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Thursday, February 18, 1965  
Magha 29, 1886 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



(*Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 1—10*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 18, 1965 [Magha  
29, 1886 (Saka)]

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Unaccounted Money

+

Shri Harish Chandra  
Mathur:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh  
Siddhanti:  
Shri Naval Prabrakar:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavalya:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
Shri Surendra Paj Singh:  
Shri Mohammad Elias:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shrimati Renu  
Chakravartty:  
Shri Prabhat Kar:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri P. H. Bheel:  
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

\*1. { Shri Bade:

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Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Narendra Singh  
Mahida:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Sezhiyan:  
Dr. P. Srinivasan:  
Shri Paramasivan:  
Shri D. J. Naik:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri P. L. Barupal:  
Shri Surva Prasad:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri P. K. Ghosh:  
Shri H. V. Konjaig:  
Shri D. D. Mantri:  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:  
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri Krishnapal Singh:  
Shri Koya:  
Shri Warrior:  
Shri Daji:  
Shri Maheswar Naik:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Balmiki:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of Finance be  
pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to bring  
unaccounted money to surface;

(b) the success achieved so far and the unaccounted money seized during 1964 and 1965 so far; and

(c) whether Government have been able to make assessment of such money and its *modus operandi*?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

In my Budget speech last year, I had enumerated some of the steps that Government proposed to take for checking tax evasion, particularly the widespread evil of unaccounted money. The Income-tax Act has since been amended and its provisions, particularly those relating to searches and seizures, made more effective. The provisions relating to penalties have also been made more stringent. These have been supplemented by the issue of the Ordinance recently. I had informed the House that we intended to use the powers of search and seizure in a larger measure to ensure that income or wealth escaping assessment was brought within the tax net. The House would like to know the steps taken so far to check tax evasion and to bring unaccounted money to the surface.

2. A statement showing the number of searches conducted and the amount of cash, jewellery, bullion, share scrips, bonds, promissory notes and fixed deposits recovered has been placed in the Library. [See No. LT-3776/65]. Altogether 343 searches (involving 862 premises) have been made so far. These searches have been carried out at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and other important industrial and commercial towns. The results achieved so far have been encouraging. Unaccounted cash, i.e., cash in excess of that shown in cash books or jewellery not disclosed in wealth-tax returns, have been found in large quantities. Even where cash, jewellery, bonds, scrips, etc. have not been found, incriminating documents relating to concealed business transac-

tions or duplicate sets of accounts not produced during the assessment proceedings have been discovered. In these searches, unaccounted-for gold and foreign currency were also found.

3. The documents seized during the raids are under scrutiny and examination and it will take some time to work out the concealed income in these cases. This could only be done after assessment proceedings for the relevant years have been completed. The officers have been instructed to process and complete these assessments as early as possible.

4. One of the common methods of introducing concealed profits in account books adopted in recent years, is one of showing it as a 'Hundi' loan from a professional class which lends its name for the introduction of this money on commission. These Hundi loans are greatly in vogue in Bombay although money-lending is done by these persons outside Bombay also. A very large number of searches were, therefore, conducted recently in Bombay at the premises of these Hundi bankers and brokers. The concealed income introduced as bogus Hundi loans detected so far as a result of these searches is over Rs. 40 crores. Most of it has been admitted.

5. The total value of articles seized and unaccounted money detected during the searches made up to February 7, 1965, is as below:—

(i)	Unaccounted cash	Rs. 1.18 crores
(ii)	Unaccounted jewellery and bullion	Rs. 0.84 crores
(iii)	Unaccounted share scrips, promotes and hundies	Rs. 2.79 crores
(iv)	Hundi loans during recent searches in Bombay not included above	Rs. 40.00 crores
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>Rs. 44.81 crores</b>

(c) It is not possible to make at this stage any precise estimate about the extent of unaccounted money.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Without minimising the importance of the efforts made by the Finance Minister, may I request him to clarify what the

Government's approach is and the line of action, in the light of the fact that even if we take the unaccounted money at a thousand crores as against the Rs. 2,000 crores to Rs. 3,000 crores as stated by others, and, as I learn from the statement, not one single person in political authority or in charge of posts of any administrative importance has even been touched, though they are supposed to have amassed a considerable amount of wealth, and therefore, may I know what his approach is and how he is going to touch even the fringe of the problem?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The department approaches this matter from the point of view of the information they receive, and as the hon. Member knows, we made a beginning only recently. I would also like to say that it is a matter of some gratification that these enormous number of searches that have taken place have drawn blank only in two places. That is what I am assured. One has to go very carefully about this matter. They cannot merely go and search people or even get hold of their accounts on suspicion. I am grateful that the hon. Member has appreciated the work of the department so far as it has been done. I therefore beg of hon. Members to bear with them patiently. It is not a matter in which we can really get a stride of the problem in a very short time. I think it will take a long time. But I am not in a position even to hazard a guess as to what will be the extent of unaccounted money because I think it is in various forms: not only in cash but in commodities and in other things as well. We have made a beginning and if the hon. Members approve of the beginning that has been made—and with the support of the hon. Members—I think the department will certainly go ahead. Perhaps this time next year we will be able to give a better showing.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I would like the Finance Minister to reply to that part of my question: the

question was why nobody in political authority or in charge of high administrative offices who have amassed wealth has been touched. Is he waiting for some time, or are there such persons in his view also? What are his difficulties about that? That part of my question has not been touched at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** I took him to say that the department proceeded on specific information and not merely on suspicion or on suspicion.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I take it from the Minister that he has such persons in view and he has no information about them? Do I take it like that?

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Member has some information, he might pass that on to the Finance Minister.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will you permit the hon. Finance Minister to reply to that point, Sir?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I said we are trying to cast our net wide but we cannot do so without having some information. I think the department is working at it. I might also inform the hon. Member that maybe in their activities, say, in February and March, they have to be a little slower because the collections are not coming in. I am rather worried about it. I have got to show the income in the current year. That has been a double task. I can assure the hon. Member that the department is fully seized of the problem and any suggestion made by the hon. Member here will be very carefully noted and the department will give it their closest attention.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know whether the Minister has considered the suggestion for demonetising 100 and 10 rupee notes, because that will at least make all the money dead in the cupboards of those people, particularly the corrupt people and those who have amassed wealth in a dishonest way?

**Mr. Speaker:** The supplementary should be very brief and straight. One supplementary and its answer have taken 5 minutes. There are 73 members.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** This is a very important question. My straight question is, has he considered the suggestion of demonetising 100 and 10 rupee notes and if there are any difficulties, how he feels that they are insuperable?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** This has been before the Government for a long time. There are very many aspects of it which make it difficult for Government to act on the lines indicated.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What are those difficulties?

**Mr. Speaker:** All of them cannot be stated now.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Has the Government tried to analyse as to what are the real reasons which have led to the accumulation of black money in the country during the last decade or so?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is a continuous process. We are trying to find out why there is black money all the time.

**Shri Daji:** Is there any truth in the rumour that having failed to unearth black money, Government are now thinking of some allurements of giving pardon to those who unearth their own black money?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Rumours are extremely dangerous things to rely on.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** दूसरे देशों में भी जहाँ इस प्रकार का छिपा हुआ धन या उसको सामने लाने के लिए या काम में लगाने के लिए सरकारों ने कुछ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएँ की हैं कि जो इस तरह का

छिपा हुआ धन इन इन कामों में लगावेंगे उनको सरकार कर भ्रात से मुक्त कर देगी क्या इस प्रकार के सुझाव यहाँ भी सरकार के सामने आये हैं और यदि आये हैं तो सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? क्या उन के बारे में भी सरकार कुछ निर्णय लेने जा रही है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** What measures have been taken in other countries in similar circumstances to unearth unaccounted money and is Government prepared to take any of those steps taken by other countries?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I do not say that we are in any sense perfect and that my knowledge is very extensive. People who are working on this problem are studying what is being done in other countries.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Is it true that the services of foreign sleuths have been hired recently by Government to track down illicit wealth and if so, what are the details thereof?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is asking about services of sleuths, those that are cunningly expert in these things.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I do not think we have engaged any foreign sleuths yet. But so far as any foreign exchange offence is concerned, I think the police who are in charge of it do exchange information.

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** विवरण में दिए हुए छापों की संख्या और उन से प्राप्त धन की नगण्यता को देखते हुए क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या सरकार छिपे हुए धन का पता लगाने में इस कारण से असमर्थ रही है या उसके अधिकारी जो छापे मार रहे हैं वे चुन चुन कर मार रहे हैं, इस कारण से असमर्थ रही है ? इन दोनों में से कौन सी बात सच है ?

**योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :** जैसा कि श्री वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया

हैं यह वाम धर्म, थोड़े हूँ दिन हुए शुरु हुआ  
और इसको जोर दे देने में जगता रहम लगेगा।

श्री. राजसूयक दास्य : सारे देश में  
छिपे हुए धन बा, बाले धन का पता लगाने  
के लिए बड़े दूरे लोगों के यहाँ एक साथ  
चुपे नहीं मारे गये, इस बाण में  
पर्याप्त सफलता नहीं मिली, क्या यह सच  
है ? ऐसा क्या किया गया था और यदि नहीं  
किया गया था तो क्यों नहीं किया गया  
था ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा धर्म  
बताया गया है कि छापे तो वही मारे जायेंगे  
या मारे गये हूँ जहाँ से निश्चित सूचना  
मिलेगी या मिली थी। एकाएक सब जगह  
छापे मारना; तो कोई उचित नहीं है।

।। अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तो एक  
प्रोपोजिशन रखा है कि एक साथ नहीं मारे  
गये इसलिए सफलता नहीं हुई है, क्या यह  
बुझता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह अनुमान लगाने  
की बात है।

श्री विमल मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता  
हूँ कि क्या छिपा धन रखने वालों ने भी  
सरकार से इस बारे में कुछ धार्ज मिश्रत  
की है कि उन से उन के छिपाये धन का  
कुछ हिस्सा से लिया जाये ताकि इस मामले  
का फैसला हो जाये न कि सारे देश में इस  
तरह से खलबली मचाई जाये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ऐसे कुछ लोग  
छापे हैं जिन्होंने अपनी छिपी हुई धनराशि  
की सूचना दी है।

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether the Government have any other scheme or device besides the usual raids in order to unearth the black-money?

Mr. Speaker: Why should they tell the hon. Member (Interruption).

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिन्हाः क्या सरकार  
के ध्यान में कोई ऐसी घटना आई है जिस  
से यह पता चलता हो कि छापे मारने वाले  
वर्गचारियों ने जिरा के पास से छिपा धन  
मिल सके, उस को पहले से सूचना दे दी  
हो ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ऐसी कोई शिकायत  
नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the government officers who have been given this job of investigating into the black money are physically afraid to investigate into the cases of ex-Chief Ministers and Ministers and, if so, what protection has been given to them to assure them that there will not be any victimisation because of this investigation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So long as the officers who are doing this work have got the confidence of the Government and the confidence of this House I do not think they will be afraid of any such thing.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाबाब : मैं जानना  
चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जो छापे  
मारे गये वे ऐसे लोगों के घर पर मारे गये  
जो दूध या दही बेचने वाले हैं, छोटे लोग  
हैं, जिस में कि बड़े स्थानों से लोग उस धन  
को गायब कर दें।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी नहीं, यह बात  
सही नहीं है।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : जैसा वित्त मंत्री  
महोदय ने बताया, किसी सूचना के आधार  
पर यह छापे मारे जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता  
हूँ कि सिनेमा में काम करने वालों के यहाँ  
जब छापे मारे गये थे तब क्या उस के संबंध  
में सूचना मिली थी और उन को बन्द क्यों  
कर दिया गया ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बन्द तो नहीं किये गये । सूचना मिली थी तभी तो ऐसा किया गया ।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know how many of those people from whom this money has been recovered have been tried in the courts and how many have been punished?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** There has been no prosecution yet.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know what is the value of currency in circulation in the country and what is the estimated amount of hidden wealth?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The value of currency in circulation is about Rs. 2500 crores and odd. I cannot tell you what is the amount of hidden wealth. I will get it.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** May I know whether Government has received any offer from persons holding unaccounted money that they are prepared to disclose it provided they are not required to disclose the source from which they got it?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The hon. Member knows that we had passed an Ordinance for which we are seeking ratification by the House in the form of a Bill where it is provided that if any voluntary disclosure is made there will be no penalty or that the Government might waive the penalty. I believe there have been a few cases in which the department has been approached. I cannot give any information at the moment. In fact, one of the reasons why this measure is taken is that in the case of these voluntary disclosures and also help from the parties we will not disclose their names; otherwise, once the penalty is levied the names will have to be disclosed. That is the main reason why the protection has been sought to be given.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** The President's Address of yesterday contained

a reference to the Government's policy to encourage voluntary disclosure of unaccounted money. May I know in what way Government propose to give effect to this policy?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** We would like to hear the hon. Member's suggestion when we discuss the President's Address on the floor of this House.

**श्री बलपाल सिंह :** जिन जिन पूंजी-पतियों ने खुले आम प्रेस में यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि यह कैपिटलिस्टों का अपमान किया जा रहा है, उन पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या ऐक्शन लिया है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अपमान करने की बात कहने पर ही क्या ऐक्शन ले लिया जाये ।

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी पूंजी पकड़ी गई है उस में विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी हाथ लगी ।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** इस का सम्बन्ध विदेशी मुद्रा से नहीं है ।

**श्री मा० सा० वर्मा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गड़े हुए धन के बारे में जो सौदा चल रहा है कि वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 60 परसेन्ट हम ले लें और 40 परसेन्ट तुम ले लो और दूसरे लोग 50 परसेन्ट पर सौदा करना चाहते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ऐसी बातों पर एतबार न किया जाये ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिस्क्लोजर्स के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कोई युनिफार्म पालिसी है या नहीं जो सारे देश में चालू की जाये, या वह है कि जो जैसे चाहे कर दे ।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** सरकार इस संबंध में माननीय सदस्यों की राय लेगी और तब इस पर विचार करेगी ।

## D. A. to Government Employees

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 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Dr. L. M. Singhl:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Daljit Singh:  
 Dr. P. Srinivasan:  
 Shri Parmasivan:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Vishram Prasad:  
 Shri Warior:  
 Shri Parashar:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:  
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri K. C. Pant:  
 Shri Himatsingka:  
 Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received the Das Commission Report recommending the grant of D.A. to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether all the recommendations of the Commission have been accepted;

(c) if not, the recommendations that have not been accepted by Government and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Independent Body for Dearness Allowance in respect of pay ranges from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1200 have not been accepted as its terms of reference could not be held to cover these pay ranges.

(d) No, Sir. Copies of the Report have already been supplied to all Members and to the Parliament Library.

Shri P. C. Borooah: While the net benefit given to the low income group by way of increase in dearness allowance is Rs. 7.50, to the high income group it is Rs. 50. May I know how far is it in consonance with the present policy of government of reducing the disparity in income?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have accepted the recommendation of the Das Commission which went into all these questions.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I want to know whether it is in consonance with the policy adopted by Government to reduce the disparity in income.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, all these aspects of the question were gone into by the Commission.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What is the number of Central Government employees in the salary range Rs. 600—1,200? What would have been the financial implications if the recommendations of the Das Commission regarding grant of dearness allowance in respect of these employees had been accepted and why have they not been accepted?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have not got the information about the exact number of employees falling in the salary group Rs. 600—1,200. Part (b) of the question has already been answered in part (c) of the main answer.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the principle which has been accepted for the neutralisation of the rise in price index is in consonance with the canons of social justice and



if not, whether Government is going to adopt some other formula?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The canons of social justice were gone into by the Commission and representations were received by the Commission on all these matters. Now the neutralisation is up to 90 per cent. So, I do not think it violates any canons of social justice.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** महंगाई भत्ते का सवाल बार बार खड़ा हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे बम्बई और अहमदाबाद के सूती मिल मजदूरों आदि को महंगाई भत्ता मिलता है इन्डेक्स नम्बर के अनुसार उसी प्रकार से क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुलाजिमों के लिये भी किसी किस्म का कोई प्रबन्ध सरकार करेगी।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** अभी तो कोई ऐसी बात विचाराधीन नहीं है। अभी तो जिस आधार पर पे कमिशन ने महंगाई भत्ते का निर्णय किया था उसी पर चलता है।

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** भारत सरकार आर्थिक मामलों में देश की प्रवर्तक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में, जैसेकि म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड्स हैं, जिन के पास कोई रिसोर्स नहीं हैं, उन के कर्मचारियों को भी महंगाई भत्ता मिले, उन को मदद करने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** उन को मदद करने के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है और न इस की अभी जरूरत है।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that today, that is, the 18th February, all Central Government employees are holding demonstrations, demanding revision of dearness allowance in case of employees drawing Rs. 70 to 109 and Rs. 150 to 209 as also revision of the dearness allowance formula and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government to it?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** I take the information from the hon. Member.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The second part of my question has not been answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the reaction of Government?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have taken the information from him. I am afraid, reactions are not quite so quick; it takes time.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. He cannot take it so lightly. I want to know whether there is serious discontent among employees drawing salaries between Rs. 70 and Rs. 109 because they have got less and between Rs. 150 and Rs. 209, and whether the employees are demanding revision of the dearness allowance formula as recommended by the Das Commission. What is the Government's reaction?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member said that he knows that the Central Government employees are making some demonstration. To this the hon. Minister says, "I take this information". The second part was, "What was the reaction of Government?". He says, "It takes time; that can be considered and would take some time; it cannot be so quick."

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Das Commission has recommended revision of the dearness allowance formula. Has Government accepted that?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a new question.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Would not the Government's decision not to give this relief to the people of higher wage group result in the higher cadres of the public services becoming less and less attractive for the best talent in the country which would ultimately result in a brain drain from the public sector to the private sector?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** As I said, the main reason why this recommendation in respect of the higher wage group, that is, Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200 was not considered was that that did not form part of the terms of reference though all other matters may be relevant.

**श्री भागवत सा आजाद :** दास आयोग की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करने के फल-स्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारी लाभान्वित होंगे, और कौनसा हिस्सा इस लाभ से वंचित रह जायगा ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** 600 तक तनखाह पाने वाले लाभान्वित होंगे, उन की संख्या तो इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है। इस के लिए सूचना चाहिए। 600 से ऊपर वालों को ये सिफारिशें लागू नहीं होतीं।

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** In this changing situation in our country and specially the way in which prices are going up when in other industries the formula of dearness allowance is ever changing, what is the Government thinking with regard to the Das Commission's recommendation for the revision of the dearness allowance formula for Central Government employees?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That matter is under consideration. A number of other bodies, like the State Governments and others, are also involved; so, a decision will be taken after consultation with all these concerned bodies.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जब अपने कर्मचारियों की तनखाह बढ़ाती है तो उसका असर विभिन्न प्रादेशिक सरकारों पर भी पड़ता है, पर उन की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि उस को मीट कर सकें। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रादेशिक सरकारों की राय से दोनों प्रकार के कर्मचारियों की तनखाहों में बढ़ोतरी देने के लिए तैयार है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** असर तो पड़ता है, लेकिन जो दूसरी बात उन्होंने ने कही कि जो राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी हैं उन को केन्द्रीय सरकार बढ़ोतरी दे, इस पर वह तैयार नहीं है।

**Shri Dimen Bhattacharya:** May I know whether it is in the knowledge of Government that the pay scales and dearness allowance of State Government employees are far below that of the Central Government employees and whether, after the Das Commission's report, the Central Government has sent any directions to the State Governments for raising the dearness allowance of the State Government employees?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** We are not concerned with that.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** In view of the fact that the increase in dearness allowance is not commensurate with the rise in prices and still the low-paid employees are finding it very difficult to make both ends meet, do Government propose to evolve a formula whereby they can pay salaries in kind rather than in cash as has been done in industrial concerns?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It is a suggestion for action. We will consider it.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** In view of the last but one answer that was given by the hon. Minister I would like to know as to what he means by saying, "We are not concerned with" when the Central Government has made contributions to the State Governments for raising the dearness allowance and the State Governments have swallowed that money and have not paid it to their servants. Why is action not taken?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The position is that the responsibility of the Central Government is to its employees. It may be, as the hon. Member mentioned, that on previous occasions the Central Government has

given some loan or some kind of a subvention to the State Governments. Any further help of that nature would depend on a number of circumstances. And the House, being the custodian of Central finances, will be able to judge after the Budget whether the Centre could perhaps give such help. But so far as the utilisation of the money, given for specific purposes, is concerned, it is a matter for the States.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, gave a definite assurance on the floor of this House that he will accept the Das Commission Report in full. How does he now reconcile his action in not accepting it in full but accepting it only partially?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** We accepted the Commission's recommendations in full so far as our terms of reference to that Commission are concerned. The terms of reference can only be covering that class to whom the benefit had been given.

**श्री किशन पटनयक :** महंगाई भत्ते का आधार बदलने के लिए प्रायोग ने जो सिफारिश की है, उस के बारे में सरकार ने क्या विचार किया है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

#### New Water Plant

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- \*3. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Naval Prabhakar:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a), whether it is a fact that the work on the capital's New Water Treatment Plant which is being set up to help augment the city's water supply is already much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) when this plant is likely to be commissioned?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that the delay has been due to the following reasons:—

- (i) shortage of cement which has been experienced from time to time;
- (ii) large scale rock cutting has been involved in the sites for the clear water reservoir and pump house; which was not anticipated earlier;
- (iii) difficulties encountered in removing Jhuggies coming in the alignment of the rising mains. Besides these, there has been considerable delay in placing orders for imported pumping sets by the Corporation.

(c) The total capacity of the treatment plant under construction is 40 million gallons of water per day, out of which a portion designed to supply 10 million gallons of water per day has been commissioned with effect from the 6th January, 1965. The remaining plant along with the ancillary works is expected to be completed by April, 1966.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** When this plant is fully commissioned, will it be able to meet the entire demand of drinking water of the capital or is there any proposal to set up one or more plants of this type in future?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** For the time being, the requirements will be met. But the population of Delhi is continuously increasing. So, there are proposals to have another plant also.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** What effective setps, if any, have been taken to ensure that the supply of raw water to the plant will be maintained uninterrupted all the year round?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The arrangements have been made with the Government of Punjab to release more water when it is necessary and certain other explorations are also being made to find out if any other avenues are there.

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि संयंत्र का एक भाग चालू कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना पानी दिया जा रहा है और दिल्ली के कितने भाग को दिया जा रहा है ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** दस मिलियन गैलन नये प्लांट में से पाने लगा है। सौ मिलियन गैलन के करीब पानी पुराने वाटर-वर्क्स से मिलता है। कोई पांच मिलियन गैलन के करीब पानी भोखला वाले वाटर वर्क्स में से भी लिया जाता है, और यह पानी सारी दिल्ली को दिया जाता है। लेकिन वेस्ट और साउथ दिल्ली में कुछ ज्यादा दिक्कत पानी की कमी से महसूस होती है।

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the new water plant will be giving sufficient quantity of drinking water to some of the new colonies that have sprung up on the periphery of Delhi and, if not, what will be done to the question of supply of water to the peripheral colonies of Delhi?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** As I have already stated, the Water Works are trying to supply water to the whole of India. There are certain peripheral colonies on the southern and western side of Delhi, South and West Delhi, where enough water has not been reaching. There are proposals to sink 25 tubewells in some of these areas to augment the water supply.

**Shri P. C. Boroah:** May I know whether the water shortage in Delhi is coming in the way of the housing scheme? Is it a fact that quite a large number of houses, thousands in number, are awaiting occupation for want of supply of water?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I have no knowledge. There are attempts to establish better co-ordination so that new colonies are sanctioned in areas where the services will be reaching before too long.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** What is the cost of this new water plant?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** It runs into several lakhs of rupees. I do not have the exact figures now.

**श्री हुकम खन् बख्शबाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के हेतु नये वाटर प्लांट को लगाने के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है तो क्या उसको कवर अप करने के लिए पानी का मूल्य बढ़ाया जायगा; यदि हाँ, तो उस का मूल्य कितना बढ़ाया जायेगा ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** श्रीमन्, यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है भलबत्ता कारपोरेशन वाले जो मूनासिब समझेंगे वह इस बारे में फैसला करेंगे।

**श्री प्रोफ़र लाल बेरबा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे हर साल पानी की कमी साउथ एबेन्यू और रामकृष्णपुरम् में गरमी में हो जाती है क्या इस साल भी हो जायगी या इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति सुधर जायेगी ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** मैं धाशा तो रखती हूँ श्रीमन्, कि बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ़ हमारे भाइयों को कहीं भी दिल्ली में न हो।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether special care has been taken to ensure that this new plant will never get polluted water, and if so, what those steps are?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** वाटर वर्क्स तो इसी लिए होते हैं कि अगर पानी में कुछ गंदगी हो, विकार हो तो उस को दूर करके पानी को शुद्ध किया जाय ताकि उस के पीने से लोगों को कोई मुकसान न हो। इस दृष्टि से पानी को साफ़ करने का कार्य वहाँ पर

चबता रहता है और चागे भी उसी दिना में प्रयत्न करते रहेंगे ।

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** In view of the recurrent and almost annual mixing of drinking water with the discharge from the municipal sewage, may I know whether it is really a part of the policy of Government to ensure that drinking water is mixed with the municipal drainage so that it could be properly fed for processing?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** The Okhla Waterworks is the one place which is unsatisfactory from this point of view. Attempts are being made to do away with that plant as soon as we have enough water from other sources. In the meantime, every precaution is being taken to make that water safe and harmless.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** May I know the difference in the estimated cost due to the delay in the setting up of the plant?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** No; not to my knowledge.

#### Prices of Essential Commodities

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- \*4. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Prabhat Kar:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Utkey:**  
**Shri Subodh Hanada:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Radhelal Vyas:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri D. N. Tiwari:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 219 on the 26th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the further steps taken by Government to check the rise in prices of essential commodities other than food-grains and to bring them down during the past two months and with what results;

(b) how far the prices of consumer goods in particular have been brought down; and

(c) what was the consumer price index at the end of November and December, 1964 and January, 1965 and how it compared with the index during corresponding months in the previous year?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) to (c). A statement giving this information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3777/65].

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether it is a fact that an ordinance for summary trial was promulgated to check the rise in prices and also to check the hoarders from hoarding the essential commodities, and that ordinance has not yet been made effective and if so, the reason for coming forward with such hasty legislation?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The ordinance concerns the other Ministries which promulgated it. So, I would not have the information readily available with me. If the hon. Member could point out which specific ordinance was promulgated which was not effective, I can consider it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister wants notice.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** In spite of all the efforts made by Government to check the prices, the price index has been moving higher and higher, as

shown by the statement. In view of this, may I know what special efforts are being made to check the prices?

**Shri B. B. Bhagat:** As I have said, there has been a decline recently, and the wholesale index has come down. The figures have been given in the statement. The consumer price index has shown.....

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** The statement does not indicate any decline. On the other hand, it says that while the index was 163 in November, 1964, it was 164 in December, 1964. So, it has gone up.

**Shri B. B. Bhagat:** The very first sentence in the statement says:

"Prices of several essential commodities have declined recently."

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट के दूसरे पेज में यह दिया गया है :—

"With a view to encouraging mills to expand production of sugar, the Government of India have announced incentive rebates in basic excise duty in respect of production during January—June, 1965 in excess of the production during the corresponding period of 1964".

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी के प्रोडक्शन के ऊपर आप ने क्या रिबेट दिया है और उस का असर क्या चीनी के दाम पर भी पड़ेगा ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** वह एक्साइज इयूटी में 20 से 40 परसेंट तक रिबेट देने की बात है। अगर माननीय सदस्य उस की ओर तफ़्सील जानना चाहते हैं तो वे इस के लिये भ्रमण से सूचना दे दें तो मैं बाद में बतला दूंगा।

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जितने भी बोरडर एरियाज हैं और खास कर बिहार में, बड़े पैमाने पर कंज्यूंस गुड्स उधर नेपाल में चले जाते हैं

और नेपाल से चीन में चले जाते हैं तो क्या इस की रोकथाम करने की कोई कोशिश की जाती है, यदि हाँ, तो कैसे की जाती है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** उस की रोकथाम करने की कोशिश की गई है और अभी भी की जा रही है और घामे भी की जाती रहेगी। बोरडर्स पर हमारे जो चैक पोस्ट्स हैं उन सब को मजबूत किया जा रहा है और सरकार उस के बारे में जानकारी लेती रहती है।

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** The statement says that the wholesale prices of fruits and vegetables have come down and that retail prices are following suit. Will the Minister tell us what was the wholesale price of vegetables in December and January this year as compared with that of the previous year?

**Shri B. B. Bhagat:** Vegetable prices are in a different market.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** The statement says that the wholesale prices of vegetables have come down.

**Shri Daji:** If the Minister had not got the prices, how was he able to say that they have declined? The hon. Member's question is relevant. If Government have the data let them place them before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the information is not available, he should ask for notice.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** While dealing with the rise in prices and steps being taken, the hon. Finance Minister mentioned while replying to a question earlier about the availability of black money. Whether steps have been taken to stop this easy finance be coming available to blackmarketeers, hoarders and profiteers. If so, the details thereof?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That is true to some extent. Trying to find out the unaccounted money and other steps in connection with unearthing it are some of the measures.

As for vegetable prices, I can give this information....

**Mr. Speaker:** He told us that it was a separate market. Now he has come to this one.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I have got some information about wholesale prices. Retail prices are for the different places. In November 1964, the index.....

**Mr. Speaker:** She wanted for December and January.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Last year and this year.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** In December, the index was 178 and on 30 January, it was 162.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** What about the year before?

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मायूस होता है कि कई चीजों के दाम गिरे हैं लेकिन हकीकत इसके विपरीत है। सिर्फ कागजों में ही दाम कम होते दिखाई पड़ते हैं जबकि दरहकीकत बात उलटी है क्योंकि सच बात तो यह है कि सस्ते गल्ले की दकानों पर आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों के दाम बढ़ाये गये हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सस्ते गल्ले की दकानों पर यह गेहूँ और चावल आदि के दाम जो बढ़ाये गये हैं तो यह क्यों बढ़ाये गये हैं।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** सवाल प्राइसीज फ़ौफ़ एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज का है और इसमें वह गेहूँ और चावल नहीं आते हैं।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** उस में सभी चीजें आ जाती हैं, चावल, गेहूँ, धी और शक्कर सभी आ जाते हैं।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** दिल्ली में धी भी महंगा हो गया है।

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** कागज में चीजें सस्ती हो गयी हैं जबकि हकीकत में सब चीजें महंगी हो गयी हैं। धी, शक्कर चावल यह सब महंगे हो गये हैं.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** धी, चावल सब चीजें एक एक करके आ गयी हैं और एक खिचड़ी सी बन गयी है।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** यह सवाल एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज के दामों के बारे में है इसमें फ़ुडप्रेंस, गेहूँ और चावल का सवाल नहीं है।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** In the statement it has been observed:

"The working class consumer price index (1949:100), was 163 in November 1964 and 164 in December 1964 as compared to 138 in November 1963 and 140 in December 1963. The index for January 1965 is under compilation. . . ."

I want to know what steps have been taken to rectify the anomalous position in regard to the compilation of this index figure which was pointed out in Maharashtra and other places. Have these indices been rectified, and if so, what is the new basis for finding out the consumer price index?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I want notice. But I may inform the hon. Member that the Central Statistical Organisation is looking into this question.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** This question was raised and answered in this question before. The hon. Labour Minister made a statement and the matter was discussed. It is something surprising that a Member of the same Cabinet is asking for notice to give the information. This was answered several times and the position was admitted, and it was said that it would be rectified. I do not know what is happening to this Cabinet.

**Mr. Speaker:** He need not say that. Is the Finance Ministry primarily responsible for the answer? Or is it the Labour Ministry?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The Central Statistical Organisation compiles these figures, and there are various Ministries that are responsible. So far as the question of these figures is concerned, we get them from the Ministry of Commerce. They have the Directorate of Intelligence. There is a plethora of organisations. The Finance Ministry only acts as a sort of agent for every one of them.

The hon. Member is waxing eloquent on responsibilities. Of course, we are fully aware of our responsibilities, but I do not believe that the Government are inclined to take the basis followed by the State Governments in regard to Bombay and Ahmedabad as the basis for calculating the cost of living index.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** That is not my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now he should be content.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether it is a fact that Government's own policy has been responsible for abnormal increase of prices of Dalda vanaspati and abnormal purchases of groundnut oil in the months of June and July because of the policy of decontrol?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would say emphatically, no.

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** Due to the faulty system of calculating the price index, the workers especially suffer very much. They lose dearness allowance and there were lots of strikes and other things.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the question?

**Shri Mohammad Elias:** The question is this. The Central Government

appointed a committee to rectify the faulty system of calculating the price index. I want to know whether any attempt has been made by the different State Governments to rectify this system?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** As I said, I get the information from the different Ministries.

**श्री बृटा सिंह :** केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने कई वस्तुओं की कीमतों को रोकने या घटाने के लिए उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है। इस के बावजूद भी वे चीजें ब्लैक में बिकीं और बहुत ऊंची कीमत पर बिकीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार प्रतिबन्ध की स्कीम के फ़ैल होने के बावजूद भी उसको कायम रखना चाहती है या उसको तोड़ देनी चाहती है।

**योजना मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :** प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बावजूद भी अगर किन्हीं चीजों के दामों में कमी नहीं हुई, तो उस के और भी कई कारण थे, न कि प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के कारण उन में कमी नहीं हुई। इसलिए जब तक प्रतिबन्ध बिल्कुल कारगर न साबित हो, उन को जारी रखने का इरादा है।

**श्री राबेसाल व्यास :** समय समय पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं और घटती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस का अध्ययन करने के लिए फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री में रिसर्च सेशन कायम है, अगर है, तो अभी तक उस ने क्या काम किया है।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री में इस का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक सेल है, जिस का काम यह है कि वह हमेशा इन बातों का अध्ययन करता रहे है और जो उपाय उस को सूने, उस को बताए। वह यह काम करता है।



## Second Pay Commission Report

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\*5. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
      { Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission Report has outlived its life of five years;

(b) whether the period had expired on the 1st July, 1964;

(c) if so, whether employees' organisations have demanded another Pay Commission or Wage Board; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) No, Sir. No limit was placed on the validity of the Report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Certain employees organisations demanded the setting up of a Third Pay Commission.

(d) It is premature to consider the matter at present.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Defence employees and the Railway employees throughout the country have demanded appointment of a wage board, that both the matters are under consideration of the Railway Ministry and the Defence Ministry, but are being objected to by the Finance Minister? I want to know how far this is true.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The internal politics of various Ministries, I am afraid, cannot be disclosed, I do not know actually if it is a fact. Even if it were a fact, these are matters which cannot be disclosed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The life of the Pay Commission was five years, because it was tantamount to an award and the life of an award is five years. Since the recommendation of

the Pay Commission especially for minimum wage was fixed on the basis that the price of 32 oz. of commodities was 56 n.p. in 1958, and today the pay scales have no relation to prices, I want to know whether Government are contemplating appointing any committee to assess the need for the appointment of a wage board or Pay Commission to increase minimum wages.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am unable to accept the proposition that the life of a Pay Commission is five years whatever the hon. Member has said, it is a suggestion for action. Naturally suggestions would be considered by the appropriate authorities.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह:** क्या सरकार ने यह ख्याल किया है कि जब यह कमीशन बिठाया गया था, उस वक्त सरकारी प्रांकड़ों के मूलाविक कास्ट आफ़ लिबिंग इन्डेक्स 40 था, जब कि इस समय वह 190 से ऊपर है। इस लिए उस वक्त जो कमीशन बिठाया गया, अब उस की क्या यूटिलिटी रह गई है और सरकार कब तीसरा पे कमीशन बिठाने जा रही है ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** पे कमीशन की सिफ़ारिश के हिसाब से हर दस पायंट पर हम उस को न्यूट्रलाइज करते हैं। अभी इस प्रायोग के आधार पर हम नव्वे फ्रीसदी भत्ते में दे देते हैं। इस लिए वह बात लागू नहीं होती। जैसा हम ने कहा है, तीसरे पे कमीशन को बिठाने का अभी कोई इरादा नहीं है।

**Shri Daji:** In reply to part (d) of the question the hon. Minister said that it was premature to consider whether a Third Pay Commission should be appointed or not. When will the Government consider it to be mature? Two All India Federations, the Railwaymen's Federations and the Defence Federation have already demanded: the other sections are demanding. Will the Government consider it mature only when there is heightened agitation by employees?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I expect that the Chair does not expect to give a reply. If we consider it is premature, it is premature. We again consider it is premature.

**Shri Daji:** I seek your protection. 'Premature' is nothing. Is it a five year limit or 10 year limit? Or it is because there is not sufficient agitation? Does Government want sufficient agitation to be built up so that it may become mature?

**Mr. Speaker:** He should consider, himself.

**Shri A. P. Sharma:** In view of the repeated demands of the railway workers through the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, the nature of the work at the railway workers in this country and also their finances, what is the difficulty of the Finance Minister in conceding the demand of a separate wage board for the railway workers?

**Shri Daji:** Premature.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The hon. Railway Minister would be making his budget speech shortly; perhaps he may throw some light on these problems.

**Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** In the context of the abnormal rise in prices, will the Government consider the question of introducing some form of variable dearness to give cent percent neutralisation?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The Commission has recommended 90 per cent and we have accepted it. There is very little difference between 100 per cent and 90 per cent.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know if the matter of reducing the disparity between the pay scales of the Central Government and the State Government employees is under consideration of the Government and if the Government is going to advise the State Governments to appoint pay commissions for the other categories of people such as teachers and other classes of people?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have great respect for the hon. Member.

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But it is a point where the advice that is given by the Central Government to the State Government will have to be followed by subventions. I am afraid the Central Government is not in a position to undertake follow up action and it is wise not to make the suggestion.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Assuming that Government is prepared to honour the Das Commission's recommendations, if neither a wage board nor the Third Pay Commission is contemplated, what other machinery is Government thinking of in order to revise the dearness allowance formula because a revision has been recommended by the Das Commission?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** We cannot say at this stage. We are considering the basis of the formula.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** वेतन प्रायोग की रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों पर लागू की गई है। राज्य सरकारों ने इसे मान्यता नहीं दी है। राज्य सरकारों की इसको मान्यता दिलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

**श्री ड० रा० भगत :** यह सवाल नहीं उठता है। राज्य सरकारों पर यह लागू नहीं होती है। वे इसको मान्यता दें या न दें, इसका सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

#### Report on Flood Control

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- \*6. { **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri J. B. Singh:**  
**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Ministers' Committee on Flood Control has submitted its report to the Centre;

(b) If so, the main recommendations of the report; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3778/65].

(c) The recommendations made by the Committee are being examined. The comments of the State Governments have been called for and their views will also be taken into consideration before decisions are taken.

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** रिकमेंडेशन जोकि मान ली गई है या मान ली जाएगी उनको फुली इम्प्लेमेंट करने के लिए कितने धन की व्यवस्था करनी होगी ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The recommendations have been given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. It is not exactly a question of the money required. The most important recommendations are such that they involve a certain financial decision. For example, the Committee has recommended that the financing of the future flood control schemes should be such that there is a 50 per cent grant or subsidy. It is all given there.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is whether the hon. Minister can give him the amount that would be required to be spent.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** That is what I am saying. There is no such amount indicated except that for the fourth Plan the Committee has recommended a sum of Rs. 300 crores to be spent.

**श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** बिहार से फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए कितनी स्कीमें आई हैं और उन में से कितनी स्कीमों पर विचार किया गया है या हो रहा है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** In the State of Bihar there are quite a large number of schemes which have been sent and which are under consideration and which are also under implementation.

The schemes in particular pertain to the rivers Kosi, Bagmati and the Burhi Gandak.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Committee has considered a proposal from the State Government of Assam that in view of the fury and frequency of floods in the Brahmaputra and other rivers in Assam and the colossal damage to life and property that is caused annually, the Centre should take over the responsibility for flood control in Assam and, if so, what is the attitude of the Committee and of the Government to this proposal?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is quite so; the Committee has recommended that the work of investigation and implementation in Assam should be taken over by the Central Government. It is under consideration.

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** May I know whether, in the light of point No. 11 in the statement, it was also suggested that for the purpose of investigation of floods on the Brahmaputra, experts of international repute should also be called to examine how this colossal problem could be tackled?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is not exactly the recommendation; we always try to find out the second opinion in case of difficulties, and Assam presents a difficult flood problem.

**श्री शं० ना० चतुर्वेदी :** तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने के उपरान्त कितना क्षेत्र चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाढ़ से सुरक्षित हो सकेगा ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The amount of money also has not been decided upon. In the fourth Plan, the tentative provision is Rs. 125 crores; the Committee's recommendation is Rs. 300 crores what exactly will be the amount is not known at the moment. We are expecting that we should go in a big way in the fourth Plan for flood protection.

श्री शं० ना० चतुर्वेदी : मैंने पूछा था कि तीन सौ करोड़ की जो योजना बनाई गई है, उससे कितने क्षेत्र को बाढ़ से राहत मिल सकेगी ?

**Mr. Speaker:** The area that would be protected.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The area depends on the amount of money available for flood control work in the fourth Plan.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए क्या कोई देश-व्यापी योजना विचाराधीन है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Master Plans have been drawn up for most of the States and in some cases where it has not been done, it is under active implementation.

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए स्टेट मिनिस्ट्रज की जो कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी उसकी रिकोमेंडेशंस में फ्ल्ट प्रायोरिटी सेकिड प्रायोरिटी और थर्ड प्रायोरिटी की जो स्कीम्स आपने तय की हैं, वे कौन सी हैं ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The main recommendation of the Central Flood Control Board which met recently was that the works of waterlogging and sea erosion must receive great importance and that is under very serious consideration. It is very likely that we will attach very great importance to this aspect in the fourth plan.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : बाढ़ नियंत्रण प्रतिवेदन की मिफारिशों को अग्रर सरकार ने मंजूर कर लिया है तो इसकी मिफारिश नम्बर 6 के अनुसार क्या योजना आयोग ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि चतुर्थ योजना में पचास प्रतिशत ग्रांट या सबसिडी के अनुसार कौन सी राशि नियत की जानी है ।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The committee's report has not yet been accepted by the

Government. It is under consideration.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गनवर्य आई बाढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया था कि इस वर्ष बड़ी नदियों की अपेक्षा छोटी नदियों से आई बाढ़ों द्वारा अधिक हानि हुई है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने छोटी नदियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है, यदि हाँ, तो छोटी नदियों की बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए सम्बन्ध क्या विचार कर रही है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is quite true that last year's flood experience indicated that we should pay great attention to the small rivers also. We have drawn the attention of the States to this aspect and we hope we will pay great attention to the small rivers also.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : इस समिति में पंजाब राज्य की ओर से डामा बांध बनाये रखने पर जो हानि बाढ़ से होती है, उसको हटाने के विषय में कोई चर्चा हुई थी, यदि हाँ, तो उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Quite so. The Punjab Minister was a member of the committee and he has represented fully the case of Punjab.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** Has any scheme for the control of any particular rivers been received from the Government of Maharashtra?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** No particular scheme has been received. We hope that if any particular river gives any flood trouble, they will do so.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I want to ask whether there are any instances which have come to the notice of the Government indicating that flood control schemes and problems are being perverted towards political ends and if so, what steps have been taken to put an end to this tendency?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not diverted, but perverted!

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I have myself brought instances to his notice. It is not for the Minister to deny the fact so blatantly in the House.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार ने कभी खयाल किया है कि इस में एक बुनियादी गलती है ? इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट का काम है सब को पानी पहुंचे और फ्लड रिलीफ का काम यह है कि पानी किसी का न पहुंचे । इस वास्ते इन दोनों महकमों को जब तक अलग अलग नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक फ्लड रिलीफ नहीं हो सकता है । क्या सरकार ने कभी इस पर भी विचार किया है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Quite so. It is a very good suggestion that basin wise consideration must be given and it is being attended to.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Taking into consideration flood control measures that are to be implemented in the whole country, may I know whether State-wise requirements have been drawn up and if so, whether any priorities have been fixed?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The flood control committee has recommended State-wise amounts when it recommended the total amount of Rs. 300 crores. The allotment to the States depends on the total amount of money that will be available and accordingly there will be a reduction or otherwise from the proposed figures.

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि ढासा बांध से पंजाब को बहुत नुकसान होता है इस लिये क्या पंजाब सरकार ने कोई ऐसी सूचना दी थी कि ढासा बांध को गिरा दिया जाये, और क्या सरकार इस के ऊपर विचार कर रही है कि ढासा बांध गिराया जाये या नहीं ।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** There has been complete agreement with regard to

Dhassa Bund between Punjab, the Central Government and Delhi. The schemes have been taken on hand which we hope will mitigate the trouble due to this particular area.

**श्री मधु सिमये :** बिहार में गंगा के कटाव की बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है । क्या सरकार इस के बारे में कोई योजना बना रही है कि उस को रोका जाये ।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The Bihar Government is seized of the problem. They have not sent in any scheme so far, but any scheme if received will receive our due attention.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Integration of Housing Schemes

- \*7. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Uikay:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Radhelal Vyas:**  
**Shri Prabhat Kar:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Eswara Reddy:**

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

(a) whether it has been decided to integrate the various housing schemes with a view to giving a fillip to house building in the country and providing greater benefits to the economically weaker sections;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when this proposal will come into effect?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). This matter is being examined by a Committee appointed in December, 1964.

**Leprosy Colony in Agra**

- \*8. {  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
 Maharajkumar Vijaya  
 Ananda:  
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:  
 Shri S. B. Patil:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
 Shri D. J. Naik:  
 Shri P. K. Deo:  
 Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:  
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 667 on the 24th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the site for the leper colony to be constructed by the Japanese Leprosy Mission for Asia has been finally decided; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India have taken the following decisions in regard to the site for the leprosarium being constructed with assistance from the Japanese Leprosy Mission for Asia:—

- (i) The leprosarium building will stay completed on the present site subject to slight modification in the area allotted to the centre.
- (ii) The existing leprosy hospital between the Taj and the site of the leprosarium would be shifted at a distance of a mile and a half away from the Taj beyond the site of the leprosarium.

(iii) The area of 4 furlongs between the leprosarium boundary and the Taj will be acquired by the Government and developed into a National Park so as to obviate construction of any more building near the Taj in the future.

(iv) The leprosy centre would be an institution mainly for investigations, research and training purposes.

**Supply of Electricity to Agriculturists**

- \*9. {  
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shrimati Renu  
 Chakravarti:  
 Maharajkumar Vijaya  
 Ananda:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri P. H. Bheel:  
 Shri Sezhiyan:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shrimati Renuka  
 Barkataki:  
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:  
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have devised any effective measures to bring down the cost of electricity supplied to the agriculturists; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

Measures considered by the Government to bring down the cost of electricity supplied to the agriculturists are indicated below:

(a) The question of subsidy for electricity rates for agricultural purposes was discussed in the meeting of

the Agricultural Production Board held on 5-8-1964 and it was decided that it would not be desirable to subsidise electricity rates for agricultural purposes all over India and that special cases like those of Eastern U.P. and North Bihar, where rates were inordinately high might be considered. In pursuance of this decision of the Board, the State Government of U.P. and Bihar forwarded their scheme reports containing the requirements of subsidy and the matter is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The proposal for subsidising fully the cost of service connections given for agricultural uses in the context of reducing the incidence of cost of electricity on the farmers was considered in the meeting of the Agricultural Production Board held on 16-1-1965 and it was decided that this proposal should be restricted to service connections given in compact areas and that if the financial requirements for the purpose were large, subsidy of 50 per cent of cost instead of meeting the full cost might be considered. The State Governments have been requested to forward their financial requirements year-wise for the 4th plan period to enable this Ministry to prepare the estimate.

(c) The Venkataraman Committee on the financial working of the State Electricity Boards, *inter alia* recommended that the State Electricity Boards should consider whether the minimum guarantee levied by them on agricultural consumption can be reduced or abolished. The matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

#### Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee

- \*10. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 456 on the 10th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation to make an enquiry into the causes of the pollution of the river water;

(b) if so, its personnel and terms of reference;

(c) whether a deadline has been fixed for submission of the Committee's report; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A copy of the Resolution appointing the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3779/65].

(c) The Committee is required to submit its report by the 31st March, 1965.

(d) Does not arise.

#### New Hotels in Delhi and Calcutta

- \*11. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:  
Shri Rajdeo Singh:  
Shri Balkrishna Singh:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri Mohammad Elias:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Koya:  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for building some hotels in the public sector in Delhi and Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Delhi, Ranjit Hotel in the Minto Road area is expected to be completed within 3-4 months. This will provide about 220 beds. Construction of another hotel (Hotel Akbar) at the corner of Janpath and Ashoka Road, providing 300 beds, has recently been sanctioned. Proposals for one or two more hotels in Delhi and a hotel at Calcutta are in the planning stage.

**दिल्ली में नये होटल**

- \* 12. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री बड़े :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :  
श्री राजी :  
श्री वारियर :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में तीसरे सरकारी होटल के मार्च, 1965 तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ;

(ग) इसके निर्माण के लिये किन समवायों को विभिन्न ठेके दिये गये हैं ; और

(घ) इस होटल की किन्नी अमना होगी ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर-चन्द खन्ना) :** (क) उम्मीद है कि तीन-चार मास में रणजीत होटल जो कि मिनटो रोड एरिया में बन रहा है तैयार हो जायेगा ।

(ख) इमारत के पूरा बन जाने और तमाम यंत्रों का भुगतान हो जाने के बाद ही इसका पता चलेगा ।

(ग) (1) मैनेट्री और पानी का इन्तजाम :  
मैसर्स सी. लायन एण्ड कम्पनी

(2) कम्पाउन्ड की दीवार :  
श्री नवल किशोर

(3) बरसाती नालियाँ :  
श्री महेन्द्र मिश्र समियत

(4) मिट्टी की सप्लाई :  
श्री धर्म दास पलवरिया

(5) बिजली का काम :  
मैसर्स लारो इंजीनियरिंग  
कम्पनी, नई दिल्ली

(6) बगीचे का काम  
श्री ब्रज मोहन लाल

(घ) लगभग 220 कमरे ।

# **Super Thermal Power Station at Santaldih**

\*13. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 257 on the 17th September, 1964, regarding the construction of a super-thermal power plant at Santaldih in West Bengal and state what further progress has been made in this behalf?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** The Project report is under examination by the Central Water and Power Commission. The question of determining a proper site for the thermal station is under discussion between the Central and the State authorities.



**Central Control over Power Generation**

- \*14. { Shri Hem Barua:  
Shrimati Renuka Barkatak:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Shri Samnani:  
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have suggested Central Control of the generation of power throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the States are generally opposed to this suggestion; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3780/65].

