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Friday, August 19, 1960
Sravana 28, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLV, 1960/1882 (Saka)

[August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)]



ELEVENTH SESSION, 1960/1882 (Saka)

(Vol. XLV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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

GMGIPND

LOK SABHA

*Friday, August 19, 1960/Sravana 28,
1882 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Cancer Hospital for Orissa

***538. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa requested the Union Government for giving grants for setting up a cancer Hospital in Orissa in 1960-61;

(b) what were the total funds provided for setting up of Cancer Hospitals in the country in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) how these funds have been allocated?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made for the establishment of cancer research centres.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 47].

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: In part (a) of the answer, the hon. Minister has stated that the request from the State Government had been received. May I know whether the Government of India has decided to accede to that request during the Second Plan period?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. They have made a request to us. According
825 (A) LSD—1

to the detailed estimates prepared by the State Government the cost of construction of this hospital—it is a 25 bed cancer wing to the SCB medical college—comes to Rs. 2,25,000 and the recurring expenditure is Rs. 84,000. Their request is under our consideration.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether there is any possibility of this hospital coming up during the remaining one year of the Second Plan?

Shri Karmarkar: If the State Government makes up its mind, it can come up any time.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much money has been demanded by the Cancer Institute, Adyar, Madras for the year 1960-61 and how much has been sanctioned?

Shri Karmarkar: I have given the figures for the previous years and I expect that they would not ask than what has been given them last year.

Shri Tangamani: Is it true that they have demanded Rs. 5 lakhs? What is the Government's reaction to it? In the statement we find that only for Chittaranjan certain amount has been sanctioned.

Shri Karmarkar: I have not looked into their application; all of them are bunched together. My reaction to every such request is to do the best under the limitation of finances.

Shri Narasimhan: Do these institutions proposed to be opened provide for the latest methods of treatment through radio isotopes and if so are there facilities for their securing these isotopes?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as this is concerned, they have the earlier machines in most of them and they are getting the cobalt units. If any difficulty is there, we will try to help them and they will also try to help themselves. Our anxiety is to bring the most recent advances in medicine to the service of our people.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How many hospitals are going to be opened in U.P. and what amount of money has been allotted to them?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not cognisant of the number of cancer hospitals that U.P. proposes to open because it is they that open them and we only help. In one instance, we helped them last year. We have helped the Government of U.P. to expand the Cancer Institute at Kanpur and we have given them Rs. 2 lakhs.

Shri Narasimhan: Are the Government aware that in the case of the existing cancer institutions, the securing in time of the quickly perishable radio isotopes has met with great difficulties?

Shri Karmarkar: The difficulty has not come to my notice. If there is difficulty we shall try to help the institutions as much as possible to get the material that they want.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is the plan of the Government to set up at least one cancer hospital in each State and if so when will that plan fructify?

Shri Karmarkar: I am sorry that I have not got information with me but it is not as if there is any State without any opportunities for the treatment of cancer. Some of the institutions have come up with a concentrated number of beds—100 or 200 beds and things like that. In the fullness of time we shall have not only hospital but as many hospitals as are necessary for the population in each State but we hope that cancer will

not spread to that large extent. However, I am in entire sympathy with my hon. friend's desire to have hospitals where necessary.

Delhi London Bus Service

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*539. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1557 on the 18th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal for introduction of bus service between Delhi and London via Lahore?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was stated that some suggestions have been received from private parties. What are the details of these proposals with special reference to the fare to be charged and the important places to be covered?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will be able to give only the names and the proposed routes that they want to cover.

Messrs. Sheik Manoo and Brothers—Bombay to London—Luxury bus service.

Messrs. Sheik Manoo and Brothers—Bombay to Mecca—Luxury service during Haj season.

Shri M. L. Puri—India to U.K., USSR and Yugoslavia.

Shri Trilokendra Singh—Commercial bus service between Bombay and London.

