगर कोई रोकता हो, तो मत जाइय, दूरा मन्दिर बनवा लीजिय। पंडित कमलापति ने कहा, “तुम ऐसा मत कहना, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।” मन्दिर हो या मस्जिद हो, ये दोनों चीजें धर्म की बात हैं। धर्म कर्म तो मानने पर है। मानो तो

देव, नहीं तो पत्थर। ईश्वर यहां, वहां, मर्वत्र व्याप्त है।

मैंने बाइबल भी पढ़ा है। बचपन में मैं इंग्लिश स्कूल में पढ़ता था, तो मैंने बाइबल भी पढ़ा। उसमें कहा गया है कि खुदा मियां ने छः दिन में दुनिया बनाई और सातवें दिन आराम किया। यह क्रिश्चियन आइडियालाजी है। मुसलमान कहते हैं कि सब भाई भाई हैं। मुस्लिम धर्म में डेमोक्रसी का यह नमूना ज्यादा है कि अगर खाना, कपड़ा, रोटी मिले, तो वांट खाओ। आज नहीं है। उत्तम बातें तो हर धर्म में हैं। हर एक धर्म ने बताया कि सदा सच बोलो, शराब पीना गुनाह है, पराई बहू-बटी को अपनी बहू-बटी समझो। चाणक्य ने लिखा है कि

मातृवत् परदारेषु परद्रव्यु लोष्टवत्
अन्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति सः पंडितः

माताओं और बहनों की इज्जत करने का आदेश हर धर्म ने दिया है। क्या किसी धर्म ने कहा कि उनको कुटूप्टि से देखो? क्या किसी धर्म ने लिखा है कि शराब पीओ या झूठ बोलो या चौंरी करो। हर एक धर्म में कहा गया है कि सही काम करो। गांधी जी ने हमको बताया, मुभाय बाबू ने हमको बताया, हमारे महान नेताओं ने बताया कि सद्मार्ग पर चलो। ईश्वर तक पहुँचने का सत्य ही मार्ग है। गाड़ इज़ द्रूथ एंड द्रूथ इज़ गाड़।

श्रीमती गंगादेवी : जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है उसका इस विल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री शिव नारायण : अगर माननीय सदस्या नहीं समझती हैं, तो वह बैठी रहें। यह तो बड़ी ऊंची चीज है। (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman: Although what the hon. Member is remarking has some relevance, I think he should come to the points made in the Bill which are

quite important. We would like to have his opinion on the clauses of the Bill also.

श्री शिव नारायण : जो बिल संकुलेट करने के लिए जा रहा है, मैं तो उमका विरोध करता हूँ। उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हम सब की तवियत साफ होनी चाहिए। यह नहीं जाना चाहिए। ये वेकार है। सब को पता है। यह हमारी पार्लियामेंट सारे हिन्दुस्तान की क्रीम यहां पर बैठी हुई है। यहां के बाद भी अगर हम इस बिल भेजना चाहते हैं, तो कहाँ भेजना चाहते हैं? पब्लिक के रिप्रजन्टेटिव यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। यहां पर हरिजन भी हैं, मुसलमान भी हैं, पंडित भी हैं कायस्थ भी हैं, खोटे-बड़े सब हैं। इंडिया की कीम यहां पर बैठी हुई है। जो कोई धर्म कर्म तय करना है, यहां पर ही कर लिया जाय। इसको बाहर भेजने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री समननी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : मैं आनंदेबल मेम्बर की स्वीच के एक फिल्म के मुतालिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: You want a clarification.

Shri Samnani: Yes.