**Visit by British Minister of Overseas Development**

- \*15. { Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:  
Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Mrs. Barbara Castle, British Minister of Overseas Development, has recently visited India;

(b) if so, the nature of talks which took place between Government and the visiting Minister; and

(c) the details of further assistance expected in our development programmes?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The discussions were of a general nature on Indian economic development as a whole. No specific proposal for aid was discussed since the U.K., as Member of the Consortium, would consider specific assistance only after the discussions to be held under the auspices of the Consortium at Paris on March 16th & 17th.

**Development of Narmada Valley**

- \*16. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:  
Shri D. J. Naik:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri P. K. Ghosh:  
Shri P. L. Barupal:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
Shri Himatsingka:  
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding the development of Narmada Valley basin for the utilisation of its waters between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat; and

(b) the efforts made to expedite the commencement of the projects connected therewith?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Government of India appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor

of Orissa, to draw up a Master Plan for the optimum and integrated development of the Narmada Water resources. The report is awaited.

#### Survey of Leprosy Patients

- \*17. { Dr. P. Srinivasan:  
Shri Paramasivan:  
Shri Gulshan:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of Leprosy patients has so far been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to meet and treat the patients?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). Survey of the population is being done by the Leprosy Control Units and the Survey, Education and Treatment Centres established under the National Leprosy Control Programme. The details of the work done so far under the programme are as follows:—

- (i) Population covered—41.6 Million
- (ii) Population surveyed—24.0 Million
- (iii) Population re-surveyed—5.2 million
- (iv) Persons examined—20.9 million
- (v) Total cases registered through survey and otherwise—6,12,975.
- (vi) Total cases under treatment—5,68,853.

(c) So far 166 Leprosy Control Units, 507 Survey, Education and Treatment Centres have been established throughout the country to detect and treat leprosy cases, 32 Voluntary Organisations participating in the National Leprosy Control Programme are also receiving grants-in-aid from the Government of India.

#### Aid from U.S.A.

- \*18. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion was held with Dr. John P. Lewis, Director of U.S. Agency for International Development for bigger aid for Indian farming;

(b) the nature of this aid; and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up an Agro-Industrial Corporation to utilise the aid, if received?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) No, Sir.

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

#### रोचे प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

\*19. श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या वित्त मंत्री 10 दिसम्बर, 1964 के तात्कालिक प्रश्न संख्या 451 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैमर्स रोचे प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई के यहाँ से प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा पकड़े गये कागजातों की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस बात का कोई प्रमाण मिला है कि 'क्लोरोसाइजे प्रोक्साइड' के आयात में विशेष रूप से बीजक में अधिक कीमत लगाई गई ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री रामेश्वर साहू) :** (क) और (ख). पकड़े गये कागजातों की छान-बीन हो चुकी है। आगे जांच भी की जा रही है। अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि फर्म द्वारा औषधि के आयात में बीजक में कोई अधिक कीमत लगायी गयी है।

### East European Trading Concerns

\*20. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Customs Department has recently discovered that some East European Trading Concerns have been buying Indian minerals in Rupees and selling them to dollar countries; and

(b) if so, the total amount of the loss to India in exchange so far discovered and the steps being taken to prevent it?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Housing Ministers' Conference

\*22. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.**  
**Shri Naval Prabhakar:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri R. G. Dubey:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh**  
**Siddhanti:**  
**Shri B. S. Tiwari:**  
**Shri Heda:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavalaya:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri D. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri Ulkey:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkalah:**  
**Shri Hem Raj:**  
**Shri Radhelal Vyas:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Housing Ministers was held in Chandigarh in December, 1964;

(b) the number of States which were represented at the Conference;

(c) the main subjects discussed at this Conference; and

(d) the main recommendations made by the Conference and Government's reaction thereto?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Yes.

(b) All except Kerala.

(c) and (d). The subjects discussed at the Conference and the recommendations made by it are contained in the Proceedings of the Conference, printed copies of which have been circulated to Members of the Parliament and also kept in the Library of the Parliament. The recommendations are being examined.

### Malaria Eradication Conference

\*23. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of the representatives of Burma, India and Pakistan on Malaria Eradication Co-ordination work took place recently at Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken to make the work of Malaria eradication along the international borders more effective?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes, Sir. The fifth Burma-India-Pakistan Malaria Eradication Co-ordination Conference was held at Chandigarh from the 21st to the 23rd December, 1964. The Conference was to be attended by the representatives of the Governments of Burma, India and Pakistan and observes from the World Health Organisation and the United States Agency for International Development. The delegation from Pakistan could not, however, attend the conference.

(b) A statement indicating the draft Resolutions adopted at the conference is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3781/65].

#### Checking Pollution of Jumna Waters

- \*24. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Himatsingka:  
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has secured the services of some U. S. experts on public health to suggest ways and means of checking pollution of Jumna waters; and

(b) if so, the plans and suggestions made by these experts in this regard and the financial implications of the same?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, at the request of the Director-General of Health Services, the Chief Public Health Engineer of the U.S., A.I.D. made a study of the laboratory facilities available at the Delhi Water Works and has submitted a report which is under consideration.

#### Hidden Wealth

- \*25. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the note recently circulated by the Samyukta-Sadachar Samiti estimating that the amount of hidden wealth in the country is more than the total currency in circulation;

(b) how far this estimate is correct;

(c) how far the hidden wealth is estimating to be in the form of money and how far in other forms; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Newspaper reports of the note referred to have been seen.

(b) This is an estimate of the Samiti, and not of the Government.

(c) Government have no estimate regarding the break up of hidden wealth in the form of money or in other forms.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Karmarkar Committee Report

- \*26. { Shri Ramehwar Tantia:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh  
Siddhanti:  
Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri P. H. Bheel:  
Shri Heda:  
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri R. Berua:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Karmarkar Committee Report on the allowances for interns and House Surgeons in Delhi Civil hospitals;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) the recommendations which have accepted by Government; and

(d) how many of them have been implemented?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3782,65].

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of Government and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

#### **Tapping Water from Jumna Bed**

\*27. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:  
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri Heda:  
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a French Firm has drawn up an ambitious scheme to tap underground water near the Jumna river to augment the capital's supply of drinking water; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this scheme and its financial implications?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi asked the firm M/s Mascarenhas and Taraporevala to explore the possibility of drawing underground water from river Jumna.

The above-named firm has been working in collaboration with Mon-P. Clausse, a French National. The firm has submitted an estimate of the cost of investigation for determining the feasibility of tapping the underground water.

(b) A statement showing the details is given below:

#### **STATEMENT**

The firm of M/s. Mascarenhas & Taraporevala have submitted to the Delhi Municipal Corporation the estimates of the cost of investigation for determining the feasibility of tapping the underground water supply for a draw of 20 M.G.D. which is considered to be the smallest economic unit for the Renee System. This estimate comprises 3 parts:

Part I Estimated cost Rs. 50,600 covers the cost of exploratory borings to be made, pumping etc.

Part II Estimated cost Rs. 19,100 covers the cost of travelling and T. A. charges of the French expert and also principals of the firm.

Part III Estimated cost Rs. 12,000 covers the cost of professional fees of the firm.

The firm has stated that in the event of the feasibility of the scheme being established and the work of preparation of the detailed project being entrusted to it, they will agree to refund the amount of Part III. The total cost of the 3 parts comes to Rs. 81,700.

In their meeting held on 31st January, 1965 the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee approved in principal the above estimate; subject to certain modification being made in the estimated cost after mutual discussions with the representatives of the firm.

**Central Health Service**

- \*28. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:  
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
 Shri M. N. Swamy:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Health Service has been constituted to cover posts coming under the Union Government; and

(b) if so, its precise constitution and authorised strength?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Yes. The central HTealth Service includes medical and public health posts under the Union Government (excluding those under the Ministries of Railways & Defence), Union Territories, and certain autonomous bodies viz. the All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore, the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the Lady Hardinge Medical College and the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) These particulars are contained in the C.H.S. Rules, 1963, a copy of which is available in the library of the Sabha.

**Replacement of Sales Tax by Excise Duties**

- \*29. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the suggestion

made by the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at the Madras Sales Tax Conference held in the last week of December, 1964 that sales tax should be replaced by additional excise duties; and

(b) if so, Governments reaction thereto?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu):** (a) Certain Press reports have appeared that the President of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry, in his inaugural address to the Madras Sales Tax Conference, had urged the State Government, to agree to the suggestion to replace sales tax by excise duty.

(b) This proposal was considered at a Conference of State Finance Ministers held on the 7th November, 1963 but was dropped in view of un-animous opposition from the States. As sales tax is generally a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, the suggestion cannot be implemented unless all the State Governments agree to it.

**Revenue Collection in Goa**

1. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue collected from Central Excise from Goa during the year 1963-64;

(b) the reasons why Goa is not under the control of the Collector of Central Excise for collecting Central Excise revenue; and

(c) the items on which Central Excise is collected in Goa?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The required information is given below:

Year	Revenue realised (Rs. 000)
1963-64	96.78

(b) The Collector of Customs Goa is also the Collector of Central Excise for that area. The volume of customs and central excise work in Goa does

not justify creation of two separate posts.

(c) Tobacco, Mineral Oils, Patent or Proprietary Medicines, Gases, Soap and Matches, are the only excisable goods presently produced or manufactured in Goa.

#### **Institute for Treatment of stammering**

2. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an All India Institute for the treatment of stammering and 'emotional disturbances' in Mysore;

(b) if so, where it will be located;

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) It is proposed to set up an Institute of Logopaedics for speech therapy and remedying impediments of speech in Mysore:

(b) Mysore City. His Highness Shri J. Wadayar has agreed to donate 20 acres of land for the Institute's buildings. He has also offered the use of two buildings where the Institute will be located temporarily during the construction of the Institute's permanent buildings.

(c) A provision of Rs. 7.5 lakhs has been made in the current Plan and in the Fourth Plan a provision of 35 lakhs has been proposed.

**नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के कर्मचारियों के लिये निवृत्ति बेटन योजना**

3. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निवृत्ति बेटन योजना को नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के कर्मचारियों पर भी लागू किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :**

(क) और (ख) इस सम्बन्ध का एक प्रस्ताव

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के विचाराधीन है। इस पर अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

#### **New Medicinal Herbs**

4. { **Shri Eswara Reddy:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new medicinal herbs to cure blood pressure and tuberculosis have been recently discovered in the Himalayan region;

(b) if so, the names of the herbs discovered; and

(c) whether the efficacy of these herbs in treating blood pressure and T.B. has been proved by clinical tests?

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

(b) Jatamansi (*Nardostachys Jatamansi* D.C.) and Rudravanti (*Astragalus Candolleanus* Royle).

(c) Pharmacological investigations in case of Jatamansi have shown it to be a useful drug for Hypertension having no side or after effects. Clinical trials conducted on 28 cases provide sufficient evidence to warrant further detailed studies with this drug. No pharmacological or clinical investigations have so far been initiated in case of Rudravanti.

#### **Unani System of Medicine**

5. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering a proposal

to set up two post-graduate and research institutes of the Unani System of Medicine;

(b) if so, when and where they are likely to be set up; and

(c) the total number of Unani Colleges in India at present?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). The Government of India have under consideration a proposal to establish Post-graduate and research Institutes for Unani System of Medicine at the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi and at the Muslim University, Aligarh. The proposal is yet in the exploratory stage.

(c) According to the information available with the Government of India, there are at present 15 Unani Colleges.

विली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

6. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्री रा० स० तिवारी  
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास की समस्या कहां तक हल हो गई है;

(ख) सामान्य 'पूल' में आवास पाने के अधिकारी सरकारी कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या के मुकाबले 31 दिसम्बर, 1964 तक कितने कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास दिया गया; और

(ग) शेष कर्मचारियों को आवास देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहरबान खन्ना) :** (क) और (ख). जनरल पूल में 31-12-64 को 1,01,406 मकानों की

मांग थी और केवल 35,311 मकान उपलब्ध थे ।

(ग) सरकार ने जनरल पूल में रिहायशी मकानों के बनाने की योजना तेजी से शुरू कर दी है । इस समय लगभग 4,400 मकानों को बनाया जा रहा है जिनमें से उम्मीद है कि लगभग 2,500 मकान शीघ्र उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे । सभी टाइप के रिहायशी मकानों की मांग और उपलब्धि के बीच के अन्तर को समाप्त करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण-कार्य शुरू करने के उद्देश्य से योजना आयोग से भी धन मांगा गया है ।

#### C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

7. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a disparity between the standard of cleanliness and efficiency in the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries catering to the needs of V.I.P.s. and high Government officials and those similar dispensaries which serve the other categories of staff in the congested localities of the Capital; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b). No discrimination of any kind is made among the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries except that in the dispensaries located in the Constitution House, North Avenue and South Avenue, certain fixed timings have been reserved for the convenience of Members of Parliament. Certain dispensaries located in highly congested areas have unsuitable and inadequate accommodation at present



### Consumption of Electricity

8. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the target of estimated per capita consumption of electricity to be achieved by the end of the Third Five Year Plan in the country;

(b) what will be the per capita consumption in each State/Union Territory separately at that time; and

(c) to what level the per capita availability of power is to be raised under the Fourth Plan in each State and in the country taken together?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the estimated per capita consumption expected to be achieved by the end of Third Plan in the various States etc. is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3783/65].

(c) Power programme in the Fourth Plan has not yet been finalized.

### NEFA's Plan Outlay

9. { **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the annual plan outlay for the N.E.F.A. for 1965-66 as agreed to by the Planning Commission; and

(b) the brief outlines of the development plans?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) The NEFA's annual plan outlay for 1965-66 is Rs. 272.74 lakhs.

(b) A statement indicating outlay

by main categories of development is given below:

Head of Development	Outlay approved for 1965-66 NEFA
(Rs. lakhs)	
Agricultural Programmes	41.46
Cooperation and Community Development	32.46
Power	21.40
Village and Small Industries	9.50
Transport	51.98
Social Services	110.28
Miscellaneous	5.66
TOTAL	272.74

### Prize Bonds Scheme

11. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to replace the earlier Prize Bonds Scheme with a new issue of 5 year non-cashable bearer bonds;

(b) whether any assessment of the working of the Prize Bonds Scheme from the investment point of view during the last four years in the rural areas had been made; and

(c) if so, the main findings thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shri Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur**

12. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 562 on the 17th December, 1964, regarding the affairs of Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur and state:

(a) the reasons for the inordinate delay in the completion of the investigation;

(b) when the proposed prosecution under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 read with Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947 will be launched;

(c) whether a special judge or tribunal will be appointed to try the persons concerned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) When the searches were in progress, Shri Sriram Durga Prasad filed two writ petitions, one before the Nagpur Bench of Maharashtra High Court and the other before the Andhra Pradesh High Court at Hyderabad. On these petitions, stay orders were granted restraining the Department from scrutinising the documents, pending the hearing and disposal of the writ petitions. Proper investigations could start only after the vacation of these orders by the Nagpur Bench in February 1964 and by the Andhra Pradesh High Court in November, 1964.

(b) The question of prosecution will be considered after the investigations are completed.

(c) and (d). The matter does not arise at this stage.

**प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय**

13. { श्री मधु लियवे :  
श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों तथा जिलों में सही सही प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक आय

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का पता लगाने के लिए एक योजना तैयार कर रही है ताकि देश के सभी राज्यों तथा जिलों के समान विकास के लिए विकास योजनाएं बनाते समय उस पर विचार किया जा सकें ?

**योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :**

आयोजन के लिए राज्य की आय के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजना आयोग ने केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन से निवेदन किया है कि वह राज्य सांख्यिकी ब्यूरो के सहयोग से सालाना आधार पर राज्य आय का, तुलनात्मक अनुमान तैयार करने का काम करे। मानक उद्देश्य और प्रणालियां निर्धारित कर दी गई हैं और केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन ने राज्य सांख्यिकी ब्यूरो को प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें तथा विशय विषयों पर तकनीकी सलाह दी है। समस्या समान कार्यप्रणाली निश्चित करने की ही नहीं है अपितु राज्य स्तर पर कई वर्षों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के मूलभूत आंकड़ों में सुधार करने की है। आय के तुलनात्मक अनुमानों को तैयार करने का अल्पकालीन कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा चुका है। इसका आधार आय के वे अनुमान हैं जो राज्य स्तर पर 1960-61 से 1962-63 तक के वस्तु उत्पादक केन्द्रों के बारे में योजना आयोग के उपयोग के लिए सब सांख्यिकी ब्यूरो द्वारा तैयार किये गये हैं।

**मुद्रणालय**

14. { श्री बड़े :  
श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार चौथी योजना की अवधि में देश में पांच और मुद्रणालय स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से ऐसी कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त हुई है कि उन को भी इस में भाग लेने दिया जाये; और

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

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) चौथी योजना में दो फोटो-लीथो और पांच फार्मस मुद्रणालय स्थापित करने का विचार है।

(ख) एक फोटोलीथो मुद्रणालय फरीदाबाद में स्थापित किया जायेगा और एक फार्मस मुद्रणालय गाजियाबाद में। बाकी के मुद्रणालयों के स्थान का अभी निश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

#### अमरीकी सहायता

15. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्री प० ह० भील :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीकी सहायता के बारे में बातचीत करने के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल अमरीका जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता मांगी जायेगी और सहायता किस रूप में होगी;

(ग) क्या अन्य देशों को भी ऐसे प्रतिनिधि-मंडल भेजने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन देशों को :

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी)

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा बिये जाने वाले ऋण

16. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने भ्रूचल सम्पत्तियों को बन्धक के रूप में रख कर ऋण देने की योजना को हाल में दस और नगरों में लागू किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से तथा उन नगरों के क्या नाम हैं; और

(ग) योजना के निबन्धन तथा शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) और (ख). पहली जनवरी, 1965 से यह योजना नीचे लिखे दस और नगरों में लागू की गयी है :—

आगरा अजमेर, आसन सोल,  
जबलपुर, जालन्धर, लुधियाना, मेरठ,  
नासिक, राजकोट और वाराणसी।

(ग) योजना की वर्तमान शर्तों में, जो इस प्रकार हैं, कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है :—

(1) ब्याज की दर 8 प्रतिशत वार्षिक और भ्रदायगी हर छमाही। ब्याज और मूल की किस्तों की ठीक समय पर भ्रदायगी करने पर ब्याज में 1 प्रतिशत की छूट;

(2) अधिकतम भ्रवधि 15 वर्ष;

(3) मूल की किस्तों की भ्रदायगी हर छमाही; और

- (4) ऋण की अधिकतम सीमा सम्पत्ति के मूल्य का 50 प्रतिशत ।

### बाल मृत्यु

17. श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रूसी विशेषज्ञों के सहयोग से भारत में बहुत अधिक संख्या में होने वाली बाल मृत्युओं के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तथा इस परियोजना की रूपरेखा क्या होगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख) . इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

### दिल्ली में विद्युत् शमशान

18. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में एक विद्युत् शमशान चालू हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बात के लिए सहमत हो गई है कि इस शमशान को बिजली विशेष घटी दरों पर दी जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम अथवा सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### \* Excise Duties

19. { Shri Solanki:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duties collected from the powerlooms in the textile mills during the year 1963-64; and

(b) the amount of excise duties collected from those powerlooms which are working outside the mills during the above period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A Statement showing information in regard to Central Excise revenue realised in respect of cotton fabrics produced by composite mills and powerloom units is given below:

#### STATEMENT

Description	Amount Rs. (000)
Central Excise revenue realised during 1963-64 in respect of—	
(a) Cotton fabrics produced by composite mills	75,90.58
(b) Cotton fabrics produced by powerloom units.	51.51

#### Rehabilitation of Oustees from Project Areas

20. { Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1504 on the 17th December, 1964 and state the progress so far made to finalise the rehabilitation of oustees from the Pong Dam, Sutlej Beas-Link and Harike Projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The proposed meeting of the Committee of Direction to discuss the colonisation policy for the Rajasthan Canal area has not yet been held and the matter is still under consideration.

**Village Housing Scheme in Punjab**

21. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to the Punjab State under the Village Housing Projects Scheme during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the amount spent so far?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Rs. 42 lakhs.

(b) The State Government have drawn Rs. 5.85 lakhs during the first three years of the Third Plan. They have made no provision for this Scheme in their Annual Plans for the current year and the next year.

**Rural Housing Schemes**

22. { **Shri R. S. Pandey;**  
**Shri Ulkey;**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;**  
**Shri Radhelal Vyas.**

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

(a) the amount spent on Rural Housing Schemes in the Third Plan upto 31st December, 1964;

(b) the amount sanctioned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the purpose;

(c) whether any request for allotment of more funds for Rural Housing Schemes in view of the resettlement of new migrants has been made by that Government; and

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

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). The total amount drawn by States and Union Territories under the Village Housing Projects Scheme during the first three years of the Third Plan is Rs. 195 lakhs, including Rs. 17.73 lakhs drawn by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The provision made by State Governments and Union Administrations in their Annual Plans for the current year is

Rs. 96.7 lakhs, including Rs. 6.25 lakhs by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Water Resources in Calcutta and other Places**

23. { **Shri Subodh Hansda;**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta;**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special fund has been allotted from the United Nations Special Fund for survey of water resources in Calcutta and other places;

(b) whether Government have to contribute anything against this special allocation; and

(c) if so, the amount of contribution for this purpose?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) to (c). The United Nations Special Fund has so far approved the following two projects in India pertaining to survey of water resources:—

1. Survey of Water Supply Resources of Greater Calcutta.

2. Groundwater Surveys in Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh.

The Special Fund allocation for these projects is US \$722,600 and US \$941,900 respectively.

The Government of India is required to make a counterpart contribution in rupees against this allocation by the Fund. Our counterpart contribution for these two projects is rupee equivalent of US \$387,960 and US \$904,000 respectively.

**Sales Tax Committee Report**

24. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has examined the Report of the

Sales Tax Committee as to the impact of sales tax on exports; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) and (b). The Report of the Sales Tax Committee has been examined by the Government. Its main recommendations are, however, still under consideration.

#### Engineers in C.W. & P.C.

**25. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Engineers are at present working in the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) which of the States have not utilised the training facilities offered by the Commission during 1963-64?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) There are, at present, 54 engineers of States working in the Central Water and Power Commission against deputation quota.

(b) The following State Governments/State Electricity Boards did not avail of the offers made to some of their officers for appointment in CW & PC against the deputation quota during the year 1963-64:—

- (1) Andhra Pradesh.
- (2) Madras.
- (3) Kerala.
- (4) Mysore.
- (5) Rajasthan.
- (6) West Bengal.

Besides regular appointment against the deputation quota, training facilities for short periods are available in the Central Water and Power Commission for serving engineers of States in specialised subjects, viz, methods of design and construction of dams, large power plants, etc. During the year 1963-64, however, none of the State Governments utilised these facilities.

संसद् सदस्यों को जूझ किये गये सामान की नीलामी

26. { श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री रा० बरुआ :  
श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा जूझ किये गये सामान को बेचने के लिये दिसम्बर 1964 में केवल संसद् सदस्यों के लिए विशेष नीलामी की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नीलाम की गई कुछ वस्तुओं के मूल्य बाजार भाव से बहुत अधिक लिए गए;

(ग) क्या इस के लिए संसद् सदस्यों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्रथवा प्रार्थना प्राप्त हुई थी ;

(घ) क्या विशेष नीलामी की पद्धति प्राये भी जारी रहेगी ; और

(ङ) अन्य किन-किन श्रेणियों के अधिकारियों को यह सुविधा दी जायेगी?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री त्रि० त० कृष्णमाचारी):**

(क) 24 दिसम्बर, 1964 को सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा संसद्-सदस्यों को जूझ किये गये सामान की फु कर बिक्री, न कि विशेष नीलामी, की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

(ख) फुटकर कीमतें प्रायः बाजार भावों से थोड़ी कम नियत की जाती हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Utilisation of Krishna Godavari Waters

**27. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how much water is being utilised by Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra

and Mysore State during the First Second and Third Five Year Plans, (upto end of 1964) from the Godavari Krishna waters for various projects in their respective areas separately;

(b) how many projects in each of the above States have been approved by the Central Government so far;

(c) how much water from Godavari and Krishna rivers is needed for all the stages of the proposed projects in each State; and

(d) how many Projects have been given technical clearance to start the work?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3784/65].

#### Revenue Collected from Central Excise in Madhya Pradesh and Kerala

28. { Shri Warlor:  
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of revenue received from Central Excise from Madhya Pradesh and Kerala States during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The information required is given below:

Amount realised (Rs. 000)

	1962-63	
	M.P.	Kerala
Gross	19,13,07	17,88,08
Refund	2,47	65
Net	19,10,60	17,87,43
	1963-64	
	M.P.	Kerala
Gross	22,04,76	25,04,14
Refund	Nil.	1,51
Net	22,04,76	25,02,63

#### Buildings and Town Planning Designs Organisation

29. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a large and properly manned Buildings and Town Planning Designs Organisation; and

(b) if so, whether some foreign experts will be employed for some years to train the Indian architects and engineers?

**The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). A suggestion has been made that such an organisation manned by Architects and Engineers, should be set up. The suggestion will be examined.

#### अफीम

30. **श्री राम सेवक यादव:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्पादकों से एकत्रित की गई कच्ची अफीम को साफ करने पर प्रति किलोग्राम कितना व्यय होता है और सब आनुषंगिक व्यय को सम्मिलित करके प्रति किलोग्राम अफीम की क्या कीमत पड़ती है,

(ख) क्या विभिन्न देशों को निर्यात की जाने वाली अफीम की भिन्न भिन्न कीमतें वसूल की जाती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कौन कौन से देशों को अफीम निर्यात की जाती है तथा उनसे क्या कीमतें वसूल की जाती हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):**

(क) कच्ची अफीम को साफ करने का व्यय समय समय पर बदलता रहता है परन्तु 1963-64 वर्ष के दौरान यह करीब 1.80 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम था । इसी वर्ष

मानुषंगिक व्यय को सम्मिलित करके ग्रामीय की कुल कीमत करीब 69.93 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम थी ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Thermal Plant near Cochin

31. { Shri Ravindra Varma:  
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to instal a 100 Mega Watt Thermal Plant near Cochin has now been approved by Government; and

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to be set up?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet.

(b) The question will arise only after the proposal is approved.

#### Aid from Japan

32. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Maheswar Naik:  
Shri Koya:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has decided to double Japanese foreign aid to India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the aid offered so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b) The quantum and nature of assistance from Japan for the last year of the Third Five Year Plan will be known after the next meeting of Aid-India Consortium sponsored by the World Bank.

#### Transmission and Distribution of Power

33. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether copies of the code for safe operation and maintenance of transmission and distribution systems of power have since been forwarded to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet. The code is at present under print and copies will be forwarded to the State Governments on receipt from the Press.

(b) Does not arise.

#### House Building Loans

34. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of applications received from the Central Government servants in Orissa for house building advances during the last six months;

(b) the number of applications approved by Government; and

(c) the total amount of loan granted to them so far during the above period?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 13.

(b) 6.

(c) Rs. 93,250.



**Drinking Water Supply in Orissa**

35. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Centre to Orissa Government for supplying protected drinking water to Municipalities during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to Orissa for the said purpose during 1965-66?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been allocated to the State Government during 1964-65 as loan assistance for Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes under National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme including protected drinking Water Supply Schemes of Municipalities.

(b) Allocations for 1965-66 have not yet been settled. The State Government had proposed 30 lakhs.

**Audiometer Centres**

36. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Audiometer Centres opened by Government in India during 1964-65 to test the type and nature of deafness; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in this regard during the above period?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) and (b) The opening of audiometer centres in the various States is the responsibility of the State Governments. The information required is not readily available and is being collected from the State Governments. This will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

**Bellemela Dam**

38. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made regarding the construction of Bellemela Dam project in Koraput District (Orissa); and

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Works on buildings and communications are in progress. Earth works for dams and dykes has been commenced. The excavation for head race channel, penstock tunnel, power house, tail-race channel are also in progress. Almost all construction machinery have been received at site. An agreement for procuring the generating plant and electrical equipment from U.S.S.R. has been entered into.

(b) Expenditure on this project upto March, 1965, is anticipated to be as follows:—

	(Rs. lakhs)
Expenditure upto March 1964.	394.25
Estimated expenditure during 1964-65.	380.79

**Small Savings Certificates**

39. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount collected through the Small Savings Certificates in Delhi till the end of December, 1964?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Rs. 2.47 crores, net, inclusive of deposits in Post Office Savings Bank and Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts.

**Nutrition Houses**

40. { Shri P. G. Sen:  
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nutrition Houses opened in Delhi;

(b) by whom they are being managed and run; and

(c) the object of opening such Houses?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) to (c) The Departmental Canteen of the Health Ministry has been reorganised as 'Nutrition House' and is being run through the agency of the Women's Food and Nutrition Council with the object of supplying nutritious food at reasonable rates to Government employees.

**Trachoma**

41. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that trachoma is prevalent in an acute form in the Hill Districts of U.P.; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to eradicate the disease?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) According to a survey carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research during the period April, 1961—June, 1963 on a random sample basis in different districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh, the following prevalence rate of trachoma was noted in the hill districts:—

Name of the Districts	Total Trachoma	
	Prevalence	%
(i) Almora	63.6	
(ii) Dehradun	91.0	
(iii) Nanital	80.9	
(iv) Paurigarhwal	65.1	
(v) Tehrigarhwal	35.5	

(b) The National Trachoma Control Programme was launched in March 1963. Six trachoma control units have been established in three districts of U.P. under the National Trachoma Control Programme. The Central Government is giving 100% assistance for the running of the trachia control units in Uttar Pradesh. Besides the trachoma control units established by Government, trachoma Control work is also being conducted through the agency of a Voluntary Organisation (namely, Sitapur Eye Hospital, Sitapur) who are also being given necessary financial assistance for the purpose. The programme will be further extended in the fourth five year plan.

**Power Shortage in Kerala**

42. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious shortage of power in Kerala;

(b) whether the Governments of Madras and Mysore have agreed to supply power to Kerala; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Madras Government have agreed to supply continuously 25 M. W. of power to Kerala from January, 1965 to July, 1965. The Government of Mysore was not approached by the Government of Kerala for such assistance.

**Anti-Sea Erosion**

43. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has agreed to finance the anti-sea erosion works in the country;

(b) if so, the schemes that have been approved for execution during the year 1965-66; and

(c) the amount set apart for this purpose (State-wise)?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) The Centre has been giving loan assistance for anti-sea erosion works.

(b) and (c). During the year 1965-66, the Government of Kerala propose to spend Rs. 80 lakhs on anti-sea erosion works: The Working Group which discussed their Annual Plan proposals have recommended this provision. No other State Government has submitted any anti-sea erosion Scheme for implementation in 1965-66.

12 hrs.

### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

#### FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT IN HANDLING LANGUAGE ISSUE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notices of several adjournment motions. The first one I am taking up is about this language question. In sequence of time, of course, Shri Kamath's and Shri Banerjee's notices were received earlier, but as they do not fix the central responsibility in so many clear terms I am taking up the notice given by Shri H. N. Mukerjee which is very clear. I am asking him to ask the permission of the House to move his motion.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** You may kindly read the text of the motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will read out Shri Mukerjee's motion.

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** You may read out ours also. We would like to learn also how to draft it correctly.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not necessary.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** How do you hold the one I gave last week to be not very clear? The responsibility of the Centre has been fixed there also.

**Mr. Speaker:** If I read that and if even after reading that Shri Kamath

does not agree with me, what remedy shall I have?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is a different matter.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):** We should abide by the decision of the Chair whether an adjournment motion is in order or not.

**Mr. Speaker:** At least that much must be granted to me. If he is not satisfied, I will satisfy him.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let the House know the contents of the adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then I shall be putting it to the House to decide whether it is in order or not.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let the House know but not decide.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is again insisting.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** In that case, Sir, we will request that all the motions that we have also given may be read and not only one.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then I revise my decision. I will not read this at all. I will read only Shri Mukerjee's motion. It says:

"The utter failure of the Government in handling the language issue which resulted in widespread mass unrest and agitation in several parts of India leading to large scale destruction of life and property, and the wanton shooting down of large number of people by police and military firing."

Now I will ask Shri Mukerjee to ask the permission of the House.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** Sir, I beg leave of the House to move the adjournment motion which has been read out by the Speaker.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there any objection to permission being given?

**Several hon. Members:** Yes, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then those who are in favour may rise in their seats.

**Shri M. B. Masani (Rajkot):** May I, Sir, seek some information? There are other adjournment motions also on the subject of language. I take it that, if leave is not granted to one, others will be placed before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Unless they have been disallowed.

**Shri M. B. Masani:** If one is disallowed the second will be taken up.

**An hon. Member:** On the same subject?

**An hon. Member:** On the same subject. When one is disallowed others on the same subject would be barred.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Mr. Speaker, may I have your guidance on a small point? When you said that you have chosen to read out Shri Mukerjee's adjournment motion because it is clear, obviously the inference there is that all others are not very clear. Is it because of that or is it because of the chronological sequence, because my adjournment motion is equally clear which says: "Failure of the Government . . ."

**Mr. Speaker:** I said about sequence of time. That was my first sentence.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Therefore, it is in sequence of time and not because it was not clear.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not said that all others are not clear.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Others are very clear.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Still, may I, in all humility . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let me put it to the House. Those who are in favour of granting permission for raising this motion of adjournment may rise in their seats . . . I find that more than fifty Members are standing in their seats. Therefore, leave is granted. This adjournment

motion shall be taken up at 4 O'Clock this afternoon.

**An hon. Member:** What is the time allotted?

**Mr. Speaker:** Two and a half hours. Now, the Papers to be laid on the Table.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** Before you take up another item may I point out that I have given notice of an adjournment motion . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He knows the procedure.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** . . . about the arbitrary decision of the Cabinet sub-Committee in the case of some Orissa Ministers without giving the complaints an opportunity to substantiate the charges levelled by them. It was dealt with at a political plane.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He may kindly resume his seat. When one motion has been admitted, others cannot be taken up.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** May I make a humble submission?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot follow these interruptions.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, you in your wisdom have allotted only 2½ hours for the discussion of this motion. In view of the importance of the subject and the situation prevailing in the country, may I request you to increase the time . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** We will see it when we discuss it.

**Shri Hem Barua:** We should have one full day.

**Mr. Speaker:** That I cannot allow. It has to be taken up at 4 O'Clock and at least two and a half hours have to be given. If the House wants a little more time, then it can sit longer but no other date can be given.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Sir, I have a submission to make. Some hon. Members have given notice of adjournment motions and calling attention notices about the indiscriminate use of DIR.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member knows that when one motion has been admitted, nothing else can be taken up.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** You may hold it over.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Nanda.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मोंघिर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्रश्न.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं ने बहुत दफे आप से विनती की है .....

**श्री मधु लिमये :** वह दूसरी चीज के बारे में है, काम रोको प्रस्ताव के बारे में नहीं है। आज की कार्यक्रम पत्रिका पर कोई ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव नहीं है। मैं ने आज के लिए नोटिस दिया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर आप को इतला नहीं मिली है तो आप इन्जार करें, इतला मिल जायेगी। अगर इतला मिल चुकी है और वह नामंजूर कर दिया गया है.....

**श्री मधु लिमये :** नहीं मिली है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी आप को इतला मिल जायेगी।

12.08 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANTI-NATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF PRO-PEKING COMMUNISTS

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** Sir, I beg to lay on the

Table a statement on the anti-national activities of pro-Peking Communists and their preparations for subversion and violence. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3763/65].

**Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a request to make. In view of the great importance of this document and the necessity of its being available to the citizens of this country, would you be kind enough under rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure to exercise your discretion and instruct that this paper may be published in the various languages of this country and may be made available for distribution and sale?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it the wish of the House?

**Some hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then I authorise the printing and publication of this paper in various languages for distribution to the public so that every one may know what it contains.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Now, Sir, may I make a request that in view of the fact that the document deals with allegedly treasonable or traitorous activities of a certain group of people, unless the statement is too long, the whole of it or at least its salient parts may be read to the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, it has already been laid on the Table of the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It can be read out.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** This document, for whatever it is worth—I do not know—it has been laid on the Table of the House. But the point is that already the Government has taken certain steps including the virtual obliteration of a recognised group in this House—a group recognised by you—which forms part

of the picture of this Parliament. This step has already been taken and the decision was arrived at when the Parliament was in session last December. A whole chain of events has taken place over this matter which certainly agitates the country. I do not deny that. But it is very important that we have an opportunity of finding out as far as we can according to our lights as to what is the truth of the matter. I am not prepared for myself to accept whatever my hon. friend, Shri Nanda, in spite of his *sadachar* campaigning says before this House. Therefore, I owe it to the House and to my country to have a discussion of whatever is being given to this country by Shri Nanda. I am not going to accept at its face value whatever he puts on the Table.... (Interruption). I am not going to stand the kind of reaction of hon. Members.... (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Mukerjee is in possession of the House. He has to be heard.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Certain hon. Members are already accepting as gospel truth whatever is said.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I said "Allegedly".

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Some hon. Members are already saying that certain hon. Members of this House, hon. Members like Shri Gopalan whom we miss on the front bench, are traitors to the country. I am not going to stomach all this. I want a full dress discussion of this matter. If Government has not got the guts to go to court, at least in Parliament which is the High Court of the country we should have a discussion of this matter. I beg of you, therefore, that there must be a discussion and before any discussion is held we must not have any kind of.... (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Hon. Members should just listen to him.

**श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्री (बिजनौर) :**  
प्राप्ति तो यह है कि . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप इस तरह न बोले चले जाएं। यह डिमांड तो जस्टीफाइड है कि डिसकशन हो, मगर यह मेरा काम नहीं है। मेरे सामने कोई मोशन आवेगा तो मैं कुछ कह सकूंगा। अभी मैं यह कैसे कह दूँ कि इस पर डिसकशन किया जाए। जिस आदमी को जरूरत हो

Anybody feeling like that, wanting to have a discussion, might give a proper notice.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Government should initiate the discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot ask them.

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) :** मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर आप चाहें तो मेरे पास नोटिस भेज दें।

If I receive any notice, I will consider it.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur):** The statement should be read out in the House. We want it to be read since it has been strongly objected to by Professor Mukerjee.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I have already rejected that.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** You can take the opinion of the House as to whether it should be read in the House or not. I request that the opinion of the House be taken. It cannot be treated like this.

**Mr. Speaker:** Should I have a document of 50 pages read out in the House?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The salient features of it.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** The Home Minister should have read selected portions of this document before this House. It cannot be just laid on the Table; he must read the document.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Bagri says that there is a point of order.

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन का यह एक कायदा रहा है कि जो ध्यान आकर्षण प्रश्न हो और उसी के ऊपर अगर मुतालिका मंत्री का ध्यान दें तो उस ध्यान आकर्षण प्रश्न को मंजूर न करते हुए, प्रश्न करने वालों को एक एक प्रश्न करने की इजाजत दी जाती है। आज के ध्यान आकर्षण प्रश्न उसी विषय में थे जिसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने पेपर सदन पटल पर रखा है। वे सवाल साम्यवादियों की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में थे। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन के ध्यान आकर्षण प्रश्न में उनको कम से कम एक एक सवाल करने की इजाजत दी जाए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह जायज मतालबा है, अगर कोई नोटिस न आया और इस पर डिसकशन न हुआ तो मैं उनको सवाल करने की इजाजत दे दूंगा, अगर इसके डिसकशन के लिए नोटिस आ गया तो इसकी जरूरत नहीं होगी, श्री बागड़ी इस बात को ग्यलाइज करेंगे।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :** मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में आपसे निवेदन है और आपके द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जो आज पेपर मंत्री महोदय ने सदन पटल पर रखा है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और इस पर दोनों पक्ष और विपक्ष की भावनाएं बहुत ही उत्तेजित हैं। आपने कहा कि इस पर कोई प्रस्ताव आएगा तो उस पर चर्चा स्वीकार करेंगे और उस पर बहस हो सकेगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर किसी ने इस पर चर्चा मांगी तो उसके लिए मुश्किल से घंटे दो घंटे का समय दिया जाएगा। मैं आपसे और

आपके द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस पर काफी बहस हो ताकि जो भ्रम देश में फैला हुआ है, चाहे वह किसी निर्दोष आदमी के खिलाफ हो या किसी दोषी के खिलाफ हो, उसकी सफाई के लिए आवश्यक है कि इस मामले पर हम सदन में बहस हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार स्वयं अपने ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेवारी ले।

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर) :** यह जो पचास पृष्ठ का प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, इसमें क्या लिखा है क्या नहीं लिखा है, इसमें किस बात से हमारी सहमति है तो किस बात से हमारी सहमति नहीं है, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। अभी यह हमारे सामने पड़ा नहीं गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई खुलाशा जानना चाहें या कोई ज्ञान प्राप्त करना चाहें तो किममें पछेंगे। इसलिए यह लाजिमी हो जाता है कि हमारी सरकार खुद इस तरह का प्रस्ताव करे कि इस पर इस सदन में कम से कम एक दिन चर्चा होनी चाहिए। जो बात आज श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने कही कि कुछ लोग इससे राजी है या बेराजी है, इसमें मैं बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ। जो हमारे देश में देशद्रोही है हम सब उनसे नागरज हैं, उनमें कोई राजी नहीं है। हमको इस बात की परवाह नहीं है कि वे लोग हमारे पास बैठें हैं या हमारे दाएं या बाएं बैठे हैं। वह चाहे हमको गालियां दे ले, लेकिन हमको उनसे जो कहना है वह यहां भी कहेंगे और बाहर भी कहेंगे। यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस पर अभी बहस नहीं चल सकती।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार को बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार 46 करोड़ लोगों की किस्मत को अपने हाथ में लेकर उनके भविष्य को बनाना

चाहती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का इतिहास यह रहा है कि वह समय समय पर अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करती रहती है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस पर इस वक्त बहस न करें।

**श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री :** मैं बहस नहीं करना चाहता।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तो आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

**श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री :** मैं सरकार की गलती की ओर आपका ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ। अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने जो पेपर सदन के पटल पर रखा है वह प्रो-पीकिंग साम्यवादियों की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में है। पर मेरा निवेदन है कि ये प्रो-पीकिंग और प्रो-मास्को दोनों एक ही हैं। परिस्थितिवश दोनों ने अपने को भलग भलग कर लिया है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय जो घ्राघे वर्ग को भलग रखना चाहते हैं, यह नीति की दृष्टि से भी और व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से भी उचित नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप इस वक्त यह बहस न करें।

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):** I have given a notice for adjournment motion on the Assassination of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon....

**Mr. Speaker:** Probably, he did not listen to me. When one motion has been admitted, the other has been disallowed. On the assassination of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, I cannot allow an adjournment motion here.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** May I make a submission?

**Mr. Speaker:** I would request him to come over to me and have tea with me and then I will explain it to him.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We have been tabling the Calling Attention notices on this. Now the statement has been laid by the Home Minister. I also feel that there should be a discussion. If there are elements in the country who are traitors, I feel the whole thing should be discussed. I want to know specifically from the Home Minister, when there are so many charges against them according to him, why they are not tried in a court of law....

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different thing altogether. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore):** The charges are all bogus. They are afraid of court. That is why they are producing those allegations before the court.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Hem Barua rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Hem Barua, the whole thing is over.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** This is a very serious matter.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore):** Everybody should get an opportunity.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot give it to all. Mr. Hem Barua, there is nothing more to be said.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I was the first to stand.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does he want to say anything besides what has already been said?

**Shri Hem Barua:** On a previous occasion, we were given to understand that the Home Minister would submit a White Paper containing all the documents and all that evidence. Now he has laid only a statement. That will not serve the purpose. It should be a White Paper. All the relevant papers and documents should be there.



**Mr. Speaker:** Papers to be laid on the Table.

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 642 OF COMPANIES ACT, 1956**

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) The Companies Tribunal (Appeal) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1800 dated the 19th December, 1964.
- (ii) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 97 dated the 16th January, 1965.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3765/65].

**ANNUAL REPORT, AUDITED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF INDIAN OIL CORPORATION**

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan):** On behalf of Shri Humayun Kabir. I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (i) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3765/65].

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Has he withdrawn his resignation?

**FOOD ADULTERATION (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar):** On behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1589 dated the 31st October 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3766/65].

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** On a point of order. May I have your guidance on one point? Just now you called on Shri Alagesan to lay some papers on the Table. We, ordinary members, are under the impression that Shri Alagesan has tendered his resignation. We do not know if it has been withdrawn, and if so, when. This leads to a little confusion. May we have your guidance as to whether those hon. Ministers who have tendered their resignations have withdrawn them?

**Mr. Speaker:** I had not received any copy of it. Therefore, I could not say.

**TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION ON INSOLVENCY LAWS**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu):** On behalf of Shri Jaganatha Rao. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Twenty-sixth Report of the Law Commission on Insolvency Laws. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3767/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ACT, EMERGENCY RISKS (FACILITIES) ACT, ESTATE DUTY (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES, ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

**Shri Rameshwar Sahu:** I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1801 dated the 19th December, 1964.

- (ii) G.S.R. 1802 dated the 19th December, 1964.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3768/65].

- (2) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1782 dated the 14th December, 1964.

- (ii) G.S.R. 1783 dated the 14th December, 1964.

- (iii) G.S.R. 1784 dated the 14th December, 1964.

- (iv) G.S.R. 1785 dated the 14th December, 1964.

- (v) The Denatured Spirit (Ascertaining and Determining) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1803 dated the 19th December, 1964.

- (vi) G.S.R. 1827 dated the 26th December, 1964

- (vii) G.S.R. 1841 dated the 23rd December, 1964.

- (viii) G.S.R. 1853 dated the 30th December, 1964.

- (ix) G.S.R. 1854 dated the 30th December, 1964.

- (x) G.S.R. 1855 dated the 30th December, 1964.

- (xi) G.S.R. 1856 dated the 30th December, 1964.

- (xii) G.S.R. 1857 dated the 30th December, 1964.

- (xiii) G.S.R. 33 dated the 1st January, 1965.

- (xiv) G.S.R. 34 dated the 1st January, 1965.

- (xv) G.S.R. 35 dated the 1st January, 1965.

- (xvi) G.S.R. 36 dated the 1st January, 1965.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3769/65].

- (3) a copy each of the following Notification under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962:—

- (i) S.O. 4389 dated the 28th December, 1964.

- (ii) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 4391 dated the 28th December, 1964.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3770/65].

- (4) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962:—

- (i) S.O. 4390 dated the 28th December, 1964.

- (ii) The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 4392 dated the 28th December, 1964.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3771/65].

[Shri Rameshwar Sahu]

(5) a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Estate Duty (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1810 dated the 17th December, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3772/65].

- (ii) The Income-tax (amendment) Rules 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 169 dated the 5th January, 1965, under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3773/65].

- (iii) Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st March, 1964, along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-3774/65].

12.23 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th February, 1965, has passed the following motion extending the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Banaras Hindu

University (Amendment) Bill, 1964:—

## Motion

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 be extended upto the first day of the Fifty-third Session of the Rajya Sabha."

12.24 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## FIFTYFIFTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Fifty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.24½ hrs.

## STATEMENT RE: PL 480 FOOD SHIPMENT ARRIVALS

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Owing to the strike of long shoremen in the East Coast and Gulf Ports of the United States since the 11th of January 1965, shipments of PL 480 wheat to India have been affected. Though the strike has been called off in some of the East Coast Ports, it still continues in the Gulf Ports from which the bulk of our shipments take place. In consequence, there will be a shortfall in the arrivals of wheat especially during the month of March. The U.S. Government, taking note of our difficulties, have been very helpful in arranging, to the extent possible, the shipments of wheat from Ports which are not strike-bound and have also suggested the diversion of PL 480 wheat shipments destined for other countries. Whilst these alternative sources of supply are being explored,

Government have, despite the difficult foreign exchange position, made an additional purchase of wheat from Australia and had approached the Government of that country and also other countries to purchase additional quantity of wheat on easy payment terms. I am happy to announce that the Government of Australia have come forward and made an unconditional gift of 1,50,000 tonnes of wheat for shipment as soon as it can be arranged. I would like to convey on behalf of the Government of India our thanks to the Australian Government for their timely assistance in helping us to tide over the present difficulty. With this addition to our supplies, we hope to be able to meet the essential requirement of wheat in the country during March. The prospects of the wheat crop are very good. It is hoped that the strike at the Gulf Ports will be resolved soon and we expect an easing of the supply position at an early date.

12.25 hrs.

#### RE. RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** Earlier you have guided me and I do not want to rub it in, but it is necessary to have proper precedents established.

It is a well-established convention in the House of Commons that if Ministers resign, they tell Parliament as to why they do, and if they also are taken back, they are received back. This is not a point which can be made a shuttlecock that people resign and come back as they like.

I have the highest regard for Shri C. Subramaniam, but we are also interested in this. May we know what led him to resign?

The first opportunity is taken by the resigning Minister in the House of Commons to explain to the Commons as to why he felt compelled to

resign. We demand that we be shown this courtesy. Resignation may be partly personal, but are not completely personal, and Parliament must be given a chance to hear Shri C. Subramaniam.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will study that position and convey to the House my reaction.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** Being a member of the Cabinet, and being a party to the decision that a certain language....

**Mr. Speaker:** That cannot be discussed at this moment.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** About the statement made by the Minister, I think he has withdrawn the resignation, and so I am asking a question, not on the resignation.

**Mr. Speaker:** What has the resignation now to do with it?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am not asking anything about the resignation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why say anything about the resignation?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** Was there any resignation? That is the point.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know. Why should I go into it?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My question is this. The supply of foodgrains, especially wheat, may be delayed, may be interrupted. I want to have a clear assurance from the hon. Minister that especially places like Calcutta, where statutory rationing has been implemented and where there is no open market, and other big cities, the supplies will not be interrupted and they will be supplied adequately.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he said.

12.28 hrs.

### RAILWAY BUDGET, 1965-66

**The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil):** As I rise to present the Railway Budget for 1965-66, . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय पाटिल साहब हमारे राष्ट्र निर्माताओं में से हैं और उनसे हाउस यह सम्पाद रखना है कि वे राष्ट्र-भाषा में बोलेंगे।

**Shri S. K. Patil:** . . . I recall with a deep sense of sorrow, which the House will share with me, that this is for the first time since independence that the Railway Budget is being introduced without our beloved leader, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, being present in our midst. Like all other endeavours for the country's development, the railways too have benefited immensely from his keen and continued interest in their plans and programmes. Only a few months before his death, though in indifferent health, he inaugurated personally the first A.C. electric locomotive built in this country at Chittaranjan. He has been so long a tower of strength to the nation, and his inspiration will continue to guide us in the years to come.

I now proceed with the task of presenting the Budget.