Messrs. Aziz Brothers, Kanpur—Delhi to London and Delhi to Mecca.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is the reaction of private parties to the proposal routing the buses via Mecca and Medina? •

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any proposal made by the Government.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: My question is what is the reaction of the private parties to the Government proposal to run these buses *via* Mecca and Medina?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just now said that I am not aware of any such proposal.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से लन्दन तक जो बस-सर्विस होगी, वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर में होगी, या पब्लिक सैक्टर में।

श्री राज बहादुर : अभी तक हमें इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ सुझाव मिले हैं, वे प्राइवेट पार्टीज से ही मिले हैं।

Mechanised Farms

- +
- *540. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1470 on the 13th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of setting up of more mechanised farms on the lines of Suratgarh mechanised farm in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any scheme to set up more such farms during the Third Plan period has been finalised?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, Sir. A Committee has been appointed to go into this question and it has not yet submitted its report and we expect that it will do so within the next two months and then we will be able to chalk out the programme.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सभी नहीं है कि यह जो सुरतगढ़ का फार्म अभी चल रहा है, वह भी कोई मुनाफे में नहीं चल रहा है और क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि इस प्रकार के सरकारी फार्मों के सिवा कई व्यक्तियों ने अनेक इस तरह के मैकैनाइज्ड फार्म बनाने की कोशिश की और चलाए और उनमें से किसी में भी अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली है ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The mechanised farm at Suratgarh is working very well. Only after knowing the result of this farm, Government feel that it is advisable to go into the question of starting some more farms in such areas where land has been left without reclamation by people because of various reasons.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has suggested the starting of mechanised farm in the ayacut of the Tungabhadra low level canal and at what stage the matter stands?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This committee which was appointed to go into the question had asked the State Governments to submit such areas where these farms could be taken up and Andhra Pradesh has suggested two places and they are being considered by this committee.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: In connection with the Suratgarh farm I would like to know why is it that the husk—that is, *Bhus*—is allowed to go waste? Some of us were at that farm and this complaint was brought to our notice and we put this question to the managing authorities there also. We

would like to know from the Minister why the husk is allowed to go waste when there is so much demand for fodder?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I know the importance of fodder so well that even the small quantity of fodder from Jowar and bajra is being sold from the farm to the farmers. The farmers in other places do thrashing by cattle and therefore the husk is very small which the cattle eat very well, whereas here the tractor combines do it in such a way that nobody wants it and therefore we plough it back to the land as manure. We do to get *bhusa* here of the type which the hon. Member is referring to. However, we have taken care to see that all quantities of husk that can be used as fodder are either sold or delivered to the farmers.

Shri Punnoose: I presume that one of the objectives of starting this mechanised farm is to show to the cultivators the advantages of collective and modern type of farming. If that is so, may I know whether Government will choose areas in different States for starting such farms and not confine it to States like Rajasthan where land is lying fallow?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: For starting such big mechanised farms we require big blocks of 10,000 to 30,000 acres of contiguous land with full irrigation facilities and where we need not disturb the existing farmers. Very few States have got such lands. In Kerala, especially, I do not think in any part of Kerala we can get such a big block of land where without displacing the existing people we can start such a big farm.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether the Government are aware that there are large areas of land available with the Government in Kerala which can be used for this purpose?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I know the area which the hon. Member refers to. We want nearly 25,000 to 30,000 acres of contiguous area—one block—