अर्ज यह है कि आनंदेबल मेम्बर ने अपनी तकरीर में मजहब के मुतालिक अपनी वाकियत का काफ़ी इजहार किया है। लेकिन एक बात जो उन्होंने कही है प्राक्ट इस्लाम के मुतालिक, वह इस्लामी अकीदे के बिल्कुल बरअक्स है और इस्लामी अकीदे की रू से ऐसा कहने का किसी को हक नहीं पहुँचता है। (Interruptions) उन्होंने कहा है कि वह मुहम्मद हो सकता है, वह दूसरा हो सकता है। मुहम्मद पंगम्बरे इस्लाम हैं और पंगम्बरे इस्लाम एक ही हो सकता है, दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है। जब यह बात बाहर जायगी,

तो एमें एलिमेंट, जो एमे मौके में रहते हैं, इससे नाजायज फायदा उठायेंगे। इसलिये मैं दरस्वास्त करता हूँ कि इसको एवसपंज कर दिया जाए।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैंने मुहम्मद साहब को मुहम्मद साहब समझा है, क्राइस्ट को क्राइस्ट, गांधी को गांधी, मुभाप बोस को मुभाप बोस, राम को राम और इन सब का मैं समान रूप से आदर करता हूँ। इसी बै मैंने कहा, अटैक करने की भावना से मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

Mr. Chairman: I did not understand fully the hon. Member. I will look into the script and I will then give my opinion on that*.

Shri P. N. Kayal (Joynagar): Sir, it really surprises me to hear disciples of panch sheel and socialist pattern who had spoken just now. This Bill is to allow every Indian to move, or enter or use anything that is public.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will continue next time. The Private Member's Bill will be held over for discussion in the next session. Now, we will take up half an hour discussion.

—
 17.01 hrs.

PHYTO CHEMICAL PLANT AT NERIAMANGALAM

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Madam Chairman, on 7th May, 1962 in answer to question No. 453, certain answers were given like this.

Shri Vasudevan Nair asked whether there was any truth in the report that the plant that was going to be established would not be established there. The hon. Minister said that the economics of the plant which was

*See footnote under col. 12636.—Ed. †Half-an-hour-Discussion.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

part of the complex was under discussion and that the delay in progressing with the work was that full land had not been given for this. In answer to another question it has been said that it is not the only reason and that the economics of the plant that is part of the complex was still under discussion. The question was:

"In the statement it is said that the preliminary arrangements connected with the construction of factories and townships at Rishikesh, Hyderabad and Madras have been taken in hand and not at Kerala. Is it because the State Government did not acquire the land there?"

The answer given was that it was not the only reason. So, I thought that it was one of the reasons. After that the Industries Minister of Kerala Shri K. Damodara Menon held a Press Conference in Kerala where he replied to what was said here. He said that the Kerala Government had already handed over 187 acres of land to the project authorities for establishment in the State of the Centrally sponsored Rs. 11.5 crores phyto chemical plant; he said that out of the total area of 400 acres required for the project, 100 acres were for the factory site and future expansion and the auxiliary industries and other 300 acres were required for the construction of the project colony and other things. The Minister was explaining at the Press Conference that the land requirements pertaining to the establishment of the factory had not been retarded for want of land for the factory site. He is also reported to have said:

"The State Government (we) are proceeding with as much haste as possible with regard to the acquisition of land and placing it at the disposal of the project authorities and there is no complaint whatsoever on the part of the "project authorities that we have been slow".

But in answer to the question here it has been said that out of 400 acres

only 100 acres had been made available but he says that 187 acres of land had been given and there was no question of delay in land acquisition for the factory.

After some days there was another report in the papers and it was reported that the phyto chemical plant authorities submitted a report to the Government of India. The Press report was that that the phyto chemical plant authorities have stated that since the possession of 109 acres and 37 cents mentioned above had not been given upto February 1962 it was considered unsafe to proceed with the work relating to barbed wire fencing and all that as the area was not in the possession of the project authorities. It was, therefore decided not to proceed further with work until possession of the entire area of 400 acres has been delivered by the State Government to us. The said work will remain suspended until such time as the State Government are in a position to hand over possession of the the entire area of 400 acres to the project authorities. The company has also been considering the other preliminary arrangements in connection with this project.

Here is one answer to the question, given by the Central Minister here, saying that the land is not given and to another question, the answer is that only 100 acres of land were given. Then there is the answer of the State Minister for Industries in Kerala saying that as far as land is concerned, 187 acres of land had already been given and they are proceeding to acquire the other land, and there is no question of stopping the work or retarding the work. As far as land

acquisition is concerned, he definitely stated that there is no question whatsoever of the project authorities going slow.