### ACCOUNTS OF 1963-64

#### Financial Results, 1963-64

2. Beginning with the year 1963-64, the last completed year, the financial results of that year turned out to be somewhat better than the Revised Estimates. There was an improvement of over Rs. 5 crores in passenger earnings and of over Rs. 3.5 crores in goods earnings, as well as a reduction of Rs. 1.3 crores in suspense awaiting realisation, so that Gross Traffic Receipts came to nearly Rs. 10 crores or 1.6 per cent more than the Revised Estimates. On the expenditure side, there was a marginal

saving of Rs. 1.2 crores or about one-fourth of one per cent on working expenses, and a saving of about a crore of rupees on works charged to Revenue, which was virtually offset by an equivalent increase in the dividend payable to General Revenues. In the result, the year's working showed a surplus of Rs. 49.24 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 37.75 crores. This was credited to the Development Fund.

### REVISED ESTIMATES, 1964-65

#### Gross Traffic Receipts, 1964-65

3. The Railways can have the satisfaction that during the current year they have been able to provide all the goods transport needed and substantially to add to the number of passenger trains. The various investments made and measures taken have been bearing the expected results in additional capacity. In presenting the Railway Budget last year, the then Minister stated that the Railways were preparing themselves to move 17 million tonnes more of goods traffic in 1964-65 than in the previous year, but that it was too soon to forecast with any confidence whether extra traffic would materialise to that extent. I am afraid events have justified his doubts. The slackening of the demand for coal noticed towards the end of 1963-64 persisted during the current year. In part, it was a reflection of the growing confidence of all classes of users in the ability of the Railways to transport all the coal required by them and an inclination on their part to work with lower stocks. Coal traffic during the first nine months of this year was actually less by nearly 2½ million tonnes in comparison with the corresponding months of last year. Raw materials traffic to steel plants also dropped slightly during this period, in which there was no expansion of installed capacity for steel production, while the increase of export ore was hardly one-fourth of the extra one million tonnes anticipated. The increase in other revenue earning traffic

at about one and a half million tonnes up to December conformed perhaps to the rate of growth in industrial production but was much less than the 5 million additional tonnes envisaged for this year. There have been signs of revival of traffic in the last few weeks, but we may at the best close the year with an increase of only about 3 million tonnes over last year. It seems likely in the circumstances that there will be a shortfall of about Rs. 25 crores on our budget estimate of Rs. 432 crores of goods earnings. This has, however, been compensated to an appreciable extent by a heavy increase in passenger earnings. Against the estimate of Rs. 184 crores, we seem to be likely to touch a figure of Rs. 200 crores. Other coaching earnings and sundry earnings are expected to approximate closely to the budget estimates. In the net, the estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts is being placed at Rs. 660 crores, which is Rs. 8 crores or about one and one quarter per cent. less than the Budget.

#### **Working Expenses, 1964-65**

4. Working expenses, on the other hand, have increased unavoidably by Rs. 18.00 crores over the Budget of Rs. 414.68 crores and are now estimated at Rs. 432.68 crores. This is almost entirely attributable to the increase in the wage bill during the year. There have been two revisions of dearness allowance since the Budget—one announced in May 1964, with effect from 1st February 1964, and the other last month, with effect from 1st October 1964, both of them applicable to Railway employees in common with all other Government servants. Their impact on Ordinary Working Expenses for the current year is Rs. 6.58 crores and Rs. 8.2 crores respectively. Taken together with the post-budget Central Government scheme for reimbursement of school fees, the cost of these measures is Rs. 16 crores even in the current year. In addition, there has been a revision of the rates of running, mileage and overtime allowances at

a cost of Rs. 1.44 crores. The provision required for Government contribution to Provident Fund and gratuities has also increased, because options for the new liberalised Pension Scheme have been less than expected, and there have been certain other sundry increases. In all, the element of staff costs in working expenses has gone up by nearly Rs. 19 crores. There have been four successive additions to the cost of coal during the year, and with the sales tax and excise duty on it, this accounts for an increase of Rs. 1.19 crores. Retrospective revision of the tariff for electric power for traction and other minor items account for about Rs. 34 lakhs extra. There are also increases for civil engineering works undertaken for the protection of the track, the restoration of the Pamban bridge, an 'on-account' payment of Rs. 1.5 crores towards revised charges for the rental of telegraph and telephone wires payable to the Posts & Telegraphs Department, and sundry other items. But these have been offset by reductions due to economy measures and the lower expenditure due to the level of traffic being below anticipation. The net effect, however, is an increase in working expenses of Rs. 18.00 crores, and supplementary demands are being presented to cover the increases.

#### **Other Charges and Surplus, 1964-65**

5. There have also been two other changes, which have improved the financial picture. A reduction of Rs. 1.5 crores has been made in the allotment for Open Line Works—Revenue under miscellaneous expenditure. On the basis of detailed actuarial calculations with data now available about the actual options for the Pension Scheme, the appropriation to the Pension Fund from Revenue has been reduced from the budgeted amount of Rs. 19 crores to Rs. 11.6 crores. There is, however, an increase of Rs. 1.3 crores on the dividend payable to General Revenues because capital expenditure in the previous year was higher than was

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anticipated. The net effect of all these changes is that the surplus for the year has shrunk from Rs. 30.87 crores anticipated in the budget to 2.6 per cent.

#### Works Expenditure, 1964-65

6. Rs. 370 crores was provided in the budget for expenditure on works during the year, and, if the progress of expenditure justified it, it was proposed to increase the figure by Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 380 crores net. In the context, however, of the current economic situation, a vigorous effort has been made to reduce Government spending during the year as far as this can be done having regard to commitments already made. The programme of works and other capital expenditure for the current year is now fixed at a level of Rs. 15 crores less, that is at Rs. 365 crores. Even compared with the budget provision for capital expenditure on works an overall reduction of Rs. 5 crores is expected to accrue this year.

#### EFFICIENCY OF OPERATION

##### Workshops

7. In recent years, a fair proportion of the increase in the cost of staff, capital equipment and stores has been absorbed by increases in the efficiency of railway working. To quote a few examples, the introduction of the incentive scheme in railway workshops has, concurrently with substantial incentive bonus payments to individual employees, resulted in reduction both of the numbers of men required to carry out a standard repair job and its cost. By strict control over recruitment, improved organisation, training and supervision, and the steady promotion of incentive schemes in the major workshops, the number employed on repair work in such workshops has come down from 116 thousands in 1957-58 to 99,900 in 1963-64, a reduction of 13.9 per cent, while the total repair work turned out by them increased by 2.6 per cent.

#### Rolling Stock Utilisation.

8. There have been substantial improvements in operation too. Better utilisation of locomotives has reduced the number of goods locomotives required (in terms of W.G. standard goods locos) for moving one million net tonne kilometres per day from 25 in 1950-51 to 20 in 1963-64, the corresponding figures for the Metre Gauge (in terms of Y.G. steam locomotives) being a reduction from 65 in 1950-51 to 42 in 1963-64. Similarly, improvement in wagon utilisation has reduced the number of Broad Gauge four-wheelers of 22-tonne capacity required for moving one million net tonne kilometres per day from 1402 in 1950-51 to 1018 in 1963-64, the corresponding reduction in terms of standard Metre Gauge wagons of 14.6 tonne capacity being from 2271 to 2053. In other words, wagon utilisation improved by over 36 per cent, with the resultant very large saving in the additional capital investment for doubling traffic capacity.

9. With the growth in traffic, the number of staff employed on traffic accounting and statistical compilation would have had to be increased almost proportionately, as they were until recently. But with the integrated scheme of mechanisation of traffic accounting and statistics and rationalisation of traffic accounting procedures, which is now in the course of implementation, it is expected not only to expand substantially the coverage of statistical data but to absorb the extra accounts and statistical work incidental to the large increase in traffic projected during the Fourth Plan without any significant increase in staff or equipment.

10. The Railways are examining the possibilities of incentive schemes in other areas of railway activity, which employ large numbers of staff. This is necessary in order to enable the Railways to cope with tasks to which mere increase in numbers will not provide the solution. The Railways would aim thereby to control costs even while staff are earning additional incentive payments. The reduction

of expenditure by innovations in methods can, however, only be gradual, and cannot fully absorb increases in costs as substantial as those in the recent past.

#### PROGRESS ON THE RAILWAY PLAN

##### *The Assam Route*

11. Notwithstanding the slight cut in the current year's capital expenditure in the context of the immediate circumstances, steady progress is being maintained on the programme for increasing capacity to meet all the requirements of the coming year, and, in due course, of the next Plan period, on the Assam route, and the busy routes connecting Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, which carry the heaviest traffic although they form only 14.4 per cent. of the route kilometrage of the Indian Railways. In pursuance of the decisions taken in the wake of the emergency to augment rail transport capacity to and from Assam, the section from Siliguri to Haldibari has been converted to Broad Gauge and opened to traffic, and the Broad Gauge line up to Jogighopa is expected to be completed by the middle of this year. The ferry capacity of 200 B.G. wagons between Farakka and Khejuria Ghat will be doubled by the middle of the year and good progress has been made on the doubling of the Sahibganj Loop between Sainthia and Barharwa. There will thus be a very large increase of rail capacity on the Assam route. This will help free flow of traffic also by the all Metre Gauge route via Barauni and Katihar to Assam, particularly after the installation of Centralised Traffic Control on the Metre Gauge section between Bongaigaon and Changsari, which is being taken in hand. The line from North Lakhimpur to Murkongselek has been opened to traffic up to Gogamukh and the remaining 110 kilometres are expected to be completed in two stages by March 1966.

##### **The Grand Trunk Route**

On the Delhi-Madras Grand Trunk route of 2,180 kilometres, the double line sections have increased from 531 kilometres to over 800 kilometres, and works have already been sanctioned for doubling 200 kilometres more by the middle of the Fourth Plan. Proposals are now being formulated for further increases in the doubling on this route. The doubling of the 54 kilometres of single line section between Agra and Mathura has been included in the Budget. Diesel traction is to be introduced on this route to cope with increased freight traffic following the developments of the Pench, Chanda and Singareni coalfields, and a major diesel shed costing Rs. 95 lakhs is being planned at Itarsi.

##### **The Delhi-Bombay Route**

On the Western Railway's Delhi-Bombay route of 1,390 kilometres, doubling has been sanctioned of 212 kilometres in addition to the present 745 kilometres of double line. This will leave only 433 kilometres of single line to be taken up for doubling when traffic growth so requires. On the Central Railway route between Delhi and Bombay, long sections are being doubled as part of the works on the Grand Trunk route. The Igatpuri-Bhusaval electrification is expected to be completed by 1967. Increase in the capacity of yards at Agra, Itarsi, Bhusaval and Kalyan has also been undertaken.

##### **The Delhi-Calcutta Route**

With the doubling of the Tundla-Ghaziabad section, now in progress, there will be a double line all the way between Delhi and Howrah by about the end of 1966. Electric traction has already been commissioned between Durgapur and Moghalsarai, and is being extended east to the Calcutta Docks and west to Kanpur, so that by about April 1966 there will be electric traction all the way from Calcutta Docks to Kanpur via the Grand Chord, with a few long-distance passenger services also hauled by electric locomotives. The



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Moghalsarai yard has been expanded, and, with the modern equipment installed, it can handle up to 3,600 wagons each way.

### **The Delhi Area**

For the fast developing traffic of the Delhi area, terminal facilities are being augmented and avoiding lines for goods traffic to bypass the congested sections around Delhi and New Delhi are under construction, including a second bridge over the Yamuna river. When these works are completed, they should ease the flow of north-south and east-west traffic across the Delhi area.

### **The Calcutta-Nagpur-Bombay Route**

It is expected that the whole trunk route between Calcutta and Bombay via Nagpur will be doubled by next year. The extension of electric traction from Rourkela upto Howrah on this route is at various stages and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1967. This includes also electrification of the suburban services between Howrah and Kharagpur, with a third line from Howrah to Panchkura. Simultaneously the Tikiapara and Santragachi yards are being remodelled and route relay interlocking installed at Howrah. A new goods yard is also being developed between Santragachi and Shalimar stations and terminal facilities at Shalimar are being increased. Major yards at Bilaspur, Bhilai and Bondamunda are being expanded, the latter two in step with the expansion of capacity at the steel plants they serve.

### **The East Coast Route**

Of the 1,670 kilometres of the Howrah-Madras Trunk route, 650 kilometres have already been doubled and doubling has been sanctioned of the rest of the route, with the exception of 220 kilometres of single line for which there is a parallel alternative route. The doubling includes the provision of a second railway

bridge over the Godavari at a cost of Rs. 6.9 crores. New marshalling yards are being provided at Waltair, Kharagpur and Vijayawada and the first two will be mechanised to speed up the marshalling of trains.

### **The Madras-Bangalore and Madras-Cochin Routes**

On the south-west line of the Southern Railway connecting Madras with Bangalore, Cochin and Mangalore, doubling has been practically completed between Madras and Erode. Dieselisation is extending fast in the Southern Zone and is expected to cover freight services to Cochin next year. Terminal facilities near Madras are being expanded with a new goods terminal at Korukkupet. Automatic signalling is being extended up to Avadi to facilitate the running of main line and suburban trains. Apart from the remodelling of the Bangalore City station, other works costing Rs. 1.13 crores needed to cope with the expanding freight traffic are nearing completion in Bangalore area.

### **Export Ore Lines and Surveys**

The Kottavalasa-Bailadilla line, which is being constructed to carry about 6 million tonnes of iron ore a year to Visakhapatnam port, has made good progress and will be completed on schedule. Iron ore transport has already started over part of the new Broad Gauge line from Hospet to Guntakal. Completion of the rest of the line this year should help step up its movement to Madras. Metre Gauge diesel locomotives are being provided for the iron ore traffic from the Guntakal-Hospet section to Hubli for onward movement to Karwar by road and to Mormugao port. Transhipment facilities at Tadepalli for export iron ore moving to Masulipatam and Kakinada ports are also nearing completion. The Mangalore-Hassan line, to connect the new port under construction near Mangalore to its hinterland, has been sanctioned. For the new Bokaro Steel Plant a major marshalling and exchange

yard is being provided at Marapahari at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.5 crores. The new line recently opened between Chandrapura and Bondamunda will also bring Kiriburu ore to Bokaro. The latest survey sanctioned is of a line from Dantewara to Bhadrachalam Road to facilitate exploitation of the mineral resources of Dandakaranya; a supplementary grant for this survey was obtained in the last session of the Parliament. Surveys have been completed and the project reports are being finalised shortly regarding a rail link between Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari, Trivandrum and for conversion to the Broad Gauge of the Miraj-Mormugao section and the Hospet-Londa section. Similarly, the survey of a possible new line to link the rich iron ore deposits of the Nayagarh area with the Paradip port is in progress. These are amongst the new projects to be considered for the Fourth Plan, depending on the resources available and the relevant factors that determine priority.

#### **New Lines**

Altogether it is expected that, out of 3,600 kilometres of new construction including the 1,000 kilometres in progress at the beginning of this Plan, 2,100 kilometres of new lines will be opened by the end of the coming year, which is also the last year of this Plan. The Diva-Panvel section, the Kalkilghat-Dharmanagar line, and the Manamadurai-Virudhunagar and Ranchi-Hatia-Bondamunda sections have already been opened to traffic, and the Udaipur-Himmatnagar line is to be opened shortly. Work has commenced on Broad Gauge lines from Jhund to Kundla and from Panchkura to Haldia. From what I have said, the House will appreciate that in the Third Plan all new line constructions and other major works programmed for increasing the capacity in almost every geographical area in the country are well in hand.

13 hrs.

#### **Diesel and Electric Traction**

12. Another important factor in the increase in capacity is the progressive

substitution of diesel and electric traction for steam. It is anticipated that by the end of this Plan, the Indian Railways will have about 460 diesel locomotives operating over 6,000 kilometres on the Broad Gauge and 174 diesel locomotives operating over 2,00 kilometres on the Metre Gauge. The number of electric locomotives is expected to rise to about 380 Broad Gauge and 22 Metre Gauge. The proportion of through goods traffic hauled by electric and diesel locomotives which was 2 per cent in 1955-56 had risen to 37 per cent at the end of 1963-64 and will go on increasing with the years.

#### **Foreign Exchange**

13. The foreign exchange requirements of Railways during the Third Plan period are being mostly covered under assistance obtained from the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association, and from some friendly countries including the United States. Arrangements already made for foreign exchange during the Third Plan (including rupee payment arrangements with the East European countries) cover approximately Rs. 244 crores. This includes an aggregate of Rs. 41 crores obtained since the last budget at loans for the Indian Railways from the International Development Association, the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Export Import Bank of Washington.

I gratefully acknowledge the external assistance received by the Railways for their development programmes.

#### **PRODUCTION UNITS**

##### **Chittaranjan Locomotive Works**

14. By the end of last year the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works had produced, in the first fourteen years of its existence, 1691 steam locomotives, 21 D.C. electric locomotives and two A.C. electric locomotives. It is scheduled to turn out 153 steam locomotives and 27 A.C. electric locomotives this year. In keeping with

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the progressive transition from steam to electric and diesel traction on our Railways, it has been decided gradually to taper off the production of steam locomotives at Chittaranjan during the Fourth Plan and convert the workshop for the manufacture of electric locomotives, including traction motors and ancillaries. Work is already in progress for the provision of additional facilities and specialised equipment for the changeover. In the coming year, Chittaranjan is expected roughly to double the electric locomotive production, while continuing with large scale steam locomotive manufacture as well, making in all approximately 200 steam and electric locomotives altogether. Outturn in its Steel Foundry, which went into production in November 1963, has reached about a third of its ultimate capacity of 10,000 tonnes per year. The foundry is now providing steel castings for steam locomotives and is programmed to take on in the near future castings for electric and diesel locomotives as well as manufacture of manganese steel track crossings.

#### **Integral Coach Factory**

In ten years the Integral Coach Factory has turned out over 4,000 coach shells and furnished over 2,000 of them. It is expected to produce and furnish 597 shells this year and about the same number next year. Production in this factory has been diversified to cover, in addition to Third Class coaches, other types of coaches like Luggage and Brake Vans, two-tier and three-tier Third Class Sleepers, First Class coaches, First and Third Class composite coaches, etc. It has also turned out Broad Gauge A.C. Electric Multiple Unit coaches and Metre Gauge passenger coaches, and is programmed to build Metre Gauge E.M.U. coaches and Broad Gauge coaches for the new Air-conditioned Express trains proposed to be put into service.

The construction of the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi is progressing according to schedule. The factory has already assembled twelve diesel locomotives from imported sub-assemblies, and turned out four with chassis and superstructure fabricated at the factory. Manufacture of the diesel engine is to be commenced in 1966 to coincide with that of the electrical equipment from Bhopal, and the indigenous content of the diesel locomotive is expected to rise rapidly to about 90 per cent in the later years of the Fourth Plan.

#### **SERVICE TO RAILWAY USERS**

##### **Passenger Services**

15. In the present situation when the Railways have gained a lead in their race to match rail transport capacity to requirements, an all-out effort is being made to improve the quality of service, both for passengers and freight traffic. The addition during the year, of over 28,500 more passenger train kilometres a day, is more than twice the average annual increase during the last ten years. 54 new trains and 61 new suburban trains were introduced on the Broad Gauge and the run of 40 trains and 33 suburban trains extended. Among the new trains introduced last October is the Taj Express, a vestibuled train with coaches specially designed for elegance and comfort, which covers the 195 kilometres between Delhi and Agra in three hours. Bookings for sightseeing tours by road, of Agra and Fatehpur Sikri, can be made along with train tickets, enabling tourists to visit these historic cities and return to Delhi comfortably in a day. On the Metre Gauge, 69 new trains including two suburban trains were introduced, and the run of 23 trains, including one suburban train extended. Four new trains were added on the narrow gauge. Proposals have been approved, or are under consideration,

for a further large increase in passenger trains in the next time-table. 2,460 fans were fitted in the older Third Class coaches to bring them at par with the new coaches in which fans are part of the original equipment. At the end of October last, 250 Third Class Sleeper coaches were running on the Broad Gauge and 124 on the Metre Gauge, and it is hoped to raise these numbers to 340 Sleeper coaches on the Broad Gauge and 257 on the Metre Gauge by the end of this year. About 120 more Broad Gauge Third Class sleepers are programmed to be added next year.

### **Speed of Passenger Trains**

The Indian Railways have set themselves the task of increasing speeds on the trunk routes. The Delhi-Agra section is proposed to be made fit gradually for speeds up to 120 kilometres (75 miles) per hour, as a pilot project, so that detailed observations can be made of the behaviour of formation, track, locomotives and coaches at higher speeds. 'On-track' and 'off-track' machines are being tried to select the type of equipment for mechanical maintenance of track best suited to Indian conditions.

### **Speeding up goods Services**

Hon'ble Members would probably have heard about the introduction of advertised Express Goods Services between important towns in the country, like Bombay-Delhi, Bombay-Ahmedabad, Delhi-Calcutta, Calcutta-Bombay, Madras-Bangalore and Madras-Calcutta. These services will run on publicly advertised time schedules on a bi-weekly or tri-weekly basis according to traffic requirements and will also serve important intermediate stations on their route. Goods despatched by these trains can be expected to arrive at their destinations at the advertised timings. It is proposed to extent these services gradually to cover other pairs of important points as well.

### **Safety**

16. The drive for inculcating safety consciousness among railway staff

continued unremittingly during the year. Each Zonal Railway has an experienced officer to deal exclusively with problems of safety and to plan and execute safety programmes, which include instructions to staff in safety methods and safety propaganda through posters, pamphlets, films, etc. There are 50 Safety Officers working on Divisions or Districts, assisted by 150 Safety Counsellors drawn from the Traffic, Locomotive and Civil Engineering Departments. The Director, Safety, in the Railway Board, co-ordinates safety activities on the Railways and pursues the implementation of the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Committee. Staff concerned with the working of trains, like Station Masters, Guards, Drivers, Cabinmen, Train Examiners, etc. are relieved of their normal duties for a week to attend Safety Camps, where they receive instruction in the safety aspects of their daily work and are encouraged to discuss freely problems relating to safety. 23 such camps, at which the Railways provide board and lodging, have been opened. In 1963-64 there were only five serious accidents to passenger trains against an average of 9 to 25 in previous years—the lowest figure in the last 20 years. This trend has continued during the current year.

While this is satisfactory, the toll of death and devastation due to the cyclone, which hit the south-east coast of the peninsula on the 22nd December 1964, has been heavy. Tidal waves whipped up by the cyclone swept away 124 out of the 145 girders on the Pamban viaduct. Traffic on this bridge had been stopped some hours earlier as a precaution. But a passenger train on the Rameswaram island itself was engulfed by a high tidal wave, of which there could be no forewarning. Train services on the mainland up to Mandapam were resumed within 10 days of the disaster. A ferry service to the island for passengers and cargo has been organised

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and the shuttle service on the island between Pamban and Rameswaram has been maintained. The restoration of the two-kilometre bridge is being tackled on an urgent basis and is expected to be completed by June of this year.

The modernisation of signalling systems, the extension of automatic signalling, the replacement of semaphore signals by colour light signals, track circuiting and the installation of route relay interlocking at a number of important stations are improving the factor of safety. A proposal is in the final stages of consideration for setting up a signal equipment factory in collaboration with experienced manufacturers to improve the supply of modern equipment for signalling.

### Departmental Catering

17. The sales turn-over of departmental catering rose to nearly Rs. 4 crores in 1963-64, and for the first time showed a profit, though small. A continuous effort is being made to improve the quality of service in spite of shortages and rising prices. Modern equipment, like refrigerators, hot boxes, gas or electric cooking ranges, etc., is being provided, and dining car waiters are being given more uniforms of good quality to improve their turn-out.

### Compensation Claims

18. As the House is aware, the Railways have assumed statutory liability as common carriers for goods entrusted to them. Even with the higher degree of liability that this involves, and in spite of the rise in prices and in the volume of traffic carried, the net amount paid as compensations for goods lost or damaged was only Rs. 64 lakhs higher in 1963-64 than in the previous year. Compensation paid in 1963-64 was less than one per cent of

gross earnings, and is expected to drop further in the current year.

The Railway Protection Force has contributed to the reduction of the claims bill by increased efficiency in preventing thefts and pilferage and recovering a higher proportion of stolen property. 2,972 arrests were made under the Railway Protection Force Act and in 1963-64—more than double the number in the previous year—and the members of the Force had to use firearms on 31 occasions against notorious criminals working in organised gangs to loot wagons. The dog squads of the Force tracked down 74 criminals. A special mention is also necessary of the good work done by the Armed Battalions added to the Special Emergency Force in November 1962, in guarding important areas and installations on the Railways, protecting trains on the Northeast Frontier Railway against attacks by Naga hostiles, maintaining order at the eastern border station at the time of the large ingress of refugees, and during the civil disturbances in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

### Vigilance

19. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on prevention of corruption, the Vigilance Organisation has been strengthened on the Railways. The Railway Board has an Additional Member, exclusively in charge of vigilance work. On Zonal Railways, Senior Deputy General Managers have been placed exclusively in charge of Vigilance, Public Complaints and Public Relations. The Complaints Organisations on Railways are also being streamlined and a full-time Under Secretary is now engaged in the Railway Board's Office on the co-ordination of action on public complaints. In 1963-64, the Central Investigation

Agency dealt with 514 enquiries, 1,700 cases were handled by the Railway Vigilance Organisation and departmental action was taken against staff found responsible. Five contractors were blacklisted for irregularities.

#### BUDGET ESTIMATES

##### Gross Traffic Receipts

20. I shall now come to the Budget Estimates for 1965-66. The impact on demands for rail transport of rapid and unexpected changes in the patterns of traffic, for example, in food-grains, and the uneven rate of development of various sectors of the economy, like the sudden drop in the offtake of coal both by steel manufacturers as well as other users, have made it particularly difficult to budget for the coming year. Tentatively, it has been estimated that there may be an increase of about 10 million tonnes in originating Revenue traffic next year, which includes half a million tonnes more of finished steel and pig iron, about two and a half million tonnes more of raw materials for steel plants including coal, a million tonnes more of export ore, and another million tonnes of cement. On the present levels of freight, goods earnings on this extra traffic would be about Rs. 28 crores, and the total goods earnings would be about Rs. 435 crores in the coming year.

Railways have normally been providing for a three per cent increase in passenger earnings every year. In view, however, of the faster rate of growth in this year, an increase of about 4 per cent may be postulated in the Budget year. At the present level of fares, this would mean an increase of Rs. 8 crores of passenger earnings. No substantial variation is expected in other coaching traffic and only a marginal increase in sundry earnings. On this basis, Gross Traffic Receipts would be Rs. 696 crores, i.e., Rs. 36 crores more than in the current year.

#### Expenses

21. From these increased earnings expected in 1965-66, have to be met, the additional dividend on the increased capital—Rs. 11.5 crores, the additional depreciation provision—Rs. 2 crores and the additional expenditure on maintaining the increased assets and operating the additional services to earn the estimated Rs. 36 crores—Rs. 18 crores approximately, on the assumption of no increase in the principal items of cost, such as fuel, and per capita staff costs. There is another important factor to take into account, viz. that provision has to be made in 1965-66 for the full 12 months, for the effect of the educational concessions introduced on 1st May 1964 and of the increase in dearness allowance following the D.D.C. Commission's recommendations, which have been in operation for only half of the current year. These alone add Rs. 9 crores to the working expenses of 1965-66 above the level of 1964-65.

#### Surplus and Development Fund Balance

These increases aggregate to more than Rs. 40 crores over the current year, so that, on this reckoning, the surplus at the end of the year would be only Rs. 8 crores. This is roughly one-fourth of the annual expenditure of about Rs. 30 crores from the Development Fund that can be fed only from surplus. As was explained in the Railway (Minister's budget speech last year, a surplus of Rs. 30 to 35 crores has to be earned in order to finance the works chargeable to the Development Fund and to enable the Railways to maintain a reasonably satisfactory return on the present enhanced capital. On the other hand, although a surplus of Rs. 30 crores was budgeted for, it is now expected to be no more ultimately than Rs. 12.49 crores this year, with the certainty that it would be even less in the normal course next year. In these circumstances, it is obviously

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necessary to consider what means should be adopted for raising the surplus to a satisfactory figure.

### Changes in Freight Rates

22. Dealing first with goods traffic, the House will recall that freight rates have been subject in recent years to certain overall increases. Against the substantial addition of 36 million tonnes to the volume of originating traffic in the first three years of the Plan, there has only been a nominal increase so far this year. In the present circumstances, therefore, I have decided on selective increases in freight rates on a few commodities only, which bear, in the main, comparatively low rates at present and move in large quantities, and can, therefore, yield sizeable revenue with modest increases in rates. Among bulky commodities, coal freight has been revised more than once recently and it is not proposed to make any change this year. The rate for foodgrains, although quite low, will also be left unchanged. A few selective adjustments in the classification, which will have the effect of enhancement of 4 to 7 per cent are, therefore, proposed only in the freight rates for heavy merchandise, like iron and steel, cement, stone, limestone, ores etc. and about 8 per cent for non-dangerous petroleum products. There will be no change, however, in the rate for kerosene or export iron ore. Simultaneously, the disparity between low-rated and high-rated commodities is to be diminished by a reduction of the freight on commodities other than dangerous goods, that are in the higher brackets of the commodity classification—mainly manufactured products, including cotton piecegoods. The reduction of the highest rates would be appropriate now that the Railways have increasing capacity to carry general goods over and above the bulk commodities. These adjustments are expected to provide a net additional yield of only Rs. 6.9 crores.

This covers only a fraction of the extra burden of about Rs. 32 crores per annum on the Railways, in staff costs alone over the level of this time last year. In these circumstances, I have no alternative but to ask the passenger also to make some contribution towards the heavy increase in cost.

23. The growth of passenger traffic in the last 15 years has been very rapid, but with the pressing need to give adequate priority to goods transport in a developing economy, the Railways could not augment passenger services to the full extent necessary to eliminate over-crowding in trains altogether, although this is an objective that is striven for continuously. In dealing with this matter, it is necessary to consider suburban and other traffic separately, not only because suburban traffic is limited to a small area around large cities but because, with its more rapid growth and its concentration mainly in peak hours of exceptionally high intensity, it offers special problems and is handled with special purpose rolling stock.

Excluding suburban traffic, the number of Railway passengers this year is likely perhaps to reach a level about 30 per cent over 1951-52. It is a matter of some satisfaction that the Railways have been able to make a corresponding increase in passenger train kilometres. But since there were more coaches per train on the average, in 1963-64 and in the current year, both on the Broad Gauge and the Metre Gauge, the complete picture is even better. Coaching vehicle kilometres last year were 42 per cent more than in 1951-52 against an increase of 32 per cent in passenger kilometres. While the problem of overcrowding is yet to be overcome completely, I think the Railways can claim that, compared to the conditions of travel in 1951-52, they have, within the limitations of

resources and line capacity, attempted with some success to improve the quality of service, specially for the Third Class passenger. The introduction of a large number of Janata trains, the provision of three-tier and two-tier Third Class sleeper coaches on most long distance trains, and an improved design of coaches with better riding qualities and amenities like fans and allowing more space per passenger, etc. are some of the measures in this direction. There has also been the introduction of air-conditioned Third Class travel between Delhi and other principal cities, and over all, the virtual doubling of the number of fast services.

While deriving modest satisfaction in this amelioration of the austerity and inconvenience to which passengers were subjected in earlier years, Railways find that this has been achieved at an extra cost much in excess of the increase in passenger earnings. In other words, the increase in earnings from passenger services has lagged considerably behind the increase in cost.

#### Changes in Fares

The reason for this situation is not far to seek. The introduction of telescopic fares in 1955 for the benefit of long distance passengers was not designed to yield any extra revenue. The imposition of the tax on passenger fares in 1957 (commuted in 1961 for a fixed payment by Railways every year) was for the benefit not of Railways but of State Governments. Apart from this, there has been only one general increase in passenger fares since 1951, namely that effected in 1962. The extent of that increase is very small in relation to the increase in costs. The average Third Class ordinary fare, including the tax element, has risen only by

19 per cent while the Third Class Mail fare has risen by 26 per cent, the Second Class fare by 25 per cent and the First Class fare by 35 per cent. The cost of passenger services in relation to 1951-52 had, on the other hand, increased in 1963-64 by more than 50 per cent; it has risen further in 1964-65 and will be still higher in 1965-66 for the reasons already explained.

24. I now come to my proposals. About 70 per cent of all Third Class travel on other than season tickets is at ordinary fares for distance within 50 kilometres; in 1962-63, the number was 80.6 crores passengers and the percentage 73. For this bulk of Third Class passengers, the increase will be small. Up to 6 kilometres, they will pay nothing extra, and for journeys between 6 kilometres and 50 kilometres, they will pay additionally only one to five paise per ticket. This will be the maximum increase for such passengers. Subject to this important exception, the increase will be 10 per cent of the passenger fare for distances up to 800 kilometres for the Third Class and Second Class. For journeys longer than 800 kilometres, the percentage increase will gradually come down, being only about 5.8 at 1500 kilometres and 3.1 at 3000 kilometres. The percentage increase on the Third Class Mail fare will thus be only an effective 6.4 on the journey between Delhi and Bombay and 4.6 between Bombay and Howrah. Further, even for the longest journeys across the country, the maximum increase will be Rs. 1.70 in the case of Third Class Ordinary and Rs. 2.00 for Third Class Mail and Rs. 3.60 for Second Class Mail fares. For the First Class and Air-conditioned Class the increase of 10 per cent will be on the fares for distances up to 1,000 kilometres and 1,200 kilometres, respectively, with the percentage increase in fares tapering off gradually beyond these distances. The percentage increases at



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1,500 kilometres will be 8.1 on the Air-conditioned Class, 7.0 on the First Class and 5.8 on Third Class Mail fares.

I do not propose to apply this increase *pro rata* to season tickets. In fact, there will be no *general* increase on the season tickets but only some adjustments upwards on those fares which happen for historical reasons to be the lowest at present so as to reduce the existing disparity between the season ticket fares for different cities. There will be an increase in the *monthly* Third Class season tickets in the Bombay and Calcutta areas by 50 Paise for the maximum distance and less for shorter distances and an increase of 10 per cent in the fares for First Class season tickets in the Madras area.

The suburban sections of Calcutta are being electrified rapidly at enormous cost. Members will recollect that electric suburban services commenced to run on the Howrah-Burdwan main line and the Tarakeswar Branch in 1957 and 1958 and on the Sealdah North Section in 1963 and 1964; services on the Howrah-Burdwan Chord will go over to electric traction by about April this year and the Sealdah South Section in stages this year and early in the next year. I need hardly mention how much this changeover, to faster cleaner travel, with more frequent services, has been welcomed around Calcutta. In Bombay, which has had electric suburban services for many years now, more and more E.M.U.s. are being put into service and a scheme costing nearly Rs. 4 crores has been approved for increasing the line capacity for suburban traffic between Churchgate and Grant Road stations. It is true that in Bombay, as in major cities the world over, it has been difficult to cope effectively with peak hour traffic, but the effort is continuous to increase

the services as much as possible within the available resources. In 1963-64 the special suburban coaches carrying such traffic were more than double those in 1951-52. The cost of the increased services is much heavier than the increase in earnings can be, and I hope that, in the circumstances, this rationalisation, which will cost the passenger an increase of one paise or less per journey, will be viewed in its correct perspective, both by this House and by railway users.

25. This adjustment of passenger fares is expected to yield an increase of Rs. 13.5 crores next year, after allowing for a slight check in the rate of increase of traffic such as occurred in 1962-63.

26. A memorandum is being circulated to the Hon'ble Members giving details about the proposals, together with a few other minor changes in the charges for very small consignments, minimum charges, rates for luggage and fresh fruit, etc. The additional revenue expected from all the proposals together is Rs. 21 crores.

### Surplus 1965-66

27. The changes in fares and freight that I have suggested take into account only the extra commitments today. They have been deliberately devised to be low enough for the Railways to absorb part of the shock themselves and pass on to the user substantially less than the additional burden falling on the Railways. Thus, the budget is only for an estimated surplus of Rs. 29.24 crores in 1965-66 against the surplus of Rs. 49.24 crores actually achieved in 1963-64, even on a somewhat smaller capital, before rising food and other prices altered the position very substantially for the

Indian Railways. There is, therefore, no cushion left now, with the result that, if costs rise further beyond the control of the Railways and of their capacity to absorb them, it may become necessary to make further adjustments to ensure the financial soundness of Railways, but I can assure the House that in such an eventuality, again only the minimum and unavoidable additional burden will be passed on to railway users.

#### **Works Expenditure 1965-66**

28. The Budget Estimate for Works expenditure has been placed at Rs. 345 crores—Rs. 20 crores less than the Revised Estimate for the current year. The total expenditure on Works during the Plan will thus amount to about Rs. 1,642 crores. It was explained in the budget speech last year how the approved figure of Rs. 1,581 crores investment for the current Plan period would have to be increased to take the impact of the increase in costs arising from the direct and indirect effect of changes in taxation. It is now assessed that an addition of Rs. 61 crores or about 3.9 per cent has to be made in order to achieve the present physical targets in view of the increase in cost, mostly referable to the effects of the statutory increases in prices, e.g. of steel and cement, enhancements of the customs and excise duties, e.g. on rolling stock and changes in Central Sales Tax as affecting the Railways' capital programme for works including permanent-way and rolling stock, etc.

#### **STAFF**

##### **Number of Staff and Average Wage**

29. At the end of 1963-64, the number of staff on Indian Railways stood at 1.27 million and the average wage was Rs. 1,994, per year. With the changes in dearness allowance and other increases I have already mentioned, the annual wage per head is likely to rise by nearly Rs. 250 in one year. This figure does not include

the "fringe benefits", such as subsidised housing, free medical attention, staff welfare measures, etc.

#### **Medical Attendance**

30. During 1963-64, the daily average attendance of out-patients at Railway hospitals and health centres increased by over 10 per cent., and the annual cost per head of free medical and health services rose from Rs. 71.5 to Rs. 74.9, reflecting, inter alia, the higher cost of medicines and diet charges, and the commissioning of three hospitals and 18 health units and of 675 hospital beds.

#### **Staff Quarters**

31. 14,704 staff quarters were constructed during 1963-64, and it is expected to add 17,500 more staff quarters during this year and an equal number in the budget year, raising the total number of staff quarters to nearly 4,76,000. The substantial subsidy on railway quarters is increasing every year with higher initial cost of construction and the rise in the interest rate and in the cost of repairs and maintenance.

#### **Labour Welfare**

32. Facilities provided for recreation and cultural activities, like institutes and clubs and mobile libraries continued to function satisfactorily during the year. During 1963-64, about 3,300 staff used the 16 holiday homes scattered all over the country. Handicraft centres continued to train women members of railway families in knitting, spinning and tailoring, to help them to eke out the family income. Twelve new primary schools were opened, one middle school upgraded to high school and a high school raised to higher secondary standard last year. The opening of a higher secondary school, two high schools and seven primary schools was approved during the current year. There are 731 railway schools functioning now, including two intermediate colleges. 2,709 Railway scholarships, involving an expenditure

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of Rs. 8.67 lakhs, were current during 1963-64, and 543 children of railway employees were admitted to the twelve subsidised hostels run by the Railways. The Central Government scheme for the reimbursement of tuition fees paid by employees for children in middle, high or higher secondary schools is another amenity added during the year, at an annual cost to the Railways, roughly estimated as about Rs. 1½ crores.

### **Labour Relations**

33. Relations with organised labour remained generally cordial, and many matters of importance to the staff were discussed and settled at the quarterly meetings of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery with the two Railway Labour Federations. Joint Committees of officers and staff also functioned at various levels for the improvement of operational and administrative efficiency, while Production Committees in which labour is associated with management in selected workshops, proved useful in improving the quality and quantity of production.

### **Railwaymen and Sports**

34. Railwaymen have again done very well on the sports field. They retained the National Championships in hockey, volley ball, water polo, table tennis (women), badminton (women) and weight lifting (senior and junior) and annexed the National Championship in Football. Railways were runners-up in the National Swimming, Boxing, Kabaddi and Badminton (Men's) Championships. The singles titles in the National Badminton Championships for men and women were also won by railway players, and a woman Table Tennis player was declared National Champion in Table Tennis Singles. The Bharat Shri title was won by a railwayman in the best physique contest. 22 railwaymen represented India in teams participating in international contest and 11 railwaymen were in the Indian Contingent to the World

Olympic Games at Tokyo, five of whom were members of the World Championship Hockey Team. A lady railway employee also received the Arjuna Award.

### **Conclusion**

35. During the period that I have been in charge of the Railways, I have been deeply impressed by the vitality and organisational efficiency of the Indian Railway Undertaking. The industry and discipline of our one and a quarter million railwaymen, the calibre, enthusiasm and devotion of their officers, the leadership and forward-looking planning and direction of the Railway Board have all contributed to put the Railways in the enviable position of being not only the largest but also perhaps the most successful undertaking in the public sector in the country. As you know, it is also one of the few large railway systems in the world, which fully pay their way. I have no doubt the House will agree with me that, in spite of limited resources, the Indian Railways have performed their important role in our developing economy, with credit and that they have earned our confidence in their ability to cope effectively with the yet heavier tasks ahead of them in the country's service.

13.22 hrs.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): On a point of information, Sir. May I request you to ask the hon. Minister, particularly in view of the rather discrepant and conflicting reports which have appeared in certain newspapers about the loss caused to the Indian Railways by the extensive damage to railway property in certain parts of India in the south during the recent disturbances brought about by Government bungling and inapt handling of the language issue, as to what he has got to say about that? Can he give an idea of the damage?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be a different thing altogether; not at this moment.

13.23 hrs.

# BANKING LAWS (APPLICATION TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES) BILL

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

**The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** Sir, on behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I rise to move:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Banking Companies Act, 1949 for the purpose of regulating the banking business of certain co-operative societies and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

I should, perhaps, say at the outset that it was our intention to include these provisions in the comprehensive amending Bill which was passed by Parliament in December 1963 and was subsequently brought into force with effect from the 1st February, 1964. The State Governments, which are and will even after the enactment of the present Bill continue to be, responsible for the constitution, management and winding up of the co-operative banks, were not, however, ready in 1963 to accept our proposals regarding the extension of the more important provisions of our banking laws to these institutions. I am glad to say that all our proposals have since been explained in some detail to the State Governments, the Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the non-official leaders or representatives of the co-operative movement and that the need for legislation of this kind is now generally appreciated. The present Bill is, in fact, based on the largest common measure of agreement among those who are likely to be affected.

13.24

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

It may be helpful at this stage if I gave the House certain details regard-

ing the growth and development of the co-operative movement generally and of co-operative banks in particular during the last few years. Although the progress of co-operation in some States, particularly Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal has not, perhaps, been very marked (and we are now considering separately the question whether the volume of credit provided by co-operative societies in these States, especially for agricultural purposes, can be supplemented in other ways) there are other States like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madras, in which the record of achievement in recent years has been quite impressive.

There has been a considerable increase in the deposits of the apex, central and the larger primary urban co-operative banks. The total deposits in these institutions are estimated today at about Rs. 350 crores, including deposits from individuals, both members and non-members of the order of Rs. 175 crores. There has been a much greater increase in the loans and advances of the co-operative banks at all levels. It is now anticipated that short and medium-term credit for agricultural purposes advanced annually may be of the order of Rs. 400 crores, by about the end of June, 1966, while long-term credit disbursed by the land mortgage banks and by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and outstanding at the end of June 1966 may be about Rs. 120 to Rs. 130 crores. The targets which are now in view are about Rs. 650 crores of short and medium-term credit to be advanced annually at the end of the Fourth Plan and about Rs. 375 crores of outstanding long-term credit at the end of June, 1971.

Credit for non-agricultural purposes has so far been very much less important. But in view of the establishment and growth of sugar and spinning mills in the co-operative

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

sector, the development of other processing societies or industrial co-operatives and the organisation of marketing and consumer societies in very large numbers, particularly for handling essential articles which are in short supply, the need for funds for non-agricultural purposes has been increasing, even more rapidly perhaps, than credit for purely agricultural purposes. It will be necessary to make satisfactory arrangements in future for the provision and orderly use of this credit.

This Bill, Sir, is based on a recognition of the growing importance of co-operative banks which will be handling these very large sums of money. The Reserve Bank, as an institution which has already lent an amount of about Rs. 200 crores to the co-operative banks and as the authority which is ultimately in charge of monetary policy, cannot any longer ignore the dimensions which are now involved. It will in fact be illogical to do so, at a time when the operations of even non-banking institutions are intended to be controlled, in so far as they affect credit and monetary policy. The House, I think, will agree with me that we are justified, in the existing circumstances, in applying to the co-operative banks the standards which are relevant and are generally applied in the case of all sound banking or financial institutions.

I do not propose to deal with the provisions of the Bill in any great detail as I do not think that this will be necessary. We have tried to explain as clearly as possible in the notes on clauses the general framework of the control as it is now proposed to be extended to co-operative banks. I will, therefore, refer only to one or two points which may be of particular interest to the members.

We propose to control in future the banking business of all State or apex

co-operative banks, all Central co-operative banks and all primary non-agricultural credit societies with paid-up capital and reserves of a lakh of rupees. We expect the number of these institutions to be about 900. Although this number is relatively insignificant, in relation to the total number of co-operative societies registered under the various enactments, which are now locally in force in the States or Union territories, the volume of credit provided by, or through the co-operative societies at all levels, can, I think, be effectively controlled and regulated through these institutions.

We have not considered it necessary or desirable to assume any control over the operations of land mortgage banks and primary agricultural credit societies. Land-mortgage banks do not really transact the business of banking as it is normally understood. As regards primary agricultural credit societies, it will be administratively difficult to control the operations of these societies; and it may not be realistic to expect them to conform to the practice and usage of the other banks. We have also been influenced, Sir, by the fact that any attempt to interfere with the functions and working of the agricultural credit societies may lead to some dislocation, particularly in the case of societies, which are providing, apart from credit, marketing and other facilities to the cultivators. As no useful purpose is likely to be served by interfering with the working of the societies which cater, by and large, to the agriculturists direct, we have excluded these societies completely from the scope of the present Bill, leaving it to the State or apex co-operative banks concerned to exercise such supervision over the activities of these societies or to give such directions to them as may be necessary.

Co-operative societies other than agricultural societies or landmortgage

banks, will, if they are not co-operative banks by definition or non-agricultural credit societies (which may be expected to grow in stature and to be covered in due course by this definition) be required to give up the business of banking altogether, after the expiry of a transitional period of one year. We have considered this provision to be necessary for segregating the non-banking societies from those which may be carrying on, or may be permitted to carry on, the business of banking. There is, so far as I am aware, no reason to think that societies, which are primarily interested in trading or processing, or consumer societies, or thrift and credit societies, which deal only with their own members and not with the general public, will experience any difficulty or hardship, as a result of being required to refrain in future from accepting deposits from members of the general public or from granting loans to such non-members.

I referred earlier, Sir, to the fact that we propose to apply the more important provisions of our banking laws to about 900 institutions at the apex, central and primary levels. I should, perhaps, add that as Parliament does not have any jurisdiction in regard to the registration, management or winding up of any co-operative society or any class of co-operative societies, we have been careful to limit the extent of the additional powers, which are now being assumed, to what can legitimately be comprehended within the meaning of 'banking', which, as the House is aware, is an entry in the Union List. While the Bill provides for such matters as the licensing and inspection of co-operative banks, the extension of the directives as regards selective credit control to advances granted by these banks, minimum liquidity requirements and the issue of directives for regulating the conduct of banking business or the grant of particular advances, the House will,

perhaps, have noticed that we propose to omit entirely Parts IIA, III IIA of the Banking Companies Act, dealing with appointment, removal or supersession of the managements of banks, the liquidation of banks and the special procedure in the event of liquidation. In extending or omitting the provisions of the existing enactments, or in modifying these provisions, where this has been necessary, we have taken into consideration the constitutional and legal position as well as the special requirements of the co-operative banks and other co-operative societies.

I am aware that the absence of any provision in this Bill for the insurance of deposits in co-operative banks has caused some disappointment to those who are interested in the future growth and development of the co-operative movement. I should like to state quite clearly that the protection of the deposits in the controlled banks, on the same terms and conditions as in the case of other commercial banks is, in my view, a logical corollary to the extension of control. As the House is, however, aware, the contingencies in which the liability on account of insurance will be attracted and will have to be discharged should be quite clear and determinate. The Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Reserve Bank as the authority directing the affairs of this Corporation, should be in a position to decide finally the circumstances in which this liability may arise.

The Reserve Bank has been discussing this question with the State Governments and has indicated to these Governments the changes which will be necessary in their laws, before any liability on account of the insurance of the deposits can be assumed. I hope that the Reserve Bank's proposals will soon be accepted. I would like to assure the members that a Bill to amend the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 will be finalised and placed before the House, as soon as there is some indication that the

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

States will be generally willing to accept these proposals.

I think that I should also take this opportunity to say a few words regarding the manner in which the powers which we intend to acquire through this Bill are proposed to be exercised.

I am aware that several non-official leaders of the cooperative movement have expressed the view in the recent past that the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India, which has been intimately associated with the growth and development of cooperation, over a period of about thirty years, should continue to be in charge of the co-operative banks, even after this Bill has been passed and brought into force. Without accepting any criticism of any other department of the Reserve Bank which may be implied in this demand (and personally I think that the Reserve Bank in any department or at any level is bound to be sympathetic and helpful) I am prepared to assure the House that the responsibility for the enforcement and implementation of the provisions of this Bill will be entrusted to the Agricultural Credit Department. It is hardly necessary to add that the special position of the cooperative banks and the federally integrated character of the cooperative structure as a whole will not be overlooked by the Agricultural Credit Department.

It has been suggested that the Reserve Bank should be in close and continuous touch with the State or apex co-operative banks as regards the working of the institutions within the area of their operation. It has also been urged that the Registrars of Co-operative Societies should be consulted, before action under some of the provisions is proposed to be taken. I do not know whether it will be possible or desirable to adopt any rigid rules as regards matters of procedure. I assume that there will be

close co-operation and understanding between the Reserve Bank and the local authorities. The Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Agricultural Credit Department will in any case be consulted . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I would repeat that the Reserve Bank of India and Government have been assisted by non-officials associated with this co-operative movement, especially Prof. D. R. Gadgil, in the formulation of these measures. Their view has been that the co-operative banks should be covered by the deposit insurance. It was Government's view also, as I explained earlier; we wanted this Bill to be more comprehensive. But due to certain difficulties, particularly because the concurrence and general approval of State Governments has to be obtained, this could not be. We are in touch with them. We are content at the present moment with a much simpler measure. But this is in the first instance. It is our intention as soon as possible, as I have said earlier, to examine the possibility of enlarging the scope of this measure. The assurances of the Governor of the Reserve Bank to help enlarge the range of the utility of the banks to the public and to keep non-official opinion in close touch with the operation of this measure will be honoured; their wishes, particularly of the respected leaders of the movement who have spent such a long time in it and who have such rich experience, will be fulfilled as far as possible.