and the Kerala Government would not be able to supply us such a land.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the Rajasthan Canal Project offers a great potentiality for the establishment of such farms; if so, may I know whether Government have examined that question? Also, is it not a fact that the Rajasthan Government is quite anxious about it and that Government has made certain offers in this connection?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Rajasthan Government has suggested four more blocks very near to the Suratgarh Farm and the proposed Rajasthan Canal area. When the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister visited the Suratgarh Farm this year they looked into the scheme suggested by the Rajasthan Government. The whole thing is being considered now.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know which of the other States have expressed their desire to open such farms?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: About seven States including the State of Bihar have expressed their desire to open such farms.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Recently, Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister and the Minister of Food and Agriculture accompanied by half a dozen ministers of Agriculture visited Russia. May I know whether, while they were there, they discussed this matter with the U.S.S.R. Government about purchasing some more machineries for expediting the opening of these farms?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): It is true that this question about having more mechanised farms in India came up for informal talks; they were not a sort of business talks or any definite proposals. The difficulty for us is to decide upon particular spots and be prepared to receive the machinery if and when it is available.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The matter of increasing food production is very important. May I know why there is this delay in taking decisions about setting up these farms, if the Government deems it proper that such mechanised farms can increase the yield?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The matter is being proceeded with as fast as possible. The first thing we did was to invite the State Governments to propose the blocks and indicate the areas where this was possible. The next thing is selection and examination of the suitability of the areas. That is a matter which has to be examined carefully because, otherwise, if somewhere it fails, ultimately, the Parliament itself will blame us.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that some portion of the Suratgarh Farm is also given to tenants; if so, if that is the experience, may I know what has led the Government to set up more farms?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The hon. Member is referring to some land which we gave to farmers some two years ago. It was I who did it because I did not want any portion of the Suratgarh Farm to lie idle without cultivation. We had a plan to cultivate only 16,000 acres that year. We wanted to see that as far as possible the remaining area was also cultivated. We have not reclaimed that area. It was not fit for cultivation, but the farmers said that they would be able to cultivate on some blocks, and we gave them on a share basis.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: जहाँ तक इन फार्मों के एकरेज का सम्बन्ध है, क्या सरकार ने अब तक विशेषज्ञों से इस बात का पता लगाया है कि किसी भी फार्म के लिये कम से कम कितने एकड़ जमीन की आवश्यकता होती है ?

श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा : सूरतगढ़ जैसा फार्म बनाने के वास्ते १०,००० से ३०,००० एकड़ जमीन होनी चाहिये ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : और कम से कम ?

श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा : १०,००० ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इससे कम में नहीं होगा ?

Mr. Speaker: He said 10,000 acres.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सूरतगढ़ फार्म से जितने गल्ले पैदा होते हैं, उनको आल ओवर इंडिया में, जहाँ जहाँ भी बीज की जरूरत हो, सप्लाय करने के लिए क्या सरकार सोच रही है ?

श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा : ठीक है, दो साल से ज्यादा बीज बाहर जा रहा है । बीज के वास्ते हम बिहार भी भज रहे हैं ।

Anti sea-Erosion work in Kerala

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*541. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

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

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Kerala State Government for sanction of grants for the anti sea-erosion work; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided in consultation with the Planning Commission that no grant could be sanctioned for anti sea-erosion works and that only loan assistance would continue to be given under the Miscellaneous Development Programme during the Second Plan period. The State Government have been requested to draw up an overall plan showing the works to be taken up in order of priority. After receipt of the long-range plan for anti-sea

erosion works and the proposals of the State Government for the Third Plan, the question of financial assistance would be examined again.

Shri Warior: May I know the amount required for protecting the eroded places in Kerala at present according to the statement of the Kerala Government?

Shri Hathi: According to the Kerala Government the total amount that would be required is about Rs. 2,400 lakhs.

Shri Warior: May I know which are the places affected at present that will be given priority for protective measures to be taken?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the priority for each work has to be decided by the State Government, but I may say for the information of the hon. Member and the House that the Second Plan provides Rs. 185 lakhs for this work.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether it is a fact that due to recent monsoons great havoc has been done by sea-erosion in Kerala?

Shri Hathi: Yes, we had reports that in this season there has been severe sea-erosion in certain places in Kerala.

Shri Kunhan: May I know what was the extent of losses in Kerala due to sea-erosion in 1959-60?

Shri Hathi: That information is not available with me.

Shri Jinachandran: Is it not a fact that the Mangalore-Madras railway line is in danger because of sea-erosion?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the details of each damage, but the information available is that places like Thalai, Tellichery, Thayyil and Cannanore District have been subject to sea-erosion.

Shri Goray: May I know what are the other States that have asked for such help from the Centre?