After that, another report is submitted by the phyto-chemical authorities to the Government of India where they say they have actually stopped the work and they could not get the land and they will begin the work only after they get the land. There may be differences, but what I say is this. These reports appear in the papers: the Central Minister saying one thing and the Ministries for Industries in the State refuting it and saying that they have given the land. After a week or two, another report appears in papers that the work is already stopped because the land was not given. The Congress daily in Kerala, namely, *Mathrubhoomi*, has written an editorial saying, what are we to do, whom are we to believe and what are our people to understand about this.

That is so because there are three different answers and reports. A report is said to have been submitted by the phyto-chemical authorities to the Government of India. I want to know whether the press report about it is right or wrong; whether the phyto-chemical authorities have written to the Government of India or not and whether there is such a report or not. What are the facts?

The second thing is this. As between the observations made by the Kerala Minister for Industries and the answers given here by the Minister at the Centre, what are the contradictions? When I referred the matter to the Speaker, I got a reply from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry saying that in effect there does not seem to be any difference between what Shri Damodara Menon, the Minister of Industries in Kerala, said and the reply given in the Lok Sabha. I have nothing to say, because it is for the Members of the House to decide whether there is any difference between what the hon. Min-

ister here said and what Shri Damodara Menon has said.

What I want to say is this. It is not a question of some difference only, as between what the State said and the Centre said. What has happened during the last ten years? That is why papers have written editorials. As far as the fisheries institute is concerned, the experts gave a report to the Central Government saying that the fisheries institute must be established in Kerala and Cochin is the best place for it, and the second best is Bombay. When the report of the experts was given and when the Government also decided to have it at Cochin, what was the answer given here by the ex-Minister, Shri Krishnappa? Without asking the Kerala Government whether they can give a building for that, he said that there is no building and the fisheries institute was shifted to Bombay.

17.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

That is one instance. I want the Minister to understand that it is not because there were two replies which were contradictory that I am bringing this matter before the House. If you see all the things that have happened in the last ten years, you will realise the position. The State wants a project; the Centre wants to give it. First, they say that they want to give it, and then there will be some reason—either the land will not be there and there will be difficulty about technical collaboration or there will be some other difficulty. Even when such difficulties are not there, they will say that they are not able to get the land or the building and then the project is shifted to another place. I want to know what the difficulty was in regard to the fisheries institute; there was nothing. When Shri M. A. Ayyangar was in the Chair as Speaker I put a question to the Minister: "Did the Deputy Minister ask the State Government to find out a building?" Then the Speaker said that when the Minister has visited the place

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

and then says that there is no building there, there was no use of asking any other question. So, I did not ask any further question. Experts said that was the best place, but it was shifted to Bombay. Why? Because there was no building. Who was to give the building? It was the State Government. Did they ask the State Government? No. Did the State Government say, "There is no building or within four months, we cannot give a building"? No. On some pretext or other, even when experts say that it is the best place, it is shifted.

The next example is heavy electricals. There was one examination and then another examination. It was said that that was the best place for it. They found after two years that there was humidity in Kerala. Is all the humidity concentrated in Kerala? Is there not any humidity in other places? All the humidity is concentrated in Kerala and so there cannot be a heavy electrical plant there. When questions were first asked, they said, there was no land. When the land is there and other things come, humidity comes in the way.

As far as the Koratty press is concerned, 135 acres of land is there. But the Central Government press is now established in some other place. We have got the land; the board is there, but it is shifted to some other place.

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): May I submit that I am not competent to answer all the matters he is raising? The half-hour discussion is confined to the answers on phyto-chemical plant. I can answer only that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want an answer only for this. But when you answer, the answer must not be only 'yes' or 'no'.

Shri Kanungo: There are references which will have different meanings

to which I am not competent to reply.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You may not be competent. There are three reports here. The State Minister says something. Here the Central Minister says something and there is another report appearing in the papers about the phyto-chemical plant. . . .