I had said at the beginning that this is a non-controversial Bill. I should like to add that the co-operative movement, in our opinion, will be benefited as a result of the strengthening and improvement of the position of the apex, central and selected primary co-operative banks which

cater to such a large extent to the needs of all other co-operative societies. In this sense, this is a positive and constructive measure, and the House should welcome it. I hope the Bill will be adopted unanimously I move.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the Banking Companies Act, 1949, for the purpose of regulating the banking business of certain co-operative societies and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

Two Hours have been allotted for this Bill.

**Shri P. R. Patil (Patan):** I have pleasure in supporting the Motion. The co-operative sector stands in between the public sector and the private sector, the private sector abusing the public sector and the public sector abusing the private sector. The co-operative sector is the only sector that is between the two, and it is progressing day by day. When this progress is there in this sector, it is absolutely necessary that there should be control. If proper vigilance is not kept, perhaps there would be failures in the co-operative sector and that would not be relished by the people.

The most important thing in the co-operative sector that has to be done is to create confidence in the people. That confidence is not yet created. People look with suspicion on the co-operative movement. In order to win the full confidence of the people, it is absolutely desirable to exercise vigilance by some body; specially banking done in the co-operative sector deserves more vigilance. In this case, we are applying most of the banking laws to co-operative banking. The Reserve Bank will be exercising some control over the banking done by co-operative banks. There is nothing wrong in it, because when

banking is done, naturally the banking laws must apply, whether it be in the co-operative sector, private sector or public sector. Therefore, it is absolutely proper that all the banking laws should apply to it.

I know some co-operative banks that transact business worth crores. There are also some failures and mistakes committed by these banks. The co-operative department of the State, in order not to expose their inactivity or negligence, try to protect such mischief. This is a wrong policy. I hope the day will soon come when all the banking laws would apply to banking done by co-operatives. Otherwise, some control with the Registrar, some with the Reserve Bank and some with the Central Government—in this way proper vigilance would not be maintained. For this reason, I am of opinion that so far as banking is concerned, it should be a central subject and this co-operative banking should be put absolutely on par with commercial banking. No doubt, special concessions may be given to co-operative banking. I do not deny the need for it. At the same time, more vigilance or proper vigilance should be kept on banking done by the co-operative sector. I am told that some co-operative banks give large amounts of loans to individuals one way or other. So, if proper vigilance is not there, there may be more failures.

I support the Bill, and thank you for the time given.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri S. S. More.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The quorum bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

**Shri S. S. More (Poona):** I propose to accord my support to the present



[Shri S. S. More]

measure. I believe it is a very useful measure and will help a lot to clean the Augean stables of some of the co-operatives.

Unfortunately in this country, though in some parts co-operation is developing very vigorously, mischiefs are also being practised, and it is highly desirable, if we want to develop co-operation on sound lines, that all these mischievous elements in the co-operative movement should be controlled and checked. I believe that if we are to reach faster towards socialism, co-operative measures will be the only effective instrument by which we can make our journey as expeditious as possible. Therefore, the authority which is now being placed in the hands of the Reserve Bank is welcome and desirable. Those who have the interests of co-operation at heart will feel undoubtedly that this measure will do immense good for improving the co-operative structure.

Even after the passing of this measure, there will be a sort of dual control, control of the State Government through the Registrar and control of the Central Government through the Reserve Bank. There are developing two authorities with differing angles in dealing with the co-operative movement, and it is quite possible to envisage occasions on which the dual control may clash. That should be avoided. Mutual consultation between these controlling authorities frequently will help carry on the administration of co-operatives effectively.

As my hon. friend Shri P. R. Patel has suggested, co-operatives should be dealt with the same measure of control as commercial banks, but there is a distinction. Banking of the co-operative societies is of a different quality and for a different purpose. If you use the same yardstick in dealing with the co-operative societies as in the case of commercial banks, possibly some untoward results may

follow. So, co-operative societies will have to be dealt with with a soft glove on. If that is done, I feel that this department will be able to remove the evil spots from the co-operative movement and raise their efficiency and banking capacity.

With these remarks I feel that I should support and that the House will support this measure.

**Shri Firodia (Ahmednagar):** I welcome the Bill. I welcome more the assurances given by the Finance Minister while introducing the Bill. As a matter of fact, I would have liked if the Reserve Bank had consulted the National Co-operative Union of India, which is the highest body in the co-operative movement in this country and then this Bill had been brought before the House.

This Bill, as the Finance Minister said, is not controversial. He is subjecting the co-operative banks to the same restrictions which apply to joint stock banks under the Reserve Bank of India or the Banking Companies Act. As my hon. friend Shri More has said, there is some difference between the co-operative banks and joint stock banks. For instance, there is a restriction in the Bill that a bank which is controlled by this Act should not invest its funds in any other co-operative institution without the permission of the Reserve Bank. I think this might come in the way of developing the co-operative movement. As our experience goes, all the co-operative banks of this country are, in the initial stages, helping the co-operative institutions in the processing or marketing field to come up and invest in the share capital of such institutions. So, I would suggest that instead of putting this restriction on the co-operative banks, as the Registrar has himself said, if investment over a certain amount has to be made in the shares of any other co-operative institution, the permission of the Registrar may be made necessary. If such a limit

is put for investment in shares, that will be worth while to the co-operative movement.

As we know, all the States are passing co-operative laws. They are putting lots of restrictions on the powers and procedures of the co-operative institutions. Under the circumstances, we must allow a little freedom to the co-operative institutions which we are trying to bring under the purview of this law.

I was really very glad that the Finance Minister made a gesture by saying that the deposit insurance scheme would be brought into force as early as possible. He has said that the States are to be induced to give their consent to the scheme. I feel that when we are now putting these restrictions on the co-operative banks, the States will come forward and give their consent early, and that we will be able to have this deposit insurance scheme applied to the co-operative banks. As we all know, there is a great competition in getting the deposits from the general public between the corporate sector and the co-operative sector, and if do not give this advantage to the co-operative sector as early as possible, I am afraid that an important thing like deposit might go away from the co-operative sector, and it might be taken away by the commercial banks or by the State banks.

The Act provides that the district banks should open branches in the area of their operations, but the other banks are debarred from opening branches in the area of their operations. If an urban bank has an area of operation of more than one taluk or city or district, I suggest it should be allowed to open branches in the district itself or in its area of operation. That much freedom should be given to that bank because that bank has got to obtain the permission of the Registrar before opening the branch.

I was glad that the Minister had also accepted a suggestion of Prof.

Gadgil made some time ago that the Standing Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit should be consulted whenever necessary or on all important points. He has also accepted the suggestion that the Agricultural Credit Department should be in charge of enforcing this law on the co-operative societies.

I am sure that with the restrictions which we are putting on the co-operative banks, the tone of their working will improve and they will be useful in serving the public of this country.

110 श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :  
श्रीमन्, यह जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसके बारे में मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ ।

सहकारिता का कार्य समस्त देश में बढ़ा है, और अब तो स्थिति यह है कि कोई भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट या सेंट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक ऐसा नहीं होगा जिसमें एक लाख का वकिंग कैपीटल न हो । इसलिए अधिकतर जो सेंट्रल या डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोऑपरेटिव बैंक हैं उनका प्रेजेंट कैपीटल कम से कम एक लाख तो हो ही गया है ।

इसका तो मैं स्वागत करत हूँ कि जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट या सेंट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक हैं उन पर रिजर्व बैंक का नियंत्रण होना चाहिए । परन्तु मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि जब यह विधेयक लाया गया तो यह जानने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया कि जो कार्यक्रम जिला सहकारी बैंक चला रहे हैं उससे जो ग्राहमरी सोसाइटीज के ग्राहमरी सदस्य कृषक हैं उनको सही तौर से लाभ पहुंच रहा है या नहीं ।

मेरा सबसे पहले यह कहना है कि रिजर्व बैंक को इस और नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए । जो कर्जा रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रांतीय बैंक या प्रॉपर्स बैंक को दिया जाता है और उनके द्वारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक

[श्री गौरीशंकर कक्कड]

को दिया जाता है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मझे बुद्ध डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक की हैसियत से काम करने का दस साल का तजुबा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि जो शहरसूद रिजर्व बैंक अपेक्स बैंक से चार्ज करता है वह डेढ़ या दो पर सेंट होता है, लेकिन आखिर में जो प्राइमरी सोसाइटी का सदस्य कृषक है उससे 7 से 9 पर सेंट तक सूद लिया जाता है। तो रिजर्व बैंक को यह देखना चाहिए कि इतना अन्तर न हो और जिन लोगों के लाभ के लिए सहकारी संस्थाएं बनायी गयी हैं उनको शार्ट टर्म लोन पर 7 पर सेंट से 9 पर सेंट तक सूद न देना पड़े और इस बारे में उसको नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए।

होता यह है कि जो सहकारी आंदोलन चलाता है, उसमें दो अंकुश हो जाते हैं। पहला नियंत्रण या अंकुश तो प्रांतीय रजिस्ट्रार महोदय और उनके नीचे जो कर्मचारी होते हैं उनका होता है, और फिर दूसरा अंकुश रिजर्व बैंक का होता है। जब इस प्रकार के दो अंकुश या नियंत्रण होते हैं तो चीजें ठीक से चल नहीं पाती हैं और उनके अधिकारों में उतार चढ़ाव के कारण तथा कार्यशैली में अन्तर होने के कारण अति पहुंचती है।

इसलिए मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर रिजर्व बैंक इस विधेय को ला कर यह कंट्रोल करना चाहती है और उनको नान-सिड्युल्ड बैंक की तरह ट्रीट करना चाहती है, तो फिर इस बात की भी सफाई होनी चाहिए कि जहां तक बैंकिंग का सम्बंध है और जहां तक उनके इंटेरेस्ट चार्ज करने का सम्बंध है, वह अधिकार रिजर्व बैंक को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और रजिस्ट्रार जो दूसरे प्रवेन्तों के हैं उनको यह अधिकार न हो ताकि जो कृषक मेम्बर हैं उनको इसका सही तौर पर लाभ पहुंच सके।

मैं यह देखता हूँ कि इस में कुछ कठिनाई होने की संभावना है। अभी तक जो लिक्विड कवर का प्रश्न था उस पर भी निबंधन कर दिया गया है। परन्तु मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इसमें जो छूट दी गयी है उसके बाद उनके चलाने में दिक्कत न होगी।

मेरा तो यह निवेदन है कि जब 80 से 85 प्रतिशत जबता के लाभ के लिए सहकारिता का काम चलाया जा रहा है तो फिर हर चीज को रिजर्व बैंक देखे ताकि वास्तव में कृषकों का हित हो। ऐसा न हो कि कई प्रणामियों के कारण कठिनाई पैदा हो।

इन अपेक्स बैंकों की क्या आवश्यकता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल बैंक को रिजर्व बैंक कंट्रोल कर रहा है और जिनका बैंकिंग कंट्रोल एक लाभ है उनको नान-सिड्युल्ड बैंकों की श्रेणी में लाया जा रहा है, तो फिर इस अवस्था में अपेक्स बैंक की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। और अगर उनको हटा दिया जाए तो जो अपेक्स बैंक बीच में डेढ़ या दो पर सेंट का अपना सूद ले लेती हैं वह बच जाएगा और जो कर्जा प्राइमरी सोसाइटी के सदस्यों को डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक से मिलता है उसमें इस डेढ़ या दो पर सेंट ब्याज की छूट हो सकती है।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। रिजर्व बैंक का इसमें जो नियंत्रण रखा गया है वह उचित ही है परन्तु इसी के साथ साथ इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए और ऐसा संशोधन लाना चाहिए जिसके द्वारा वास्तविक रूप में जो सहकारिता आन्दोलन देश में चल रहा है वह केवल एक पेपर प्रमोशन-होकर न रह जाय और केवल प्रमोशन को बदल कर हर साल बैलेंस शीट्स के बनाने की बात न हो बल्कि सही तौर पर समय के अन्तर

कम मूद में रुपया कृषकों को पहुंचे। जो कृषि सम्बंधी आवश्यकताएं हैं वे भी सोसाइटी द्वारा पूरी हों। इस और भी रिजर्व बैंक का कदम उठाना चाहिए और अगर इसमें कोई मतभेद हो तो उसकी सफाई आवश्यक होनी चाहिए ताकि सही तौर पर सहकारिता के जो बैंक्स हैं उनके द्वारा लाभ पहुंच सके और जो बीच वाले या मिडिलमैन का प्राफिट है और जैसा कि मैंने अभी एपेक्स बैंक के बारे में निवेदन किया वह चीज हट जाय तभी इससे ज्यादा लाभ हो सकेगा। इन सुझावों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े हर्ष की बात है कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज भी अब बैंक्स की श्रेणी में लाई जा रही हैं। बैंक की यह सहूलियतें उनको रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा दी जा रही हैं।

आज हम बहुत धंधों में अपने देश का उद्धार या उसकी प्रगति कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिए करना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि सहकारिता का, कोऑपरेटिव्स का सारे देश भर में एक जाल सा बिछ जाय। हर एक गांव में सहकारिता के द्वारा किसानों को क्रेडिट की सहूलियत प्राप्त हो, उनको खेन-देन की सुविधा सुलभ हो सके। ऐसी व्यवस्था होने से आज किसानों को महाजनों को 25-25 और 30-30 फीसदी तक मूद देना पड़ता है उनको इससे राहत हो जायगी लेकिन बेद का विषय है कि अभी तक इधर ध्यान कम रहा है। इसी चीज को मदेनजर रखते हुए रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर एक बेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन बना था। वह इसलिए बना था कि काश्तकार अपना माल मिडिलमैन के हाथ में न देकर उसको वे बेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन में रखें ताकि उनको उसका लाभ मिल सके। लेकिन अभी परसों तक देखने में बड़ी आया है कि उसका लाभ किसानों ने दरअसल न लेकर बनियों ने लिया। देखा यह गया कि जितना

गल्ला बेयरहाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के भंडार में आया उसमें केवल 16 फीसदी सरकार का था और 84 फीसदी व्यक्तिगत था। उस 84 फीसदी के बारे में भी यह मालूम पड़ा कि उसमें से केवल 13 फीसदी काश्तकारों का था जबकि 73 फीसदी बनियों का था। जब देश में धन्न की कमी हुई, देश में धन्न की दिक्कत हुई तो बनियों ने वह 73 फीसदी गल्ला जोकि वहां पर जमा था उन गुदामों से वापिस ले लिया और उस गल्ले को उन्होंने मनमाने तौर पर काफ मंहूँ भाव पर बेचा। इस तरह से वह भंडार भी उनके भारी मुनाफे के साधन बन गये। मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट और बैंकिंग कम्पनीज ऐक्ट को मौजूदा बिल के जरिए धमैक करने से कुछ सुधार होगा और सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रगति की आशा है लेकिन मेरा तो अनुरोध गवर्नमेंट से यही है कि वह सन् 1912 का जो मूल कोऑपरेटिव ऐक्ट है उसमें आमूल चूल परिवर्तन किया जाय। उसमें आज इतना नियंत्रण सरकारी अधिकारियों का है, इतना प्रभुत्व उनका है कि हमारे कोऑपरेटिव्स को बढ़ावा नहीं मिल पाता है। कदम कदम पर सुपरवाइजर्स, डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर और रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा सहकारिता आंदोलन के प्रसार और उसकी प्रगति के के पक्ष में ब्रेक लगाये जाते हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रवेश में इसका बड़ा कटु अनुभव है और होता यह है कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक का कोई डाइरेक्टर कोई कदम उठाता है तो तुरन्त रजिस्ट्रार पहुंच जाता है और बिला ज़रूरत उसको बजाय प्रोत्साहन देने के हैरेस किया जाता है और कहता है कि तुम यह काम नहीं कर सकते इसलिए सस्पेंड कर दूंगा। जब तक हमें अपना काम करने की स्वतः सुविधा नहीं होगी तब तक हम यह काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि 1912 का जो मूल कोऑपरेटिव्स का ऐक्ट है उसमें आमूल चूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री: सिंहासन सिंह]

यहां कहा गया कि सहकारिता का आंदोलन बढ़ा है और उस क्षेत्र में प्रगति हुई है। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने सहकारिता के आधार पर देश का कामकाज चलाने के वास्ते विशेष जोर दिया था और कहा था कि हम सहकारिता के आधार पर चल कर देश की प्रगति के पथ पर बढ़ा ले जायेंगे। एक ओर हमारे कम्युनिस्ट साम्यवाद है, एक तरफ पूंजीवाद है, दोनों के बीच में हम कोओपरेटिक्स को ही आधार मान कर और सहकारिता का ही सहारा लेकर हम देश का उद्धार कर सकते हैं और उसकी उन्नति कर सकते हैं लेकिन उसके लिए आवश्यक यह है कि सन् 1912 के कोओपरेटिव ऐक्ट में जो कदम कदम पर रोक है उसे दूर किया जाय और मैं मंत्री महोदय का उसमें ग्रामूल चूल परिवर्तन करने के लिए ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। हमें इस ऐक्ट को बदलना होगा। हर एक प्रदेश में/प्रदेश प्रत्येक प्रत्येक परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है जोकि अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में कोओपरेटिव ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन करने में एक मंत्रिमंडल बदल गया और दूसरा मंत्रिमंडल भी बदल गया लेकिन अभी तक वह कोओपरेटिव ऐक्ट नहीं बदल पाया है। इसे क्यों नहीं बदल पाये? दरअसल चीज यह है कि जो अधिकारी वर्ग है वह अपने अधिकारों से वंचित नहीं होना चाहता और वह तमाम उन अधिकारों को अपने पास बनाये रखना चाहता है और जाहिर है कि जब तक उनके अधिकार बरकरार रहते हैं तब तक सहकारिता की क्या प्रगति होगी। उसके रहते सहकारिता की क्या प्रगति संभव हो सकती है वह भगवान ही बता सकता है। जिन प्रदेशों में यह सहकारिता का मुवमेंट पिछले पांच, छ वर्षों से चल रहा है वहां उस दिशा में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है। हमारे कोओपरेटिक्स के मिनिस्टर जाकर देहातों में देखें तो उन्हें वास्तविकता का पता चल जायेगा। दरअसल हुआ यह

है कि जो सोसाइटियां ग्रामस में माल लेती हैं और क्रेडिट और जमा का ग्रामस में काम करती हैं उनकी बन आई है। दरअसल वह जो पुरानी क्रेडिट सोसाइटियां थीं उन्हीं का नाम अब बदल कर साधन सहकारी समितियां रख दिया गया है। वह पुरानी कोओपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटीज ही साधन सहकारी समितियों में परिवर्तित हो गयी हैं और उनका भीतरी रूप नहीं बदला है। मैं ग्राम से अनुरोध करूंगा कि सब स्टेट्स से ले कर एक केन्द्रीय कोओपरेटिव ऐक्ट बनायें। लेकिन यह तब तक संभव नहीं होगा जब तक कि ग्राम 1912 के मूल कोओपरेटिव ऐक्ट में ग्रामूल चूल परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे। यह थोड़ा थोड़ा करके एक एक चिम्मच चीनी और घी देने से कोओपरेटिक्स की प्रगति नहीं होगी। इसकी प्रगति तभी मुमकिन हो सकेगी जब कि ग्राम इसमें ग्रामूल चूल परिवर्तन करेंगे।

सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में महाराष्ट्र सबसे आगे बढ़ा है। वहां सहकारी मिलें हैं, सहकारी कारखाने बन रहे हैं और सहकारिता खेती हो रही है लेकिन और किसी दूसरे प्रदेश में सहकारिता नहीं बढ़ी है और वह ज्यों की त्यों है। वैसे इस संशोधन द्वारा जो कुछ मिल रहा है उतने का ही स्वागत है लेकिन अधिक से अधिक अगर देश को सहकारिता के मार्ग पर ग्राम ले जाना चाहते हैं तो ग्राम ऐसा कानून बनाइये ताकि कोओपरेटिक्स को पूरा अधिकार और काम करने की आजादी हो। जैसे कि अगर 10, 20 आदमियों को लेकर हम कोई काम करना चाहें और वह उसके लिए लिखें तो वह खुद ब खुद रजिस्टर्ड हो जायें लेकिन आज वह चीज देखने को नहीं मिलती है। होना तो यह चाहिए कि अगर कोई सहकारिता के आधार पर काम करना चाहते हैं, दस, बीस आदमी इकट्ठा हो जाते हैं तो उनके लिख देने भर से उनको रजिस्टर्ड कर लिया जाय जबकि उन्हें अभी रजिस्ट्रार का दरवाजा खटखटाना पड़ता है और उनके पीछे, पीछे स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए

दोड़ना पड़ता है। रजिस्ट्रार आदि सरकारी अधिकारियों का प्रभुत्व न हो और हमको स्वतः सहकारिता के पथ पर आगे बढ़ने और उसका प्रसार करने की पूरी आजादी प्राप्त हो। इसके लिए कोऑपरेटिव्स के मूल ऐक्ट में भ्रामूल चूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं वर्तमान संशोधन का समर्थन करते हुए सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इसी सत्र में या अगले सत्र में हर एक राज्य सरकारों से विचार विमर्श कर के इस तरह का एक अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कोई एक सहकारी कानून लायें ताकि सहकारिता का भाव सही मायनों में देशवासियों में जागृत हो और देश की तरक्की हो। बस इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि आध्र घंटे के दौरान मैं तीन बार कोरम का सवाल उठाया जा रहा है। इस समय भी हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell may be rung . . . Now, there is quorum. This is the first day of the session. In one hour, we have rung the bell thrice. It is a very sad reflection. Hon. Members will please maintain the quorum. Shri A. S. Saigal.

**श्री प्र० सि० सहगल :** (जंजगीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बकिंग ला को सहकारिता की सोसायटीज पर लागू करने के लिए जो जो कानून लाया गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

आज हमें यह देखना है कि इस देश में सहकारिता के सिद्धान्त को और को-ऑपरेटिव्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज और कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स को किस तरह से प्रसार किया जा सकता है। आज हर एक प्रान्त में सहकारिता के जरिये से काफी कार्य हो रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक

रुपया देता है प्राविशल बैंक्स को और प्राविशल बैंक्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक्स को रुपया देते हैं। इस के बाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक्स ग्रामों में काम करने वाली सहकारी सभाओं को रुपया देते हैं। लेकिन होता यह है कि सहकारी सभाओं को रुपया बहुत ऊँचे रेट प्राफ इन्टरेस्ट पर मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सहकारी सभाओं को कम ब्याज पर रुपया दिया जायेगा, तभी वे काम कर सकेंगी, वर्ना नहीं।

जहाँ तक नियंत्रण का प्रश्न है, आज के जमाने को देखते हुए 1912 के ऐक्ट में संशोधन करने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता प्रतीत होती है। उस ऐक्ट के अनुसार सारा अधिकार रजिस्ट्रार के हाथ में दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अधिकार काम करने वालों को दिया जाना चाहिए। मुझे अपने जिले का तज्जुब है कि रजिस्ट्रार महोदय से हमारे खयालात न मिलने के कारण हमारा बैंक तीसरे दर्जे पर रखा गया। लेकिन मैं गर्ब के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हम ने अपना काम दिखा कर अपने बैंक को क्लाम बन बना कर छोड़ा।

अगर हम कोई गलतियाँ करते हैं, तो हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों और रजिस्ट्रार आदि का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे हमारे साथ बैठ कर उन के बारे में निर्णय करें। अगर कोई व्यक्ति रुपया गवन करते हैं, तो वे बेशक कार्यकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ इस लिए कि हमारी विचार धारा और रजिस्ट्रार महोदय की विचार-धारा में भ्रन्तर होता है, सरकारी कर्मचारी स्वयं ही कोई निर्णय ले लेते हैं और हम को तंग करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। यह मनोवृत्ति अच्छी नहीं है और यह सहकारिता को आगे नहीं ले जा सकती है।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि रिजर्व बैंक से जो रुपया दिया जाता है, वह सहकारी सभाओं को ज्यादा ब्याज पर न मिले। आज क्या होता है कि बहुत सारे बैंक 6 परसेंट पर देने हैं, लेकिन 3 परसेंट उन का

[श्री अ० सि० सहगल]

मूल धन हो जाता है, कोई 8 परसेंट पर देते हैं और कोई 9 परसेंट पर देते हैं। तीन परसेंट उन के यहां बचत हो जाती है। सहकारी सभाओं को 9 परसेंट पर रुपया मिलता है। इस लिए हम को इस बात पर भी विचार करना चाहिये कि ब्याज की दर को किस तरह से कम किया जा सकता है।

जहां तक इस बिल में लिक्विडेटर मुकर्रर करने का प्राविजन रखा गया है, वह ठीक है। लिक्विडेटर को बराबर जाना चाहिए और यदि कोई बैंक ठीक तरह से नहीं चलता है, यदि कोई बैंक चलाया नहीं जा सकता है और वह लिक्विडेशन में जा रहा है, तो बेशक उन को उस बैंक को लिक्विडेट करने का पूर्ण अधिकार है। जो यह अधिकार प्रेजिडेंसी मैजिस्ट्रेट और दूसरे मैजिस्ट्रेटों को दिया गया है, मैं उस की सराहना करता हूं।

आप विचार करें कि हमारे देश में सत्तर से अस्सी फीसदी लोगों का काम कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स से पड़ता है और मेरा ख्याल है कि वह काम सहकारी सभाओं के जरिये से हो रहा है। इसलिये रिजर्व बैंक को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों को कोई तकलीफ न हो। मैं समझता हूं कि यह रिजर्व बैंक की पहली खूबी होनी चाहिये।

क्वेंटर 3 में कहा गया है कि कंश रिजर्वजं आफ शिड्यूलड बैंक्स टु बि कंष्ट विद दि बैंक्स। अगर किसी बैंक में ज्यादा पैसा है, तो वे दूसरों के डाफ्ट या दूसरी चीजें रख कर कर्ज देते हैं। हम खुद बैंक्स के जरिये से दूसरों को रुपया देते हैं। इस में कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन इस कानून का प्रभाव यह होगा कि जो बैंक आज खुले-धाम काम कर रहे हैं, उन को धक्का पहुंचेगा। अगर किसी बैंक के पास कोई फालतू रुपया है, जिस से वह बिजनेस नहीं करता है, तो बेशक उस को डिपॉजिट कर देना चाहिए

और इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन अगर हम उस रुपये से बिजनेस करते हैं और बैंक की भलाई के लिए करते हैं, तो उस को जमा कराने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए। जैसाकि मैं ने कहा है, मेरा ख्याल है—हो सकता है कि मंत्रालय का यह ख्याल न हो—इस मसाले की वजह से उन बैंकों के काम में बाधा पड़ेगी, जो कि आज खुले धाम काम कर रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिषेबी (मंदसौर) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। यह बिल जितनी जल्दी आना चाहिए था, उतनी जल्दी नहीं आया, यही एक दुख की बात है। सरकार की यह नीति हो गई है कि जब तक कोई बुराई इस हद पर नहीं पहुंच जाये कि उस के लिए चारों तरफ आवाज उठाई जाने लग, तब तक कोई कानून नहीं बनाया जाता है।

वैसे तो कानून लोक सुधार के वास्ते हमेशा आप बनाने को तैयार होते हैं, जहां कोई आवाज तक नहीं निकलती, है वहां कानून बना दिया जाता है लेकिन जहां आवाज निकलती है वहां तक आप राह देखते रहते हैं जब तक बुराई पूरी तरह से छा नहीं जाती है।

कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज, बोगस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं ऐसी बात नीचे के दर्जे के लोग तो कह रहे थे और कानून द्वारा उस के सुधार की बात हो रही थी और कितने ही दिनों से हम उस को सुनते भी चले आ रहे थे लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने आज तक उस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। पिछले साल की बात है कि हमारे कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के मिनिस्टर श्री डे ने कहा था कि उन की जांच से मालूम पड़ा है कि पचास परसेंट तक ये बोगस

सोसाइटीज हैं। मैं प्रपने इलाके की बात जानता हूँ। प्राज बेईमान धादमियों के हाथों में ऐसी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं जिन में गरीब काम करने वाले कर्मचारी तो फंसा लिये गये हैं लेकिन जो मैनेजर हैं जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं वे लाखों रुपया गबन कर के जेबों में डाल कर बैठे हुए हैं। गवर्नमेंट को हजार शिकायत करने पर भी कुछ नहीं हो सका है।

यह जो कानून बन रहा है कम से कम इस से एक बात तो होगी कि हमारी स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर्स जो हावी हो जाते हैं छोटे छोटे प्रफसरों पर और मुकदमे नहीं चलने देते वे कम से कम इस से दब सकेंगे। इस दृष्टि से मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ (2)

इस बिल के एकट बन जाने से जिन जिन धादमियों ने, जिन जिन कर्मचारियों ने जिन जिन मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टरों ने, जिन जिन लोगों ने मैनेजिंग एजेंट बन कर रुपया लोगों का गबन किया हुआ है, उन की जेबों से वह रुपया निकलवाने की कोशिश रिजर्व बैंक के जरिये से हो सकेगी।

यह बात जरूर है कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंकिंग को बड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये खास कर प्राज के जमाने में। रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से बहुत सी रुकावटें आई हैं। किसी धादमी को पैसा चाहिये निजी काम के वास्ते तो रिजर्व बैंक से उस को वह सहायता नहीं मिलती है और न ही हमारे प्राज के स्टेट बैंक से और सैव्यूल्ड बैंक से मिल सकती है क्योंकि उन पर रिजर्व बैंक का कंट्रोल बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिये कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स की जरूरत से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की भी अब व्याख्या बैंकिंग में हो गई है। उन के कार्यकर्ताओं ने स्वच्छन्दतापूर्वक, मन माने ढंग से लोगों का बहुत सा पैसा हड़प लिया था और इस तरह से मुल्क को बड़ा नुकसान पहुँ-

चाया था। ऐसी ऐसी मिसालें मेरे देखने में आई हैं कि चलते चलते मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हुकूम दे रहे हैं कि दो सौ रुपया इस को दे दो, पांच सौ इस को दे दो, एक हजार इस को दो और दस्तखत बाद में कर देंगे। इस तरह से जब तीस चालीस हजार का गबन हो जाता था तब पुलिस में रिपोर्ट दर्ज होती थी। रजिस्ट्रार बेचारे ने कोशिश की कि मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को किसी तरह से मैं पकड़वाऊँ। उस ने जांच की और बाद में रिपोर्ट की। उस के बाद प्राडर प्राया कि इस को मुफ्तिल किया जाए। लेकिन मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की तो पहुंच बहुत दूर तक थी। वह जा कर मिनिस्टर से प्राडर ले प्राया कि यह नहीं हो सकता है और इस को वापिस रखा जाए। 40-50 हजार का गबन करने वाला, 1-2 लाख का गबन करने वाला बार बार प्राडर ले कर प्राता है इस तरह से। एक तरफ तो मिनिस्टर का प्राडर होता है इस तरह का और दूसरी तरफ सरकारी कर्मचारी का, उच्च अधिकारी का, प्राडर होता है कि इस को वहां से मुफ्तिल किया जाए, इस के पास से इस काम को छीन लिया जाए। इस तरह से दो दो प्राडर होते हैं। ये दो दो प्राडर कौन से कानून से चलते हैं, समझ में नहीं प्राता है। इस तरह की बातें एक इलाके में घटित नहीं होती हैं, एक जिले में घटित नहीं होती हैं, कई जिलों में इस तरह की बातें होती हैं, कई जिलों में इस तरह की खराबियाँ होती हैं। मैं जरूर इस बिल को हृदय से वैलकम करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि बेईमान धादमियों की प्रकल को दुरुस्त करने के लिये अगर इस को इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा तो सर्वत्र इस का स्वागत होगा। इस के जरिये से गम्ना पैदा हो सकता है अगर हमारी गवर्नमेंट पैदा करने की कोशिश करे तो। कम से कम इतना सौभाग्य हमारा जरूर है और इतना हम प्रबन्ध कह सकते हैं कि हमारे केन्द्र के मंत्रियों में ऐसे धादमी नहीं हैं जो कि इस तरह के बेईमान धादमियों को गह दें। लेकिन ये भी बोझ बहुत दब जाने है। मैं प्रार्थना करता कि भविष्य में इस तरह से



[श्री उ० मू त्रिवेदी]

इस तरह के बेईमान घादमियों से ये न दबें और ऐसे काम बिल्कुल न करें जिससे हमें इन को उलाहना देने का मौका मिले कि जो कानून बनाया गया है उस पर भ्रमल सुचारु रूप से नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस पर भ्रमल सुचारु रूप से किया जाए, इतनी विनती मैं आप से जरूर करूंगा।

बैठने से पहले मैं एक बात की तरफ आप का ध्यान जरूर दिलाना चाहूंगा। कई कानून बनाते समय ऐसी गलत आप से हो जाती है और इस में भी हो गई है। कभी ऐसी गलती की जाती है, समझ में नहीं आता है। इसकी दफा 1 सब-सेक्शन 2 में लिखा हुआ है—

It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

मैं ने अपने कानून के अध्याय के दौरान और इस में भी देखा है कि इस तरह लिख देने से गवर्नमेंट एक गलती करती है जिस से लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। कानून तो बना दिया लेकिन बाद में मिनिस्टर साहब भूल जाते हैं, इस को भ्रमल में भी लाना है। भ्रमल में नहीं आता है

श्री ब० रा० भगत : भूल कैसे जायेंगे।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : भूल गए हैं। अभी मैं आप को बताता हूँ। जितनी चाहें मैं आप को इस की मिसाल दे सकता हूँ।

श्री शिवाजी राव शं० देशमुख (परभणी) : फारेन एक्सचेंज रेग्युलेशन एमेंडमेंट बिल एनफोर्स नहीं हुआ है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : मैं बहुत सी दूसरी मिसालें दे सकता हूँ। आप ने पार्टनरशिप

एक्ट में लिखा है कि फलां तारीख से दफा 69 भ्रमल में आएगी और वह तारीख गजट में डाली जाएगी। आप ने गजट में तो यह डाल दिया कि यह दफा फलां दिन भ्रमल में आएगी, लेकिन इस की फलां फलां जो बातें हैं वे तब तक भ्रमल में नहीं आयेंगी जब तक प्रेस्क्राइब्ड रूलज और प्रेस्क्राइब्ड फार्म्स नहीं बनेंगे। ये फार्म तो बने नहीं और दफा 69 भ्रमल में आ गई। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि बेचारे दुनिया वाले सोचते रहे कि रजिस्टर्ड पार्टनरशिप नहीं है और इस के साथ जो हमारा सौदा हुआ उस का पैसा हमें चुकाना नहीं है और वे मुकदमा लड़ते रहे। इस पर हाई कोर्ट ने तय किया कि गवर्नमेंट की गलती है, इस ने रूलज बनाये हैं फार्म नहीं बनाये और रुपया चुकाओ। इस तरह के एक नहीं अनेकों उदाहरण मैं दे सकता हूँ जिन में गवर्नमेंट भूल गई है उस को पब्लिश करना।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस में भूल नहीं है . . . .

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : जानबूझ कर अगर आप भूलते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जान बूझ कर भी आप न भूलें। क्यों आप ऐसी बातें रखते हैं जो संदिग्ध हों और भविष्य में होने वाली बातें हों। इस के बजाये आप क्यों नहीं कह देते हैं।

It shall come into force on the date on which it receives the assent of the President.

ऐसी एक बात इस में लिख देना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। भविष्य में भी जब आप कानून बनायें तो मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप उन में यह लिख दें कि जैसे ही वह कानून बने, वैसे ही उस पर भ्रमल शुरू हो जाएगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shree Narayan Das.

श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय : मैं एक प्रस्ताव करना चाहता हूँ। इस समय हाउस में कोरम

नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य बहुत थक गए, मालूम देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन की कार्रवाई को एक घंटे के लिए स्थगित कर दिया जाए।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Bill is being rung..

There is quorum now. It is very awkward to ring the bell. This is the fourth time I have had to ring the bell. I shall have to adjourn the House if there is no quorum. I would request the Government Whip to maintain quorum in the House.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सहकारी समितियों के बैंकिंग के कारोबार को नियंत्रित करने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया और बैंकिंग कम्पनीज एक्ट में मंशोधन करने वाला जो विधेयक उपस्थित हुआ है, उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। यही बात सभी को मालूम है कि अगर देश में वास्तविक सद्बिधानी है और पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के संघर्ष को कम करना है तो सहकारी आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये और इसी उद्देश्य से सरकार काम भी कर रही है। लेकिन जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय के भाषण से पता चला सहकारी आन्दोलन कुछ प्रदेशों में तो बहुत आगे बढ़ा हुआ है और वहाँ की कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज और कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स बहुत सफलतापूर्वक काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी जगहों में विशेष कर पूर्वी भारत में बहुत से ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहाँ पर सहकारी आन्दोलन विशेष प्रगति नहीं कर सका है। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने प्रोपोजे ऐग्रिकल्चर क्रेडिट डिपार्टमेंट्स खोल कर इस आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा देने के बहुत से प्रयत्न किये हैं लेकिन उस को जितना बढ़ावा देने गिने प्रदेशों में मिला है

उतना बढ़ावा पूर्वी क्षेत्र में जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उनमें नहीं मिला है।

इस मोके पर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहूँगा कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं उन में कोऑपरेटिव आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये कुछ सक्रिय कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को और भी मुस्तीदी से कार्य करना चाहिये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हम सोच रहे हैं।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : दूसरी बात मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के जो बैंकिंग के कारोबार हैं उन को जो कामर्शल बैंक्स हैं उन के साथ नियंत्रित करने का निश्चय इस विधेयक के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। यह बात सभी जानते हैं कि जिम प्रदेश में भी कोऑपरेटिव आन्दोलन सक्रिय है और मजबूत है वहाँ भी कामर्शल बैंक के मुकाबले में कोऑपरेटिव बैंक जीते हैं वह कम्पिटिशन नहीं कर सकते, प्रतियोगिता में नहीं पड़ सकते। इसलिये जरूरी है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया जो भी नियंत्रण कोऑपरेटिव बैंक और कामर्शल बैंक का करे वह इस दृष्टि से करे कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक इस प्रतियोगिता में पिछड़ न जायें। कोऑपरेटिव बैंक के साथ ठीक उसी स्तर पर व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिये जैसे कामर्शल बैंक के साथ किया जाता है। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया का जो ऐग्रिकल्चर क्रेडिट डिपार्टमेंट है उसकी राय से ही कोऑपरेटिव बैंक का नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो बैंकिंग कम्पनी एक्ट और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया एक्ट के लागू होने से जब अन्य प्रकार के नियंत्रण आ जायेंगे तो कामर्शल बैंक के मुकाबले कोऑपरेटिव बैंक पिछड़ जायेगा।

मैं एक बात की तरफ आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के पास

[श्री श्री नारायण दाम]

हो जाने के बाद कोओपरेटिव बैंक को अपनी शाखा खोलने के लिये रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया से परमिशन लेनी पड़ेगी और नियंत्रण में आने से कोओपरेटिव बैंक को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा। अगर सहानुभूति पूर्वक रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया इस बात पर विचार नहीं करेगा और वह अपने सामने इस बात को नहीं रखेगा कि बमुकामले कामर्शल बैंक के सहकारी बैंक की शाखा देहात में खुलनी चाहिये तो कोओपरेटिव बैंक की शाखा खुलने में कठिनाई होगी। अगर कोओपरेटिव बैंक और कामर्शल बैंक को एक स्तर पर रख कर व्यवहार किया जायेगा तो कोओपरेटिव बैंक प्रतियोगिता में पिछड़ जायेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकिंग कम्पनी ऐक्ट और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट को सहकारी समितियों पर लागू किया जा रहा है लेकिन एक विशेष कानून जो इन्श्योरेस आफ डिपोजिट्स ऐक्ट है, जिस के जरिये से डिपोजिट को इन्श्योर किया गया था, अगर उसे कोओपरेटिव बैंक के साथ लागू नहीं किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कामर्शल बैंक के साथ प्रतियोगिता में कोओपरेटिव बैंक भी पिछड़ता चला जायेगा। जब बैंकिंग कम्पनी ऐक्ट और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट में अमेंडमेंट किया जा रहा है तब इन्श्योरेस आफ डिपोजिट्स ऐक्ट में, जो कि हाल में पास हुआ था, संशोधन क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है ताकि वह कानून कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज पर भी लागू हो जाये। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है ऐंथ्रॉक्लर मिनिस्टर्स का जब सम्मेलन हुआ था तब रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के गवर्नर ने बतलाया था कि जब इस बात की शुरुआत हुई थी कि इस तरह का विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा तो इस बात पर विचार किया गया था और कहा गया था कि इन्श्योरेस आफ डिपोजिट्स ऐक्ट में

भी अमेंडमेंट किया जायेगा ताकि वह कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी पर भी लागू किया जा सके। लेकिन यह संशोधन करने वाला जो विधेयक है उस में हम इस बात को नहीं पाते हैं।

जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया है कि कोओपरेटिव मूवमेंट को रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया रेगुलेट जरूर करता है और हर प्रकार की सहायता करता है। देहातों में जो कोओपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटीज हैं और दूसरी प्रकार की सोसायटीज हैं उनको वह हर प्रकार से सहायता देता है और इस काम में रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया और स्टेट बैंक बहुत कम दर पर उनको रुपया ऐडवांस करते हैं लेकिन जैसा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया तो 2 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष मूद पर कोओपरेटिव बैंक को रुपया ऐडवांस करता है मगर देहात की सोसायटियों को वह 8.9, 10 और 12 परसेंट तक पर मिलता है। कई बार इस सदन में यह सवाल उठाया गया कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया और सरकार को इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिये और देहात की सोसायटियों को या देहात में जो कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी के मम्बर हैं उन्हें मूद की दर कम देनी पड़े इस पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिये, लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया गया।

एक और चीज जिसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस कानून के पास हो जाने के बाद से रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया को यह अधिकार होगा कि समय समय पर अगर वह मुताबिक समझे तो वह कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी का नियंत्रण और डाइरेक्शन कर सकता है। यदि कोई कानून पास हो गया तो

जिस तरह से उसे कमर्शल बैंक पर अधिकार है उसी तरह से कोऑपरेटिव बैंक पर भी अधिकार होगा। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन्होंने कमर्शल बैंक और कोऑपरेटिव बैंक के इस कानून के पास हो जाने के बाद एक नज़र से देखा और कोऑपरेटिव बैंक के साथ एक विशेष प्रकार का व्यवहार न किया तो जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा, कमर्शल बैंक के मुकाबले में कोऑपरेटिव बैंक पिछड़ जायेगा और जो सहायता उसे मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिये इस बात का यकीन होना चाहिये कि रिजर्व बैंक अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग जो विशेषज्ञ और देहाती क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले हैं या उनसे सम्बन्ध रखने वाले जो ऐग्रिकल्चरल क्रेडिट डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं उनसे राय लेकर ही करेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैंने जो थोड़े से मुझाव दिये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में विशेषकर यह कहूँगा कि अगर इंग्लैण्ड में आफ डिपॉजिट्स ऐक्ट में मणोघन हो जाता तो कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज और डिपॉजिट करने वाले जो लोग हैं वे अपने को सुरक्षित समझने और ज्यादा रुपया डिपॉजिट हो सकता। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया और जो कामर्शल बैंक हैं उनके साथ जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है अगर वैसा ही व्यवहार कोऑपरेटिव बैंक के साथ किया गया तो कोऑपरेटिव बैंक पिछड़ जायेगा, और जो उद्देश्य सहाकारी आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा देने का है उसके बदले में उन्हें हतोन्माह किया जायेगा। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि जब इस कानून को लागू किया जाये तो कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के साथ वैसा ही व्यवहार हो जाय कि कोऑपरेटिव आन्दोलन को मार देना में व्यापक रूप में फैला सके।

श्री बि० सि० चौधरी (मथुरा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं ठीक भी समझता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे कानून बनें जिनसे नियंत्रण किया जाये। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कानून बनाते समय हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कानून व्यावहारिक है या नहीं। जहाँ तक रिजर्व बैंक का सम्बन्ध है उसकी नियम पर मैं शक नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन उसके कानून इस तरह के बने हुए हैं कि व्यावहारिक नहीं है। आप कानून नियंत्रण के लिये बनाना चाहते हैं, बनायें। लेकिन आप को इस बात पर भी विचार करना है कि सहाकारी आन्दोलन को कैसे बढ़ाया जाये। अभी आपका नियंत्रण उतना नहीं है, लेकिन अगर आप आसाम जाकर देखें तो वहाँ के जितने सेंट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक हैं उनमें से एक भी ऐसा नहीं है जो बकायादार न हो सब का सब काम ठप्प हो जाता है। आप देखें कि जो वर्तमान नियंत्रण है उसके कारण हम इस स्थिति में हैं, तो जब और ज्यादा नियंत्रण होगा तो क्या होगा।

मैं ने कई दफा, अनेक स्थानों पर इस बात को कहा है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि सहाकारिता आन्दोलन को बढ़ाने के लिए जो कुछ होना चाहिए उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मुझे कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं मिला जिससे इस सम्बन्ध में बात करूँ तो वह निर्णय कर सके। रिजर्व बैंक से कहता हूँ तो वह कहता है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहो, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कहता हूँ तो वह कहती है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहो, प्लानिंग कमिशन से कहो। कहने का मतलब यह है कि मुझे कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं मिलता जो इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यावहारिक बात कर सके या निर्णय कर सके।

मैं आपके सामने कुछ उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। केवल कानून बनाने से फायदा

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

नहीं होगा। फायदा तब होगा जब आप देखें कि यह काम कैसे वास्तव में बढ़ सकता है। ऐसा हो सकता है कि रिजर्व बैंक के जो अधिकारी हैं उनमें से अधिकतर को इस सहकारी कार्य से सहानुभूति न रही हो। इस कारण काम ठीक नहीं हो रहा हो जो कानून बनाया जाए वह व्यावहारिक होना चाहिए। मैं ने यह बात अपने पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू से कही, कांग्रेस के सेशन में दुर्गापुर में कही, प्लानिंग कमिशन से कही और जो मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं उन से कही कि ऐसे नियम या कानून न बनाए जायें कि जिन के कारण फर्जी काम हो। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में किसान को ऋण देने से पहले के वक्त उसकी उत्पादन योजना बनायी जाती है, जहां पैकेज स्कीम लागू है वहां ऐसा किया जाता है, और अन्य स्थानों पर भी किया जाता है। लेकिन मैं दावे से कह सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी किसान को यह पता नहीं है कि उसकी उत्पादन योजना क्या है। इस प्रकार फर्जी बातें होती हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐसा न किया जाए बल्कि व्यावहारिक तरीके से काम किया जाए। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ऐसे कानून बनाएं कि जिनके द्वारा जिला स्तर के बैंकों, केन्द्रीय बैंकों या प्रदेश के स्तर के जो बैंक हैं उन पर नियंत्रण हो और उन में गड़बड़ न होने पाए। अगर आप ऐसे कानून बनायेंगे तो सफलता मिलेगी।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक का यह कानून है कि जिस बैंक की वसूली 80 प्रतिशत से कम हो उसको क्लास ए से क्लास बी में कर दिया जाता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो आदमी करोड़ से काम करता है अगर उसकी वसूली 79 लाख होती है तो वह यह कोशिश करता है कि यह किसी तरह 80 लाख हो जाए। ऐसा

नहीं होता तो उसको दर्जा कम कर दिया जाता है और कर्जा कम दिया जाता है और यह कर्जा अगले वर्ष में कम किया जाता है, जब कि उस का काम सुधर चुका होता है। तो इस प्रकार की अव्यावहारिक बातें न होनी चाहिए।

मैं निवेदन करूँ, और मैं ने इस मुद्दाव को उच्च स्तर तक पहुँचाया था, कि बहुत से किसानों पर स्थायी कर्जा हो गया है उसे वे चुका नहीं पाते। मेरा मुद्दाव है कि इस कर्ज को मध्य कालीन या दीर्घ कालीन कर दिया जाए ताकि वह दे सकें। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि अगर कर्जा वसूल न होगा तो यह कारंवाई फर्जी होगी। लेकिन होता यह है कि किसान साहूकार से पांच प्रतिशत पर आठ दिन के लिए रुपया ले कर जमा कर देता है और फिर कर्जा ले कर उसको वापस कर देता है अगर कोई किसान अपने खाने के लिए गल्ला रखना चाहता है और गल्ला देने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है और अगर वह मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी के अधिकारी को पांच रुपया देकर, खरीदा और बेचा लिखा लेता है तो उसको ठीक समझा जाता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसको पांच परसेंट मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी को देना होता है और पांच परसेंट बोहरे को देना होता है। और इसका असर उस किसान के बजट पर पड़ता है। वह और किसी मद में तो खर्च कम कर नहीं सकता लेकिन वह उत्पादन के खर्च में कमी कर देता है जिससे उत्पादन कम हो जाता है, और इस तरह से आपकी योजना उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाला न होकर उत्पादन घटाऊ योजना हो जाती है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सोचें कि इस काम को कैसे व्यावहारिक तरीके से चलाया जाए।

मैं एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूँ। एक किसान जिसको 100 रुपया कर्जा देना

है वह 6 मन गेहूं 20 रुपया मन में बेच कर कर्जा दे देता है, उसका दूसरा साथी मारकेटिंग सोसाइटी को 6 रुपया दे कर बेचा लिखा लेता है और गल्ला नहीं देता। फिर प्रकृतूर में जब पहले किसान को गेहूं की आवश्यकता होती है तो उसको वह 40 रुपया मन में खरीदना पड़ता है और इस तरह उसको 120 रुपए का नुक्सान होता है जब कि उसके साथी को केवल 6 रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। मैं अर्थशास्त्रियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौनसा किसान ठीक है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून बनता है तो जो सरकारी कर्मचारी मंत्री महोदय के सामने रख देते हैं वह उसी पर दम्न खत कर देते हैं और उसको यहाँ पेश कर दिया जाता है, और हम चाहे उस पर जो कुछ भी कहें होता वही है जो सरकारी कर्मचारी चाहते हैं। कोई हमारी बात नहीं सुनता। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हमको व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से विचार करके ही कानून बनाने चाहिए नहीं तो उन से लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि सख्ती की जाए लेकिन जो काम किया जाय वह व्यावहारिक होना चाहिए। उस काम को इस तरह किया जाए ताकि मूवमेंट आगे बढ़ सके।

एक और निवेदन है। यह जो एक लाख शेयर कैपिटल रखा गया है, यह बहुत कम है। मेरे जिले में 17 लाख साइज सोसाइटियाँ हैं जिनका शेयर कैपिटल एक लाख से ज्यादा है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उनका रुपया और कामों में लगे तो इसमें यह संशोधन होना चाहिए जो जिला स्तर के बैंक हैं उन्हीं पर यह कानून लागू हो। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि सब पर यह कानून लगा कर कोऑपरेटिव ग्रान्दोलन को खत्म कर दिया जाए। अगर आप इस ग्रान्दोलन को खत्म करना चाहते हैं तब तो मुझे कुछ ऐसा नहीं कहना, लेकिन