Shri Hathi: I do not think any other State has got it.

Shri Punnoose: Is it not a fact that this is a very huge problem involving lakhs and lakhs of rupees; if so, may I know how the Central Government consider it possible for the State Government to tackle this problem with loans and not with any grants?

Shri Hathi: The general pattern is to give loans. That will be the general pattern to be continued, and we hope that it would be possible for the State Government to tackle the problem because they themselves planned for a 30 years' programme.

Manufacture of Diesel Rail Cars in India

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*543. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Board has asked the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, to manufacture Diesel Rail cars for use on Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the number for each gauge;

(c) what is the estimated cost per unit for each gauge;

(d) what preliminary steps have been taken to go ahead with the manufacture of such rail cars; and

(e) whether all components are to be manufactured by the Integral Coach Factory?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The question of the manufacture of rail cars in the Integral Coach Factory is under consideration but no formal order has yet been placed.

(b) and (c). The tentative proposals for III Five Year Plan of the

railways envisage procurement of 197 Diesel Rail Cars as under:

Gauge	No.	Estimated cost per unit
		Rs. Lakhs
Broad Gauge	67	6.4
Metre Gauge	120	3.8
Narrow Gauge	10	2.5

It is proposed to manufacture all these rail cars in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.

(d) Designs to suit indigenous manufacture are under preparation.

(e) No.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if any foreign collaboration or assistance is being sought for this purpose?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We do not think it would be necessary.

Shri C. D. Pande: The Perambur factory manufactures only the car portion of the whole equipment. May I know whether these rail cars will be fitted with the engines which may be produced there or in Chittaranjan, because the engine part is more important than the car?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: In the initial stages the engines will have to be imported. But, as the House is aware, plans are already afoot to produce diesel engines in the country in the private sector, or according to the decisions of the Government later on. They will be produced in the country later on, and when they are available, we will use them.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what is the present installed capacity for producing diesel cars in Perambur, or, if there is no installed capacity, when is the capacity likely to be installed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Perhaps the hon. Member is aware that the Perambur

factory is meant for integral coaches. It was not meant for diesel cars, and therefore there is no installed capacity as such for diesel cars there. It is proposed to utilise the existing capacity there for the manufacture of diesel cars also.

Shri Tangamani: We are told that diesel cars, not only for broad gauge but also for metre gauge, will be manufactured at the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur. May I know whether designs for the metre gauge coaches also will be available there, because the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur is designed only for broad gauge? So, may I know whether the integral coaches for the metre gauge also will be subsequently manufactured at Perambur?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as these rail cars are concerned, we are examining the possibility of manufacturing all the three types—broad gauge, metre gauge and narrow gauge—there. There is no proposal to convert the Integral Coach Factory from broad gauge to metre gauge.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know when the production of diesel cars is likely to commence, that is to say, whether they are going to start production before the end of the second Plan.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, Sir. During the third Plan.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस फैक्टरी के सिवा इस तरह की चीजों में से कुछ ट्रक्स जबलपुर की गन एण्ड करिज फैक्टरी में भी बनी हैं। क्या जबलपुर गनकैरिज फैक्टरी और समरिया फैक्टरी, जबलपुर, में भी इस प्रकार का काम किया जा सकता है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसका जवाब तो शायद दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री से पूछा जा सकता है। लेकिन जब मैं अपने यहाँ कर सकता हूँ तो शायद जबलपुर जाने की रूरत नहीं है।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the name of the firm which is going to construct the diesel engines?

Mr. Speaker: We had a lot of discussion over these engines.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As has been said by the Deputy Minister, in the initial stages, these engines and transmissions will be imported.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation

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Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Kadiyan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 308 on the 23rd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the report submitted by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation for the manufacture and production in India of a new aeroplane to replace Dakotas; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether this Lockheed Corporation is the same company which is producing the U-2 plane and also that aeroplanes for the Air Force of Pakistan?