Shri Kanungo: I will deal with them so far as they relate to phyto-chemical plant, but not other projects.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I do not want an answer for them. I want only a record. Now you say that there is no land. I want to show what has happened before. It is very relevant.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps if the hon. leader addresses the Chair, there will be no difficulty.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He can give any answer, because the answer is already given here. The Central Minister gives one answer and the State Minister gives another answer. I do not think by this half-hour discussion, we will get the project. It is my duty to show what are the answers given and what are the contradictions. I do not say he must give all the answers; nobody can give all the answers. About the fisheries institute, we had a half-hour discussion. It is on record and no answer need be given. As far as the Koratty press is concerned, there is a question here. The land is there, the board is there, but the press has gone. About the naval base, several questions were put. It was said, "We are searching for a place". The people were satisfied. Another question is asked after two years and they say, after searching there is no place and it goes to another place.

As far as the phyto-chemical plant also is concerned, the fear among the people is there. Papers have written editorials. We want to know the exact position. According to the State Government, they have given the land

and they are ready to give more land if necessary, because they were told it is only a phased programme. They are ready to give the land. After this comes economic viability. Are this Government going to see that this plant does not come into existence because of economic viability? That is what I want to know. First they say, there is no land. The State Government rushes with the land. When the land is there, they will say technical collaboration is very difficult. When there is technical collaboration, they will say there is foreign exchange difficulty. They will not say all these things at first. One after another, these answers were given.

About the shipyard, from the first session onwards, till now we had been asking questions. Now, even about technical collaboration they say they are trying. There is contradiction in the statements; there is no doubt about it. How can an answer saying that we have got only 100 acres be in effect one with the State Minister's statement saying that 187 acres had been given. I want to know why there is this contradiction. Is it because the Central Government, as was the experience before in regard to other projects, is slowly finding out some reason to see that this project also goes out of Kerala, or is it that there are real difficulties? Has the State Government actually given the land? What is the present position today? Is the report from the Phyto Chemicals which has appeared in the papers that work has been stopped is correct? Sir, I want the Minister to answer these points.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I am not aware of all the reports that have appeared in the various newspapers all over the country.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, let me make a clarification. I sent a typed copy of the reports to you and I suppose you have sent those reports

to the Ministry concerned. I have got a reply also. So when the Minister says that he has not seen them, does he mean that he as a person has not seen them or the Commerce and Industry Ministry has not seen them. I have got a reply from them.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): He said he has not seen all the reports.

Shri Kanungo: If the hon. Leader of the House would have a little patience . . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Ram Subhag Singh): He is not the Leader of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Leader of one group in the Opposition.

Shri Kanungo: I meant 'leader on the Opposition Side' (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It was an ordinary slip. Why should it upset anybody. Instead of saying 'Leader of the Group', he said 'Leader of the House'.

Shri Kanungo: I am sorry for the slip.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Leader of one of the many parties that sit in the Opposition.

Shri Kanungo: I want to make it clear that what I mentioned was that I have not seen all the reports that have appeared in all the newspapers (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When there are so many leaders, that creates difficulties.

Shri Kanungo: It seems newspapers in that part of the country are very alert. The question put was specifically about the land—the later part

[Shri Kanungo]

of it—and I had replied that the full land of 400 acres has not been given to us. That is correct as can be seen from the statement of the Minister of Kerala who has said that 187 acres of land has been handed over and the rest will be handed over soon.

Then, land is not the important problem. The first phase of the work was to fence the land. Unless we get the whole area there is no point in going in for fencing. This fencing work was supposed to start somewhere about January or February. Till 31st December only 186 acres of land was delivered to the project authorities. As soon as the rest of the land is delivered, fencing will go on. You will realise, Sir, that you cannot have fencing by parts.

Again, the civil engineering work for the township and for the buildings—the designs and drawings—has been done. But the main question which is under the consideration of the collaborators and ourselves is the economic viability of the plant. Government decision has been there that the phyto-chemical plant will be located at Neriamangalam. The only point is up to what point losses should be permitted in the hope that they can be made up in a reasonable period of time. It is not such a project which can yield profits immediately, because it is a new technical process which we are acquiring. In the process of working the plant we will have the inestimable advantage of learning the technique of preparing this type of drugs. The only narrow point to judge is how much loss we should risk and for what period.