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह बड़े और देश की तरक्की हो और देश का उत्पादन बढ़े, तो आपको व्यावहारिक कानून बनाने चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि कानून रख दिए जाएं और उनको बिना पूरा प्रच्छेदी तरह से विचार हुए पास कर दिया जाए।

मैं फिर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं मिलता कि जिस से यह बातें कहूँ और जो इन पर निर्णय ले सके। जिसमें कहता हूँ वह सुन कर चुप हो जाता है। हो सकता है कि ये बातें सुनी जाएं, लेकिन उस समय तक ऐसी स्थिति आ जाए कि उसका इलाज न हो सके।

कहा जाता है कि सहकारी ग्रान्दोलन में कमी है, और रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारी योग्य हैं। लेकिन मैं दावे से कहता हूँ कि जिन परिस्थितियों में आज किसान इतना उत्पादन कर रहा है, अगर उन परिस्थितियों में रिजर्व बैंक का बढ़े से बड़ा अधिकारी उतना उत्पादन कर सके तो मैं उसको विशेषज्ञ मानने को तैयार हूँ। केवल प्रच्छेद से प्रच्छेद कानून बना कर रख देने से काम नहीं हो सकता। आपको व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से चलाना होगा तब सफलता मिलेगी।

यह दो तीन बातें मुझको कहनी थीं। मैं अन्त में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लैंड मारगेज बैंक हैं उनका नाम कुछ प्रदेशों में लैंड डेवलपमेंट बैंक रख दिया गया है। इस नाम को बदल कर इनका नाम लैंड डेवलपमेंट बैंक ही रख दिया जाना चाहिए। और यह कानून केवल जिला स्तर की संस्थाओं तक ही लागू है।

श्री कृ० कृ० वर्मा (मुल्तानपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस माननीय सदन के सम्मुख जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

सहकारिता ग्रान्दोलन बढ़ाने के लिए तो बहुत से कानून बने, और हम लोग चाहते हैं कि ग्रान्दोलन बढ़े, ताकि अपने देश की उन्नति

[श्री. कुं. कृ० वर्मा]

सुचारु रूप से हो। लेकिन अगर आप गौर से देखें तो इस आन्दोलन में हर तरफ भ्रष्टाचार ही भ्रष्टाचार दिखलायी पड़ता है। बहुत सी जगह तो जो धन इस में आता है उसका सदुपयोग होने के बजाय उसका गबन होता है। यहां तक कि जितनी सोसाइटियां हैं वे एक न एक रूप में बकायादार दिखलायी पड़ती हैं और वास्तव में देखा जाए तो पता चलेगा कि जो कर्जा सदस्यों को दिया जाता है वह उसे वापस नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि वह फिर दूसरा कर्जा लेने जाते हैं और उसके मिलने पर पहला कर्जा वापस करते हैं। मतलब मेरा यह है कि बजाय इसके कि उनकी आर्थिक दशा इस इन्वेस्टमेंट के जरिए से कुछ अच्छी हो, वे कर्जदार के कर्जदार ही रहते हैं वास्तविक रूप में, और उनकी असली हालत में कोई अन्तर नहीं आता, और उनकी कोई उन्नति या तरक्की नहीं होती है। सहकारिता आन्दोलन में हम लोगों ने यह भी रक्खा है कि जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली का वहां पर प्रयोग होगा और चुनाव होगा। लेकिन वह चुनाव जो होते हैं वे फर्जी होते हैं। असल बात यह है कि जो सुपरवाइजर या इंस्पेक्टर होता है वह उसके मन्शा अनुसार होता है और उस की नीति के अनुसार वहां पर चुनाव होते हैं। वहां पर बजाय इस के कि जनतंत्र का असली असली प्रयोग हो, होता यह है कि नीकरशाही की मन्शा, नीकरशाही का अंकुश जैसा होता है उस के मुताबिक वहां पर वह चुनाव होते हैं और जो सुपरवाइजर या निम्न वर्ग के और लोग होते हैं वे इसी फेर में रहते हैं कि बैंक का रुपया हो, सोसाइटी का रुपया हो, किसी तरीके से उसमें फर्जी हिसाब किताब लिख कर किस तरह से उस में गबन कर और उसमें से खावें।

यह तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है जो यह विधेयक लाया गया है ताकि रिजर्व बैंक का नियन्त्रण इन सब बातों पर हो सके। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि वास्तव में अगर नियन्त्रण

करना है तो रिजर्व बैंक के लिए जो हम अधिकार दे रहे हैं उस का सही सही प्रयोग हो उस का विस्तार ठिकाने से हो ताकि यह जो चारों तरफ गबन और फर्जी कार्यवाही और भ्रष्टाचार इस हमारे सरकारी आन्दोलन में फैला हुआ है उसका निराकरण हो सके और यह मिट सके वरना मैं समझता हूं कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन कहने के लिए ही सिर्फ रह जायेगा कि वह हमारा आन्दोलन बढ़ रहा है। उस के बढ़ने का जो असली रूप है वह बढ़ नहीं रहा है बल्कि वह उल्टे एक भ्रष्टाचार की समितियां बनी हुई हैं कि किसी तरीके से जो रुपया आये उसका गबन किया जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ जो विधेयक आया है मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े हृष की बात है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक का जोरदार समर्थन किया है। जैसा मैं ने शुरू में कहा था इस विधेयक को सभा में पेश करते हुए बड़ी खूश होती है। क्योंकि इसमें जितना गैर अधिकारों सहयोग सहकारिता आन्दोलन का जो नेतृत्व है इसमें उस का पूरा समर्थन है। इस में प्रोफेसर डी० आर० गाडगिल जिनकी इस में बहुत दिलचस्पी है और जो कि कोऑपरेटिव्स की फेडरेशन के चेयरमैन हैं उनका भी पूरा समर्थन है और अभी तक उन्हीं अंशों को हमने लागू किया है जिनमें कि राज्य सरकारों की पूरी सहमति है। हमारा इरादा यह है कि डिपॉजिट इंश्योरेंस को भी हम तय करें। इसके लिए चारों तरफ से कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि हम उस पर भी आगे बढ़ें। इस के लिए राज्य सरकारों से हम विचार कर के और उनकी सहमति ले कर हम उस में भी आगे बढ़ेंगे ताकि सहकारिता आन्दोलन और खास कर के जो हमारा प्रधान आर्थिक तंत्र है जिसमें

कजें की या प्रोसैसिंग इंडस्ट्रीज की या बैंकिंग की जिसके कि आंकड़े हम ने दिये अभी उसका डाइमेंशन, उसका अनुपात कितना बढ़ गया है उस को हम मजबूत बना सकें। पिछले दिनों आपको याद होगा जब ज्वाण्ट स्टॉक कमिशियल बैंकिंग में कमी आई, पलाई बैंक दिवालिया हुआ तो हमने बैंकिंग को मजबूत करने के लिए उसमें यह जिपाजिट इश्योरेंस लाकर बैंकिंग के तंत्र को मजबूत किया ताकि छोटे या बड़े जो धक्के आये उससे हम बैंकिंग को बचा सकें और उस की जड़ मजबूत कर सकें। इसी तरीके से कोऑपरेटिव बैंक का भी अब इतना विस्तार हो गया है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि देश के पूर्वी भाग में जो पांच राज्य हैं जहां कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंकिंग या कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट अभी अच्छे तरीके से फैला नहीं है वहां भी हम दूसरे उपायों से गांवों में खेती के लिए और गांवों की तरक्की के लिए और उत्पादन के लिए हम उनके वास्ते कजें की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं। उन भागों में जहां कि कोऑपरेटिव बनी हुई हैं और काफी परिमाण में सहकारी बैंक्स मिलते हैं उनको मजबूत करने का यह जरिया था जिसको कि हमने अभी किया है और आगे राज्य सरकारों की मदद से डिपाजिट इश्योरेंस को लाकर भी हम उसे आगे बढ़ायेंगे। यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि हमारे इस देश के सहकारिता आन्दोलन से जो भी सम्बन्धित है सरकारी अथवा गैर सरकारी सभी राज्यों के लोगों का हमें पूरा समर्थन प्राप्त हो रहा है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि पार्लियामेंट के सभी सदस्यों की इस में पूरी पूरी दिलचस्पी है और पूरा पूरा समर्थन उनका प्राप्त है। इस से पता चलता है कि सहकारिता का भविष्य उज्ज्वल है। उस को हम मजबूती से और सही तरीके से रखना चाहते हैं ताकि वह आगे बढ़े और उसी तरीके से जो सारी सभा की मांग है उसको हम पूरा कर पायेंगे।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने एक दो बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। उन पर हम

विचार करेंगे। खास तौर से एक बात जो हमारे श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ ने कही कि इस विधेयक की धारा 19 में जो नियन्त्रण सोचा गया है उस से कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो सकती है या कुछ लोगों को खिन्नता आ सकती है, मैं उन को यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उनका जो यह डर है वह सही नहीं है क्योंकि यह बात कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक दूसरी संस्थाओं में चाहे वह कोऑपरेटिव स्पनिंग मिल हो या प्रोसैसिंग की दूसरी सोसाइटी हो या कोऑपरेटिव शुगर मिल हो उस में वह उनके शेयरों को ले सकेगा या नहीं ले सकेगा एक परिमाण में इस बात पर पहले भी काफ़ी बहस हो चुकी है और जो स्टैंडिंग ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी है उस में भी इस बात पर काफ़ी अच्छे तरीके से विचार हो चुका है और यह सब लोग मानते हैं कि एक मजबूत बैंकिंग का यह माना हुआ सिद्धान्त है कि बैंक कम समय के लिए तो रुपया लेता है डिपाजिट्स के रूप में और उस को ज्यादा समय के लिए अगर कर्ज के रूप में दे तो बैंकिंग की जड़ कमजोर हो जाती है। जो बात ज्वाण्ट स्टॉक बैंकिंग पर लागू होती है वही बात कोऑपरेटिव बैंकिंग पर भी लागू होती है। इसलिए इस बात को मानते हुए कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक की गांवों में जो प्रोसैसिंग या स्पनिंग मिल या शुगर मिल हैं हमें उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, उनको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए हमें उसमें दिवचस्पी लेनी चाहिए। मगर उसमें हमको एक सीमा भी रखनी है कि उससे आगे हम नहीं जा सकते जिसमें कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक की जड़ ही कमजोर हो जाय। इसलिए जो बात लोगों की आपस की मान्यता से चलती है चाहे वह ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में हो या और भी कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट में हो, यह बात मानी है कि हर एक सोसाइटी के मजबूत कैंपिटल का पांच परसेंट इनवैन्ट करा जायगा। किसी भी सोसाइटी का पांच परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं किया जायगा। इसी तरह से एक कोऑपरेटिव बैंक जो उनका अपना फंड है उस के दो परसेन्ट से ज्यादा इनवैन्ट न करे। अभी



[श्र ब० रा० भगत]

इस विधेयक की हम इन्हीं बातों को मान्यता दे रहे हैं और कोई ऐसी नई बात नहीं कर रहे हैं जिससे कि दिक्कत पैदा हो। यह मानी हुई बात है कि उसको हम वैधानिक मान्यता दे रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में काफ़ी छूट है। उसमें इतनी लचक है कि को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक को अगर वह चाहे कि प्रमोशन के काम में, प्रोत्साहन के कामों में उचित भाग ले सके तो वह बिना किसी भी दिक्कत के भाग ले सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह उठाई गई थी कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक अभी अपने ऐरिया में नयी ब्रांचें खोल सकते हैं जबकि दूसरे को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स नहीं खोल सकते यह बात सही नहीं है। अभी डिस्ट्रिक्ट और सेंट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स को रिजर्व बैंक से यह परमिशन या अनुमति नहीं चाहिए कि वे ब्रांच खोलें या नहीं। रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर साहब ने कहा था कि अगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट और सेंट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों के प्लानिंग का प्रोग्राम मान्य हो कि वे कहाँ कहाँ ब्रांचें खोलते हैं तो जो दूसरे जायंट स्टॉक बैंक की ब्रांचिज खोलने वाले हैं, उनको देख कर को-ऑर्डिनेशन की बात हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन पर कोई एकावट नहीं है। फिर भी अगर रिजर्व बैंक के सामने यह बात आती है कि को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक और सेंट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक का कहाँ कहाँ प्रोग्राम है तो उन के फैलाव में और नई ब्रांचिज खोलने में उन को सुविधा दी जायेगी और एकावट की कोई गुंजायश नहीं होगी।

**Shri Firodia:** Will preference be given to co-operative banks to open branches over Commercial banks?  
15 hrs.

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** यह बात विधान में तो नहीं आ सकती है, मगर इस समय देश में जो वातावरण है, को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स को प्रोत्साहन देने की जो नीति है . . . . .

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** His question was whether preference

will be given to co-operatives in opening branches. He is requesting the House for a specific enactment by which a statutory right on the Reserve Bank will be conferred.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I am attempting an answer.

विधेयक में यह बात नहीं रखी जायेगी कि प्रेफरेंस दिया जाय या नहीं लेकिन इस समय को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स को बढ़ावा देने की जो नीति है उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उन को उचित प्रोत्साहन जरूर मिलेगा।

को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों के लिए भी सेम स्टैंडर्ड कायम करने और उन पर भी बैंकिंग कानून को दूसरे बैंकों की तरह ही लागू करने के बारे में कहा गया है। मैं ने शुरू में ही अपने भाषण में यह कहा था कि को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों की जो जरूरत है उन की जो आवश्यकतायें हैं, काम करने में उन की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उन सब बातों का खयाल रखा जायेगा इस विधेयक को लागू करने में और चलाने में। यह डर और यह भय कि कामशंल बैंकों के साथ जो कड़ाई बरती जाती है वही को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों के साथ भी होगी और वही दिक्कतें इन के सामने भी आयेंगी बिल्कुल निराधार है और को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों को काम करने में जो दिक्कतें आती हैं उन का जरूर खयाल रखा जायेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इस बिल में यह पावर क्यों दी गई कि दि डेट विल बि डिसाइडिड बाई नोटिफिकेशन। यह तो मामूली बात है। ऐसे विधेयक को लागू करने में कुछ खास तैयारियों की जरूरत होती है, उस के लिए कुछ खास किस्म के लोग चाहिए इस लिए यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि अमुक दिन से यह बिल लागू होगा। उस दिन शायद तैयारी पूरी न हो इस लिए थोड़ी सी फ्लैक्सिबिलिटी रखने के लिए पावर बाई नोटिफिकेशन का अधिकार दिया गया है। फारेन एक्सचेंज

का उदाहरण दिया गया है। मगर कभी कभी तैयारी में कुछ समय लग जाता है इस लिए नोटिफिकेशन का पावर दिया जाता है। इस में कोई अनौचित्य नहीं है।

**श्री वे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) :** इस बिल को महाराष्ट्र स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की अनुमति है या नहीं ?

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट की अनुमति है। अभी महाराष्ट्र में स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक की एक कांफ्रेंस हुई थी। उन्होंने भी पूरी मन्जूरी दे दी थी। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने पत्र लिखा था जिस में उन्होंने कुछ बातों की चर्चा की थी। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री ने उनको जवाब दिया है कि जिन बातों को उन्होंने उठाया है उनका इस बिल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जब उन को यह पत्र मिला तो उन की जितनी दिक्कतें हैं जितने डर हैं, वे सब शान्त हो जायेंगे क्योंकि उनके दिल में जो बातें थीं उन का इस बिल से कोई सरोकार नहीं था और हम ने उन को बिल्कुल संतोषजनक उत्तर दे दिया है।

**श्री दि० सि० चौधरी :** यह भी कहा गया है कि "लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक" के साथ साथ "लैंड डेवेलपमेंट बैंक" भी रखा जाये क्योंकि कई जगहों पर लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक लैंड डेवेलपमेंट बैंक कहलाते हैं।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** This is an important measure. It goes to the root of the cooperative movement. I beg to suggest that the time allotted for this Bill should be extended.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have finished the debate.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** On clause-by-clause consideration we can take more time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are no amendments.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** The time allotted for clause-by-clause consideration is not dependent on amendments. There are no amendments. It is because the Bill has been taken up by way of surprise. There may be Members who want to offer their remarks on certain clauses.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If you want to speak on any particular clause, I will allow that.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Banking Companies Act, 1949 for the purpose of regulating the banking business of certain co-operative societies and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

**Clause 2— (Amendment of section 2)**

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this measure which has been brought forward by the hon. Finance Minister has got a laudable object. But my apprehensions are that the Bill, as it is drafted and the enforcement of the Act which is likely to take place will defeat the purpose for which this Bill has been brought forward.

Clause 2 specifically relates to where cooperative banking system in the country is brought in purview of the operation of the Reserve Bank of India Act. In the case of cooperatives, certain minimum financial discipline is essential. Nobody disputes that. In certain cooperatives, there are certain financial practices followed which are not in the interest of either cooperative movement or the growth of banking. That is also not disputed. But the fact of the matter is that co-operative and the normal banking system in

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

its origin, in its operation and in its effect on the society, are materially different and, therefore, they call for different financial disciplines and different norms of controls. Taking into consideration this differentiation, it will be suicidal to hand-over cooperatives to the Reserve Bank of India which is normally concerned with the strictest financial discipline without any consideration as to the practices which are called for in a particular sphere of activity.

We have seen that the cooperatives primarily are the formations of associations by cultivators in respect to rural areas and these cooperatives are usually formed with the specific object of meeting, to whatever extent that is possible, the credit requirements of agriculturists. So far the Reserve Bank has placed at the disposal of the State and apex banks certain credits to be distributed through primary cooperatives. The fact is that the Reserve Bank even now extends certain form of financial control over the co-operative movement. This appears to be a notional statutory recognition of the control which the Reserve Bank already enforces. The result of this amendment will be that the cooperatives all over India will be subjected to dual type of control. The cooperatives being formed and registered under the Cooperatives Acts of different States will be governed by the respective Cooperatives Acts, and so far as the financial and banking transactions are concerned, they will be subject to the control of the Reserve Bank and the Reserve Bank of India Act.

What will be the result? There will be an anomalous position. The Reserve Bank wanting a particular course of action to be followed by a particular cooperative under the plea that the cooperative is under the direct control of the Reserve Bank, and the State Governments and the Registrars of Cooperatives and even the lowest officials on the ladder of the Co-operative Department taking a different

view, is bound to result in one contingency, and that contingency is the retarding of the general cooperative movement in the country. I have no doubt in my mind that the purpose behind this Bill appears to be an administrative reply or, if I may be permitted to say so, an executive reply to the oft-repeated demand for the nationalisation of the banking system in the country. I say this because if for the first time the cooperatives are brought under the direct control of the Reserve Bank and the Banking Companies Act in the form in which they have been brought in this Bill, the result will be that cooperatives will be wiped out from the face of this country.

We have seen that banks after banks have been wound up by the Reserve Bank on the decisions of the different High Courts on the plea that they do not follow a particular norm of financial discipline and the result of this has been that the depositors of those banks and the persons who are financially interested in those banks are put to loss. Now, the Reserve Bank, while sitting in Delhi, will go on issuing notifications and orders which they consider to be in the public interest, which will have no bearing on the circumstances existing in the respective States where they expect the all-India financial discipline to be followed.

The further clash of this will be that the Reserve Bank in a fit of the moment will file petition after petition in the High Courts for the winding of the apex, district and central cooperative banks, and I have no doubt in my mind that this is bound to result in only one effect, and that is the cooperative banking system will be wiped out in the country. Nobody on the floor of this House desires this contingency to occur to the cooperative movement. The Reserve Bank, for example, advances credits to the State apex cooperatives at the rate of 2 per cent less than the banking rate.

The Reserve Bank advances, in addition, the rural credit at the rate of 2 per cent. Now, by a cumbersome procedure of distribution of credits, by the time they reach the hand of the cultivator, the interest goes upto 10 per cent. Is the Central Government in a position to assure the cultivator that he will get the rural credit at the same rate of interest and the State Governments concerned will evolve a machinery by which the administrative and certain other charges which will be necessitated by way of such disbursements will be shared on an equal basis or on agreed formula between the Reserve Bank on the one hand and the Central Government on the other hand?

I have no doubt in my mind that this Bill has been brought in not with a view to acquiring any real financial discipline. The real financial discipline requires a certain knowledge of individual financial transactions which are best known only to the auditors that will be under the Cooperative Department. Hence the Reserve Bank here will be guided by not only third-rate reports but the reports beginning at the lowest level of the auditor reaching Delhi under the signature of certain Secretary in the Cooperative Department or certain Registrar of Cooperatives of a State and it is on that basis the Reserve Bank will be acting and, I think, this will be a very weak basis to act upon even in the interest of enforcing rigid financial discipline.

I beg to urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to consider this from this point of view. On the one hand, he has taken over the complete control of the banking practices of co-operatives in the hands of the Reserve Bank and they are subjected to the operation of the Banking Companies Act and at the same time they have been denied the basic security which is normally given to a depositor in a commercial bank. For instance, if a commercial bank is wound up, the depositor of that bank enjoys to a certain extent immunities and pri-

vileges which are due under the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act. The operation of this Act has been kept aloof. Perhaps, this has been kept aloof under the pretext that several State Governments have objected to the operation of this scheme. If the Act provides that certain provisions of the Act would come into force on different dates, I fail to understand the wisdom of leaving aside the operation of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act by amending the whole statute relating to the cooperatives in the form in which it has been placed before this House.

Therefore, I would beg of the hon. Minister to withdraw this Bill in the form in which he wants this House to consider it now, ask the House for time to come back with necessary amendments by which even the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act will be made applicable to co-operative banks. We had been very anxious to extract certain minimum assurances from the hon. Finance Minister; in return we got only faltering assurances. If necessary, this House should see to it that statutory guarantee is given to the opening of branches of co-operative banks in the rural areas; that is precisely the way in which co-operative rural credit has to be disbursed. Further, if necessary, there should be specific control on the mode of giving rural credits. The rates of interest which are to be charged should be better left to the co-operative departments. The Reserve Bank will satisfy itself by giving such advice as necessary in the interest of financial security.

I further submit for the consideration of this House that we should not in a hurry affect permanently the entire co-operative movement in this country, particularly as the sufferers are going to be 90 per cent of the rural population. To the cultivators, who are even today hard-pressed in certain states like Maharashtra, there are only two ways of securing loans . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Clause 2 is a definition clause. You have not objected to any definition so far.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** This is about the operation of the definition clause. Co-operative banks have been included and subjected to certain conditions . . .

That is why these observations under this clause are material. I do not have anything to say on the specific wording of the definitions, but what I have to say is that the definitions incorporated here are going to have the effect of leaving co-operative banks to the mercy of the Reserve Bank, which will have a nasty effect on the growth of the co-operative movement. That is why I restrict my comments to this particular point. I am not bothered about the way how it is worded, this way or that; what I am concerned with is the fact that the very passing of this Bill will be basically affecting the co-operative structure.

For instance, rural credit today is available in two ways: taccavi loans and loans through co-operatives. In a state like Maharashtra, where taccavi has been completely wiped out, all credits are routed through co-operatives. They will be subjected to certain discipline which may result in credit being denied to the cultivators. So I say that this is not only a wrong exercise of financial discipline, but—I would go further and say—it is a reversal of the Bhubaneswar spirit, because at Bhubaneswar we promised the people of the country that we would allow to the farmers credit on reasonable rates of interest and in enough quantities, which will necessarily have no bearing on credit-worthiness. For instance, are you in a position to assure the cultivator that he will get the necessary credit irrespective of his credit-worthiness? Are you in a position to assure him that he will get credit at the rate of interest that the Reserve Bank is in a position to advance credit to the apex co-operatives? If we are not in a position to answer these questions

satisfactorily and remove these apprehensions in the minds of the people, we have no moral or justifiable right in rushing through with a Bill of this nature offering co-operatives on a platter to be subjected to discipline, which is bound to result only in the wiping out of the co-operative movement in this country and in the vital sphere of agricultural rural credit.

There are instances in this regard. For instance, sugar co-operatives in Maharashtra used to advance loans to its members. But the Reserve Bank took objection to this saying that this is a banking transaction. Obviously, the co-operatives did not advance loans to cultivators on the basis of profit making; they were only fulfilling the basic obligation which they owed to the process of manufacture of sugar. Yet the Reserve Bank took this objection and said that no such loans could be advanced by sugar co-operatives under the respective Sugar Co-operatives Act. It has been on record, that the Reserve Bank, instead of taking due care for expansion of rural credit is satisfied with diminution of it and getting control on whatever credit is advanced to cultivators. This is a contingency which this House does not want to see brought about.

Therefore, I say that even at this stage, the Finance Minister will be doing a distinct service to the nation, and to the co-operative movement in particular, by withdrawing this Bill in this form, and coming forward with a better and more comprehensive Bill at the proper time.

**Shri Firodia:** On a point of clarification about the definitions. On p. 3, it is said:

“primary cooperative bank” means a co-operative society, other than a primary agricultural credit society,—(1) the primary object or principal business of which is the transaction of banking business; (2) the paid-up share capital and reserves of

which are not less than one lakh of rupees; and (3) the by laws of which do not permit admission of any other co-operative society as member."

If there is a bank which fulfils the first two conditions, but not the third, under what category will it fall?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It will not; the second will not apply.

**Shri Firodia:** Will it fall under any other category?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That I cannot say. The second does not apply; it will not fall under this category.

**Shri Firodia:** If there is a bank which has one lakh of rupees reserve, and is doing banking?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It will simply mean that it will not be a co-operative society which does banking. It will be other co-operative society.

**Shri Parashar (Shivpuri):** I want to speak on cl. 2.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has no amendment.

**Shri Parashar:** I want to speak generally on the clause.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are no amendments.

**Shri Parashar:** I want to oppose this clause.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Has he objection to any definition?

**Shri Parashar:** I want to speak on it, I want to oppose it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj):** On a point of clarification. The hon. Member wants to oppose this clause. He does not want the inclu-

sion of this clause in Bill. Does it come to this that it will be a Bill without definitions?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is for him to explain. Are you opposing the inclusion of this clause?

**Shri Parashar:** I am opposing the inclusion of this clause.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह ऐक्ट पहले जैसा है वैसा ही बना रहे और यह जो क्लॉज जोड़ा जा रहा है वह बिल्कुल निकाल दिया जाये। मैं बिल के इस भाग को अपोज कर रहा हूँ और जो डेफिनिशन बढ़ाया गया है उसे अपोज कर रहा हूँ। उस के कुछ कारण हैं।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** किस डेफिनिशन को अपोज कर रहे हैं यह भी बतला दीजिये।

**श्री पाराशर :** वही मैं बतला रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहने जा रहा हूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने अभी तक इस ऐक्ट के मुताबिक स्टेटस के कुछ अपेक्स बैंक्स और सेंट्रल बैंक के और थोड़ी सी सोसायटीज के कार्य को कंट्रोल किया था। मेरा और सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले साधियों का अनुभव यह रहा है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के सहयोग से सहकारिता आन्दोलन की कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। बल्कि रिजर्व बैंक के कारण सहकारिता के कार्य में दिन प्रति दिन हमारे सामने कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं। मैं कोई रिजर्व बैंक का विरोध करने की दृष्टि से विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ लेकिन अगर सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले बन्धुओं के अनुभव के आधार पर कोई कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं तो मेरा कर्त्तव्य है कि इस सदन के सामने उन्हें पेश करूँ। उदाहरण के तौर पर आप ने देखा होगा जैसा कि इस मैं परिभाषित किया गया है, जो महत्वपूर्ण सोसायटियाँ प्रत्येक जिलों में हैं वह रिजर्व बैंक के कंट्रोल में आयेंगी। जैसे कि इस बिल के प्रावजैक्टमें बतलाये गये हैं, उद्देश्य बतलाये गये हैं, उन से भी प्रतीत होता

[श्री पाराशर]

है कि इस बिल को लाने का तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि वह कोई कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट की सेवा करना चाहता है, बल्कि इस में लिखा हुआ जो है उसी को मैं बतलाता हूँ। चूँकि स्टेटमेंट आफ फ्रान्चैजट्स ऐंड रीजन्स इंग्लिश में है इस लिये मैं उन को इंग्लिश में ही पढ़ कर बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इन डेफिनिशन्स को लाने का उद्देश्य यह है :

"The deposits and working funds of co-operative banks are now so large that the extension of the more important provisions of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 to these banks will be in the public interest."

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यदि कोऑपरेटिव बैंकों के फंड्स बहुत बड़े हो गये हैं तो यह बैंकिंग कम्पनीज ऐक्ट की कृपा से नहीं बढ़े हैं। बैंकिंग कम्पनी ऐक्ट का इस प्रकार लागू देने से पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट को कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। हाँ, मैं इस बात को महसूस करता हूँ कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज और को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स के फंड्स अगर बढ़ सकते हैं तो वह रिजर्व बैंक लाज को या बैंकिंग लाज को लागू करने के बजाय भारतवर्ष में सारे देश के लिये रिजर्व बैंक से कोई सम्बन्ध न रखता हुआ एक बैंक बनाया जाये, इस में बढ़ सकते हैं। कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज का एक राष्ट्रीय बैंक हो और वह देश के भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों के सहकारी बैंकों को फाइनेन्स करे। वही सहकारिता के दृष्टिकोण को पूरी तरह समझ सकेगा और सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले भाइयों की तकलीफ को महसूस कर सकेगा तथा सहकारिता की वृद्धि में सहयोग दे सकेगा।

जहाँ तक रिजर्व बैंक और दूसरे कामर्शल बैंक्स के ऋण की बात है, कामर्शल दृष्टिकोण से व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से उन का सारा कार्यकलाप होता है। वहाँ सहकारिता को उस

के साथ नत्थी कर देने से अभी तक जो अनुभव हुआ है उस में ज्यादा कड़वा अनुभव होने वाला है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : नत्थी कहाँ है।

श्री पाराशर : मैं जिस भावना से कह रहा हूँ, जिस दृष्टि से कह रहा हूँ यदि मिनिस्टर महोदय उस का आदर करेंगे तो ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा। मैं कह रहा हूँ और मेरी बहुत सीधी सी बात है और अगर उसे समझने की कोशिश की जाये तो समझा जा सकता है। उन बड़ी बड़ी सोसायटीज को, जिन के सदस्यों ने अपना खून पसीना एक कर के उन पनपाया है, आप व्यापारिक बैंक के नियंत्रण में देना चाहते हैं। इस बिल का निश्चित उद्देश्य यही है। दूसरी कोई चीज नहीं हो सकती। अगर दूसरा उद्देश्य है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

अभी श्री देशमुख जी ने कहा और दूसरे भाइयों का भी यही कहना है कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। यदि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार के लिये कुछ और समय ले लें और हमें विचार करने का मौका दे दें, इस को जल्दी में पास न करें, तो वे सहकारी आन्दोलन की ज्यादा सेवा करेंगे। मुझे उन से कोई विरोध नहीं है, इस बिल से भी मेरा कोई विरोध नहीं है। मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन के द्वारा जो बिल सदन में लाया जाये वह उस विशेष उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करे जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये वे उसे पेश कर रहे हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उन को स्वयम् पछताना पड़े कि उन्होंने अपने हाथों से ऐसा बिल रक्खा जो सहकारिता की सेवा करने के बजाय कुछ सेवा कर रहा है।

श्री ब० शि० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक को पास करने के लिए जबदगती जल्दी हो रही है। यह एक ऐसा बिल है जिस का असर जो सहकारी संस्थाएँ हैं उन

पर पड़ता है। शासन और भारत सरकार की जो नीति है वह यह है कि कोऑपरेटिव क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा दिया जाये। लेकिन एक साल से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री का जो डिपार्टमेंट है उस का काम काज ऐसा है कि वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देता है, उन को प्रोत्साहन देता है, उन को कंसेशन देता है। बैंकिंग एक्ट कोऑपरेटिव पर लागू करने से एक बड़ा भय खाम तौर से महाराष्ट्र स्टेट को पैदा हो गया है। जब हम लोग 2 तारीख को महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर से मिले थे उस वक्त कोऑपरेटिव के जो मिनिस्टर थे उन से हुई बानचीत से पता लगा कि इस का असर कोऑपरेटिव क्षेत्र पर बुरा हो जायेगा। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी कुछ शिकायत की है और ब्राज्जेशन किये थे। उन का उत्तर दे दिया गया। लेकिन वह ब्राज्जेशन बैंक के बैंके कायम है।

इस में क्लाज 2 में प्राइमरी ऐग्रिकल्चर क्रेडिट सोसायटी के बारे में जो दिया गया है और उस के लिए जो कंडिशन रखी गई हैं उन को अगर देखा जाये तो आज हम लोग यह अनुभव करते हैं कि प्राइमरी सोसायटीज और कोऑपरेटिव सेंट्रल बैंक जब किसान को ऋण देते हैं तो वह सम्पत्ति का क्रेडिटवर्दीनिस का ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं। महाराष्ट्र के माननीय सदस्य श्री देशमुख ने बतलाया कि उन की हैमियत क्या है, उन के पाम प्रापर्टी क्या है यह नहीं देखते हैं। वह उत्पादन की सामर्थ्य पर आधारित ऋण देते हैं। बाद में जो मान पैदा होता है, जैसे कि काटन है, काटन पैदा होती है और जब उसे पुरा कर लिया जाता है उस के लिये कोऑपरेटिव सेंट्रल बैंक से कर्जा लिया जाता है। लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक उस पर ब्राज्जेशन लेता है। रिजर्व बैंक कहता है कि आप ने कपास तैयार करने के पहले ऋण लिया है जिस को आप लोन कहते हैं। आप लोन

लेने के बाद, काटन पूरा करने के बाद ऋण लेते हैं। वही लोन लेते हैं। इस तरह से डबल लोन हो जाता है। इस के ऊपर रिजर्व बैंक ब्राज्जेशन करता है कि ऐसा लोन नहीं दिया जा सकता। अगर हमें इस तरह का ऋण मिलना चाहिये तो दूसरी तरह का प्राविजन होना चाहिये। लेकिन आप लोन के नाम से जो लोन दिया जाता है वह जो आप होती है उस के ऊपर दिया जाता है, इसलिए वह आप लोन हो जाता है। ऐसा रिजर्व बैंक का कहना है। एसी कई दिक्कतें इस में आ सकती हैं। ऐसी कई एक्लास की सोसायटीज हैं, जिन पर इस का बहुत बरा असर पड़ेगा। मैं छोटी बातों में नहीं जाता। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री में यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि हमारी स्टेट में लैंड डेवलपमेंट बैंक हैं। लेकिन इस बिल में कहीं भी यह बड़े दिखाई नहीं देता है। हर जगह लिखा गया है, "को-ऑपरेटिव लैंड माइंगेज बैंक"। इस नाम की कोई संस्था महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में नहीं है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह एक ही बात है।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : अगर कानून को देखा जायेगा, तो उस में तो केवल यह लिखा हुआ है, "नथिंग इन दिस एक्ट शैल एप्लाइ टू को-ऑपरेटिव लैंड माइंगेज बैंक"।

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

महाराष्ट्र में कोई को-ऑपरेटिव लैंड माइंगेज बैंक नहीं है। वहां तो को-ऑपरेटिव लैंड डेवलपमेंट बैंक है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह लैंड माइंगेज का ही काम करता है।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : यह तो माननीय मंत्री का स्पष्टीकरण है।



**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** कानून के लोग कहते हैं कि अगर कोई बैंक बड़ी काम करना है, तो शब्द का कोई अर्थ है।

**Shri S. S. More:** Why don't you introduce a proper explanation?

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** He will have to put in the statute itself the wording that he considers to be proper, otherwise, it will give rise to misunderstandings.

**श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :** इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि "को-ऑपरेटिव लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक" के साथ "को-ऑपरेटिव लैंड डेवलपमेंट बैंक" भी रखा जाये। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि प्राइमरी एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट सोसायटी, कोऑपरेटिव लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक और एनी अदर को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी को बैंकिंग लाज एप्लाइ नहीं करेंगे। उस से तो यह मालूम होता है कि महाराष्ट्र में जो लैंड डेवलपमेंट बैंक है, उन को यह कानून एप्लाइ हो जायेगा।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत :** नहीं।

**श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :** ऐसी कई दिक्कतें इस में हैं, जिस से हमारे दिल में बड़ा भय है।

आज साढ़े तीन बजे रूम नम्बर 62 में एक बहुत बड़ी काफ़रेंस हो रही है, जिस में गाडगिल साहब एड्रेस करेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह डिस्कशन आध घंटे के लिए पोस्टपोन कर दी जाये और बाद में इस पर विचार किया जाये। इसी विषय पर भारत के सब व्यक्तियों और सब पार्टियों के सदस्यगण की बैठक होने जा रही है। इसलिए इस डिस्कशन को आध घंटे के लिए पोस्टपोन कर दिया जाये, मैं यही प्रार्थना करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

**श्री पाराशर :** मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल को पेश करते हुए यही कहा था कि उन्होंने गाडगिल साहब की सहमति ली है। चकि गाडगिल साहब रूम नम्बर 62 में इस विषय में दिलचस्पी लेने वाले एम० पी० को एड्रेस करने वाले हैं इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए टाइम दिया जाये।

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry I cannot take note of what is happening outside.

**श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) :** मुझे केवल यही निवेदन करना है कि क्लॉज 2 के सम्बन्ध में जो माननीय सदस्य अभी तक बोले हैं उन के सामने एक चीज नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ परन्तु जहाँ तक सारे देश में को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक्स की आम व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है स्थिति यह है कि रुपया आता नहीं है सिर्फ़ पेपर एन્ટ्री हो जाती है। इस प्रकार सारे का सारा करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपया गड़बड़ में पड़ा हुआ है। अगर यह सारा कार्यक्रम रिज़र्व बैंक के अन्तर्गत आ जायेगा तो जनता का वह रुपया सुरक्षित हो जायेगा।

किसी पर्टिकुलर प्राविस में अगर कोई दिक्कत है तो फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर को उस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स में हमारे देश के रुपये का बहुत बरा दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। मैं विशेषतया उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हूँ। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। अगर यह सब काम रिज़र्व बैंक के अन्तर्गत कर दिया जाये तो देश के रुपये की सुरक्षा रहे। डीटेल्स को देखना मंत्री महोदय का काम है। मुझे तो केवल इतना ही कहना है।

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Mr. Chairman, I only wish that the hon. Member who

has started on a different note than the entire House was present when I moved the Bill. I dealt with exactly the fears that he expressed and if he had listened to me . . .

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmakh:** I spoke after listening to you.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I stand corrected. I have to convince him; I will make an effort. He expressed the fear that it will be an unnecessary interference in the co-operative movement. I think that it is absolutely misplaced. He seems to think that this Bill will go to interfere with the societies. I explained very carefully that this Bill will be concerned only with three types of societies: apex bank, central co-operative banks and the urban co-operative societies with share capital of a lakh. Altogether, their number will not exceed 900. His apprehension that this will restrict the banking operations of primary co-operative societies is misconceived. Probably he knows also that every body who is concerned with co-operation, the State Government, non official leader and others have welcomed this measure and the Members from Maharashtra would like to know that the central co-operative banks met only recently and they had also welcomed this measure. There cannot be greater testimony to the all round support to this Bill than the fact that everybody concerned with the co-operative movement had welcomed this Bill and almost every Member who got up supported it in a full measure. It was said that the Reserve Bank was applying commercial measures. I do not know what is meant by commercial measures. This is a measure in the public interest to strengthen the co-operative banking system. Reference was made to Prof. D. R. Gadgil. He has also lent support to this and in fact he would like to go further and extend the benefit of insurance on deposits to be extended to them. We are in communication with the State Governments. (Inter-  
ventions.)

2148 (A) LSD—7.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. He is not yielding.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** We want to carry them with us, I repeat the assurance that we will come back to the House in that connection also to extend the benefits of the deposit insurance scheme to the co-operative sector which will meet the demand of the non-official leadership in the country. He spoke about dual control by the registrar and the Reserve Bank. The primary co-operative societies will be completely outside the purview of this scheme; therefore, there is no dual control. There was the question of the interest of the State Government and their policies and the Reserve Bank working in co-operation. There is complete understanding not only between the Reserve Bank and the Central Government because the policies and interests are the same but also between them and the State Governments. I think the Reserve Bank will follow that policy in carrying the State Governments to the farthest extent in their operation; the question of dual interest or conflict does not arise. So far as this measure goes, this is the first instalment and there is complete agreement among every interest, the State Government, the co-operative movement and non-official leaders. Let him not discourage it by his discordant note—in the House there is complete agreement—because of fears which are misconceived and facts which do not exist. It will strengthen the co-operative movement and will serve the interests of rural areas.

**Shri S. S. More:** I should like to know from the Minister about what Mr. Patel has said. . . .

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Land mortgage bank? This question was considered. The land development bank is a recent phenomenon in Maharashtra and an amendment was suggested to cover it in what ever name it may be. The legal advice is that it is not necessary, because land mortgage

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

banks covers in whatever form it exists, land development bank in Maharashtra and so on. If you put in land development banks by way of explanation, it may include land development banks which are not land mortgage banks.

**Shri D. S. Patel:** About land development banks, I want to move an amendment.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** All land development banks may not be land mortgage banks. There is harm in putting it like that; there is no harm in keeping it as it is. This was the legal advice. I am not expert on this .... (Interruptions).

**Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** The land mortgage banks in the rest of the country will be out of the purview and the land development banks in Maharashtra will be subject to control.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** As long as they are really land mortgage banks, they will not be.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Before you put this to the vote, I may read out the proviso to clause 76 of our Rules of Procedure and I move that this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion by a specified date.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Even without a formal motion?

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** Yes. At any stage. I beg you to exercise that discretion and authorise to move that motion.

**Mr. Chairman:** He ought to have made that motion before the Bill was taken into consideration—at that time.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** The rule is:

"Provided that if the member incharge of a Bill is unable for

reasons which the Speaker considers adequate, to move the next motion in regard to his Bill at any subsequent stage after introduction, he may authorise another member to move that particular motion with the approval of the Speaker."

I submit this for your approval, and if you consider that the circumstances are such that even at this stage, that motion can be permitted, you may please allow it under the proviso to sub-rule 76.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not feel that I should take advantage of this provision and use my discretion in order to give you an opportunity to move a motion for circulation. Now, there are no amendments to clause 2.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** The Deputy-Speaker had taken clauses 2 to 13 together. (Interruption).

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** No, no. Only clause 2 has been moved.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Chairman:** Then we take up clause 3.

**Clause 3—** (Amendment of section 10).

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** I want to speak on clause 3. This clause specifically requires that a director of a banking company within the meaning of clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, or of a co-operative bank shall be excluded from being a representative on the concerned committee of the Reserve Bank. The original purpose for which certain directors

of certain statutory or commercial banks are excluded from being members of the committees and certain authorities under the Reserve Bank is that those who will be exercising the discretion in favour or against a particular bank should not be persons who would be directly or indirectly interested in the bank. Now, it is the normal practice that under the co-operative system of banking and the managing agency system, the persons who are directors of the co-operative bank are those who have no other interest in the particular co-operative bank except the well-being and better management of that bank. I think it will be unjustifiable to insist that a director and the office-bearer of a co-operative company or a co-operative bank should be excluded from being a member of the respective authority simply because he happens to be the office-bearer or director of a co-operative bank. To treat a co-operative bank at par with a commercial bank and to insist on a provision that they will be so debarred is to go contrary to the spirit of co-operation. It is therefore that I say here that not only clause 3 but every statutory provision that is being sought to be made and passed under this Act is going to affect adversely the co-operative movement, and those who have the welfare and the well-being of co-operative movement at heart will not ordinarily abide by it, and they would insist that clause 3 should be deleted from the Bill as it stands.

**Mr. Chairman:** As there are no amendments to clauses 3 to 13—(Interruption)—

**Shri D. S. Patil rose—**

**Mr. Chairman:** . . shall I put all these clauses—clauses 3 to 13—to the vote of the House?

**Shri D. S. Patil:** I want to speak on clause 12.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** There is another objection. In the

parent Act itself, there is no sub-clause (e) to sub-section (1). This substitution presupposes the existence of sub-clause (e) but in section 10 of the parent Act, there is nothing like clause (e).

**Mr. Chairman:** Your submission ought to have been made when there was a general discussion regarding the structure of the Bill. It is now too late.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** On a specific provision of the clause, I can speak.

**Shri Parashar:** I want to speak on clause 3.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is some time-limit for this.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** The time-limit should be extended. This is a very important statute. Please extend the time-limit. Two hours have been allotted to this Bill by the Business Advisory Committee. Obviously, it has not gone deeply into this.

**Shri Parashar:** I want to make my submission in just one minute. In the original section 10 of this Act—the parent Act—there are sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) under sub-section (1). I have been frantically searching for sub-clauses (d) and (e) but I have not found them. Where is the original clause (e) of sub-section (1), which is sought to be substituted by the present clause (e)? I want to have a clarification from the Minister in charge as to how this clause (e) can come in now. Since there is no clause (e) in the original Act, which is sought to be substituted by the proposed clause (e) of this Bill, this cannot be proceeded with.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** There is a different clause which refers to this Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am now putting the question.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** We are discussing clause 3.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have to put clauses 3 to 13 to the vote of the House.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** We are discussing clause 3. The discussion is not yet over. We have to proceed clause by clause. If we have to take them all together, that will preclude hon. Members from taking up every clause separately, every clause that deserves consideration.

**Shri Parashar:** My humble submission is that under clause 3, the lacuna pointed out should be clarified.

**Mr. Chairman:** Already, the hon. Minister in charge has clarified the position.

**Shri Parashar:** My objection is that clause (e) pre-supposes the existence of clause (e) in the parent Act, which is sought to be substituted now. Since it does not exist in the original Act, it cannot be proceeded with. That is my point of order. The Bill has not been properly circulated.

**Mr. Chairman:** I will put clause 3 separately first.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** My objection is to the inclusion of clause 3. As the Bill stands at present, clause 3 cannot be put to the vote, because it is anomalous.

**Mr. Chairman:** If the hon. Member is not satisfied with the explanation, he has the freedom to vote against it.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** There is no explanation.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister has given the explanation on the point.

**Shri S. S. More:** This confusion may be probably due to the wrong printing of the copy. They have got up to sub-clause (c). Why do they want another sub-clause? I think the objection is very valid.

**Mr. Chairman:** Will the Minister kindly clarify?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The clause referred to is a different clause.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** I feel that the clauses of the Bill as have been drafted are defective. I move:

"That further discussion on the Bill be adjourned."

**Shri Parashar:** I support the motion.

**Mr. Chairman:** The motion has been made. It is supported by another hon. Member.

15:55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I oppose this motion for adjournment of further discussion. But as the clock is striking 4 and the other business is to be taken up, I withdraw my opposition. This motion need not be pressed.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That further discussion on the Bill be adjourned."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**Division No. 1**

Aney, Dr. M. S.  
Anjanappa, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Balmiki, Shri  
Bheel, Shri P. H.  
Boroosh, Shri P. G.  
Grij Raj Singh—Kotah, Shri  
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.  
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
Deo, Shri P. K.  
Dharamalingam, Shri  
Dixit, Shri G. N.  
Elias, Shri Mohammad  
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri  
Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
Gounder, Shri Muthu  
Bulshan, Shri  
Harvani, Shri Anwar  
Himmatsinhji, Shri  
Jena, Shri  
Karkhaviya, Shri Hukam Chand  
Kandappa, Shri S.

Achuthan, Shri  
Alva, Shri A. S.  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri  
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka  
Barman, Shri P. C.  
Barrow, Shri  
Ebakt Darshan, Shri  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana  
Chandak, Shri  
Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.  
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal  
Chavda, Shrimati Johrabhai  
Das, Shri B. K.  
Dasa, Shri C.  
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.  
Erring, Shri D.  
Ghosh, Shri Atulya  
Jadhav, Shri M. L.  
Jadhav, Shri Tulashidas  
Jain, Shri A. P.  
Jamir, Shri S. G.  
Jayaraman, Shri  
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.  
Kamble, Shri  
Karuthiruman, Shri  
Kedarie, Shri C. M.  
Keshing, Shri Rishang  
Khadilkar, Shri  
Khan, Shri Osman Ali  
Khan Veer, Shri  
Kotaki, Shri Likadhar  
Krishna, Shri M. R.  
Krishnaswami, Shri T. T.  
Lahten Chaudhry, Shri  
Lakshminathan, Shrimati

**AYES**

Kapur Singh, Shri  
Kinder Lal, Shri  
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.  
Krishnapal Singh, Shri  
Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
Manoharan, Shri  
Masani, Shri M. R.  
Masuriya Din, Shri  
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan  
Maurya, Shri  
More, Shri S.S.  
Nesamony, Shri  
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo  
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
Panna Lal, Shri  
Patil, Shri D. S.  
Patil, Shri S. B. ..  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Raj, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
Rajaram, Shri  
Rajdeo Singh, Shri

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri  
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra  
Mandal, Shri J.  
Matcharaju, Shri  
Mehrotra, Shri Brij Bihari  
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt  
Mirza, Shri Baka  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda  
More, Shri K.L.  
Munshi, Shri David  
Naidu, Shri V.G.  
Naik, Shri Maheswar  
Nanda, Shri  
Niranjan Lal, Shri  
Oza, Shri  
Paramasivan, Shri  
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai  
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.  
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
Patil, Shri J. S.  
Patil, Shri M.B.  
Patil, Shri S.K.  
Patil, Shri T.A.  
Patnaik, Shri B.C.  
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.  
Raghuramiah, Shri  
Raju, Shri D.B.  
Raju, Rr. D.S.  
Ram, Shri T.  
Ram Swarup, Shri  
Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.  
Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.  
Ramdhani Das, Shri  
Rane, Shri

Ramabhadran, Shri  
Rameshwaranand, Shri  
Reddi, Shri R. N.  
Reddy, Shri Narasimha  
Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
Seha, Dr. S. K.  
Saigal, Shri A. S.  
Shinkre, Shri  
Shivananjappa, Shri  
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrim  
Siddiah, Shri  
Sivasankaran, Shri  
Solanki, Shri  
Sonavane, Shri  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Tahir, Shri Mohammad  
Tiwary, Shri D. N.  
Tiwary, Shri R. S.  
Trivedi, Shri U. M.  
Verma, Shri S. L.  
Vyas, Shri Radhela

Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
Rao, Shri Muthyal  
Rao, Shri Thirumala  
Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala  
Reddiar, Shri  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Samanta, Shri S.C.  
Sannani, Shri  
Sarma, Shri A.T.  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Shah, Shri Manabendra  
Sharma, Shri A.P.  
Sharma, Shri D.C.  
Shashi Ranjan, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
Shree Narayan Das, Shri  
Shukla, Shri Vidya Chagan  
Siddananjappa, Shri  
Singhvi, Dr. L.M.  
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
Sivappraghasan Shri Ku.  
Srinivasan, Dr. P.  
Subbaraman, Shri  
Subramaniam, Shri C.  
Sumat Prasad, Shri  
Thengondar, Shri  
Thomas, Shri A.M.  
Tiwary, Shri K.N.  
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo  
Tula Ram, Shri  
Uikey, Shri  
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datta  
Valuya, Shri M.B.  
Veerappa, Shri  
Virbhadr Singh, Shri

**NOES**

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 64; Noes. 109.