At the present moment, a delegation from the company which is running the project might have already gone, or are likely to go in a couple of weeks, to USSR to have personal discussions on the economics of cost of production etc. by changing the quantity, varieties, formulation etc.

Possibly, by that the amount of loss can be reduced.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There are four projects. I want to know whether the economic viability of only one project or all the four projects are taken into consideration, because one is connected with the other.

Shri Kanungo: That is only for this project, because it has got special techniques. The other three projects which are under the management of this company are entirely different technically.

As I have already said, we realise that in spite of the initial losses, there are certain advantages when this plant goes into production. This problem will be discussed and sorted out now. Because, the decision was taken as early as 1959. The Government of India have entered into firm commitments about this project, including the other three, with our collaborators. Therefore, there is no question of shifting the plant to somewhere else. The change will be in the quantum, in the number of drugs and variety of drugs, which are matters which will have to be considered.

When I talk of economic viability, it does not mean that because in the initial stages it will not give a credit balance, so, it will be rejected. That is not the position at all. The point we have to consider is within a foreseeable time what is the amount of risk. We believe that after discussions of our delegation with the technical collaborators in USSR, we will find some way out by which we can go ahead with the plant. In fact, all other arrangements at our end like township plan, building plan, civil works, premises etc. are ready. As soon as we get some hope from them, the work will go on. Therefore, I want to disabuse the mind of this House that there is any apprehension

of the project being shifted to any other place.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Or being abandoned.

Shri Kanungo: Yes, or being abandoned. It is a question of time.

Mr. Speaker: That is all what the Leader of the Communist Group wanted.

Shri Kanungo: This I can tell him straightway. Of course, I realise that the hon. Member may or may not have reason to accept the *bona fides* of the Government in other matters—I am not competent to answer them—but, so far as this matter is concerned, I hope the hon. Member has not drawn proper inferences.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He has not mentioned anything about the report. The report says that the work has been abandoned, so far as fencing is concerned, by the phyto-chemical laboratories. I want to know whether that report is correct or not.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Communist Group should not get all the concessions from One Minister, and one Minister alone.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There was a report that the work has been stopped.

Shri Kanungo: I have already said that the only work that has been stopped is fencing, because there is nothing to fence.

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil) rose—

Mr. Speaker: No questions now.

श्री समनानी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर):
जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैंने चेयर की तवज्ज्ञह
उस बात की तरफ दिलाई थी जो कि एक
मेम्बर साहब ने कही। मैं उनकी नेतृत्वीयती

पर शक नहीं करता लेकिन जो उन्होंने कहा कि मुहम्मद कोई भी हो सकता है उस पर मुझे एतराज है क्योंकि पैग्म्बर मुहम्मद दूसरा नहीं हो सकता।

आधिकार महोदय : चेयरमैन साहिबा ने जो कुछ इंसीडेट हुआ मुझको बतलाया है और मैं उस फाइल को मंगा कर देखूंगा और जरूरत हुई तो मेंबर साहब के सामने भी रखूंगा और अगर उसमें कांबिल एतराज बात हुई तो मुनासिब कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

—
17.26 hrs.

VALEDICTORY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker : We are going to adjourn now but before doing that I must offer my good wishes to all hon. Members and thank them for the co-operation that they have given me. It was a new House altogether and the Speaker was also new. The hon. Members must have had to adjust to the eccentricities of a new Presiding Officer. Sometimes he might have made mistakes. But I have to place on record my appreciation of the work that has been done and the enthusiasm that the new and old hon. Members have shown in the service of the country. Of course, we go back satisfied. I wish them success in the fields that they are now going to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanbad): We are going to meet very soon, in six weeks' time.

Mr. Speaker: Now the House stands adjourned *sine die*.

17.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

*The Speaker, on examination, ordered that there was nothing objectionable to be expunged.—Ed.

[Firday, June 22, 1962/A.adha 1, 1884 (Sala)]

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| | | | 3789 Aid for housing schemes in Madras and Andhra |
| | | | 3790 Industries in Madras |
| | | | 3791 Sale of handicrafts in Madras |
| | | | 3792 Industrial Estates in Madras |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---------------|--|----------|
| 3793 | Import of concrete mixture machineries | 12458-59 |
| 3794 | State Trading Corporation | 12459-60 |
| 3795 | Displaced Harijan families in Ganganagar district (Rajasthan) | 12460-61 |
| 3796 | Licenses for import of liquors | 12461 |
| 3797 | Teracycline | 12461-62 |
| 3798 | Biri companies in Singhbhum, Bihar | 12462-63 |
| 3799 | Export of shoes | 12463 |
| 3800 | Working hours of press employees in Tripura | 12463-64 |
| 3801 | Small Scale Industries | 12464-65 |
| 3802 | Coir industry in Kerala | 12465-66 |
| 3803 | Techno-Economic Survey of Assam | 12466-67 |
| 3804 | Use of Indian arms in Nepal | 12467 |
| 3805 | Export of iron and manganese ore from Mysore | 12467-68 |
| 3806 | Rules for import of pet animals | 12468 |
| 3807 | Standing Advisory Committee for Government Colonies | 12468-70 |
| 3808 | Invention of a steam engine | 12470 |
| 3809 | Documentary films on language basis | 12470-71 |
| 3810 | Dividend by company management | 12471 |
| 3811 | Export of traditional and new commodities | 12471-72 |
| 3812 | Moral Rearmament Association | 12472 |
| 3813 | Textile goods | 12472-73 |
| 3814 | Air-conditioned cinema at Agartala | 12473-74 |
| 3815 | Industries in Public sector in H.P. | 12474 |
| 3816 | Industrial disputes in Himachal Pradesh | 12474 |
| 3817 | Nepa Mills | 12474-75 |
| 3818 | Industrial Units in Andhra Pradesh | 12475-76 |
| 3819 | Press Institute in India | 12476 |
| 3820 | Conference of Indian envoys in West Asia region | 12476-77 |
| 3821 | Mys. Saru Smelting and Refining Corporation Private Ltd., Meerut.. | 12477 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---------------|---|----------|
| 3822 | Indians in British East Africa | 12478 |
| 3823 | Atomic Power Plants | 12478-79 |
| 3824 | Trade delegations | 12479-80 |
| 3825 | Motor Transport workers in Himachal Pradesh | 12480-81 |
| 3826 | A.I.R. stations in Madras State | 12481 |
| 3827 | Export of tobacco | 12481-82 |
| 3828 | Publication Division | 12482 |
| 3829 | Fire in Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi | 12483-84 |
| 3830 | Settlement of East Pakistan displaced Persons in Madhya Pradesh | 12484 |
| 3831 | Cost of production of raw jute | 12485 |
| 3832 | Buffer stock agency for jute | 12485 |
| 3833 | Disarmament Conference | 12486 |
| 3835 | Distribution of publicity material by P.I.B. | 12486-87 |
| 3836 | Occupation of Lower Class quarters by officers | 12488 |
| 3837 | Enquiry report on accident in D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi | 12488-89 |
| 3838 | Training for Orissa Khadi and Cottage Industries Board personnel | 12489-90 |
| 3839 | Evacuee landed properties in Masjid Moth, New Delhi | 12490-91 |
| 3840 | Tibetan refugee camps | 12491 |
| 3841 | A.I.R. broadcasts to Asian countries as a counter to Chinese propaganda | 12491-92 |
| 3842 | Accident in Girimint Colliery | 12492-93 |
| 3843 | New brewery in West Bengal | 12493 |
| 3844 | Loans to Public Undertakings | 12493-94 |
| 3845 | Employment of non-Indians in business houses | 12494 |

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

12494-12508

(i) Shri Bade called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported occupation by China of Indian territory in N.E.P.A.

**CALLING ATTENTION
TO MATTERS OF
URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE—contd.**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri Bagri called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the death of two M.E.S. sweepers at I.A.F. station in Baprola village, Delhi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan) made a statement in regard thereto.

(iii) Shri P. R. Chakraverti called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the reported truck train collision near Tilrath station, N. E. Railway.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 12508-II**

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) The Tea Board Employees (Conduct) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 590 dated the 28th April, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

(ii) The Cotton Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S. O. 1667 dated the 2nd June, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(iii) Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1960-61.