*The motion was negatived.*

15.59½ hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Sri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I shall take up the adjournment motion now.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The discussion on the Bill should continue, because the motion for adjourning the discussion on the Bill has been lost.

Mr. Speaker: The discussion on the Bill will continue tomorrow.

16 hrs.

## MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

### FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT IN HANDLING LANGUAGE ISSUE

Mr. Speaker: I shall fix the time-limit, because there would be a large number of Members desiring to speak. I propose that the mover may take 15 minutes and the others 10 minutes each.

Sri M. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn". I do so, because, I wish to draw pointed attention to the recent tragic events in the south, which have cast their shadow on the country and on the deliberations of this House. A short while ago, the elements conspired to create stark horror in Rameshwaram, but it was Government's folly and arrogance and its lack of

capacity for intelligently anticipating and sympathetically responding to public feeling which provoked fury in Tamil Nad, usually so sedate and sober, over the issue of language on Republic Day and subsequently. My intention is to censure Government for its utter failure to tackle the tragedy in Tamil Nad and its repercussions elsewhere, as in West Bengal.

We are not unready to welcome and cooperate with whatever honest efforts Government might make to solve the crisis. Meanwhile, however, the mind of the country must be made known and the heart of our people must speak, as it can only do in Parliament.

The death roll in Tamil Nad, as I learn, is 78 including 4 policemen and 5 who burnt themselves to death as a protest against the imposition of Hindi, like the Buddhist monks of South Viet-Nam. It is true that certain kinds of incendiary leadership, whom I shall not name, were flourishing in Tamil Nad and the frustration and irritation over Government's failures on food and every other front have accumulated. But when men come forward and publicly burn themselves to death for their own mother-tongue, when thousands stand by in admiration and sorrow and then some of them in sudden anger think nothing of such ugly things as burning policemen also to death; such events cannot be treated lightly and brushed aside. Emotion of that sort can burn solid thrones, let alone the rickety structures of vainglory that prop up the Government. The city of Delhi is the historic grave of vainglory and Government must beware.

This warning is needed, because among other things the ruling party in this country has always failed to understand the complications of the language question in India. They list some 14 languages in the schedule to the Constitution and call the Republic a Union of States. But they do not

seem to know the democratic implications of the situation. Some years ago, they fired on Telugus and Marathas before being compelled to give them their rightful linguistic States. Now they do not seem to know the heart's desire of our people who are trying to emerge into a truly free life, our people who live in different religious age-old languages and culture of their own.

I am a believer in the unity of our country, unity in the midst of diversity. But separatist groups could exploit the situation mainly because neither the Congress Government nor its handmaiden the Congress Party could even make an effort in time to explain its language policy, if it could, to our people in different region. Meanwhile, Hindi chauvinists—I hate to use that word, but I am afraid the cap fits certain sections of our people—have put pressure on government spokesmen to make the most provocative statements in the eve of Republic Day. The Prime Minister—he is not here, he has too many headaches, but that is his occupational hazard—who become wise after the event, has talked about nothing new happening on the 26th January, and he has assured the country that there would be no imposition of Hindi and that Jawaharlal Nehru's assurances on this question would be implemented. He should have spoken much earlier more clearly and more strongly. He should have anticipated things. He should have known the way the wind was blowing at least in the south. Of course, he did nothing of that sort, and he could not do so because the policies of his Government are uncertain and always precarious and very generally amenable to all kinds of diverse interpretations.

The Hindi-speaking States also have had their share in this game of provocation. They provoked trouble by a stubborn refusal to accept the Official Languages Act provision regarding continued use of English as

an associate language. They have deliberately refrained from passing a legislation to give effect to that Act in contemptuous disregard not only of Parliament's enactment but of Jawaharlal Nehru's commitment to non-Hindi-speaking people.

The legal position today means complete breakdown of communication between the Hindi and non-Hindi-speaking States, for Article 210(2) lays down that English will automatically cease to be the language of the legislature of any State 15 years after the 26th January 1950 unless the legislature provides otherwise. None of the Hindi States have made such a provision and typical of chauvinism was the threat reported from Rajasthan that they would stop increments to those who fail to pass the tests in Hindi.

If the Central Government had taken half as much trouble to help other languages as it does to help and develop Hindi, if the Central Government had tried to have Hindi as a central language only for the minimum purpose of inter-communication, voluntary agreement about Hindi would have been perhaps easy and possible by this time. What has happened is that Hindi alone has received all manner of help and boosting from Central Government sources and influential circles powerful in Government and near about have noised the idea even of Hindi being adopted in the near future as a medium of instruction in all States in the university stage. Such folly—and I can go on multiplying instances of such folly—has created fear in non-Hindi areas regarding the imposition of Hindi and has led many to the very distorted view of preserving English for all time. That is a false and fantastic idea which must be finally and firmly renounced.

Let our own languages come forward and have their place in the sun, whether it is Tamil or Hindi or Bengali or Malayalam, and in good



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time—I am afraid I have to say it, in good time but not in haste—we shall have Hindi spoken by the largest group, by far, of our people as an all-India link language. If the passion for Tamil or for Bengali were properly directed, as it should have been, in a better context, we could have had by this time Tamil and Bengali replacing English for official and educational purposes in Tamil Nad and West Bengal. That has not happened.

Precipitate and thoughtless action on the part of the Government and the follies Committed by Hindi fanatics have provoked a situation that some of us have so much spite for Hindi, have suddenly developed this peculiar spite for Hindi, that they yoke themselves to the chariot of English and even on asking for the permanent continuation of English as the official language of this country. That must never be and against that every possible step has got to be taken.

I have heard reported statements by some members of Government who have talked about the necessity of "re-thinking" on the language issue. Let us do this re-thinking after we have soothed the injured emotions of the non-Hindi-speaking States. Let us go ahead with this effort. Let us put our heads together and evolve correct policies.

I would suggest, therefore, to Government that serious efforts be immediately adopted in order to reach a solution of this crisis, and for that purpose I would recommend that the State languages must be assisted to become really and truly the official language and the medium of instruction in their respective States, that safeguards for whatever linguistic minorities reside in those particular areas must be provided, that there must be provision, as quick as ever that is possible, for all Bills and proclamations . . .

**Shri J. B. Kripalani**(Amroha): May I know, Sir, whether the censure motion is on the language policy of the Government or the excesses committed?

**Some hon. Members:** Both.

**Mr. Speaker:** It contains those things also.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** As you read the motion it appeared to me to be on the excesses that have been committed.

**Mr. Speaker:** No. It says: "Utter failure of the Government in handling the language issue". First is the language issue. Both the things are contained there.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I should imagine also that when I refer to some very undesirable incidents having happened in the country on account of the Government's ineptitude I am also entitled in a parliamentary discussion to refer to certain measures which ought to be adopted by Government either today or tomorrow in order to see that such things do not recur.

My idea, therefore, is that every effort should be made to see that the regional languages become the official language as well as the medium of instruction in the respective States, that all Bills, proclamations, documents of the Union Government, reports etc., are made available in the different languages scheduled in the Constitution, that there is unrestricted right for Members of Parliament as well as other houses of legislature in the country to speak in their mother tongue and in view of the technological advancement in recent times facilities are provided for simultaneous translation, as quick as ever that is possible; that Hindi should come to replace English as a language of communication between the Union and the States and also between the States themselves. But this should happen gradually, allowing sufficient

time for the training of staff and the tackling of other problems which arise on account of our having this policy.

Earlier I have personally pleaded for the change-over as quick as we can towards our own language as the official language. Even now my sympathies are with the idea of our having Hindi as the official language of this country. But, after all, we cannot make haste when haste means taking risks, when haste means imposing on our country suffering which should not be borne by any sensible community. Therefore, I suggest that in view of what has happened, in view of the mis-application of certain ideas which were perhaps formed in a different atmosphere and we have reached a situation where we have to make haste . . . (Interruptions). Sir, I am not yielding to any kind of interruption because I have only 15 minutes. My idea is that while Hindi should continue to be regarded as the target language which we are going to have as our official language because it is spoken by, by far, the largest segment of our people, we should not today make haste in the manner we thought at one time we could make haste. Therefore, I suggest that the assurance given by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, should be respected, should be implemented and till that time we go slow, we soothe whatever emotions have been injured in the mean time and we try to adopt such steps as would really make for a solution of the problem facing our country.

I would also suggest to the Government that they should look into the matter of the question of the examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission and similar other organisations. Examinations for all services have got to be conducted in the different languages of India and so long as that is not decided, English will have, unfortunately, to continue as the only language for examinations. I was a member of the Committee, presided over by Shri Govind

Ballabh Pant in 1958 and I know that we had asked for a process of moderation by the application of which we could have all the fourteen languages as media of examinations. But, of course, the process of moderation is difficult and maybe, it will take some time before we can make up our minds about it. Therefore, till all the fourteen languages of our country are made the media of examination in Union Public Service Commission and other examinations, we should have to have English continuing as the only language for examinations.

Therefore, I would say that the Central Government must provide funds for developing the other Indian languages equally with Hindi, if it is not quantitatively equal—it cannot be quantitatively equal because the Hindi region is much larger—at least in proportion. There should be a fair distribution of the resources which Government is allocating for the development of the different languages. There is, for instance, today in such government organisations as the All India Radio, discriminatory provisions for Hindi which soar to high heaven—the discrimination is open for anybody to see—and that kind of discrimination must cease. The emphasis today, therefore, has to be placed on agreement among all sections of our people and on gradualness. As I have said before, today we have reached such a context of things when we must not fight shy of gradualness. We have to make haste on the economic and technological fronts. We cannot afford to have national disintegration on the issue of languages.

Therefore, my submission to the House is that our primary job is, first of all, to soothe the injured feelings of the South. There have been shootings and firings and all kinds of undesirable happenings. Also, on the part of the crowd certain things have taken place which we all deplore, burning policemen for instance. Everybody must deplore that sort of thing. But let there be a judicial enquiry wherever these firings have taken place and let there be also an

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amnesty towards the students and other demonstrators who had come forward. Also, let there not be a repetition of the performance of certain Government spokesmen who tried to arrogate the responsibility for the tragedy in the South to Left Communists, to some other people, or whomsoever they wish to give a bad name and hang them at the nearest lamp post. Let there be no repetition of that performance.

I would tell the Prime Minister that there should be serious consultation, political and intellectual, regarding national solidarity and the evolution of an effective language policy. The stock of goodwill in our country in favour of the country's leadership is running out. Events in Madras are only a pointer from which we have to draw our lessons. If Government does not draw that lesson and act accordingly, I am afraid, I have to say something which I have said earlier, that this government in that case, sooner or later, would have to quit. Let us not ignore the handwriting on the wall; that is the warning which the events in the South have given, and that is the warning which I wish through my adjournment motion to convey to the House and to the country.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अंग्रेजी 1965 के पश्चात् देश की राष्ट्र-भाषा नहीं रहेगी यह हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है। मैं वैधानिक बात कह रहा हूँ उस से अधिक नहीं कह रहा हूँ। जब संविधान बनाया था उस समय ये सब के सब मौजूद थे। बहुसंख्या के आधार पर प्रजातंत्र चलता है तो इस समय 99 प्रतिशत को 1 प्रतिशत के लिए जो बलि चढ़ाया जा रहा है यह देश के लिए किसी प्रकार से भी सामंदायक नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री त्रिबेदी।

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिबेदी (मंदसौर) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी जो बात दक्षिण भारत में हुई है हम उस के साथ संवेदना जाहिर किये बगैर नहीं रह सकते। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जो हुआ, वह भी कुछ भ्रष्टा नहीं हुआ और लोगों की तरफ से जो हुआ वह भी कुछ भ्रष्टा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इस का दोष हम किस को दे सकते हैं, यह हमें देखना चाहिए।

जब हम ने अपना संविधान बनाया तो हम ने आर्टिकल 120 में यह लिख दिया कि हम पन्द्रह साल में अंग्रेजी के बजाये हिन्दी की स्थापना राज-भाषा के रूप में कर देंगे। इसी प्रकार आर्टिकल 343 से आर्टिकल 348 में भी यही बात कही गई है। लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने आफिशल लैंग्वेज एक्ट के नाम से एक कानून बनवा लिया जिस में व्यवस्था की गई कि हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी सहभाषा रहेगी। संविधान के मुताबिक इस से ज्यादा करने की गुंजायश नहीं थी। जब वह कानून बन चुका था तो ऐसी कौन सी बात हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कर दी थी, जिस से दक्षिण वालों के दिलों में आशंकाएँ पैदा हुईं और क्या यह आशंका वास्तविक थी या किसी ख़ास पक्ष वालों ने एक वाद को ले कर चलने वालों ने यह स्थिति पैदा कर दी थी, यह बात हमें सोचनी होगी।

हिन्दी वालों ने कभी यह कोशिश नहीं की कि हम यह भाषा ठूस कर दूसरों के गले में उतार दें। आखिर अंग्रेजी हमारी मातृ-भाषा नहीं है। जो भाषा परदेश से, दूसरे मुल्क से पांच हजार मील की दूरी से हमारे यहाँ आई हुई है, जब हम उस भाषा को अपना सकते हैं, तो क्या हम अपने बतन की, हमारे मुल्क की, हमारी ही मातृ-भाषा, राष्ट्र-भाषा संस्कृत से निकली हुई और उसी लिपि में लिखी जाने वाली भाषा को नहीं अपना सकते हैं, क्या हम उस को नहीं सीख सकते हैं, क्या हम उस का प्रसार नहीं कर

सकते हैं ? अगर हम चाहते तो जरूर कर सकते थे । लेकिन हम ने कभी यह कोशिश नहीं की कि हम अपने बालकों को 1950 के बाद पांचवीं से आठवीं या दसवीं क्लास तक हिन्दी सिखायें । अगर सब बालकों को हिन्दी सिखाई जाती तो आज यह समस्या पैदा न होती ।

आज मुझे तो एक ही सवाल दिखाई देता है । चाहे बंगाल हो, चाहे तमिलनाडु हो और चाहे केरल हो, वहां के जिन लोगों को नौकरी की पड़ी हुई है, जो बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियों के पीछे रात टपकाते घमते हैं, उन के दिलों में एक ही बात है कि नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी । यह सवाल नौकरी का है । ये लोग रोजी और रोटी के पीछे, हिन्दी के पीछे पड़ गए और उन्होंने यह सवाल पैदा कर दिया । हिन्दी सब जगह प्रचलित है । ऐसा कौन सा देश है, ऐसा कौन सा स्थान है जहां हिन्दी नहीं समझी जाती है, जहां हिन्दी वाले नहीं मिलते हैं ? बर्मा में मैं ने देखा है कि वहां पर बर्मी भाषा के होते हुए भी . . . (Interruption).

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):** There are so many places.

**Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri):** I request the hon. Member to make a visit to Tamilnad and see things for himself . . . (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. When I stand up all the hon. Members should sit down. No Member ought to be on his legs when I stand up. That is the first point. Secondly, I will again appeal to the good sense of the hon. Members. We are having discussion on a vital matter. It has excited the emotions of many sections of the people and there has been so much of trouble. We should talk about it seriously. It cannot be decided in this manner, by shouts from one side of the House replied by shouts from the other side. Let us listen to every view very patiently and then see what can be done about it.

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :** श्री० एम० के० के मेरे मित्र ने यह अपत्ति की है कि तमिलनाडु में जा कर देखिये कि वहां पर कोई हिन्दी समझ सकता है या नहीं । मेरे मित्र श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् तमिलनाडु के हैं और मैं ने उन की लिखी हुई पुस्तक हिन्दी में पढ़ी है । मैं तमिलनाडु के बहुत से आदमियों को जानता हूँ, जो अच्छी हिन्दी जानते हैं

**Shri Rajaram:** May I inform my hon. friend that it has been translated by others?

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :** मैं तमिलनाडु के उन ब्राह्मण विद्वानों को जानता हूँ, जिन को सारी रामायण, महाभारत और वेद कंठस्थ हैं । (Interruptions).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं मननीय सदस्यों को याद दिलाऊँ कि टाइम सिर्फ़ डार्क बंटे है । अगर इस तरह टाइम जाया चला जायेगा, तो बात थोड़े मेम्बर बोल सकेंगे । (Interruptions).

**श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :** हुकम होगा तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा मुझे इजाजत दीजिये कि बोल लूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इनका समय जाता है । हमें देखना चाहिये कि अपने समय का जितनी अच्छी तरह से वह इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, कर ।

**श्री बागड़ी साहब बोलें । वह क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?**

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) बाहर निकाले जाने वाला या मर्यादित किये जाने वाला कानून मेरे लिए है, मसल पर ही वह लागू होता है या और भी जो कोई हल्ला गल्ला करते हैं, उन पर भी लागू होता है ?**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या इसका आपकी जवाब चाहिये ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मस बाकई इस बात का बड़ा सख्त अफसोस है कि इस तरह से हमारे कुछ मित्र यह समझ कर बैठे हुए हैं और इस को निश्चित नींव डाल कर उन्होंने ने अपनी पार्टी की स्थापना कर ली है या पार्टी की स्थापना के समय ही इसका निश्चय कर लिया था कि हम को उत्तर के साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं रखना है। ऐसे आदमियों के वास्ते मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। इन के बारे में मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ। इस देश का कोई वतनी इस देश के टुकड़े कराने पर अगर जोर देता है तो वह अपने आप को देशप्रेमी तो नहीं कह सकता है और कुछ कहना चाहे तो भले ही अपने आप को कह सकता है। ऐसे लोगों से मेरा कोई वास्ता नहीं है और उन से मैं बिनती भी नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन जो अपने आप को इस देश का वासी समझते हैं, भारतवासी अपने आप को समझते हैं, उन को तो एक दफा नहीं सौ बार अपने गले में यह बात उतारनी होगी कि अगर इस देश में कोई भी भाषा बोली जा सकती है, कोई भी भाषा राज भाषा होने की शक्ति रखती है, दवा कर सकती है तो वह केवल हिन्दी ही है।

मैं गबराती हूँ, हिन्दी भाषी नहीं हूँ। मैं हिन्दी भाषी प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह अच्छी तरह से समझता हूँ कि अगर किसी भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा बनना है तो सिवाय हिन्दी के वह और कोई दूसरी भाषा नहीं हो सकती है। इस के ऊपर इतना विरोध करना, विरोध कर के सरकार...

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): That will never happen. We will fight.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We will also fight; do not worry.

Mr. Speaker: I will not be able to conduct the proceedings of this House if hon. Members behave in that manner. Inside the House these scenes

cannot be tolerated. Hon. Members, everyone of them, will have to listen to whatever is said whether they like it or not. That would show the spirit of democracy that they have got in themselves.

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly): They do not believe in democracy.

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतने विघ्न डालने की कोशिश की गई है इस बीच में कि काफी समय उन में ही व्यतीत हो गया है, फिर भी मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मझे इतना समय बोलने के लिये दिया है। मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर प्रजातंत्र में हमारा विश्वास है, अगर संविधान में हमारी मान्यता है और उस को हम मानते हैं तो हर एक आदमी अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर यह बताये कि संविधान बनाने समय उसके दिल में क्या दूसरी कोई भाषा थी या कि यह था कि सिवाय हिन्दी के दूसरी कोई भाषा राज भाषा हमारे यहां नहीं बन सकती है। जब हम ने इस को मंजूर कर लिया था और दिल से मंजूर कर लिया था तो आज इस का पालन क्यों नहीं किया जाता है? जब हम 1952 में यहां आये थे और हम ने संविधान की कसम खाई थी और कहा था कि हम संविधान के अनुसार चलेंगे, इस का पालन करेंगे तो आज हम किस तरह से यह कहने के लिए तैयार हो गए हैं कि हम इस को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं उन आदमियों से बिनती करूंगा जो कि इसके विरुद्ध जाना चाहते हैं और वे अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर बतायें कि क्या अंग्रेजी उन की मातृभाषा है? तमिल और तेलुगू से क्या अंग्रेजी का कोई सम्बन्ध है? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि संस्कृत, कन्नड़, हिन्दी की बराबरमाना, उस के एक्केबेडस से, घ, घा, इ, ई, क, ख, ग इत्यादि से भारतवर्ष सभी भाषायें नहीं निकली हैं। उसको अपनी के बारे में आपके दिल में कितना दंड पैदा हो रहा है? क्यों आप सरकारी मकान तोड़ रहे हैं, क्यों आप रेलगाड़ियां

तोड़ रहे हैं, क्यों आप सब-इन्स्पेक्टर को जला रहे हैं और यह सब कुछ कहां तक उचित है ? यह मानना होगा कि इस तरह से देश का ही नुकसान होता है । सरकार ने ज्यादाती की या नहीं की इस में जाना नहीं चाहता हूं । उस ने की होगी । लेकिन फिर भी इतना मैं जरूर कहता हूं कि सरकार ने गलती की कि शुरू में ही ऐसे कदम नहीं उठाये और उसका ही यह नतीजा है कि यह दशा हुई । अगर शुरू में ही सरकार ने इस तरह के कदम उठा लिये होते तो आज जो हमें भुगतना पड़ा है वह भुगतना न पड़ता ।

This policy of appeasement all along has been the ruin of this country and must be stopped for all time to come.

\* **बी पालीवाल (हिण्डौन) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाषा के प्रश्न को ले कर जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, वह निस्सन्देह बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है । इस प्रश्न को ले कर कुछ तर्कों ने एक ऐसी स्थिति खड़ी कर दी है जिस के लिए वास्तव में देखा जाय तो कोई गम्भीर कारण नहीं था । हमें यह मानना चाहिये कि यह एक दुःखद सत्य है लेकिन यह जरूर कि हमारे देश में कुछ तत्व ऐसे हैं जो देश के टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं दक्षिण भारत में और उत्तर भारत में । उनकी संख्या चाहे अधिक नहीं है, थोड़ी है लेकिन वे हैं जरूर । इस को हमको मान लेना चाहिये ।

इसके अनिश्चित कुछ तत्व ऐसे भी हैं देश में जिन की नीति ही यह है कि कोई ऐसी स्थिति हो जिससे इस देश की एकना कमजोर पड़े और वे अपने वाद को इस देश पर, समुच्चय पर या इसके कुछ भाग पर लाद सकें । ये तत्व किसी भी स्थिति का अपने श्रेय की सिद्धि के लिए इस्तेमाल करना

चाहते हैं । ऐसे ही तत्व हैं जो इस स्थिति पर मन ही मन सन्तोष मान रहे हैं और इस का जितना रूप है, उस से अधिक अतिरंजित करके दिखाना चाहते हैं ।

सीधे सादे शब्दों में कहा जाय तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि देश का बहुत बड़ा भाग देश की बहुत बड़ी जनता, कन्याकुमारी से ले कर के हिमालय तक और असम से ले करके राजस्थान तक इस देश को एक सुदृढ़ राष्ट्र के रूप में देखना चाहती हैं । देश को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए और उसको कायम रखने के लिए कुछ मूलभूत चीजें होती हैं जिन को हमारे संविधान में स्थान दिया गया है । उन मूलभूत चीजों में एक चीज यह भी है कि हम ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि इस देश की एक भाषा ऐसी जरूर होनी चाहिये जिस के द्वारा देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में आपस में हम विचार विमर्श कर सकें । यह कहीं भी नहीं है कि देश की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की प्रवहेलना की जाय । देश की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की उन्नति का भी संविधान में स्थान है । लेकिन यह तो मानना ही होगा कि प्रादेशिक भाषायें उस भाषा का स्थान नहीं ले सकती हैं जिस के द्वारा सारे देश को एक सूत्र में हमें बांधना है और एक सूत्र में बांध करके चलना है ।

मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि इस विषय में कोई जल्दी की जाय । आपने देखा होगा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि मैं बहुत कम बोलता हूं, कभी कभी बोलता हूं । मैं स्वयं हिन्दी भाषी हूं और आपने देखा होगा कि स्वयं हिन्दी भाषी होते हुए भी जब कभी हिन्दी के विषय में अधिक उतावलेपन का यहां प्रसंग प्राया है, तो मैं उस से अमहमत रहा हूं । फिर भी

[श्री प.ल. बाल]

यह तो मानना ही होगा कि अन्ततोगत्वा, आज न सही, पांच साल बाद सही, दस साल बाद सही, बीस साल बाद सही, पच्चीस साल बाद सही, कोई भी समय नियत कर लीजिये, कोई समय हम ऐसा जरूर देखना चाहते हैं जब इस देश में विदेशी भाषा के स्थान पर जो आज हमारे सारे देश के विचार-विनिमय का आधार बनी हुई है, हिन्दी आ सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात को मूलभूत रूप से सब मानते हैं। यहाँ तक कि मोशन को मूव करने वाले महोदय ने भी एक बात को तो माना है, यद्यपि उन्होंने इस स्थिति को अतिरंजित कर के पेश किया है और सरकार के ऊपर जितनी गालियाँ वह लाद सकते हैं, उन्होंने लाद दी हैं। यह मानना चाहिये कि देश के अनेक भाग देश को एक सुदृढ़ राष्ट्र के रूप में देखना चाहते हैं और उन्होंने इस बात को मूलभूत रूप में मान लिया है कि एक भाषा देश में होनी चाहिये। हमको यह मानना चाहिये। अधिक से अधिक कोई स्थिति है तो यह है कि उस समय हमारे संविधान के बनाने वाले हमारे नेताओं ने या राष्ट्र के प्रतिनिधियों ने जो समय नियत किया था पन्द्रह साल का, वह कम रहा। उस समय वे ठीक ठीक यह अन्दाज नहीं लगा सके कि पन्द्रह साल में इतना काम नहीं हो सकेगा। या यों कहें कि पन्द्रह साल का समय तो ठीक रखा था किन्तु उसके इम्प्लिमेंटेशन में जो गति हम समझते थे कि इस गति से इस काम को किया जा सगा, उस गति से वह काम नहीं किया जा सकेगा। यह सरकार की एक फ़ैल्योर मानी जा सकती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय हमारे सामने केवल एक विकल्प है, एक ही रास्ता है, और वह यह है कि आहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों के

सामने जो कठिनाई है उस को भली भाँति समझा जाये और उसके विषय में सहानुभूति से विचार किया जाये। लेकिन वह सहानुभूति किस रूप में हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अधिक से अधिक यह हो सकती है कि हम यहाँ पर बैठ कर ठंडे दिल से विचार करेंगे और तब इस बात को मानेंगे। सहानुभूति का अर्थ यही है कि हम जल्दी में कोई ऐसा काम न करें जिससे वहाँ के रहने वालों को कुछ नुकसान हो, उन के इंटेरेस्ट को कुछ धक्का लगे, उनके हितों को धक्का लगे। जहाँ तक हितों का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कोई इमोशनल बात नहीं है। जो सबसे बड़ी हितों की बात है वह मेरे खयाल में सर्वोच्च की है। सर्वोच्च के मांभसे मैं लोग कुछ घाटे में रह जाते हैं जब कम्पर्टीशन होता है और सारा काम उस भाषा में हो जाता है जिसको वे अभी तक पूरी तरह जान नहीं पाये, सीख नहीं सके हैं। वे लोग कुछ घाटे में रहते हैं। यह ठीक बात है और मानने योग्य बात है। तो इसके लिये कुछ समय नियत कर दिया जाये। लेकिन जो गलती हमने इस बार की, वह भागे के लिये नहीं होनी चाहिये। पिछली बार हमने पन्द्रह साल की अवधि तो नियत की, लेकिन उस अवधि में, इस भाषा को सीखने का काम या यह भय, जिस प्रकार से अंग्रेजी का स्थान लगेगा, इसका क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम हम नहीं बना सके और हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सका। यदि हम लोग यह मान लें कि भागे के लिये एक अवधि निश्चित की जाये और इस अवधि में प्रति वर्ष हम एक कार्यक्रम के रूप में काम करना शुरू करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ दूर हो जायेंगी।

एक मांग सामने आ रही है और वह यह कि अनिश्चित काल तक के लिये अंग्रेजी सहभाषा बनी रहे। मैं बहुत नम्र निवेदन करता हूँ। मैं कभी भी हिन्दी फ़ोनेटिक नहीं रहा, लेकिन फिर भी मेरा नम्र निवेदन है

कि इस स्थिति को मानने के लिये मेरा दिमाग तैयार नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो अहिन्दी भाषाभाषी प्रान्त हैं वहाँ की जनता को अधिक से अधिक सुविधा दी जाये, जितना रीजनेबल समय हो सकता है उस से भी अधिक समय उनको उदार हो कर हिन्दी सीखने के लिये दिया जाये।

**Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode):** We are not craving for your sympathy. We demand our rights. (Interruptions).

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** This is the feeling you have raised.

**Mr. Speaker:** If everyone is only conscious of his rights, then nobody will look after his obligations.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** We have already sacrificed enough for the Hindi demon. Let there be no more insinuation. We are magnanimous enough. That is why we are keeping quiet in the larger interest when the Hindi speeches are made in this House.

**Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada):** There is the English translation provided.

**Mr. Speaker:** When I am speaking, I am being interrupted again and again. Let us be conscious of our obligations and look to the unity of the country. Otherwise, this discussion cannot take place. We know that there are differences. But why should there be such an excitement here?

**श्री पालीवाल :** मेरा निवेदन यह था कि हम इस सदन में या दूसरी किसी कांफरेंस टेबल पर शान्ति के साथ बैठ कर विचार करें। जो नीति हम स्वीकार कर चुके हैं मूलभूत रूप से, उस उद्देश्य से इधर उधर तो नहीं जाया जा सकता, लेकिन उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये समय का कार्यक्रम बनाने के बारे में, मैं समझता हूँ, हम विचार कर

सकते हैं। इसके लिये एक राउंड टेबल पर बैठ कर विचार किया जा सकता है और एक सर्वसम्मत हल निकाला जा सकता है। लेकिन मेरा यह निवेदन होगा कि उसके इम्प्लिमेंटेशन में जो इधर उधर के तत्त्व भोली जनता को भड़का कर लालसेनस की कार्रवाई कराते हैं, उन के प्रति अत्यन्त कठोर रुख रखना चाहिये और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को उसे दबाना चाहिये, क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि यहां जो घटनायें एक क्षेत्रमें होती हैं उनका असर दूसरे क्षेत्रों पर अच्छा नहीं पड़ता है। लोग समझते हैं कि शायद ऐसी घटनायें करवा कर ही अपनी बात को मनाया जा सकता है। यह एक अच्छा प्रिंसिपल नहीं होता। इससे सारे देश की शान्ति और व्यवस्था खतरे में पड़ सकती है और हिन्दुस्तान की एकता खतरे में पड़ सकती है। जो लोग इस तरह से भड़काने वाले हैं उन को समूचित रूप से पड़ाई के साथ और मजबूती के साथ रोका जाना चाहिये। न इसमें कोई उदारता की बात है न अनायास की बात है।

**Shri Manoharan (Madras South):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must say that I do not like to confine myself with the language policy of the Government of India at present because that I can do during the debate on the President's Address.

We are now discussing the adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Mukherjee on the police excesses and the calling in of military and as to how innocent people in Madras State were caught like a mouse in a trap and shot like a dog. I can understand the feelings expressed by certain Members here. (Interruption).

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं माननीय मेम्बरों से बार बार अपील कर रहा हूँ कि इन तरह की बातें यहां नहीं उठाई जानी चाहियें।

**श्री रामेश्वरामय्य :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि जिन्होंने साइन



[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

उखाड़ दी और भाग लगा दी उनको गिराई  
कहा जा रहा है ।

सम्पन्न महोदय : मगर हर वक्त  
सोगों को खड़े हो जाना तो ठीक नहीं  
है ।

**Shri Manoharan:** The leader of the Jan Sangh Party, Mr. Trivedi was saying that Hindi is going to be the only official language, one and the only official language. With your permission, Sir, on behalf of the South, I tell you that Hindi can never be and shall never be the only official language. (Interruptions). Therefore, it is quite unnecessary. . . .

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** Every time the word "South" is appropriated by Tamilnad. But that is not the case. (Interruptions).

**Shri Manoharan:** I am very happy that Mr. Thirumala Rao is wanting me to include Bengal, Orissa and Assam—not only the South.

**Shri Atulya Ghosh (Asansol):** Bengal has accepted Hindi as the only official language.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni):** Don't make capital out of this situation. We resent it very much. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Everyone has a right to claim that he is speaking on behalf of a province or some section of population. But the others can also counteract that claim. Therefore, we ought to listen to what the Member says. Let him make that claim. When other speak, they may say that it is not correct. (Interruption).

**Shri Manoharan:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I am disturbed like this, I may require more time.

**Mr. Speaker:** I must assure him that these interruptions are also part of the game. But one thing must be made

clear. If some particular Member is interrupted again and again, deliberately, then I will have to give him time.

**Shri Manoharan:** Mine is a narration of what has happened in Madras State as well as the rest of the south for the past 20 days.

**An hon. Member:** Not south.

**Shri Manoharan:** Please do not disturb.

On January 25, the students of Madras colleges, 50,000 students, had their procession in order to protest against the imposition of Hindi. They wanted to meet the Chief Minister of my State. They went to Fort. St. George with a view to meet him. Very arrogantly, the Chief Minister of Madras refused to meet them.

**An hon. Member:** That is wrong.

**Shri Manoharan:** I can prove it. I accept the challenge. He refused to meet the students. That irritated the student population on the 25th. On the 25th midnight, leaders of the DMK in Madras State were all rounded up, arrested and put behind bars without assigning any reason at all. We the DMK, had passed a resolution in our executive to observe January 26 as a day of mourning . . .

**Some hon. Members:** Shame, shame.

**Some other hon. Members:** Shame on you.

**Shri Manoharan:** I cannot understand this, why they should do this instead of listening to me.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am all attention. He might continue.

**Shri Manoharan:** We had decided to observe January, 26 as a day of mourning, only January 26, 1965. The previous Republic Days were celebra-

ted by the DMK leaders of the country. But we had specially chosen this particular Republic Day for observing as a day of mourning, because on that particular Republic Day for observing only official language of the country. That was why we had chosen that particular Republic Day for observing our intention to hold hundred meetings in each division. The police interfered immediately. They said: 'You should reduce the number of your meetings to one, because the law and order situation comes in. We will have to give you protection. Therefore, you have to reduce it to one and have a meeting'. We agreed. The next day in the Assembly, the Chief Minister of Madras State said: 'You are cowards. Have you got enough audacity to hold hundred meetings?' That explains his mind.

On the 26 morning, The Venkateswara Hostel and the Law College Hostel were raided by the police. On the 25th midnight, for your information, goondas engineered by the Congress Party Secretary there, or Congress goondas entered the Venkateswara Hostel....

**An hon. Member:** That is not proper.

**Mr. Speaker.** Order, order. I must remind the hon. Member that that would be a dangerous game to play because if it is once started, there would be no end to it. I would appeal to him to desist from it....

**An Hon. Member:** This is not Madras.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should not indulge in it. He knows the atmosphere also. Therefore, we ought not to go into such things.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore):** If it is a statement of fact, what is to be done?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Can one refer to the conduct of a person who is not present here?

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**Shri Manoharan:** He was a party to that raid—I am sorry.

**Shri Atulya Ghosh** rose—

**Shri Manoharan:** On the 25th morning, there was a procession in Madurai almost all students of high schools. They had a peaceful, orderly procession. That procession was disturbed by—now I can say freely—goondas who are in the District Congress Committee office. They pounced upon the students with lethal weapons, deadly weapons. One student was grievously injured; another was beaten down. What action the Government of Madras has taken against these goondas, I do not know. But these students were assaulted. They were put behind bars.

On the 27th—I think this narration will give a clear picture—Annamalai University students took out a procession. That was in sympathy with the students who were brutally assaulted by Congress goondas with the help of the police in Madras State.

**Shri Radhela Vyas (Ujjain):** On a point of order. The hon. Member is criticising and making imputations against a State Government. The subject under discussion here is the conduct of the Central Government. I would like your ruling on the point as to whether he can discuss the conduct of the State Government here.

**Mr. Speaker:** My difficulty is that the motion also, as worded, is confined to the failure of the Central Government, but we have got the results of it. That also comes in there. Therefore, I could not stop him.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund):** On a point of order. The hon. Member is referring to something which has nothing to do with Hindi as such. He is talking about the law and order problem in a State.

**An hon. Member:** No, no.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** It is not Hindi as such.

**Shri Manoharan:** On the 27th, the Annamalai University students' procession was disturbed by the police. One student, Rajendran, was shot dead. So many students were killed.

The Thyagaraja Engineering College was raided and students teargassed and lathi-charged. The Madura Arts College Principal—an old man of 60 years—in spite of his declaration that he is the principal of the college, was brutally assaulted by the police and was admitted to hospital.

On another day, eminent professors like Elakkuvanar, a Tamil professor, and Arunachala Goundar, the Vice-Principal of Hindu College, were arrested and put behind bars. All over Tamil Nad, 30,000 DMK office-bearers including leaders were rounded up.

Immediately, the Chief Minister of Madras announced the closure of colleges. The worst part of this announcement was when he said that thereby through the closure of colleges—he could earn or he could save Rs. 5 crores. Nowhere in the world you could find such political behaviour.

There was shooting at many places. The military was alerted. Kumarpalayam, Thiruchengode, Thirupur, Pollachi—our hon. Food Minister's constituency—Coimbatore, Karur, Manapparai, Kamban, Gudalur, Thiruvottiyur, Peranampet, Jelarpet, Madras, Arani—these are the places where shooting took place.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee said that 60 or 80 people were killed. For your information, upto the time of our leaving Madras, the number was more than 150 dead and they are on the increase. There were indiscriminate firings. Hundreds of people were killed. The rule of law was conspicuous by its absence. The law of the jungle prevailed in Madras State. The very fact that the military was alerted is itself an indication that

the civil authority failed and military authority superseded.

Immediately, I sent four telegrams, one to the Prime Minister, one to the President another to the Home Minister and the fourth to the Governor of Madras asking them to see that the callous, indifferent, obstinate, blood-thirsty Chief Minister Bhaktavatsalam and his Ministry was dismissed.

**An hon. Member** That is objectionable, unparliamentary.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should not transgress the limits.

**Shri Manoharan:** I want to know whether the Governor of Madras had appraised the situation and sent a document to the Prime Minister, if so, what action, the Government of India has taken on it.

Finally, there was self-immolation by five people. Self-immolation is not an ordinary joke—burning and reducing themselves to ashes. You should understand the people of this part of the country. My request to you is that you should understand the intensity of feeling, the depth of feeling, there. In one breath, people are talking about the integration of the country; in another, they say that 'our language, the Hindi language, is the only official language'. This is a contradiction in terms.

We, people of the south—I can include Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Gujarat, in spite of Shri Morarji Desai—I can tell him that we will never allow Hindi as the only official language of the country. Therefore, I request the Central Ministry, especially the Prime Minister to probe into the matter, to institute a judicial inquiry into the matter. In the final analysis, if the judicial pronouncement justifies the brutal action, the brutal repressive action unleashed by the Chief Minister of Madras, I am prepared to offer my membership in Parliament.

**Shri Atulya Ghosh:** On a point of order. The Chief Minister of Madras

is not here. He has been branded as blood-thirsty.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should he stand up again?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Why should he bother? He should bother about Bengal.

**Mr. Speaker** If something happens that is irregular, he should bother, but in the present circumstances I will not allow it.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुर्भाग्य से मैंने एक ऐसे राज्य में जन्म लिया है कि जिसकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है। इसलिए पिछले 17 वर्षों में राज भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति सरकार की व्यवहार से चलती आई है उस में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों की स्थिति लगभग एक मा की जैसी है जिसमें अपने बच्चे को टकड़ें होना से बचाने के लिए पराई मां के मुपुर्द करना पसन्द किया। 17 साल तक यह अभ्यास हुआ है बच्चे को पराये हाथों में देख कर हँस खुश होती रही क्योंकि वह जीवित था लेकिन अब वह बच्चा जब उस डाइन के हाथों से हत्या होने का स्थिति में है तब फिर घबराहट सहनशीलता की सीमा को लांघ गया, और कुछ शब्द कहने के लिए मुझे आज आपके सामने खड़ा होना पड़ा है क्योंकि आज जब वह मां डायन बन कर उस बच्चे को मारना चाह रही है तो वह सहन नहीं कर सकती है।

मैं पले यह बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन उपद्रवों के बीच में ही मुझे मद्रास जाने का अवसर मिला और मैंने यह जानने का यत्न किया कि इन दंगों के पीछे क्या स्थिति थी और किस प्रकार से ये दंगे भड़के। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि 26 जनवरी को मद्रास नगर में जब एक हिन्दी विरोधी जलूस निकला जिसमें कुछ लोग थे और वह भी छोटी आयु के थे। आप यदि चाहें तो उनके चित्र भी मेरे पास मौजूद हैं और मैं आपके सामने उन्हें

प्रस्तुत कर सकता हूँ। उसके कुछ ही घंटों के बाद एक हिन्दी समर्थकों का जलूस निकला जो कि उससे बड़ा था। उसके बाद राष्ट्र के नाम गृह मंत्री श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने हिन्दी सम्बन्धी अपनी नीति के सम्बन्ध में जो स्पष्टीकरण किया उससे स्थिति लगभग शान्त हो गयी थी और उसके बाद दो-तीन दिन तक वहाँ कोई विशेष घटना नहीं घटी। लेकिन मुझे आज इस कटु सत्य को कहने की आज्ञा दी जाय कि बंगलौर में भी निजलिप्तता के जन्म दिन के अवसर पर इस देश के चार प्रमुख नेता एकत्रित हुए और उन्होंने इस हिन्दी विरोध को फिर नये रूप में एक दूसरा जन्म दिया। परिणामस्वरूप वह हवा फिर भड़क उठी। दूसरी सबसे बड़ी चीज यह हुई कि कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री काम राज ने कंगल में अपने एक वाषण में यह कहा कि अगर उनके पास हिन्दी में पत्र आये तो फेंक दें। एक और देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दी का विरोध संविधान का विरोध है और हिन्दी का विरोध करने वालों के साथ संविधान का विरोध करने वाली जैसी स्थिति उत्पन्न जायगी लेकिन कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्री कामराज जो कि सारे देश में सत्ताप्राप्त पार्टी के अध्यक्ष हैं वे दूसरी ओर इस तरह की बात कहते हैं। जब वे कहते हैं कि मैंने यह नहीं कहा था कि हिन्दी में आये पत्रों को फाड़ कर फेंक दो बल्कि मैंने तो यह कहा था कि यदि उनके पास हिन्दी में पत्र आये तो उनकी उपेक्षा कर दी जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ इस सरकार से कि क्या कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष को इस प्रकार का अधिकार आपने संविधान में यह व्यवस्था रखते हुए दिया है कि वह इस तरह की घोषणा कर सकें? यही कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष अभी कल रायपुर में यह कहते हैं कि बिना हिन्दी सीखे हुए काम नहीं चल सकता है। एक ही आदमी दो भाषाओं में इस तरह से बोलता है। हिन्दी भाषी राज्य में जब वह जाता है तो दूसरी भाषा बोलता है और जब वह केरल और मद्रास आदि में जाता है तो बिल्कुल उसके विपरीत भाषा में वह बोलता है। इससे मां ज्यादा यह

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

बंगे भड़के तब जबकि इसी केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टर ने हैदराबाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अपने एक दूसरे सहयोगी मन्त्री श्री भक्त दर्शन का नाम लेकर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग सम्बन्ध वचनव्य की आलोचना की और कहा कि इस प्रकार की नीति केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं की है जबकि श्री भक्त दर्शन ने कहा कि मैंने सरकार के निर्णय की केवल चर्चा की है, अपनी ओर से किसी प्रकार की कोई बात नहीं कही है। बात ठंडी हो जाती लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के दो जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टर्स के इस्तीफे ने उस भाग के अन्दर घी डालने का काम किया जिससे कि परिणामस्वरूप सारे देश में स्थिति के खराब होने और वातावरण बिगड़ने को बस मिला। देश का वातावरण और भू-बिगड़ सकता था और वह अशान्ति को और भड़का सकता था। यदि संभाला न होता। (Interruption).