(iv) Annual Report of the Rubber Board for the year 1960-61 (August 1, 1960 to July 31, 1961).

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1669 dated the 2nd June, 1962, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

**COLUMNS PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

(3) A copy of Annual Report of the Delhi Development Authority for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(4) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 :—

(i) The Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1809 dated the 9th June, 1962.

(ii) The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1810 dated the 9th June, 1962.

(5) A copy each of the following papers under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954 :—

(i) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Air-India Corporation for the year, 1962-63.

(ii) Summary of Actuals for the year 1960-61, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1961-62 and Budget Estimates for the year 1962-63 under Capital, of the Air-India Corporation.

(iii) Summary of the Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1962-63.

(iv) Summary of Actuals for the year 1960-61, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1961-62 and Budget Estimates for the year 1962-63 under Capital, of the Indian Airlines Corporation.

(6) A copy of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Second Amendment Rules, 1962 published in Notification

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

No. G.S.R. 750 dated the 2nd June, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA . . .

12511

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962, passed by Lok Sabha on the 16th June 1962.

PETITION PRESENTED

12511-12

Shri Narasimha Reddy presented a petition signed by a petitioner regarding amendment of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED

12512-14

- (1) The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill.
- (2) The Administrators-General Bill.
- (3) The Christian Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill.

MOTION *RE:* SHORT-
FALLS IN TARGETS OF
THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

12514-61

Shri Nath Pai moved the motion *re:* Shortfalls in Targets of the Third Five Year Plan. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED

12562

Third Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
INTRODUCED

12562-67,

12574

- (1) The All India Ayurvedic University Bill by Shri A. T. Sarma.
- (2) The Insurance (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections 31A and 40C*) by Shri Indrajeet Gupta . . .

PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS INTRODUCED—
contd.

COLUMNS

- (3) The Beedi and Cigar Labour Bill by Shri A. K. Gopalan.
- (4) The Restrictions on Edible Oils (for Manufacture of Soap) Bill by Shri D. C. Sharma.
- (5) The Transport Coordination Bill by Shri D. C. Sharma.
- (6) The Shopkeepers (Fixation of Price Labels) Bill by Shri J. B. S. Bist.
- (7) The Legal Practitioners (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections 14 and 15*) by Shri Hem Raj.

- (8) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section 30*) by Shri Hem Raj.
- (9) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections 11 and 12*) by Shri Hem Raj.
- (10) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of Article 226*) by Shri D. C. Sharma.
- (11) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of the Eighth Schedule*) by Shri U. M. Trivedi.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—
WITHDRAWN

12567-74

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections 405 and 406*) moved on 8-6-1962 Continued.

Shri D. C. Sharma replied to the Debate.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—
MOTION FOR CIRCULA-
TION—ADOPTED

12574—

12607

Shri J. B. S. Bist moved that the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new section 23A*) be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon, by the 31st December, 1962.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S
BILL—MOTION FOR
CIRCULATION—
ADOPTED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUS-
SION

12624—36

COLUMNS

Shri J. B. S. Bist replied to the debate. The motion was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—
UNDER CONSIDERATION 12607—24

Shri Siddiah moved that the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment Bill (*Amendment of sections 3 and 4*) be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1962. The discussion was not concluded.

Shri A. K. Gopalan raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 7th May, 1962 to Starred Question No. 453 regarding phyto Chemical Plant at Neriya-mangalam.

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo) replied to the discussion.

Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

1. Period of the Session—April 16 to June 22, 1962/Chaitra 26 to Asadha 1, 1884 (Saka)

2. Number of meetings held—51

3. Total Number of Sitting Hours—326 hours 23 minutes

4. Number of Divisions Held—9

5. Government Bills:

(i) Pending at the commencement of the session—Nil

(ii) Introduced—15

(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha—1

(iv) Referred to Select Committee—1 (Customs Bill, 1962)

(v) Referred to Joint Committee—Nil

(vi) Reported by Select Committee—Nil

(vii) Reported by Joint Committee—Nil

(viii) Passed—8

(ix) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any amendment—3

(x) Returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments—Nil

(xi) Pending at the end of the Session—8

6. Private Members' Bills:

(i) Pending at the commencement of the session—Nil

(ii) Introduced—41

(iii) Discussed—8

(iv) Withdrawn—4

(v) Negatived—1

(vi) Passed—Nil

(vii) Part Discussed—1

(viii) Pending at the end of the session—36

7. Number of discussions held under Rule 193—(Matters of urgent public importance)

(i) Notices received—14

(ii) Discussions held—Nil

8. Number of Statements made under Rule 197—(Calling Attention to matters of urgent public importance)

(i) Notices received—600

(ii) Statements made by Ministers—64

9. Half-an-Hour Discussions held—9

10. Government Resolutions:

(i) Moved—Nil

(ii) Adopted—Nil

11. Private Members' Resolutions:

(i) Received—1074

(ii) Admitted—635

(iii) Discussed—7 (including one part discussed item)

(iv) withdrawn—5

(v) Negatived—1

(vi) Adopted—Nil

(vii) Part discussed—1

12. Government Motions:

(i) Moved—1

(ii) Adopted—1

13. Private Members' Motions:

(i) Received—61

(ii) Admitted—40

(iii) Moved—2 (one part discussed)

(iv) Adopted—Nil

14. Motions re: Modifications to Statutory Rules:

(i) Received—3

(ii) Admitted—3

(iii) Moved—2

15. Number of Adjournment Motions:

(i) Brought before the House—10

(ii) Admitted but leave not granted by the House—1

(iii) Ruled out of order—1

(iv) Consent withheld by Speaker—10 (Ten)

16. Total number of Questions Admitted:

- (i) Starred—1633
- (ii) Unstarred (including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)—3781
- (iii) Short Notice Questions—24

17. Number of Reports of the various Parliamentary Committees presented to the Lok Sabha:

- (i) Reports of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—3
- (ii) Reports on action taken by Government on various

Reports of Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)—4

[Presented to Speaker on 31-3-62 under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Direction 97A and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha by Secretary on 21-4-62]

- (iii) Business Advisory Committee—2
- (iv) Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House—1

18. Number of Members granted leave of absence—10

19. Petitions presented—2

| | |
|--|-------------|
| (11) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of the Eighth Schedule</i>) by Shri U. M. Trivedi | 12574 |
| Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of sections 405 and 406</i>) by Shri D.C. Sharma—Withdrawn— | |
| Motion to consider | 12567—74 |
| Shri Datar | 12567—71 |
| Shri D. C. Sharma | 12572—74 |
| Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill (<i>Insertion of new section 23A</i>) by Shri J. B. S. Bist—Circulated— | |
| Motion for circulation | 12574—12607 |
| Shri J. B.S. Bist | 12574—77 |
| Shri D. C. Sharma | 12577—80 |
| Shri Raghunath Singh | 12581—82 |
| Shri Gauri Shanker | 12582—84 |
| Dr. M. S. Aney | 12584—85 |
| Shri Warior | 12585—7 |
| Shri Bade | 12587—89 |
| Shri A. N. Vidyalankar | 12589—91 |
| Shri Sinhasan Singh | 12591—94 |
| Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi | 12594—99 |
| Shri K. K. Varma | 12599—12601 |
| Shri J. B. Singh | 12601—02 |
| Shri Ram Sewak Yadav | 12602—05 |
| Shri Bibudhendra Mishra | 11605—07 |
| Untouchability (Offences) Amendment Bill (<i>Amendment of sections 3 and 4</i>) by Shri Siddiah— | |
| Motion for circulation | 12607—24 |
| Shri Siddiah | 12607—15 |
| Shri K. C. Sharma | 12615—18 |
| Shri Sheo Narain | 12618—24 |
| Shri P. N. Kayal | 11624 |
| Half-an-hour discussion re. Phyto Chemical Plant at Neriamangalam | 12624—36 |
| Shri A. K. Gopalan | 12624—29 |
| Shri Kanungo | 12629—36 |
| Validictory reference | 12636 |
| Daily Digest | 12637—46 |
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