कई ध्याननीय सबस्थ : भेम, भेम।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं आप से बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस तरह से हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही होने के बाद अगर महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय निर्णय को बदलने लग जायेंगे तो पहली बात तो मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उससे हम अपने भविष्य को सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकेंगे। मुझे यह देख कर दुःख हुआ कि मद्रास में हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों के बाद प्रधान मन्त्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने आकाशवाणी से जो अपना भाषण दिया उस अपने सारे भाषण के अन्दर जिन लोगों ने इस सरकार के हितों की रक्षा के लिए अपनी जान तक की भी परवाह नहीं की, कुछ गुंडे जिन्होंने कि पुलिस पर आक्रमण किया, सरे बाजार दरोगाओं पर पैट्रोल डाल कर भाग लगाई, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने उनके सम्बन्ध में एक शब्द भी अपने भाषण में नहीं कहा। अब कैसे पुलिस आपके

अधिकारों की रक्षा करे और क्यों आपके अधिकारों की रक्षा करने के लिए आकर अपने बाल बच्चों से सदा के लिए विदा ले ? शास्त्री जी को इस बात की चर्चा करनी चाहिए थी।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस प्रकार की हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों के बाद अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इतनी तेजी से अपना निर्णय बदल सकती है और प्रधान मन्त्री इस तरीके से हड़बड़ा कर भाषण दे देते हैं मानों कोई चीन का आक्रमण हो गया हो और रेडियो से ब्राडकास्ट भी किया इस तरीके से प्रधान मन्त्री इन हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों से चिन्तित हो गये कि मुख्य मन्त्रियों की मीटिंग बुलायें तो मैं आज आप से यह स्पष्ट रूप से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार का निर्णय लेकर देश में हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों को स्वयं जन्म देने का वातावरण बना रही है क्योंकि इस प्रकार हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों को रोका नहीं जा सकेगा। हम से यह कहा जाता है कि मद्रास के अन्दर रेलगाड़ी जलाई गई, मद्रास के अन्दर डाकखाने जलाये गये और उसके बाद फिर सरकार के नेता विवश हुए भाषण देने के लिए और प्रधान मन्त्री विवश हुए इस तरह का निर्णय लेने के लिए तो प्रधान मन्त्री जी मैं आप से स्पष्ट भाषा में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र के निवासी जो कि पिछले 20 सालों से अपनी वाणी पर ताला डाले हुए हैं इस प्रकार की हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों से यदि सरकार के निर्णय बदलने लग गये तो आप याद रखिये कि हमने रेलगाड़ियों की पटरियाँ उस समय उखाड़ी थीं जिस समय कि यह लोग धंसेजों के तलबे झाड़ा करते थे। सन 1942 का वातावरण उनको याद होगा। अगर हमने कहीं इस तरह की ज्वालाएं भड़का दीं जैसा वहाँ उठ रहा है और यह शान्ति की चिनगारी देश के अन्दर उठ पड़ी और दिल्ली में

यह हवा चल पड़ी जैसे कि आसार बनने लगे हैं तो यह ज्वालाये आकर संसद भवन को छुएगी उस स्थिति को आप बचा नहीं सकेंगे साथ ही उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी इस कमजोर सरकार पर होगी जो कि इस प्रकार के निर्णय करती है।

राष्ट्र की एकता के नाम पर यह कहा जाता है कि हम अपनी ज़बान बन्द रखें और मौन साधे रहें पिछले 20 वर्षों से हम राष्ट्र की एकता के नाम पर चुप बैठे भी रहे लेकिन अब हमारी सहनशीलता की भी सीमा समाप्त हो चली है। राष्ट्र की एकता के नाम पर अंग्रेजी को बनाये रखने के बाद दूसरा प्रस्ताव यह आयेगा कि राष्ट्र की एकता सुरक्षित रखने के लिए अंग्रेजों को वापिस यहां पर बुलाया जाय। अगर इन तरीके से राष्ट्र की एकता सुरक्षित रह सकती है तो हम इस प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय एकता में विश्वास नहीं करते। सरकार की इस प्रकार से हिंसा के आगे घुटने टेकने की बात को हम कदापि पसन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या हम हिंसा से डरकर अंग्रेजी राष्ट्रीय निर्णय बदलेंगे? राष्ट्रीय एकता के नाम पर पोस्टिष्ट श्री रामूल के मरने के बाद इस दुर्बल सरकार ने घुटने टेक कर देश का सत्यानाश किया है। बम्बई की गलियों में जो घटनाएं घटीं, गुजरात अहमदाबाद में जो घटनाएं घटीं हम उन्हें भूलना नहीं चाहते। क्या अब सरकार फिर चाहती है कि इस प्रकार के दुर्बल निर्णयों से मद्रास में फिर वह घटनाएं बहें या केरल में उन घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति हो? सरकार इन हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों के आगे झुक कर इस तरह की घटनाओं को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है और परिणाम यह होने वाला है कि अब मद्रास में, केरल में यह हुई है तो कल को नागालैण्ड कश्मीर और गोवा में उमा प्रकार की घटनाएं घट सकती हैं। सरकार की हिंसा के आगे घुटने टेकने के कारण स्थिति गिरती ही चली जा रही है। अगर सरकार को कोई बात करनी थी तो उसे दृढ़ता के साथ अपना निर्णय

इस प्रकार का रखना चाहिये था कि जिससे वास्तव में देश की एकता बनी रहती। फिर एक शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण में निर्णय लेती। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि मद्रास में अभी वह घटनाएं समाप्त भी नहीं हुई थीं वातावरण शान्त भी नहीं हुआ था लेकिन यहां तत्काल एक सम्मेलन में शास्त्रज ने मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन बुलाने की घोषणा कर दी। अगर उन्हें विचार के लिए बुलाना भी था तो मेरी समझ में उन्हें तब बुलाना ठीक होता जब देश का वातावरण शान्त होता। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन की घोषणा हिंसा से डर कर की है जो कि सर्वथा अवांछनीय है और इन परिस्थितियों में सही निर्णय सम्भव नहीं होगा।

17 hrs.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के मरने के तीसरे दिन के बाद जब उनके मकान के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया गया म्यूजियम बनाने का अगर 6 महीने के बाद यह कैबिनेट बैठ कर विचार करती तो शायद उनके सोचने का ढंग बिल्कुल दूसरा होता। उसी प्रकार से क्योंकि यह आन्दोलन भड़क उठा है अभी सारे देश का वातावरण गरम है इसलिए यह मुख्य मन्त्री लोग शान्ति के साथ कोई निर्णय न ले सकेंगे। ऐसे प्रशान्त वातावरण में मुख्य मन्त्री सम्मेलन बुलाने का अर्थ क्या था? दूसरे यह मुख्य मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाने की वैधानिक स्थिति क्या है यह मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ? दूसरे फिर अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों का एक सम्मेलन एक गलत परम्परा है। भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय या परिवर्तन अगर कर सकता है तो देश की संसद ही कर सकती है या राज्यों की विधान सभा कर सकती हैं। मुख्य मन्त्रियों को नहीं केवल संसद को भाषा नीति पर निर्णय करने का अधिकार है। मुख्य मन्त्रियों का कोई निर्णय इस तरह से सारे देश पर

[श्री प्रमोद बीर शास्त्री]

लादा न जाये। दूसरी सच से बड़ी बात यह है कि जिन मुख्य मंत्रियों को आप बुलाने जा रहे हैं वह लगभग एक ही दल के मुख्य मंत्री हैं और उस में भी एक घड़े के। यह बिलकुल एक असंवैधानिक और गलत परम्परा आप डाल रहे हैं इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सम्मेलन आप स्थगित करें वरना देश के अन्दर आप एक बड़ी गलत परम्परा का श्रीगणेश करेंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अपने वक्तव्य के उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए दो, तीन बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बात तो यह है कि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के आशवासनों की चर्चा की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि उन के आशवासनों को हम पूरा करना चाहते हैं। यह राज-भाषा विधेयक मेरे हाथ में है। उसके जो उद्देश्य अन्त में लिखे हुए हैं उन उद्देश्यों में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने समय समय पर जो भाषण दिये हैं और उन में जो आशवासन दिये हैं उन की पूर्ति के लिए राज भाषा विधेयक लाया जा रहा है। राज भाषा विधेयक लाया ही श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के आशवासनों की पूर्ति के लिए था और उस राज भाषा विधेयक में स्पष्ट स्थिति है कि जो लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानेंगे वे अनिश्चित काल तक अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से कार्य करते रहेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता कि फिर उस के बाद अंग्रेजी कैसे रुकेगी? जब उस के प्रयोग पर कोई रुकावट नहीं थी तो इस तरह की दुःखद स्थिति आकर क्यों बने? मुझे खुशी होगी अगर उन भाइयों ने तामिल भाषा का समर्थन किया होता और मांग की होती कि तामिल को आगे लाया जाये लेकिन वैसा न होकर अंग्रेजी के लिए आन्दोलन होना और उस में इस प्रकार की हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों का सामने आना, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उन के पीछ कोई और सूत्र काम कर रहे हैं जोकि इस तरह से अंग्रेजी भाड़ लेकर देश की एकता को नुकसान चाना चाहते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर तामिल भाषा भाषियों को डर है कि हिन्दी के मुख्य राज भाषा हो जाने से और अंग्रेजी के सह भाषा रहने से नौकरियों में उनकी कमी हो जायगी तो हर एक राज का उन की आवादी के अनुसार कोटा निर्धारित कर दिया जाये। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह बिलकुल असंवैधानिक घोषणा की है और उनको यह घोषणा करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के लिए केवल अंग्रेजी रहेगी जबतक कि अहिन्दी भाषी राज्य उस को न हटायें। इस तरह की घोषणाएं उन्होंने अपने रंगियो भाषण के अन्दर की हैं। अगर उनको नौकरियों में कमी होने का डर है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में हर एक प्रान्त का उसकी आवादी के अनुसार कोटा नियत कर दिया जाये। कोटे के आधार पर नौकरियां दी जाय, ताकि उन की स्थिति भी सुरक्षित रहे और दूसरों की स्थिति भी सुरक्षित रहे।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। आज इस विषय में दक्षिण भारत की बात बार बार कही जाती है। लेकिन दक्षिण भारत में केवल मद्रास ही नहीं, बल्कि तीन और राज्य भी दक्षिण भारत में हैं। इन के प्रतिरिक्त और भी अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्य हैं। मद्रास में तामिल अरस्तु कड़गम जैसी संस्था भी है, जो द्रविड मुनेत्र कड़गम के इस आन्दोलन का विरोध करती है। इस लिए इन को भी इस में सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country has witnessed in Madras, Tamilnad, not only a mass protest as my friend Mr. Manoharan pointed out, not only self-immolation of five young men but a blood bath unprecedented since Independence. I feel that it is not only a national tragedy

but a national tragedy with a disastrous potential. May I very respectfully say to those who may not know much about the feeling at least in Tamil Nad, not to dismiss it lightly. I addressed mass meetings in Tamil Nad, not under the auspices of the DMK. My friend, Mr. Manoharan, I think, was a little resentful because I declined to address meetings under their auspices. They were a little resentful because when I addressed these meetings, I made no reference to the DMK movement. But very large numbers of students, intellectuals, doctors and lawyers came to see me and my friends will have to understand this sooner or later; I hope, sooner. What I felt was that it was not a question of loaves and fishes. It is an insult to the people of Tamil Nad and the people of Bengal; if I can describe it, it was a sort of mystique of a certain group of people, an evocation of their deep memories, historical and of language. I found that particularly among the people of Tamil Nad who had vibrant, fiercely jealous memories of a proud and rich language heritage. That is what you have got to contend with; what you will have to contend with in a place like West Bengal. You see the tragedy: the tragedy is this. The flames are spreading; they are spreading to the other non-Hindi areas. And the tragedy is heightened by this fact that there was no resistance to Hindi. I was one of the most ardent supporters of Hindi being put as the official language. No resistance at all. Whatever resistance has been has come, has been created—I say this with respect—by the increasing intolerance, increasing obscurantism, increasing chauvinism of those who purport to speak on behalf of Hindi. That is the tragedy that we see being perpetrated. . . . (Interruptions). I know Hindi. I can understand the feeling of those whose mother tongue is Hindi. I feel strongly about English—you may not respect it; it is my language—as you do about Hindi, as Hindi people do about Hindi. I warned them. Do not trade in hate because hate begets hate. Today you are trying to mobilise

non-Hindi people on the *Angrezi hatao* movement. It will recoil; somewhere you will catch a tartar; it will recoil into your own lap. The Hindi chauvinists have sown the wind of hate and the country is reaping whirlwind of inter language hate. That is what they have got in there. The *Angrezi hatao* movement has recoiled into their laps; it has become a *Hindi hatao* movement (Interruptions.) I know Hindi; it is my second language and I probably talk Hindi better than my friend talks English. It has been an unfortunate story and it has been a long story and I say this with due respect to the Prime Minister whose political place is full and whom I wish so well; it has been a long story of bitter hate and a long story of broken promises. I know more about this; perhaps than most people in this House because I have been at the centre of it. It started from the Language Commission. What happened? I will not point a finger at the members. But I knew in advance what was going to happen; we knew their powerful Hindi bias. There were two distinguished Indians, Dr. Sunil Kumar Chatterjee, the famous Bengali Indologist who had written outstanding books in Hindi and Dr. Subbarayan an outstanding son of Tamil Nad. What did they enter? They entered a plea for patience; they said: hasten slowly; do not impose Hindi. There is no sacrosanct deadline in the Constitution, whatever some constitutional pundits may say. I know at least as much as they do about the Constitution. The Constitution is not only misinterpreted; it has been garbled. I am not one of those who say: excise chapter 17. But I do say: where was there any religious sanctity for 1965? My friend, Shri A. K. Sen is sitting there. Where was the religious sanctity? Look at article 343(3); it gives a blanket power after 1965 to Parliament to prescribe the use of English, an unfettered power. They could have said that English could continue—I have not said it—that English could continue as the sole official language. I do



[Shri Frank Anthony.]

not understand this sudden sanctity for a non-fundamental right. The language of the provision itself gives absolute power. That is why I say, there is no need to amend the Constitution because Parliament has ample power to say what it likes with regard to Hindi. Parliament has power certainly to prescribe bilingualism. That was the Language Commission.

Then we come to the Parliamentary Language Committee. I was a member. The same intolerance, the same hate. I asked for the meetings to be held publicly so that at least the country would know what thirty people were doing with regard to the most vital matter affecting the country vitally. No, *In camera* proceedings. I asked for the Chief Minister of West Bengal to be called to give evidence I said that in 1958 both houses of the legislature of West Bengal—my friend Mr. Atulya Ghosh has not forgotten it—unanimously resolved that they would not accept Hindi as the sole official language. I asked for that; let us call him and get his evidence. I asked that the Chief Minister of Tamilnad be called because I knew that Tamilnad Government had changed its position from the time it had given evidence before the Language Commission in 1955. They had said: permanent bilingualism. All my requests were brushed aside. Even then I had an open mind. What I was horror struck at was by the absolute avalanche of hate against English. Dr. Ramaswami Mudalliar wanted to get out of that committee because he said: never in my long public life have I sat in a committee with such a befouled atmosphere. It was only then that I decided to stand out, alone if necessary against this avalanche of hate against English and mine was the only minute of dissent. Then there was this Language Bill in 1963. . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री फ्रैंक एंथनी : अंग्रेजी से बुरा अंग्रेजी राज में शुरू हुई थी । माननीय सदस्य उस

वक्त्र अंग्रेज के साथ थे ।

**Shri Frank Anthony:** It was on my private Members' resolution that the Nehru Formula emerged on the 7th August, 1959. What was it? I shall finish in two minutes, Sir. It was that English shall continue—it was imperative that English shall be the associate, oblique, alternate language as long as the non-Hindi people so desire. How do they put it in the Official Language Bill? I knew that Government was under unremitting pressure from the Hindi protagonists to dilute that assurance because when the Parliamentary Language Committee report came here on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th September, I tested the *bona fides* of the Hindi elements. I moved an amendment to the substantive motion of the late Pandit Pant. I wanted to formalise Pandit Nehru's assurance. I moved an amendment: In the opinion of this House English shall be the alternate language as long as the non-Hindi speaking people so desire. You will remember the whole Hindi phalanx rose as one man to yell me down. I tested their *bona fides* and that was the measure of their *bona fides*. They had no intention . . .

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

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I shall finish in a minute. So far as the language was concerned, they had no intention to honour the Nehru formula. What was my objection to the Act? Sections 3 and 4 were a travesty. I wrote to the Prime Minister; I saw him. I said, "You said English shall be the alternate or associate." You put "may" and English may be used only in addition to Hindi. The Prime Minister wrote back. I have got his letter. He said "I have been advised that 'may' means 'shall'. But in the House it was clear that 'may' means 'may'; that is, English may not even

even be used. What that an assurance?

And then, the clause was a far worse backdoor method for the imposition of Hindi: 30 people sitting in camera, hand-picked. And what happened to Shri Kamath's amendment? Shri Kamath wanted to bring Parliament in. Government would not allow Parliament to come into the picture.

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

**Shri Frank Anthony:** I shall finish now. I had another amendment. Government would not allow non-Hindi States to come in. I said: "All right. Here is this 'may.' Let the change be by a majority comparable to article 368 so that at least it would reflect the opinion of non-Hindi States." The Government brushed me aside. I say this to the Prime Minister: if he is to save the country from balkanisation, the least he must do is to give statutory implementation to the Nehru formula. Amend section 3: delete section 4.

**Shri Khadilkar (Khed):** I thought that the hon. Mover of the censure motion would desist in coming forward with a motion which has an element of censure, as well as the question of a lack of policy and preparation for introduction of the language (*interruption*). On this occasion, when the atmosphere is surcharged with emotion, it is not proper to debate the language question and simultaneously to censure the Government for what has happened: the most tragic things have happened in Tamilnad, I know, and I do not want to minimise the forces, whatever might have been the forces, which might have given the lead resulting in a certain accumulated distress and bitterness getting behind all this movement. I do not want to belittle it, but today, what has happened in Tamilnad on the question of language has shaken the foundations, of our unity and the integration of this

country which, when the Chinese came, was proclaimed to have been strengthened. It was there on all hands, and there was no necessity of any further effort. Therefore, it is time that this House and every Member of this House, instead of accusing one party, instead of accusing the Government, pondered over the situation and see how after freedom, we are going to evolve one national, link language, with the co-operation of all sections and groups in this country.

Ours is a plural society and in a plural society every Member has got to be very tolerant and show an understanding attitude. Otherwise, this society will be broken to pieces. Ours is a political federation, but, at the same time, it is a federation of languages and cultures. In such an atmosphere, when we are considering the question of evolving one national, official language, we must exercise a good deal of restraint and patience. I never thought that, when *Pravda*, the official organ of the Soviet Union has said that all these happenings are the result of reactionary forces, an hon. Member like Shri Mukerjee could align himself on the floor of this House with forces of reaction and play into their hands.

**An hon. Member:** It is not correct.

**Shri Khadilkar:** On this occasion, we have got to understand one fundamental thing. This is a process of national struggle, a left-over thing and an unfinished task. Once Gandhiji had observed with a vision peculiar to that genius, that a time will come when in this country the people will find it difficult and there will be a tussle or conflict between two languages—not Hindi and the regional language, but Hindi and English—and it will require high statesmanship to resolve that conflict. Therefore, if we want to finish the task which has remained to be completed, we will have to recapture what we stood for. Those of us who have spent the best part of our life in

[Shri Khadilkar]

the national struggle, do we not aspire to have one national language? It would be a symbol of our unity. Prestige and self-respect demand it. When it is evolved and how it is evolved is a different question.

On this occasion, I also feel that Government should not be hustled into taking any hasty steps. You will have to evolve a policy very slowly and cautiously. In Tamilnad, patriotic people are there, but there is a lunatic fringe led by DMK and some others, supported by men like Rajaji, who have grown with age more perverse and who like "Grey Eminence", to satisfy their ego, are ready to sacrifice unity. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I must remind the hon. leader of the DMK that when he started this game, I cautioned him that that was dangerous.

Shri Rajaram: He said, we are lunatics. He acted as a lunatic during the Samyukta Maharashtra agitation.

Mr. Speaker: That did not refer to anybody. That was only a fringe that was lunatic, not the substance.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): We are Members of this House. If we are lunatics, this House becomes a lunatic asylum!

Mr. Speaker: He may be conscious of wherever he is. I will advise Mr. Khadilkar to be more careful in choosing his words, because there are other personalities that are being referred to. Ordinarily we do not allow such references in the debates inside the House, because they are not here to reply to that. Moreover, however much we may differ from Rajaji, we can criticise his policy, but he should not be referred to in such terms.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It was said this House is a lunatic asylum. It may be, but at least I am not a lunatic and you are not another.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I had asked every Member to feel as he thought.

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, on this occasion, I would like Government to take time. Don't act in a hurry. That would be interpreted that Government can be bullied into taking a decision. In a plural society, the essential thing is tolerance between citizens and respect for the State. I appeal to the Government. Yesterday the hon. Prime Minister has observed that he would invite all parties to discuss this matter. While inviting all the parties, consulting every section of opinion it must be remembered that this decision must be taken on a national plane. We should not surrender our right. This Parliament is supreme and the Cabinet is there. So, we must take the decision here. If we allow ourselves to be deviated from the straight path, I am afraid we are not taking lessons from history. I would appeal to Government. They should read what happened in the times of the Moghul period and the Maratha period. On this occasion, the central leadership, without surrendering to pressure, violence or bullying tactics, must assert its right, this Parliament must assert its right, and formulate a national policy.

Sir, I know 17 years have gone and today many fantastic suggestions are being made. I for one would appeal to the Home Ministry and to the Prime Minister that perhaps in their own way they thought that sufficient progress or preparation was made. There is legitimate criticism that enough preparation was not made. You cannot switch on and switch off a language and introduce a language in that way. I would appeal that more time should be given. There is no doubt about it. Language is a vital force. It is a force of integration, but it is a force of disintegration as well. Therefore, I want to suggest that after the present emotional atmosphere has been cleared, this House and all sections of the House should have an opportunity to debate the question of evolving one national language.

**An Hon. Member:** Not national language.

**Shri Khadlikar:** I am coming to that.

**Mr. Speaker:** This cannot be solved by running at each other's throat.

**Shri Khadlikar:** We must debate on the question of having one link language to begin with. Ultimately, I am convinced that every patriotic Indian, whether he belongs to the south or to the north, will come to the conclusion—it may take even 50 years—that this nation must have its own language for dealing with its business.

There are suggestions regarding quota system. I do not like it, I will explain my reasons later. There are suggestions regarding permanent bilingualism. But I would appeal to the Home Ministry and to the Prime Minister that the time has come when we must establish a national institute of languages where all languages, from the languages in the tribal areas to the regional languages which are well developed, must be studied. We must then evolve a policy. I take this opportunity again to stress that this House alone is the sovereign body to determine the language policy.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has happened before, I speak on this occasion for myself and my two Akali colleagues and not on behalf of the Swatantra Party.

**Mr. Speaker:** But the Secretary of the Swatantra Party has sent in his name (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, no two opinions are possible on the gravity of the situation out of which this adjournment motion arises, though there may be some difference of opinion with regard to the nature and extent of the accountability of the Government for it.

I accuse this Government of three grave failings in this connection.

These three grave failings are: ideological non-appreciation of the matter involved, political mis-anticipation, and communalism and regionalism.

The entire superstructure of Chapter XVII of our Constitution rests on three or four postulates. These postulates are: that one language and a culturally uniform society is necessary for the health of a political nation; that English or any non-Indian foreign language as official language is derogatory to our self-respect as a free people; and, Hindi is spoken and understood by the largest group of Indians and as such it is entitled to be raised to the status of the official language.

Sir, had I the time or the inclination to argue on these three postulates I could have shown that they are by no means self-evident and that, at best, they are arguable. But this Government has treated these postulates as dogmas with the result that it has led to the crisis which we are discussing today.

With regard to political mis-anticipation of this Government I would say that it consists of a smug belief that choice and implementation of Hindi as an official language is a dry pragmatic matter which does not involve any emotional repercussions.

That Hindi to non-Hindi people spells out, firstly, permanent political weightage to Hindi speakers, secondly, assertion of cultural superiority of Hindi speakers over all others and, thirdly, denigration of older, superior and richer non-Hindi languages of India was never properly understood by our rulers, and thus they failed to anticipate the emotional outbursts that now near-threatens the integrity of the country and the solidarity of the nation.

The third failing was communalism and regionalism. I can best illustrate it by referring to the case and the fate of the Punjabi language after it

[Shri Kapur Singh]

was decided to make Hindi the official language of Independent India. The Punjab University Commission of 1930, which was presided over by such an eminent Sanskrit scholar as Dr. Wooluer, with a galaxy of learned Punjabi Hindus as members, reported in a carefully considered Report, that (1) Punjabi was the oldest and one of the most well-developed, morphologically, of the Indo-Sanskrit languages, (2) its written literature was one of the richest of all Indo-Sanskrit languages, and (3) its true and natural alphabet, Gurmukhi, was chronologically nearest to Brahmi, and phonologically most suited for its language.

Up to 1947, for over a quarter of a century, the All India Congress Committee officially recognised it as the mother-tongue of the inhabitants of the area between Attock and Jamuna, of three crores of Indians. But, in 1948, since independence came and power passed into the hands of a certain class of people.....

**Mr. Speaker:** How are these things relevant?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I am trying to explain how our emotional reactions have been affected by the imposition of Hindi. I am now concluding.

**Mr. Speaker:** How does Punjabi come into the picture?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Punjabi comes in because it is this type of imposition of Hindi which has given rise to the emotional outburst in the South. I am trying to explain my point.

Yet, in 1948, suddenly, the All India Congress Committee repudiated its previous stand and the hon. Member, Shri K. M. Munshi, one of the revered leaders of my party, declared . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Discussion on the President's Address might be the most suitable occasion for referring to this.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Shri K. M. Munshi declared that Hindi was the mother-tongue of the Punjabis. The Punjabi Hindus declared that their mother-tongue, because they were Hindus, was Hindi. The Hindu pandit, solemnly argued that Punjabi was a dialect of Hindi; that it was the language of the vulgar Sikhs, that Gurmukhi was a barbarians' script. So, the Hindu masses, led by some of those who now lend lustre to this House as members, shouted:

"Ooda aida nahi padhenge,  
gandi bhasha nahi padhenge."

One of those hon. Members, at least, publicly declared that abusive insult to Sikh gurus, particularly Guru Gobind Singh, was a necessary corollary to spread of Hindi. Can you blame people if they refuse to be misled by the spoken word and understand the true intentions of those who would have Hindi as our official language?

The question of language is a political and a cultural question. It is not an administrative and lingual question. Hindi is not a language but a banner of communal and regional domination. It is a symptom of an attitude that enslaved us for a thousand years. Its cementing power is questionable but its destroying power of our functional unity is now clear and has become all too evident by the incidents that have taken place in the South.

May I now conclude by a tell-tale quotation from the eleventh century Indologist, al-Biruni, who accompanied Mahmood of Ghazni into India and who wrote the authoritative book, *kitab-ul-Hind*? In that he says about the type who now espouse the cause of Hindi in the manner they are doing:

"All their fanaticism is directed against those who do not belong to them. They call them *mlechhas* and forbid having any connection with them . . . their

haughtiness is such that if you tell them of any science or scholar in Khuranan or Persia they will think you to be both an ignoramus and a liar."

India must not be allowed to escalate into these dark ages again and Hindi, therefore, must be given up in the interests of a united nation, an integrated country and a modern forward-looking Hindu people.

X

श्री भगवत झा आजाब (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव को पेश करते हुए श्रीमान् हीरेन मुखर्जी ने कहा कि "मैं यह प्रस्ताव इस लिए पेश कर रहा हूँ कि सरकार की भाषा नीति अनिश्चित है, इसका कार्यान्वयन गलत हुआ, मद्रास में जो हिंसात्मक कार्रवाई हुई वह सरकार की गलती के कारण हुई" और चौथी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि इस देश में सिर्फ हिन्दी को सहायता मिली। उन्होंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव को पेश करते हुए ये चार बातें कहीं।

मैं आप के सामने और इस सदन के सामने यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की भाषा नीति अनिश्चित है? अगर यह अनिश्चित है तो पिछले 17 वर्षों से सरकार ने इस भाषा नीति पर विचार किया और इसमें सिर्फ हिन्दी प्रान्तों के लोगों ने ही नहीं बल्कि दक्षिण के, उत्तर के, पूर्व के, पश्चिम के और मध्य के, सम्पूर्ण देश के, हिमालय पहाड़ से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक और बंगाल की खाड़ी से लेकर अरब समुद्र तक के सम्पूर्ण देश की जनता और सरकारों ने, सम्पूर्ण देश के विभिन्न दलों के सदस्यों ने, जितने देश में शिक्षा विचारद ये उन्होंने सब ने भाग लिया और उम के बाद यह भाषा नीति बनायी गयी। आज की भाषा नीति कांग्रेस सरकार की बनायी हुई भाषा नीति नहीं है, बल्कि इसको निर्धारित करने में देश के सभी लोगों ने भाग लिया है। हिन्दी के विषय में देश में जहाँ भी कोई कांग्रेस हुई, उस में केवल हिन्दी प्रान्त

वालों ने ही भाग नहीं लिया, बल्कि उन में म. स. ने, केरल ने, मैसूर ने, महाराष्ट्र ने, गुजरात आदि तमाम प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। अगर यह बात सच है तो इस भाषा नीति को एन्वनी साहब, जो इस सदन के एक नामजद सदस्य बहुत समय से चले आ रहे हैं, हिन्दी प्रान्त वालों की भाषा नीति कैसे कह सकते हैं। वह भी उस कमेटी के सदस्य हैं जिस में इस विषय पर विचार किया गया था, और उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा, मैंने सदन में पेश किया। लेकिन यह सब कहने के बावजूद यह बात सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा नीति अब तक एक मत से बनायी गयी है।

यह बात सच है कि 26 जनवरी को हिन्दी हिन्दुस्तान की राजभाषा बन गयी। पर यह किसी एक सूबे के कहने से नहीं हुआ, बल्कि इसके पूर्व हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में हिन्दुस्तान के गृह मंत्री के आँडर में, तमाम राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस बात पर बहस की, और जहाँ तक मुझे याद है इस भाषा को 26 जनवरी को राजभाषा घोषित करने के पूर्व 23 दिसम्बर को जो अन्तिम बैठक हुई, उस बैठक में इन तमाम प्रश्नों की विस्तार से व्याख्या की गयी। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ गृह मंत्री से कि क्या यह बात सच है कि जब उन्होंने कान्फरेंस बुलायी तो उसमें मद्रास के मुख्य मंत्री श्री भक्त बत्सलम ने, मैसूर के श्री विजयसिंघ ने, केरल के मुख्य मंत्री ने भाग लिया। क्या यह बात सच है कि इन तमाम अहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने एक मत से इस भाषा नीति को स्वीकार किया?

आखिर 26 जनवरी को हुआ क्या? हमारे संविधान के अनुसार जहाँ 26 जनवरी, 1965 से इस देश में एक मात्र एक भाषा हिन्दी होती वहाँ हम ने अपने अहिन्दी भाषी मित्रों की भावनाओं का खयाल रख कर, उनके विचारों के साथ हम ने अपने विचार

## [श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

को मिला कर, यह मंजूर किया कि इस देश में अंग्रेजी एक सहभाषा के रूप में रहेगी। हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उनकी भावनाओं के अनुसार इस मदन में कहा, और न सिर्फ कहा बल्कि कहने के बाद एक विधेयक इस पार्लियमेंट में पास किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ श्री होरेन मुखर्जी के मित्रों से कि वे एक ऐसी बात बताएं जो भारत सरकार के बिना पार्लियामेंट के पास किये हुए की हो। मैं एक ऐसी बात जानना चाहता हूँ जिस को हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने भाषा के सम्बन्ध में किया हो, जिसको कि इस पार्लियामेंट ने पास न किया हो। क्या वे एक ऐसी बात बतला सकते हैं? वे एक भी ऐसी बात नहीं बता सकते। और अगर वह नहीं बतला सकते तो मैं बतला सकता हूँ कि मद्रास में भाषा नीति के सम्बन्ध में दंगे किस ने कराये। ये दंगे इस देश की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लैफ्ट विंग ने कराये। ये दंगे डी० एम० के० पार्टी ने कराये, ये दंगे उन हुल्लड़बाज लोगों ने कराये जो भाषा के नाम पर इस देश का बटवारा कराना चाहते हैं। (इंटर शंस) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है इन की सहनशीलता, यह है डी० एम० के० वालों की सहनशीलता। ये लोग हिन्दी वालों को साम्राज्यवादी कहते हैं। मैं हिन्दी प्रान्त का रहने वाला हूँ और मुझे इस बात का गौरव है कि मैंने उस प्रान्त में जन्म लिया कि जिसकी भाषा इतनी समृद्धिशाली है, जो न केवल हिन्दी प्रान्तों में ही बोली जाती है वरन् देश के कोने कोने में बोली जाती है। यह गलत बात नहीं है, यह सही बात है। लेकिन हम ने यह कभी नहीं कहा कि हिन्दी न सीखने वालों पर हिन्दी लादी जाये। क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी के बाद, इस भाषा को लाने के पूर्व तमाम मुख्य मंत्रियों ने एक मत से स्पष्ट सलाह दी? क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि

26 जनवरी को हिन्दुस्तान में गृह मंत्री ने अपने ब्राडकास्ट में कहा कि हम हिन्दी को एकमात्र राजभाषा तब तक नहीं बनाना चाहते जब तक कि अहिन्दी भाषी लोग उसके लिए स्वयं तैयार न हों। क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि 26 जनवरी के तीनों दिनों पूर्व हिन्दुस्तान के गृह मंत्री मद्रास में थे, और जब उन से यह बात कही गयी तो उन्होंने मद्रास में एक प्रेस कानफरेंस में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि हम दक्षिण पर हिन्दी नहीं लादना चाहते। और जब तक वे चाहें अपने राज्य में भी अंग्रेजी में काम काज चला सकते हैं। अगर वे तमिल में न चलाना चाहें तो। आप जब तक चाहें हिन्दी न सीखें। लेकिन एक बात में स्पष्ट रूप से कह दें कि जिस तरह से दक्षिण वाले अपनी इच्छानुसार हिन्दी सीखने या न सीखने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं उसी तरह हम भी अपनी इच्छानुसार अंग्रेजी सीखने या न सीखने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि दक्षिण के मित्रों पर हिन्दी न लादी जाये, लेकिन हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि उत्तर के मित्रों पर अंग्रेजी न लादी जाये।

~~एक माननीय सदस्य आई एम~~

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : एक माननीय सदस्य कहती हैं कि आई एम। से मैं कहता हूँ कि बी. गान्धारी एम। सहमति का सवाल ही क्या है। दक्षिण में दंगे इस कारण नहीं हुए कि सरकार हिन्दी लादना चाहती थी, बल्कि वहां दंगे इसलिए हुए कि वहां यह कहा गया कि अब तमिल भाषा नहीं रहेगी। उन से कहा गया कि अब से आप को अपनी भाषा में शोलने का अधिकार नहीं रहेगा। यह किसने किया? दुर्भाग्यवश हिन्दुस्तान के अखबार, अधिकतर जनता के पैसे को चूस कर, एजीपतियों द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं, अंग्रेजी के अखबार। इन अखबारों ने अपने पत्रों में बराबर इस बात का हवाला दिया कि इस देश में लोगों पर हिन्दी लादी जा

रही है। अगर हमारे/उप शिक्षा मंत्री  
 गो भक्त दर्शन ने दक्षिण भारत में यह कहा  
 कि हिन्दी भी पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की  
 परीक्षाओं में एक माध्यम रहेगा, तो उन्होंने  
 यह तो नहीं कहा कि सिर्फ हिन्दी ही रहेगी।  
 लेकिन पत्रों में दक्षिण के लोगों से कहा गया  
 कि माध्यम केवल हिन्दी ही रहेगा। और  
 इसके परिणामस्वरूप ये दंगे हुए। ये दंगे  
 सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण नहीं हुए।  
 हमारी सरकार ने आज से नहीं पिछले 17  
 सालों से अगले इस बात का हवाला दिया  
 है कि हिन्दी इस देश में 26 जनवरी सन् 1965  
 के बाद से प्रमुख राजभाषा होगी लेकिन  
 उसके बाद भी दक्षिण वाले जब तक चाहें  
 प्रोत्साहन को रखें। कहा हिन्दी को बाँपने का  
 गवाह पँदा हुआ ? आज हमारी मित्र  
 कहती हैं कि आई एम। लेकिन इस देश में  
 हिन्दी का लादने की बात सरकार की ओर  
 से कब कही गयी। मैं एक उदाहरण देना  
 चाहता हूँ। क्या कभी हिन्दी बोलने वालों  
 ने इस प्रकार के स्टेटमेंट कहीं दिये जैसे कि  
 प्राज डी० एम० के० वाले दे रहे हैं ? इन  
 लोगों ने तो ऐसे बयान दिये हैं कि इन्होंने  
 हिन्दी फौनेटिक्स को मात कर दिया। इन  
 लोगों ने यह नहीं कहा कि हम हिन्दी सीखने  
 के लिए टाइम चाहते हैं। वे तो कहते हैं कि  
 हम हिन्दी सीखना ही नहीं चाहते। न सीखें,  
 हम उन पर हिन्दी लादना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन  
 मैं समझता हूँ कि ये डी० एम० के० के चार  
 सदस्य ही दक्षिण की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व  
 नहीं करते। और सदस्य भी हैं जो  
 वहाँ की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। हम  
 उनकी राय मानेंगे। लेकिन जो ये लोग  
 कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दी नहीं सीखेंगे तो न  
 सीखें उनको इसकी जरूरत नहीं है कि  
 हिन्दी सीखें। उन लोगों के लिए हिन्दी  
 सीखना आवश्यक है जो लोग इस देश के  
 शासन में आएंगे और जिनको लिख भाषा  
 का प्रयोग करना होगा। अन्य लोगों के  
 लिए हिन्दी सीखना जरूरी नहीं है। अगर  
 वे नहीं सीखना चाहते हैं तो न सीखें।

लेकिन जो श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी ने कहा कि  
 सरकार की भाषा नीति अनिश्चित है तो  
 उसके उत्तर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सर-  
 कार की भाषा नीति अनिश्चित नहीं  
 है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि सरकार  
 ने दंगे करवाए। यह भी सही नहीं है, दंगे  
 अन्य लोगों ने करवाए। तीसरी बात उन्होंने  
 यह कही कि हिमात्मक कार्रवाई सरकार  
 की गलत नीति के कारण हुई, तो यह भी  
 गलत है। और चौथी बात उन्होंने यह कही  
 कि सिर्फ हिन्दी को बढ़ावा मिला। यह  
 बात भी गलत है। बल्कि मेरा तो सरकार  
 पर आरोप है कि उसने हिन्दी के बारे में  
 उतना उत्साह नहीं दिखाया और हिन्दी  
 को उतना अवसर नहीं दिया जितना कि  
 उसको देना चाहिए था, और अगर श्री हीरेन  
 मुखर्जी के मित्र यह कहते हैं कि केवल हिन्दी  
 को बढ़ावा मिला, तो वे देखें कि किस प्रकार  
 बंगला, संस्कृत, तमिल, गजरी  
 आदि भाषाओं को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है और  
 वे प्रसारित हो रही हैं।

मैं देखता हूँ कि इस देश की अपोजीशन  
 पार्टियों के लोगों को कांग्रेस सरकार को  
 पीटने के लिए जब भी जो भी लकड़ी मिली  
 उन्होंने उससे उसको पीटने की कोशिश की  
 है। इसलिए मैं अन्त में एक बात और कह  
 देना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है। हम अपने  
 भूतपूर्व स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल  
 नेहरू द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासनों का सम्मान  
 करते हैं। हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री  
 श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों  
 में उन आश्वासनों को दुहराया है और उनको  
 समय समय पर गृह मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है  
 कि हम उनको निबाहेंगे और उनका पालन  
 करेंगे। सम्पूर्ण देश उन आश्वासनों में  
 विश्वास करता है लेकिन अगर आज हिंसा  
 और धमका कर इस देश के कुछ बन्धु चाहते  
 हैं कि हम यहाँ के संविधान में और कानून  
 में परिवर्तन करें तो हम इसका विरोध  
 करेंगे। आखिर आज प्रश्न क्या है ? अध्यक्ष



[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

महोदय, प्रश्न तो विश्वास का है। अगर कुछ लोगों को इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री के आश्वासनों पर और इस पार्लियामेंट के प्रस्ताव पर विश्वास नहीं है तो वे यह समझ सकते हैं कि हमें उन पर कैसे विश्वास हो सकता है? इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इन आश्वासनों को कबूल किया जाये लेकिन अगर हमारे वे चन्द एक बन्धु हिंसा या धमकी के जरिए यह चाहते हैं कि सरकार से किसी कानून में परिवर्तन करा लिया जाय तो हम उसका जोरदार विरोध करेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में समता हो, देश में भ्रम भ्रम भाषाएँ हों और देश में हर एक आदमी में परस्पर विश्वास की भावना हो लेकिन यह विश्वास एक तरफ से नहीं बन पाता। इस विश्वास की जड़ दो हृदयों में छूना करती है। अगर आपका हृदय साफ है तो हमारा हृदय भी साफ है और हमारे हृदय साफ बने रहेंगे लेकिन पहले आप अपना साफ करिये। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव में कोई बल नहीं है। यह सारी बातें गलत और झूठी हैं कि सरकार की कोई इस बारे में नीति नहीं है। सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट और निश्चित है और अपनी उस नीति पर सरकार को जोरशोर से प्रमल करना चाहिए।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** This language controversy is the greatest challenge to the integrity of the Indian nation after partition. I do not think there has ever in Indian history been any linguistic strife or any attempt to impose one Indian language over the other. But here we have the present disturbances in Madras.

It is not my purpose to apportion blame; I do not want to accuse the people who have led this movement, nor do I want to blame this party or that party. But it must be admitted that it is an emotional upheaval. I think the people who have indulged

in violence or vandalism would themselves, in cooler moments, regret what has been done. But we in this Parliament who are considering the question of Hindi must also realise one thing and ask ourselves: if during the national struggle when Gandhiji said Hindustani Hindi should be the national language of India, if it was the symbol of the Indian struggle for freedom, how is it and why is it that today a substantial section of our population are resisting the introduction of Hindi as the official language of this country, although it has, by common agreement, been adopted in the Constitution that so far as Hindi is concerned, it should and must continue as the official language of this country?

I feel there are two reasons behind it. The situation has not changed much after the introduction of Hindi as the official language on January 26, 1965. But there is a crisis of confidence in the leadership.

Two elements are responsible for this situation. However much my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad may sponsor the cause of Hindi, it has to be admitted that resistance has developed to an Indian language. I do not think any patriot in this country would dispute the fact that in this country we must have one Indian language as the official and link language for this country. But if resistance has come, it has grown because of the linguistic fanatics, by slogans like *Angrezi hatao* which create reaction as a result of which there is violence and there are all sorts of problem created in this country.

The other is Government's failure. I was reading the newspapers. Our Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, made a fervent appeal to the people of Madras on the 28th and he said:

"We are not doing anything new. We are only following the

directive principles of the Constitution. I do not understand then what the difficulty is today."

That is the whole difficulty of the present leadership. They do not know what the difficulty is, whereas a member of the Cabinet resigns because he feels that by the introduction of Hindi in January, 1965, you are imposing a language on the people and there can be no national unity if this goes on.

Not only that. I will remind you that even the President of the Congress, Shri Kamaraj, who seems to be the real policymaker and power, says that misgivings have been created since 1937. The Constitution in this country was adopted after much debate. Shri Kumaraj was a member, and he has been a Chief Minister. If Shri Lal Bahadur says that this is a constitutional obligation that they are going to discharge, it is also a constitutional obligation under article 351 that the Government of India should promote Hindi language by taking steps, drawing words from other languages, should develop this language so that this can be acceptable to the people of India. What have they done, I want to know.

It is no use accusing the people of Madras. It is not a question of the South, or the North. It has to be remembered that after all the language of only 14 crores of people of this country is Hindi; the rest of the 44 crores are non-Hindi-speaking. When this language is going to be finally adopted in this country, naturally there is apprehension of so many things, which friends have pointed out. I would like to know what you have done to remove these misapprehensions from the people's minds.

I would remind this Government that the great Acharya Narendra Deva, who was a great learned man of this country, and we in the PSP, not today, but in the year 1958, suggested that if you actually want to make Hindi the acceptable language

of this country, it is not a question of more administrative change. It is a purely cultural and educational matter. You have to create a psychological atmosphere behind it. Therefore, it was suggested that three things were necessary, very necessary, very essential, if you want to maintain the cultural unity of this country.

The first was, let there be one academy of language in each State, where there will be provision for teaching of all languages of the country. There should be also institutions where the languages can be translated, so that there is integrated thinking and common purpose.

Secondly, if non-Hindi students are to learn Hindi, it must be obligatory for Hindi-knowing students to learn another Indian language. These are very essential things if you want really to maintain the integrity of the country.

Even in regard to the All India Services it was suggested that if Hindi is going to be the main language, at the same time the Hindi people must also be proficient in some other Indian language. If that is done, then only people will feel that you are not going to impose this language. But since it is going to both the language of the majority of people, we want the development of the language. - There is no question whether this language is the best among the Indian languages. That was never questioned. The point was that it should be *chalti* Hindi, basic Hindi. Have you created any basic Hindi today? Can the common man really feel that he can express himself fully in this language? There is no such language. Rather you are creating more complications and the language is so complicated that people who want to learn it are afraid of the kind of language that you are now introducing. Therefore, it is not a question of *Angrezi hatao*. English cannot be the main language of this country. It is as wrong to say that English should

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

be permanently here as to say Hindi is the only language here and now. I do not subscribe to that theory. At the same time, I say this. Let us take lessons from Israel. In a small country like Israel where the English influence is much more than any other country, they had made Hebrew their own language and they could remove English. In this country is it such a great problem that we could not have our own language as the official language of the country? It is because we wasted 17 years; we have paid no attention. In Madras a student has to learn Hindi for passing the SSLC examination but no minimum marks are necessary. It was not compulsory. In all the other States, Kerala, Andhra and Mysore, Hindi was compulsory and every student must have a minimum number of marks in order to pass the examination. In Madras it is not so. People of Madras, the students are very much exercised on this problem. Nobody is to be accused for that. If anybody is to be accused, it is Mr. Kamaraj, the Congress Party and the Congress administration. They have brought this country to ruin. I would say that they are responsible for this. We agree to what Vinobha Bhave has said so far as this question is concerned. It is an emotional and cultural question. There should be no violence. Let us sit together. Let us first remove this feeling. There will be no imposition whatsoever either on the Hindi speaking people or the non-Hindi speaking people. We should take steps to consider this most earnestly if we are serious about maintaining the integrity of the country. How soon, how far and what steps should we take to make Hindi acceptable to the entire nation!

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool):** Sir, let me at the outset assure my Hindi friends that none of us are against Hindi. We have accepted it as the official language. We will have it as our official language and we will not prefer English to Hindi:

we will want Hindi as our official language. But . . . (*Interruptions.*) Please listen. I have got up today with a very sad heart. I was in Madras. I saw the amount of violence. So many sacred lives of our Indian people had been lost; unheard of things such as self-immolation of five young people was there and the same confusion is starting in Andhra, Kerala and West Bengal and other places and Mysore.

**Shri S. S. More (Poona):** Why do you rope in Bengal?

18 hrs.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** You un-rope it, but it is for me to say what I feel. One thing I would like to say is that it is very easy to say things and try to judge from Delhi but if you come to the South, you will realise, rightly or wrongly, more rightly than wrongly, there has been a crisis of confidence. You say "we have accepted the Constitution". "Was it not a unanimous decision?" "How could it be unanimous unless we all agreed to it?" I ask we accepted it. Yes! we were tolerant, we people, who did not have Hindi as our mother tongue: we were tolerant to take it as our official language because we were patriotic. Again at the time of the Official Languages Act, we abided by the assurance given by our late Prime Minister and the then Home Minister . . . (*Interruptions.*) Certainly it is not my mother-tongue. If *Angrezi* is not my mother-tongue, certainly Hindi is not also my mother-tongue. Just as English was imposed by somebody, I can say that Hindi is being imposed from the north of the Vindhya. Please do not mistake me. Certainly it is not my mother-tongue. (*Interruption.*) But I must tell you there are two things: please do not disturb me. I am the only lady Member speaking here on this subject now. I expect some chivalry from the House. (*Interruption.*) Unfortunately, even my learned friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad said that a crisis came in Tamilnad

because there was a feeling that Tamil was being eliminated. How can anybody think that a mother-tongue of any State could be eliminated, whether by this Government or any other Government? It was not a question of Tamil being eliminated or Telugu being eliminated. It was the feeling of our boys, who have studied English and for whom English is a thing which would enable them to get jobs, that by the imposition of Hindi, (*Interruption*), all their efforts at learning English and all their 20 years' labour in the universities would be of no use unless they have a knowledge of Hindi. They were not frightened that our mother-tongue would be driven away. We are not such credulous people to think like that, or believe that. Please do not insult our intelligence by saying that the agitation was started in Madras because the people were frightened that Tamil would be driven away. It may be their mother-tongue, but that is a different matter. And please do not brush it aside by saying that the agitation was entirely due to the D.M.K. or Swatantra. D.M.K. might have started, Swatantra might have formed it, but it was a popular upsurge and it was the genuine feeling of the people not only in Madras, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra but elsewhere also. One thing that I wish to point out is, and what the Government should do now is that no one should be allowed to exploit this situation to disintegrate this country. You must take this opportunity to integrate the country. If you fail this time, the result may be disastrous.

Hindi was learnt in the South 20 years back, and it was learnt not because Hindi people asked us to do so. We found that it was going to be our national language. When we had multilingual provinces, we felt that Hindi was going to be the language which would unite us. But you brought in the linguistic provinces; you gave us Andhra; you gave us Maharashtra; you gave us Mysore and you gave us Madras. What happened then? Your Hindi receded into the background and gave place to the

regional languages. Let us face the facts. Hindi, instead of becoming the national language, became the regional language. You let lose at great psychological moment. If Hindi is important to you, equally Tamil and Telugu are important for us. Hindi did not have any special significant growth, it does not serve to be the official language on its own merits, but because it is spoken by the largest single majority, a greater percentage in the country, we accepted it. Honestly, if you ask me today, what is the biggest or the only link language in India rightly or wrongly, it has been English. It was English which united the men from Kashmir to Cape Comorin.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, no. Never.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Please listen to me. (*Interruption*). But it is true. It was only one or two per cent of the intelligentsia who brought it to the fore, but it enabled all the people to come into contact and understand each other. It enabled one to understand one's neighbours (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: But for the last 15 years, did you develop this language, namely, Hindi? Did you bring it up at least to the level of the other languages like Tamil and Telugu? You have not done it. Even the late Jawaharlal Nehru said "I want Hindi, but I just cannot ignore English." Because English is our window to the west. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The question has been put: who gave her the name 'Yashoda'?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Fortunately my parents; and certainly not on their advice. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have had to shout too much this day. Members should take some pity on me! Now, let us proceed calmly.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** Hindi is being resisted today not because it is not wanted, but because of one thing. The people in the North want Hindi to be imposed immediately. But for over 200 years odd, when English was here, it did not percolate beyond one or two per cent of the people, you say. So, within 15 years, how do you expect that the whole of the non-Hindi people can speak Hindi? Even the Hindi-speaking people do not speak it properly. They themselves do not express it properly. How do they expect us to do so? All that we ask is, have no time-limit. I am surprised at the colossal ignorance of the people in the north about conditions in the south. To them, everybody in the south is a Madrasi. Yet they do not even know that four languages are spoken in the south. They say that we are unpatriotic, intolerant and do not learn Hindi. If we plead for English, it is not because we are unpatriotic, but because we still believe in unity and tolerance because we know that language.

They are giving the guarantee that the assurances given by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru will be implemented. People had great faith in Nehruji. We have greater faith in our present Prime Minister also. He is our only hope now. Just as children go to parents for refuge, we are going to the Prime Minister for refuge. If you do not want to back out from the assurances given by Nehruji, why hesitate to put them on the statute? We are not asking for anything more. After all, we are at a disadvantage and we are a minority. You have got a duty to satisfy us, whatever be the difficulties.

I say that English should be there for the Public Service Commission examinations for the present, because I feel we should not barter away intelligent talent for the sake of regional representation on population basis. We want the best of people. Please give us time and you will find that our South Indian boys and girls who come to Parliament will speak better Hindi with greater proficiency. Please give us time. This is a historical watershed

period. Don't put a time-limit. Leave it to us. Incorporate the late Prime Minister's assurance in a statute. That is all we ask.

**Mr. Speaker:** After this speech, our Prime Minister has justifiable cause to feel happy.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मोघिर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि हमारी सरकार जो अहिंसा और शान्ति का घोष करती है, पिछले 18 साल में हमेशा हिंसा और अत्याचार के सामने झुंती रही है। अत्याचार के दबाव में, हिंसा के दबाव में धाकर जैसे कोई अनुचित और गलत काम नहीं करना चाहिये, उसी तरह जब तक कि हिंसाचार नहीं होता है, जो उचित और जायज काम होता है उसको भी नहीं करना है। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है।

पिछले 18 साल में आपने देखा होगा कि आंध्र की जनता ने जो मांग की थी कि भाषिक राज्य का निर्माण किया जाए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बराबर उसका विरोध किया था और जब पोट्टी श्री रामलू का देहांत हुआ, उनको अपना बलिदान करना पड़ा और उसके बाद आंध्र के अन्दर व्यापक पैमाने पर हिंसक आन्दोलन हुआ तब जाकर केन्द्रीय सरकार जनता के सामने झुकी और उसने आंध्र प्रदेश का गठन किया।

उसी तरह से पश्चिम भारत में लोगोंने मांग की थी कि भाषिक राज्य का निर्माण हो लेकिन सरकार ने उसको नहीं माना। लेकिन जब बम्बई में खून की नदियां बहनीं और अहमदाबाद में मासूम बच्चों की हत्याएँ हुई तब जाकर भाषिक राज्य का गठन सरकार ने किया।

आज भी गोष्ठा की विधान सभा ने प्रस्ताव किया है जिसके बारे में कुछ निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको नहीं मानेगी जब तक कि लोगों के द्वारा कोई हिंसक आन्दोलन नहीं होता है। इस तरह से हिंसा के प्रभाव में आ कर गलत काम करना या या जब तक हिंसा

नहीं होती है उचित काम नहीं करना यह मैं समझता हूँ भ्रष्ट नहीं है।

यह जो भ्राज/मसला हमारे सामने आया है इसके बारे में सरकार के द्वारा यह कहा गया है कि द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम के लोगों ने वहाँ पर यह हिंसक आन्दोलन किया है। द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम के साथ मेरे जैसे लोगों का मतभेद है। लेकिन अगर उनके मन में, उनके हृदय में केवल हिन्दी के प्रति द्वेष नहीं है, साथ साथ तमिल से प्रेम भी है तो भ्राज नहीं तो कल कभी न कभी हम लोगों के बीच में कोई समझौता हो सकता है। लेकिन सत्तारूढ़ दल के अन्दर जो देशतोड़क तत्व हैं, जो अपने आन्तरिक झगड़ों को ले कर या अपने छोटे स्वार्थों को साधने के लिए जनता को भड़काने का काम करते हैं, उनके बारे में हम क्या कह सकते हैं? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह जो हिंसक आन्दोलन हुआ है उसकी जिम्मेदारी केवल द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम या विरोधी दलों पर ही नहीं है बल्कि जो कांग्रेस के सत्तारूढ़ दल के बड़े नेता हैं उन लोगों ने पिछले एक दो महीनों में भाषा के मसले को लेकर जो भाषण किये हैं और लोगों को उकसाने का प्रयास किया है, उससे वातावरण और ज्यादा गर्म हुआ है।

अभी अभी फिलहाल केन्द्रीय सरकार के दो मंत्रियों ने यह जो इस्तीफे देने का नाटक किया है—मैं जानबूझकर उसको नाटक कहता हूँ क्योंकि इस्तीफे क्यों दिये गये और क्यों वापस लिये गये, उसके बारे में भ्राज तक संसद को कोई जानकारी नहीं है—उसकी, तथा केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों से लेकर सत्तारूढ़ दल के जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं वे जनता को उभाड़ने का, भड़काने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं और उसकी मैं सख्त आलोचना करना चाहता हूँ।

एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाया गया है जिससे पता चले कि जो झगड़ा है वह हिन्दी समर्थकों और हिन्दी विरोधियों के बीच

में है। इस ढंग से इस सवाल पर सोचना मैं समझता हूँ बहुत गलत होगा। स्वयं मैं एक गैर-हिन्दी इलाके का भ्राम्यी हूँ और मेरी मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है। मेरी मातृभाषा मराठी है और अपनी मातृभाषा पर मुझे उतना ही अभिमान है, उससे मुझे उतना ही प्रेम है जितना अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं से है। इसलिए मुझ पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगा सकता है कि मैं किसी एक भाषा के साथ पक्षपात कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन साथ साथ मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि इस सवाल को केवल हिन्दी समर्थकों और हिन्दी विरोधियों का क्यों बना दिया गया है। यह हिन्दी समर्थकों और हिन्दी विरोधियों का सवाल नहीं है।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में चार पाँच मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डाला था। एक ही मुद्दे को घाप लीजिये। उन्होंने कहा था कि राज्य स्तर पर राज्य के लोग जिस भाषा में व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं, उसकी उनको छूट दी जाएगी। उसका क्या मतलब होता है? उसका मतलब यह होता है कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल करने की भी छूट घाप दे रहे हैं। इसको मैं बहुत गलत समझता हूँ। क्या बजह है कि 18 साल में जहाँ जहाँ प्रादेशिक भाषायें चलती हैं, वहाँ वहाँ सरकारों ने अपने काम काज में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में और अन्य क्षेत्रों में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है।

हमेशा बात की जाती है कि भारत की भाषायें विकसित नहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक उनको इस्तेमाल करने का मौका घाप नहीं देंगे, उनको भ्रवसर नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक दफ्तरों में शब्द गड़ने वाले जो लोग हैं क्या वे भारतीय भाषाओं को विकसित करेंगे? जब भाषा का इस्तेमाल होगा, व्यवहार में वह आयेगी, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उसका इस्तेमाल होगा, कानून के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल होगा, प्रशासनों में इस्तेमाल होगा तभी जाकर भाषायें विकसित हो सकती

[ श्री मधु लिमये ]

हैं। इसलिए यह दलील कि भारतीय भाषायें विकसित नहीं हैं, इसलिए अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये, मैं समझता हूँ बहुत ही गलत दलील है और उसके साफ साफ माने यह हैं कि एक दो परसेंट जो लोग अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे हैं और उन में से भी अधिकतर लोग रही अंग्रेजी बोलते और लिखते हैं उनका ही प्राधिपत्य देश पर जमा रहे। मैं स्वयं अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता हूँ। लेकिन यह कहना कि भारतीय भाषायें विकसित नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता है, बहुत ही गलत है।

मैं एक दो मिसालें देना चाहता हूँ। हैदराबाद राज्य में विभाजन होने के पहले अदालतों में और दूसरे कामों में उर्दू का इस्तेमाल होता था, ग्वालियर में हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल होता था, बड़ौदा में गुजराती का इस्तेमाल होता था। लेकिन क्या बात है कि इन राज्यों का विलीनीकरण होने के बाद अंग्रेजी वहां की जनता पर थोपी गई, लादी गई। इस से बिल्कुल साफ जाहिर होता है कि यह मामला अहिन्दी भाइयों के हिन्दी विरोध का नहीं है। कुछ ऐसे तत्व हमारे देश में हैं, और सत्तारूढ़ दल में भी हैं, खासकर केन्द्रीय सरकार में, जो किसी न किसी बहाने को लेकर अंग्रेजी को हिन्दुस्तान का माध्यम बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिये श्री शास्त्री का जो यह मुद्दा है कि राज्य स्तर पर प्रादेशिक भाषा के अलावा अंग्रेजी का भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है, मैं समझता हूँ वह उचित चीज नहीं है और हमारे देश के लोग डट कर उसका मुकाबला करेंगे।

आप जानते हैं कि केरल में राष्ट्रपति जी की हुकूमत है। वहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा यह कहा गया कि केरल राज्य में मलयालम के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी का भी इस्तेमाल हो। वहां तो कोई हिन्दी समर्थक और हिन्दी का विरोध करने वालों की बात नहीं थी। फिर केरल राज्य में अंग्रेजी के इस्तेमाल की छूट क्यों दी जाती है। आंध्र

के मंत्रियों ने अभी अभी कहा था कि आंध्र में तेलगू भाषा के लाने लिये दस सालों की जरूरत है, महाराष्ट्र में तेजी से मराठी नहीं आ रही है। बंगला के बारे में भी मैं यही बात जानना चाहता हूँ। बंगलाभाषी लोग कहते हैं कि हमारी भाषा विकसित है। तो फिर वे इस बात पर बल क्यों नहीं देते हैं कि बंगाल के अन्दर हर क्षेत्र में, अदालत से लेकर शिक्षा तक के क्षेत्र में बंगला का ही इस्तेमाल हो। इस लिये सवाल हिन्दी के समर्थन या विरोध का नहीं है। अगर गैर हिन्दी इलाकों के लोग नहीं चाहते कि हिन्दी आये तो मैं कहूंगा कि हिन्दी को वह न लायें, हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल न करें, लेकिन कम से कम अपने अपने राज्यों में हर क्षेत्र में अनिवार्य ढंग से अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषा का इस्तेमाल करें और अंग्रेजी को राज्य स्तर से बिल्कुल निकास दें, बिल्कुल हटा दें।

दूसरे मेरा यह कहना है कि इन राज्यों में जो स्कूल हैं, जिन का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है, उन के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिये और उन राज्यों में केवल प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के जरिये, जनभाषाओं के जरिये शिक्षा दी जाये। साथ साथ किसी भी स्तर पर जहां पर कि अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य भाषा, मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां पर उसे एक ऐच्छिक भाषा बनाया जाये। अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य न रहने दिया जाये। हिन्दी के बारे में अगर आप लोगों को विरोध है तो हिन्दी को भी एक ऐच्छिक विषय के रूप में रखा जाये। किसी के ऊपर हिन्दी जबरदस्ती न लादी जाये।

अब केन्द्र का सवाल रह जाता है। केन्द्र के बारे में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार की क्या नीति है। एक ओर तो हम कहते हैं कि भारत की जितनी जनभाषाएं हैं सभी राष्ट्र भाषायें हैं। दूसरी ओर उनका यहां प्रयोग करने पर रोक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संसद में भारतीय भाषाओं के इस्तेमाल पर क्यों रोक है। अब हमारे

जैसे लोग राष्ट्रपति जी से अनुरोध करते हैं कि वे अपना भाषण हिन्दी में नहीं तेलगू में दें, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा कहा जाता है कि संविधान में इस की छूट नहीं है। संविधान में रोक भी नहीं है। अगर राष्ट्रपति जी अपना अभिभाषण तेलगू में दे दें तो दक्षिण के लोगों को लगता कि ठीक है, हमारी भाषा की भी इज्जत हो रही है और हिन्दी के साथ साथ दूसरी जन भाषाओं को भी उनका योग्य स्थान दिया जा रहा है।

मविष्य के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने आज भ्रष्टचारों में पड़ा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी संसद् के अन्य दलों के नेताओं के साथ विचार विमर्श करने वाले हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी एक व्यापक सम्मेलन बुलायें। वे उस में न केवल संसद् में जो विभिन्न दलों के नेता हैं उन को बुलायें बल्कि जो बाहर के दलीय नेता हैं उन को भी बुलायें। भाषा शास्त्रियों को भी उस में बुलाया जाये और साथ साथ जो दूसरे ऐसे निर्दलीय जन प्रतिनिधि हैं उन को भी बुलाया जाये, और हम लोग शांति से इस विषय पर सोचें। मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन को मुलतबी रक्खा जाये। इस बात का फैसला पहले उस सम्मेलन में अनौपचारिक रूप से किया जाये और फिर संसद् में बहस होनी चाहिये। उस के पश्चात ही मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया जाना चाहिये। मेरा यही सुझाव है।

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee** (Burdwan):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to impress upon the House that this is not merely a South Indian or Madras problem. We all know that the country is in danger, that India's integrity is in imminent peril and all sections of the House should do their best to put forward constructive suggestions so that this language problem may be solved.

Sir, I was instrumental in summoning a conference where extremists of both sides were there. We heard them

and I came to the conclusion—everybody who attended the Conference came to the conclusion—that there was a chance of a national compromise on a satisfactory basis on an all-India level.

I want to point out to the House that it would be thoroughly unfair, it would be oversimplifying the matter to say that this tragedy which has happened in Madras and which we deeply deplore has been the creation of one political party. That will be not putting the case fairly. To say that it has been the doing of some deranged students or demented youth of the country whose adolescent mind was perturbed, will not be true. That will not be putting the issue properly. We should not in any way slur over the intensity of feeling.

I want to tell this House, not for the purpose of putting forward a threat, that there are other areas in India, apart from Madras, Andhra Pradesh or the southern States; in Bengal also people are very deeply perturbed. They are not at all happy. I had been associated with an All-India organisation for many years along with the great Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and other eminent Maharashtrian leaders who had been trying to do their best to develop Hindi and to support the development of Hindi. Today, I must point out if you try to impose Hindi and to replace English by means of a fiat, it will be a disaster for India.

I am a man of law and I may tell you that the greatest integrating force today is the juridical and the legal unity of India. From the Supreme Court down to the High Courts we have retained English and that has kept our integrity in the juridical world intact. If tomorrow you order that the Supreme Court shall carry on its deliberations only in Hindi and that all the High Courts will switch over to Hindi, it will be a disaster not merely because the Attorney-General will have to go or the majority of the



[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

judges will have to go or some of us will have to retire from the profession but that will lead to disaster.... (Interruption).

All that I want to tell my friends is that I do not understand why there is this inferiority complex today. We are a thoroughly independent nation. We are a sovereign democratic republic. Why do we fight shy because somebody suggests that English should be kept. We are not under any foreign domination. We are doing so in our national interest to keep our national integrity intact. We have got to face the reality.

We, the people of Bengal, had suffered a lot from linguistic frenzy. 52,000 Bengali-speaking people were driven out, subjected to assault, arson and all sorts of fury in a neighbouring State with whom we were on the closest cultural collaboration and friendship. We know what has happened and what is going to happen. You know, Sir, a great Congress leader, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, wanted to have a merger of West Bengal with another neighbouring State. That was turned down and a political leader of some position in the Cabinet today lost the election because of the spontaneous upsurge of the feeling that that might lead to the domination of the non-Bengali-speaking people over the Bengali-speaking people.

Sir, the situation is very tense. Fortunately, the youth of Bengal has not indulged in violence or lawlessness or acts of self-immolation. But we ought to realise the intensity of feeling; we ought to realise the gravity of the situation. I am appealing to the Prime Minister and all the Members of this House to realise that this is not beyond the resources of the statesmanship. What is the harm if to satisfy the millions of our fellow citizens in the South or in West Bengal or in Assam or in Orissa or in other non-Hindi speaking areas one article

of the Constitution is amended? (Interruptions) Sir, I ought to tell you that I yield to none in this House in my respect for the Constitution. I have taken an oath to the Constitution. But taking the oath to the Constitution does not mean that every single line, every single article, is sacrosanct. Having taken the oath to the Constitution, we have amended it 17 times—sometimes on a major issue and sometimes on a minor issue. Even on Berubari, in order to give out the portion of Indian territory, have't you amended the Constitution to placate Pakistan to placate those people who have been carrying on intrusions?

The problem is so serious that you should remember that it is just as serious as a threat to India's integrity, India's territorial sovereignty from China or from Pakistan. Therefore, we should tackle it on that basis. If amending the Constitution 17 times by this Parliament does not mean violation of our oath to the Constitution, what is the objection in having one more amendment of some article? (Interruption). We the people of Bengal . . .

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** When he was the President of Hindu Mahasabha, he passed the resolution that Hindi should be the *Rashtra Bhasha*. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Consistency has not been the virtue of wise people always.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I had started by saying that I was at the head of an organisation which preached that. But we must be realist. We must face the reality of the situation and we must not be wedded to old formula and dogma. All that we are saying is that the people in the South are perturbed and distressed. The feeling in the South honestly is that they are going to be subjected to the domination of one language which they do not want. It is not merely the question

of relegating English to the background for a little time. They think that it will be wiped out in no time and that there will be complete imposition of Hindi. That is the feeling also in Bengal. Therefore, I am seriously suggesting that the Prime Minister should immediately call a National Convention to find out what can assuage their feelings, whether bilingualism as advocated by Mr. Bhaktavatsalam or what statutory guarantee should be given or whether there should be a constitutional guarantee.

The only thing I am pleading is that we should not stick to mere legalism or so-called lip-service to the Constitution. You must have the courage, in order to save India's integrity, in order to save India's unity, to do the right thing for the purpose of satisfying the people in non-Hindi speaking areas and to assure them that there shall be no imposition and that until they accept it, English should continue as the official language.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid we have been talking in the air. I really do not see how English can be eliminated from Indian life. The whole administration wants the retention of English. The Government may pass an order but I am sure, as in many more important things, this order will also be obeyed in disobedience. All the administrations of every province want English to be retained.

I know that before this, 80 per cent of the work of Bihar and of Uttar Pradesh was being conducted in English. The same is the case with the other States. I also know that where administration was being conducted in provincial languages, that also was turned into English. We have a sneaking love not only for English but also for Englishmen.

Take again education. Those of us who are rich enough send our children outside for education. We send them either to America or to England.

We rarely send them to any other country. If we are not so rich and if we are educated, we send our children—even Ministers send their children—to public schools. They are not public schools, but are class schools. Even if we come lower than that, we send our children to convents, missionary schools.

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Ranchi West): Frank Anthony's schools.

**Shri Hanumanthaiya** (Bangalore City): He is very happy (*Interruptions*).

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Then there is a desire in every Indian who is educated, who is half educated, who is quarter educated, to be modern. We want our country to be modern. Modernism, unfortunately, is equated with knowing English. If you do not know English, you cannot be modern. This anxiety to be modern is there extensively. Even in villages, the children want teachers to teach them English because that is the sign of modernism. Everything modern is progressive—that is also taken for granted. If young men are fighting with each other or are committing crimes, if there is youthful delinquency elsewhere, that must come in India also because it is modern.

Our dress is modern, our eating is modern, our laughing is modern. Even our ladies giggle like British women. They themselves have no love for the Indian smile.

**Mr. Speaker:** Though Acharyaji is not so modern, he is well aware of everything modern.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): This Parliament should confer on him a doctorate of modernism, as he understands it so well.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I am depicting conditions in the country. I submit I am not exaggerating, not at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** I did not say that.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I am minimising them.

**Mr. Speaker:** On the last occasion, he told us about drain pipe pants or something like that.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** I really do not see why many people of the south are disturbed. I can assure them that their IQ is much superior to that of people of the north.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** They understand it.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** You can find that in the secretariat. Almost every Secretary is an Ayyangar or a Menon or a Nair. I am sure that even if Hindi is imposed upon them, they will speak better Hindi than the Hindi-knowing people, and they will pass their examinations, because in passing an examination it is not a language, there are so many other subjects in which they will be superior. They are needlessly suffering from an inferiority complex.

And these riots that have taken place, against whom have they taken place? In this matter that Hindi should not be imposed upon the South, Government was one with the people. The Ministers from the South in the Centre were one with the people. Our revered President of the Congress was one with the people. Against whom were they fighting?

Then, I am sorry that they should have chosen such a sacred day as the Republic Day, because it was natural for the Government to be upset by the National Day being called a mourning day. All right, they did that. But the Congress people and the Government thought that the National Day was their day, as if it was not the people's day. If they had considered that it was the people's day, they should have appealed to the people, they should have called the leaders of all parties, outstanding people, and reasoned with them to have their demonstration afterwards not on such a sacred day which we all held as holy, and which is held as holy in every country. I think that was a

very great mistake that my friends of the DMK did, and it was not right, but, though it was not right, the Government being sure that they are one with the people, should have called a conference of all the people.

When the Home Minister went to Madras, did he see Rajaji? Rajaji is one of the oldest statesmen living. We may not like his views, but he should have seen him, he should have seen the leading people of Madras, and reasoned with them, told them that it is not the day only for the Government to rejoice but for all the people to rejoice, and if they have to make a demonstration, they should do it on some other day. Even if they had persisted, the Government should have allowed them to have their demonstration, because the people would not have joined. Of that I am certain, because I was there in Madras four days before these things happened, and I spoke upon the language question. I was not disturbed at all, and people accepted my views that English will remain for an indefinite time in India, unless, as evaluation takes place, it takes away every foreign thing from India, including foreign loans.

My predecessor, Shri Chatterjee, spoke of changing the Constitution. I think that those who think in terms of changing the Constitution are doing the greatest harm to the country. It is the most dangerous thing. It may be that you bring an amendment and you do not get the requisite majority, and if you do not get the requisite majority, the conflict between the South and the North will be increased. I think such a dangerous proposition should not have come from such a wise lawyer as Shri Chatterjee. I do not think there is any need for assurances that English will remain. English will remain. There is no question of it. English comes to us, even with the milk of the babies at their mother's breast. Now-a-days, they do not say: Amma or Appa, but mummy and papa. We talk to our dogs also in English. I think Mr. Anthony is very unnecessarily exercised about the fate of his

mother tongue. In England it may disappear; in India it will not disappear. I can tell you that some of us, especially my friend Prof. Mukerjee speaks better English than 99 per cent of the Englishmen. How can such a language disappear? All our well-read papers, all our papers that command any respect are in English and will continue to be in English. All our steno-typists and typists will be from the South. The Prime Minister can find out in his own office how many steno-graphers are from the South and how many are from the North. I have tried to get a steno-grapher from the North and I could not. So also, all the secretaries and under-secretaries. So, I think it is useless. All the assurances that have been given by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister should suffice for us, and to our misfortune, this language will remain for ever, that means, till our imagination can work. I would advise the Hindi speaking people, for God's sake, confine yourself to the Hindi-Speaking areas; send your children to Hindi schools and have your administration in Hindi, not 80 per cent of it in English. Therefore, I think this is quite a useless discussion. The status quo will be maintained for many many years to come, unfortunately.

There is only one thing which we must all remember. Remember as long as you have English, you are dividing society into two classes, superior class, those who know English and inferior class, those who do not know English. It is this that worked with Gandhiji. He did not want this great river, great ocean flowing between the educated and the uneducated. Because, the educated were those who knew English and the uneducated were those who did not know English. A great Maulana, who knew Persian very well, knew Arabic very well, was not educated; a great pandit who knew Sanskrit very well was not educated but if he had a smattering of English knowledge, he was educated. In my days, if you failed in every subject and if you passed

in English, you passed. I do not say these things in order to excite laughter. I am painting you a very painful picture of our country. We want to perpetuate the differences that were introduced by the British; we want to make them permanent. For God's sake at least think of the poor people. If all our knowledge is through English, it is not going to percolate to the masses. Find out a way. Therefore, I say to the Hindi people: see that English has no currency at least in those provinces where Hindi is spoken. You are talking of the fanaticism of the Hindi people. I say there is a fanaticism from which we all suffer, that is, love of English, including myself.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** Sir, it is very good that this subject has been discussed in the House without any loss of time. Diverst views had been expressed on the subject.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) :** 26 जनवरी के बाद सरकार की तरफ से हिन्दी में भाषण होना चाहिए। 26 जनवरी के बाद मंत्री महोदय अपने वचन का पालन करें।

**श्री बुजराज सिंह :** कम-से-कम हमारे होम मिनिस्टर को कांस्टीट्यूशन की कद्र करनी चाहिए। वह हिन्दी में बोलें। ट्रांस्लेशन की व्यवस्था है।

**श्री नन्दा :** कभी कभी बोलते रहते।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :** प्राज शुरू कीजिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जिस भाषा में मंत्री महोदय बोलना चाहते हैं, उन को बोलने दीजिए।

**Shri Nanda:** One good has been done. One benefit has accrued that the air has been cleared to a very great extent of various kinds of suspicions, misunderstandings and wrong assumptions.

[Shri Nanda]

Before I say anything about the contentions and the accounts on which this adjournment motion was based, I may, with your permission, give expression to my deep anguish at the tragic and harrowing occurrences in some parts of our country. These horrible developments have been made known to all of us from day to day, and I am sure I am only voicing the feelings and sentiments of the House, of all the Members here and of the countrymen outside, when I refer to the fact that we have all experienced a deep sense of shock and distress at the gruesome acts which were reported to us in the papers from day to day. There was loss of life and there was loss of property, specially public property; there were cases of self-immolation; some persons burnt themselves. It is really horrible to think of such things. The policemen on duty were burnt to death under conditions and under cruel circumstances which we dread to imagine. We dread to see the conditions in which these people were dragged and crushed and burnt. This is not a simple question of destruction of property or loss of life. It is the destruction of the most cherished human values. I think our hearts must be weighed down with sorrow. It is a stigma which this country has to wipe out, and I hope, apart from the other things, we shall proceed to do that.

I may refer to another feature, the fast of Acharya Vinoba Bhave. He does not concern himself with our controversies here; he just reacted to that aspect. We were anxious about his health. Fortunately, the fast has been broken because the conditions became quiet and peaceful and normal. But his aim was just that. I hope there will be many more in this country who will devote themselves just for this purpose.

If we have to live and survive as a nation as a democracy, as a progressive society, then we must get rid of this cult of violence, and whatever

the merits of the disputes, the demands or our differences, there should be ways of resolving them peacefully as normal, civilised human beings. This is the basic condition of the progress of any country and for our survival as a civilised society. It was heart-rending to see from day to day students coming into it. I would say being dragged into these things. This spirit of violence will not be confined to just one aspect, one question, one section and one place. It is apt to spread; it can be very infectious. Nothing will be left safe and intact in this country if we do not think of that more than anything else. Language, economy and everything else are really secondary to this thing. Here we have to see what is at stake in this country.

I am thinking of it especially because one or two things have come to my notice. In today's papers, I believe, there is a threat from the Jan Sangh that they will go about doing similar things—wiping out, tarring anything, any signboard, which appears in the English language. Other kinds of threat have also been given. They may say, "We do not indulge in violence. We are only going to do these simple things". But these simple things have a knack of escalating and nobody can control them. Those who initiated the mischief may be possibly behind and other innocent people will suffer, as they suffer in every case and as they did suffer in this case. Therefore, I would beseech, implore them: Please do not retaliate in this way. This is not the way of protecting Hindi or of lodging a protest against anything excessive, which may have occurred anywhere else.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee said that it is not only in Madras, but there is another area also. But what are the assumptions? All these things have occurred on wrong assumptions. If a person of his standing projects into this discussion the Supreme Court,

and English not being there, what happens? Whoever said that? It has been protected fully. It is these fears, apprehensions about the future and these kinds of assumptions which, in the hands of simpler people, lead to these horrible consequences. The hon. Member is pledged to the rule of law and orderly society. But always, even when the nation's security is involved, he will say "the courts" and nothing else.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** Is he the only Bengali leader? Would you please tell us what your distinguished colleague, the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Shri Atulya Ghosh, sitting behind you, said on the occasion of the birthday of Shri Nijalingappa?

**Shri Nanda:** He gave a very clear and categorical answer on behalf of that State to the extent, of course, he represents it. I say so because this charge may not be levelled, namely, as to how any one individual can speak for the State.

I come to the speech of the hon. mover of the motion. As usual, he has made a very eloquent speech. I must congratulate him on his constructive approach. I may not agree with all of what he said, but it had an appeal. I searched for an answer to the question, what was this adjournment about? How did the Government come in for censure? Let him scan his speech, every word of it, and he will find practically nothing in that. He used two words: "haste" and "ineptitude". About "ineptitude", of course, he has to illustrate where the ineptitude was. I will deal with "haste". There is another thing. He said one thing with which I wholly agree. He said it was incendiary leadership which was really the cause. That was where the mischief began and developed. We had an example of incendiary leadership here. The hon. Member Shri Manoharan, made a speech. What did he say? He said....

**Shri Manoharan:** The Chief Minister of Madras was there.....

**Shri Nanda:** The blood-thirsty mentality is oozing out of every word he spoke.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राग भड़काने वाले  
सुब्रमण्यम साहब भी तो थे।

श्री हुस्म चन्व कच्छबाय : कामराज  
साहब भी तो हैं।

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, this House has a sample of what may be going on there. If something of this kind can be uttered on the floor of this House, there, in the irresponsible manner in which people can speak outside, we know what is that is being said.

**Shri Manoharan:** It is a thorough misinterpretation of facts.

**Shri Nanda:** Everything that he said about events and incidents is just without regard to truth, without regard to what the facts were. (Interruption).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What was the statement of Shri Bhakt Darshan which created so much misunderstanding in the minds of the entire people, when he was trying to interpret Government's policy?

**Shri Nanda:** I was myself going to deal with that point. Since it has been mentioned I will dispose of it immediately. I have got here a full statement of Shri Bhakt Darshan.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाईर, घाईर।

श्री बागड़ी : जब मेरी बात होती है  
तब तो आप मुझे चुप करा देते हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीरों से भी तो मैं  
कह रहा हूँ। हर एक को मैं कह रहा हूँ।  
आपको भी उनके साथ कह रहा हूँ। अब आप  
सुनें मिनिस्टर साहब क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

हर बार आप यही कह देते हैं कि आपको ही में कहता हूँ।

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Sir, may I suggest to the hon. Home Minister that because some people have indulged in harsh words it is not for the Government to retaliate. I believe they have a right to retaliate, but if they do not do that their cause will prosper.

**Shri Nanda:** I am very much indebted to the hon. Member. I respect him greatly.

**श्री श्रीरं (प्रलीगढ़):** मझे बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला। एक क्षण के लिए मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझ पर तो डी० आई० आर० लग सकता है लेकिन जब श्री मनोहरन श्रीर डी० एम० के० के दूसरे लीडर आप भड़काते रहे तो क्यों नहीं गृह मंत्रालय ने कोई कदम उठाया? क्यों वह तमाशा देखता रहा? क्यों उसने इतने लोगों को बेमौत मरने दिया? इसका जवाब मैं चाहता हूँ।

**Shri Nanda:** It was not at all retaliation, it was only elucidation. It was only to disclose to the view of the House as to what may have been the porcesses which might have created the kind of situation and the consequences which became so alarming and disheartening. I just wanted to put before the gaze of the House the kind of mentality which has been at work. (Interruption).

**Shri Manoharan:** What I have given is nothing but the events that took place. I did not indulge in any personal attack on any one. I think all the papers there . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Nanda:** There was nothing like what is imputed to Shri Bhakt Darshan in the statements I saw or read. Of course, when truncated

reports appear anywhere somebody can possibly misinterpret it. I do not want to enter into the question as to who was responsible for it.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** कामराज के वक्तव्य से भी तो गड़बड़ हुई। उनको क्यों जेल में नहीं डाला गया?

**Shri Nanda:** I shall come to that also.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या आप सुनना चाहते हैं या नहीं? अगर सुनना चाहते हैं तो बार बार दखल क्यों देते हैं, बराबर रुकावटें क्यों डाली जा रही हैं। तीन घंटे तक बहस होती रही है, अब जवाब भी तो सुन लीजिये।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** कामराज द्वारा सारी गड़बड़ हुई है।

**Shri Nanda:** Now, if there had been a failure on the part of government, to that there cannot be a reply in this way; there can be no justification for perpetrating violent acts. There could have been an attempt to get further elucidation of those things to clear their minds of the doubts. No such attempt was made.

Now, let us first see whether there was anything wrong with our policy. There were provisions in the Constitution. A various stages, a Commission was appointed, then a Committee of Parliament, their recommendations were adopted by both Houses, and then the Official Languages Act embodying all the basic provisions in regard to our policy. Have we departed a little bit, an iota; from the accepted policy of Government? No, we have not. Therefore, it is not a question of policy; there is nothing wrong with the policy. If we had departed from that policy, then we could have been held to blame for that.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Shri Subramaniam will reply to you on that.

**बी हुकम खन्द कछबाय :** त्यागपत्र जो दिये गये थे, उनको क्यों वापिस लिया गया ? इसके कारण भी तो गड़बड़ हुई है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उनके खन्दर कुछ होता रहे, इससे मुझे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

**Shri Nanda:** Then there is the question of implementation. In the matter of implemenation did we do anything excessive? There the question of haste may arise. I think those hon. Members who are being dubbed as chauvinists and protagonists of Hindi can very well say that we have done very little in pursuance of those decision and that we have not done much. Because, what did we do? Then, again, on the question of haste, it is not as if on the 26th some announcement had to be made or some decision had to be taken. It just came by efflux of time because it was provided in the Constitution. Therefore, there is no question of any haste so far as the application of the provisions of the Constitution is concerned.

Then the question will be: what did we do in order to see that people understand what we are doing? Some hon. Members have stated that the Prime Minister's broadcast should have taken place earlier. Well, the Prime Minister's broadcast came at a time in a particular situation. But were we silent till then? Were we doing nothing before that? I will take the hon. Members back to the previous year. During that year there were meetings with the Chief Ministers where every little thing that was decided in respect of the language policy was a matter of unanimous consent and approval of all those who were present. On every little thing communiques were issued and they were publicised. I will mention at least one. Some decisions were taken in December at the last meeting of the Chief Ministers. They received very good publicity. A full account of the decisions taken at this meeting was given to the

press. What is the reaction? The Hindu wrote in its main editorial of December, 15:

"... the decisions taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference indicated by and large the readiness to submit to pragmatic considerations as well as willingness to respect the spirit of the 1963 Official Languages Act."

More or less similar comments were made in the other papers also. That was at that stage. After that nothing has been done. At that stage this was the response and the reception to the policy of the Government as in the course of implementation.

19 hrs.

Then, I happened to be in Madras on the 23rd January as was mentioned by an hon. Member. There it was brought to my notice that the Home Ministry had issued some kind of a circular and that it was causing some perturbation. I categorically contradicted that.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What was the circular?

**Shri Nanda:** There was no circular.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Then why did you contradict it?

**Shri Nanda:** I explained that and it appeared in bold headlines in the papers, in the Hindu and others. All that I said twice on the 23rd and on the 25th, that is, before the 26th, appeared under the headlines "Hindi without handicap"; "Nanda's call to DMK to desist from observing mourning day" etc.

There was a mention of Shri Bhak-tavatsalam as to why he did not do something. He requested them to have their day earlier or later but not to do this sacrilegious thing on the day of the Republic. That was his request to them. So, all that had appeared and I believe there are



[Shri Nanda]

many people at least among the students, the teachers and others who read the Hindu and other papers. It had appeared in the other papers also. So, there was not a shred of justification on the ground of any misunderstanding about the policy because there I categorically stated that.

Also, apart from the circular, I took that opportunity twice to say that nothing was going to be done about Hindi which would not be acceptable to them and which would cause them any inconvenience.

**Shri Manoharan:** The Home Minister now says that there was no circular; that there was nothing. But in the Hindustan Times of the 17th there was a circular from the All India Radio about the recruitment of transmission executives for which the qualification laid down was knowledge of at least one Indian language literature and the desirable qualification was fair knowledge of Hindi.

**Shri Nanda:** He is rather too hasty. I was talking about the circulars. I would certainly explain all that had happened. In the ordinary working of one or two ministries they had issued certain instructions; but before the 26th, on the 23rd, I told them that even if a slight mistake in a slight matter had occurred anywhere it was going to be immediately rectified and those were withdrawn before the 26th, or the 25th. There was no occasion and I had stated that also.

**Shri Manoharan:** What is your explanation?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has given that answer.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Did you send copies of your circulars to Shri Subramaniam and Shri Alagesan also? Did they receive the copies of your circulars?

**Shri Nanda:** The Ministry got it.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** When they could not understand, how could the people understand?

**श्री बागड़ी :** मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। माननीय गृह-मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि गलतफहमी हुई नहीं, बल्कि फैलाई गई। अगर जनता में गलतफहमी नहीं फैली थी तो वजारत के जो एक माननीय सदस्य हैं वह कौन सी गलतफहमी के शिकार हो गये। या कि वह भी इस तहरीक में शामिल थे। इस की सफाई होनी चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** इस लिये कि दूसरों पर यह लांछन लगाया जाता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठ जायें, मैं कांस्टिट्यूशन के किस प्राटिकल का हवाला दूँ जिस का उल्लंघन किया गया है।

**Shri Nanda:** May I add another fact? This policy as it developed and as it was evolved was discussed at various stages in the Madras Assembly and it is not only the Government of Madras, not only Shri Bhaktavatsalam or whosoever might have been the Chief Minister but all parties agreed to that. It was on the basis of the consent of all the parties, whatever has been done, and not of Shri Bhaktavatsalam.

**Shri Manoharan:** No, Sir.

**Shri Nanda:** I have got a report of that; it will take me too much time to go into that.

**श्री मधु लिंगये :** भक्तवत्सलम जी हर रोज नये नये बयान क्यों देत हैं।

**Shri Nanda:** At this stage I am explaining that the policy that has been in force was the policy accepted

willingly and readily by all concerned.

Then, there was another feature. I would like to deal with that. That is: Why is it that we did not anticipate it? That is the question. But I ask: Anticipate what? Is it whether mob violence will result out of mob agitation which is going to bring into the vortex large numbers of people of all shades of intelligence and standing? Who can predict it any time? It is a question of incendiarism. What was happening in that area for a long time? Take the D.M.K. itself. It is not a recent agitation. They have been talking of burning the Constitution and putting it into the sea and also of various other acts of vandalism. They have been preaching that. They had been doing this. It was only when the question of secession came that they stopped that and then they said—and it is important—“Now we shall concentrate on the question of Hindi” knowing that they had not the courage to face the consequences of the law and the Constitution. They took another course. They want to disrupt this country on the issue of language, not being able to face the Constitution. (Interruption.) Even Rajaji says, this is a mourning day. He said, “It is twice a mourning day for me than for the D.M.K.” I was asked, Why did not I meet Rajaji?

**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): The name of Rajaji should not be dragged in.

**Shri Nanda:** I was asked: Why did not I meet Rajaji? A colleague of mine met Rajaji just about this time and I need not disclose all that he got out of him. (Interruption.) I have not said anything else.

Now, in regard to whatever was said here in respect of any acts of omission or commission of the Government in this matter, I believe I have been able to put forward cogent reasoning and facts to show that the Government did not do anything which it was not called upon to do,

which it was not its duty to do and that in respect of the implementation, the steps taken were minimal. There was not haste at all. Therefore, I do not think the question as to whether some provocation was given, can be sustained. There was no provocation; there was no haste. But this arose out of a continuous sustained agitation which should have been met in some other ways. I must confess why is it that we allowed students to fall into the hands of such people. That is on a larger ground.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Here is the Home Minister who tells us there was a continuous series of agitation, mischiefs and acts of vandalism. What was he doing then?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is explaining . . . (Interruption).

**Shri Nanda:** The virtue of democracy . . . . .

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** The Home Minister says that the people misunderstood him. He had not expressed things even to his Cabinet colleagues. How can he blame the people? I think it is time he should explain that.

**Shri Nanda:** I shall explain that also.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** You should explain that. There is the statement by Mr. Bhakt Darshan.

**Shri Nanda:** The virtues of democracy and its handicaps lie in this. We cannot act immediately when there is a protest, immediately as there is a procession or a demonstration. Therefore, one charge is: Why did we not act much earlier? And the other is: Why did we act at all?

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** What is the reply of the Home Minister to the question I have asked. We have asked it repeatedly.

**Shri Nath Pal:** That is the point we have been asking since this morning?

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Why should he not face that question? Either his colleagues were wrong or right. If they were wrong, their resignations ought to have been accepted. If they were right, then the people have the right to feel grievance that the Government did not explain properly their point of view. If he wants logic, he has to be logical.

**An hon. Member:** There is no answer.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Shri Bhakt Darshan makes one statement. Then Shri Sanjiva Reddy makes another statement.

**Shri Nanda:** As long as it is a question of peaceful processions, there is no problem.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Why are you chasing only Manoharan and those others?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अगर आप प्रश्नों को टालते जाएंगे तो संतोष नहीं होगा।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** उनके भाषण से जो स्थिति बनी उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

**श्री बुजराज सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभा सात बज गया है और वातावरण गरम हो रहा है। अब इसको क्लोज कर दिया जाए, कल फिर से ले लिया जाए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** एडजर्नमेंट मोशन ही क्या रहा जो कल तक के लिए जा सके।

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir):** Let us first hear him. Questions may be asked afterwards.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** न्यायिक जांच की घोषणा की जाए।

**Shri Nanda:** Why did we not act? That is the question. Shri Bhaktavatsalam acted. He removed all the

DMK leaders that day, thinking that that would suffice. He has had to bear the brunt of this violent agitation, and he has discharged those functions in an admirable way under the greatest stress and strain. On the one side, the Madras Government has been doing everything possible to protect the interests of the people of the State so far as language is concerned; on the other, it has taken a very strong stand on law and order, which it should have done.

**Shri Rajaram:** We will give the correct answer in the next elections.

**Shri Muthu Gounder:** The Madras Chief Minister proved a good stooge for you to kill 90 lives and inflict all this suffering on the people. (*Interruptions.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** I am surprised at the attitude of Members.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The Chief Minister has had people shot dead, and he is defending him.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should he not? If he is of that opinion, why should he not?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके द्वारा विनती करता हूँ कि श्री नन्दा न्यायिक जांच की घोषणा करें।

**Shri Nanda:** At one stage it cropped up that the assurances of the late Prime Minister had not been carried out. Now, that was not so. I have said that that was not so, that the Act itself was an implementation of those assurances, and later on what the Prime Minister said in his broadcast. I said earlier, on the 23rd and 26th in my broadcast that without the consent of the non-Hindi areas, no step would be taken for taking English out of currency. Hon. Members could ask, what right had I to do so? Still we have done that. At any

rate, we might have gone too far.

Therefore, no such question was raised, could be raised. Hence that is the answer to the hon. Member.

Are we quite sure that in respect of what we have done, when the people now in charge of the Government are not there, some others are there later on are we quite sure that the same assurances will be implemented? Therefore the question was raised of a statutory safeguard. It was not that Shri C. Subramaniam was in disagreement with the policy. This is the explanation (*Interruptions.*)

**श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या इस मामले की न्यायिक जांच करने के लिए नन्दा जी तैयार हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर इस तरह से हर एक मेम्बर जब चाहे बोले और जितनी देर चाहे बोले चला जाए तो कोई डिसिप्लिन नहीं रह सकता ।

**श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :** संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं आ रहा है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं आ रहा तो सुनना तो चाहिए । संतोषजनक वह होगा जो आपको पसन्द आवे ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** गलत बयानी हो रही है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर आप कह दें तो मैं आपको बन्द कर दूँ । अगर इस तरह से कार्रवाई चलवाना चाहते हैं तो कहिए ।

**श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :** श्री कामराज द्वारा हिन्दी के अपमान के कारण सब गड़बड़ हुई है, उसका उत्तर दिलाया जाए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं सब से बड़ा रहा और चाहता रहा कि आप सुनें, सुनें । मैंने चाहा कि इस पर ज्यादा बात न कही जाए क्योंकि इक्साइटमेंट ज्यादा है । लेकिन आप लोग बार बार दखल देकर कार्रवाई को धीमे चलने ही नहीं देते ।

**Shri Nanda:** I will come to a close, because really I need not have spoken for this length of time. As the hon. Member, Shri Kripalani said, this was a useless discussion, meaning that there was actually no case at all, nothing to be answered. Still I thought I might have this opportunity of clearing up some of the points. There was really no count on which any motion for adjournment could be built up. I want to close on this note that I hope that in future all of us will dedicate ourselves to the maintenance of peace. Government must in all conditions do its duty to maintain law and order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जूरीशियल इनक्वायरी के बारे में उनकी क्या राय है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called Shri H. N. Mukerjee. Others must sit down. No one else can speak.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I confess I am tired, as the House must be tired . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** And what about me?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I know that you have to bear the brunt of whatever exhaustion has descended upon us, but after having heard the Home Minister I really feel very despondent that he chose not to rise to the occasion as I did try, and so many of my colleagues also in their own different ways did try to put before Parliament the gravity of the situation. I had a very distant hope that Government would at last show some capacity for responding to the needs of the situation. Shri Nanda said good things about some of us, but then he said there was nothing to be answered in the debate.

He began by saying that a stigma had come and got labelled, so to speak, to the history of our country in contemporary times and that stigma had to be removed. When he said that I

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

thought perhaps he was going to follow it up with some kind of statement on behalf of Government which would be some contribution to the removal of that stigma.

He talked about something which I had said. I had used that expression deliberately—incendiary leadership—because I know that when Madras was in flames, there must have been some kind of incendiarism. But are you going to tackle incendiarism by talking in the language which Shri Nanda has spoken? What are you going to do at this present moment, I am asking the Government. What are you going to do in order to soothe the passions which, rightly or wrongly, have been evoked?

What is the good of Shri Nanda giving us a catalogue of his activities in Madras, or giving a certificate to Shri Bhakt Darshan, which he applauds himself? What is the good of our hearing these things, when, after all, if a parliamentary discussion is any criterion, there has been very serious damage inflicted to the integrity of this country?

Shri Nanda gave us a lot of things. He said: have we departed an iota from the adopted policies? All right, you have not departed an iota from the adopted policies. He said: have we not consulted all the Chief Ministers? We concede that you have consulted all the Chief Ministers you have got in your brotherhood. But what has been the result? Why is the whole country agitated? It is not only a question of the non-Hindi-speaking areas or the Hindi-speaking areas. The entire country is agitated. My Hindi-speaking friends are agitated because on their computation they find the whole idea of national integration being in danger. If that is so, what are you going to do in order to quieten the atmosphere? What are you going to do to soothe the feelings not only in the South but in other parts

of the country? What are you going to do to tackle the immediate Madras situation and the long-term problems which are involved in this matter?

We have tried during the discussion, so many of us in our own ways, to offer certain suggestions. Shri Nanda chooses not to give a proper reply. I have asked for a judicial enquiry. Why have I done so? I do so not because I under-rate the heinousness and gravity of certain excesses committed perhaps in Tamil Nad. To burn a man to death, who is not willing to die nobody in his senses would like to die like that—to burn a man to death is most monstrous. Nobody is supporting that kind of thing. When this kind of an incident has taken place in an incendiary atmosphere which was generated by certainly long periods of mismanagement of the linguistic question, what are you going to do about it? Aren't you going to at least assuage the feelings of the people concerned, of Tamil Nad? Is it a matter merely of Mr. Manoharan or anybody in Madras? The Bar Association of the Madras High Court, which includes people just as respectable as Shri Nanda and Shri Chatterjee have put forward their demands? Are we going to just throw all that into the dust heap because this Government happens to be in power in Delhi? What is going to take place in regard to this? I want, therefore, the Government to come forward with soothing explanations, not only of what it had done or not done but also an offer that there should be a judicial enquiry. Because, on principle, wherever there is firing on the people, there should be judicial enquiry and there should be certain long range measures adopted by the Government of the country. He has given not an iota of a hint that some long-range measures are going to be adopted in this country.

So many of us have cried ourselves hoarse about the idea of national integration, about the idea that Government should consult all parties in

the country, that Government should hold consultations not only with political people but also with cultural representatives, with literary figures and artistic figures and others and that sort of thing, that Government should come forward for resuscitation of the whole national integration programme that Jawaharlal Nehru had initiated. But, no. Shri Nanda does not choose to say anything at all about it. He chose to defend himself. He is entitled to do so. In regard to Jawaharlal Nehru's assurances, he said that even before the Prime Minister made a comparatively categorical statement in regard thereto, he had said something about it. I am only counting upon my memory. But I do not think my memory is failing when I say that I saw in the papers a report of Shri Nanda's speech where he had made this remark about Jawaharlal Nehru's assurance: that it was deserving not only of consideration but of respect. This is a language of legalism which occasionally might come from some other people. This is not the language of statesmanship. If the Government of this country has said good-bye to statesmanship, well, they are very welcome to do so. I am sure that this country will not be irrepar-

ably damaged if the Government of today retires from its seat. Parliament has tried to focus attention a serious matter but there is no response from this Government; there is nothing. This Government is incapable of statesmanship. This Government seems to be incapable of generosity, of imagination, of sympathetic understanding of people's problems when they suffer, when they are in turmoil and in tribulation. They have no understanding of the wound in the human heart and they have the gump-tion to rule this country. If they can do so, God help this country. That is all I have to say.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Mr. Speaker, Sir..

**Mr. Speaker:** No, he will excuse me. If I allow him, then others will rise.

**Shri Nath Pal:** What has the Prime Minister to say on this issue?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

*Lok Sabha divided:*

## Division No. 2]

## AYES

[19.32 hrs.

Alvares, Shri  
Badruddujs, Shri  
Bagri, Shri  
Banerjee, Shri S.M.  
Barua, Shri Hem  
Bhattecharaya, Shri, Dinen  
Chakaravartty, Shrimati Renu  
Chatterjee, Shri H.P.  
Chatterjee Shri N.C.  
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar  
Daji, Shri  
Dandekar, Shri N.  
Deo, Shri P.K.

Dharmalingam, Shri  
Dwivedy Shri Surendranath  
Elias, Shri Mohammad  
Gounder, Shri Muthu  
Himmateinhji, Shri  
Kandappan, Shri S.  
Kapur Singh, Shri  
Kumaran, Shri M.K.  
Limaye, Shri Madhu  
Manoharan, Shri  
Maurya, Shri  
Mishra, Dr. U.  
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.

Murmu, Shri Sarkar  
Muzafer Hussain, Shri  
Nath Pal, Shri  
Rajerm, Shri  
Ramabadern, Shri  
Reddy, Shri Naresimha  
Sen, Dr. Ranen  
Sezhiyan, Shri  
Singh, Shri J.B.  
Sivasankaran, Shri  
Solanki, Shri  
Vishram Prasad, Shri  
Yashpal Singh, Shri

## NOES

Achuthan, Shri  
Alagesan, Shri  
Alva, Shri A.S.  
Aney, Dr. M.S.  
Anjanappa, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri  
Arunachalam, Shri  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Balmaki, Shri  
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka

Basappa, Shri  
Baswant, Shri  
Bhagat, Shri B.R.  
Bhagwati, Shri  
Bhakt Darshan, Shri

Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.  
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.  
 Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 Borooah, Shri P.G.  
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
 Chandak, Shri  
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
 Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.  
 Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal  
 Chadhuri, D.S.  
 Chavan, Shri D.R.  
 Chavan, Shri Y.B.  
 Chavada, Shrimati Joraben  
 Das, Dr. M.M.  
 Das, Shri B.K.  
 Das, Shri N.T.  
 Dass, Shri C.  
 Deshmukh, Shri B.D.  
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.  
 Dey, Shri S.K.  
 Dighe, Shri  
 Dixit, Shri G.N.  
 Dorai, Shri Kasinatha  
 Dwivedi, Shri M.L.  
 Ering, Shri D.  
 Gackwad, Shri Patchesinhrao  
 Gajraj Singh, Rao, Shri  
 Gandhi, Shri V.B.  
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati  
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya  
 Gupta, Shri Badshah  
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri  
 Hem Raj, Shri  
 Himatsingka, Shri  
 Jadhav, Shri M.L.  
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas  
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
 Jain, Shri A.P.  
 Jamir, Shri S.G.  
 Jedhe, Shri  
 Jha, Shri Jogendra  
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra  
 Joytishi, Shri J.P.  
 Kahir, Shri Humayun  
 Kavirolkar, Shri  
 Kamble, Shri  
 Kedaria, Shri C.M.  
 Keshing Shri Rishang  
 Khadilkar, Shri  
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali  
 Khanna, Shri Mehar Chand  
 Kisan Veer, Shri  
 Kotaki, Shri L.Ladhar  
 Koulajgi, Shri H.V.  
 Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.  
 Kureel, Shri B.N.  
 Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati  
 Lalit Sen, Shri  
 Laskar, Shri N.R.

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Malaviya, Shri K.D.  
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra  
 Managan, Shri  
 Mandal, Shri J.  
 Mantri, Shri D.D.  
 Masuriya Din, Shri  
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra  
 Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan  
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari  
 Mehta, Shri Jaswant  
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt  
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
 Mishra, Shri Bibhutl  
 Mishra, Shri M.P.  
 Mohanti, Shri Gokulananda  
 Morarka, Shri  
 More, Shri K.L.  
 More, Shri S.S.  
 Munzini, Shri David  
 Murthy, Shri B.S.  
 Muthiah, Shri  
 Nandu, Shri V.G.  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Naskar, Shri P.S.  
 Nayak, Shri Mohan  
 Niranjan Lal, Shri  
 Oza, Shri  
 Paliwal, Shri  
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath  
 Paramasivan, Shri  
 Parashar, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai  
 Patel, Shri Man Singh P.  
 Patel, Shri N.N.  
 Patil, Shri D.S.  
 Patil, Shri M.B.  
 Patil, Shri S.B.  
 Patil, Shri S.K.  
 Patil, Shri T.A.  
 Patnaik, Shri B.C.  
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.  
 Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Raghunath Singh, Shri  
 Raghuramiah, Shri  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai  
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
 Raju, Shri D.B.  
 Ram, Shri T.  
 Ram Sewak, Shri  
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Ram Swarup, Shri  
 Ramakrishnan, Shri, P.R.  
 Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.  
 Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.  
 Ramdhani Das, Shri  
 Rampure, Shri M.  
 Rane, Shri

Rao, Shri Jaganatha  
 Rao, Dr. K.L.  
 Rao, Shri Krishamoorthy  
 Rao, Shri Muthyal  
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi  
 Rao, Shri Thirumala  
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala  
 Reddiar, Shri  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
 Saigal, Shri A.S.  
 Samanta, Shri S.C.  
 Samant, Shri  
 Sanji Rupji, Shri  
 Sarai, Shri Sham Lal  
 Sarma, Shri A.T.  
 Sen, Shri A.K.  
 Shah, Shri Manabendra  
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben  
 Sham Nath, Shri  
 Shankaraiya, Shri  
 Sharma, Shri, A.P.  
 Sharma, Shri D.C.  
 Sharma, Shri K.C.  
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur  
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
 Shinde, Shri  
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan  
 Siddananjappa, Shri  
 Siddiah, Shri  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
 Sonavane, Shri  
 Soy, Shri H.C.  
 Subbaraman, Shri  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Subramaniam, Shri T.  
 Sumat Prasad, Shri  
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri  
 Swaran Singh, Shri  
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad  
 Thengal, Shri Nallakoya  
 Thengoudar, Shri  
 Thomas, Shri A.M.  
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.  
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.  
 Tiwary, Shri R.S.  
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo  
 Tula, Ram, Shri  
 Uikay, Shri  
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
 Vaishya, Shri M.B.  
 Valvi, Shri  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Veerappa, Shri  
 Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.  
 Verma, Shri K.K.  
 Vijaya Ananda, Maharekumar  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Vyasa, Shri Radhahal

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the  
Division is Ayes 39; Noes 196.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** We do not adjourn.  
Therefore, Shri Bhagat might continue  
with the Bill.

19.33 hrs.

BANKING LAWS (APPLICATION  
TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES)  
BILL—contd.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I had moved the  
motion and clause 3 was under discus-  
sion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Clause 3 is under dis-  
cussion. We resume the discussion  
the next day.

19.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,  
February 19, 1965/Magha 30, 1886  
(Saka).*