Shri Mohiuddin: I had also read in the newspapers, when the U-2 incident occurred, that it was a Lockheed product.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I would like to add to what the Deputy Minister has said. The manufacture of U-2 planes is no concern of

ours. Ours is to get a sizeable civilian aircraft which will be utilised for our own purposes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, the second part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: She wants to know whether this is the same company.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It does not matter what the company is. What they do outside is not our concern. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister know it or not? If he knows it, he may say yes; otherwise, he may say no.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I said we do not care who manufactures U-2. It is said in the newspapers that U-2 was manufactured by the Lockheed Corporation. (Interruptions).

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware what planes are being supplied to Pakistan.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Nothing is gained by just putting a question to another question. The hon. Ministers are responsible. If they are merely hon. Members they would not be asked to answer questions. Do I ask all these hon. Members to answer questions? It is only the Ministers who are in a responsible position who should answer questions. To the question whether it is the same company or not, let the Minister, say yes or no according to the information that he may possess.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, on a point of clarification. I am not one who would like to hide any information from the House. But that is not the point. The point is, when an insinuation is made, I think the hon. Minister has every right to evade information. For example, we get the majority of aircraft here fitted with Rolls Royce engines. If I ask whether these Rolls Royce engines are also supplied to Pakistan—they are supplied to Pakistan—what do I mean by this?

That is the point. (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. As far as possible, we must avoid 'reading' insinuations. Now, I can call only one Member at a time. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether Messrs. Lockheed have submitted their report or not, and whether, even though they have submitted their report, the report has not been considered?

Shri Mohiuddin: The hon. Member will see that the question asked is: whether the Government have taken any decision, etc. I have said that a decision has not been taken. It means that a scheme has been submitted and it is under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know why a decision is being delayed.

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a scheme for the manufacture of a very important product and it will take some time. I hope that it will be decided soon.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know whether this delay has in anyway been influenced by another Ministry of the same Government which is endeavouring to prove that Avro 748 is a better aircraft although the Lockheed aircraft is a proven aircraft?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member presumes too much. There is no question of any divergence of opinion between two Ministries because the Government as a whole works as a whole.

Mr. Speaker: This matter was debated on the floor of the House. I think the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan was also present when the Defence Minister was here. Again and again these things were discussed.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Is that an insinuation?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know the approximate date by which the Government is likely to take a decision?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is difficult for me to answer. It is not possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the broad, salient features in the report submitted by Lockheed?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a plane in replacement of the Dakotas. It is a plane which can be used on those air-fields where Dakotas are now run—a runway of 4,000 ft. and so on. It will be a pressurised and air-conditioned plane.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not replied to my question at all. My question was very simple. That is, what are their suggestions and what are their terms. I want to know it because the question of Avro 748 has also been raised.

Shri Mohiuddin: They are under consideration. How can I reveal them?

Mr. Speaker: The matter is under consideration. Next question.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): If you so direct, I am prepared to answer Question No. 563 also along with Question No. 545.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member who has tabled Question No. 563 here?

Shri Mahanty: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: They may be answered together.

Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal

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*545. { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state?

(a) the quantities of various types of foodgrains asked for by the West Bengal Government separately for

the months of July to October, 1960 in addition to the monthly quota already being supplied to the State Government;

(b) the additional quantities agreed to be supplied by the Central Government and the quantities already being supplied;

(c) whether it is a fact that present price of rice in the State is higher as compared to the price prevailing during the corresponding period last year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). In the Calcutta Industrial Area, wheat is being supplied to retailers and mills direct from the Central depots and their requirements are met in full. For districts, the West Bengal Government asked for 25,000 tons of wheat for the month of July and 10,000 tons for the month of August, and these demands were accepted in full. The demand for September and October has not yet been received.

The supplies of rice from Central stocks to West Bengal are planned periodically after discussions between the Central Government and the State Government. For the months of July, August and September, 1960, it was decided to supply 30,000 tons of rice per month in addition to the supplies that were being received by the West Bengal Government from the surplus stocks held by the Governments of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. Supplies from Central stocks are being arranged accordingly. The requirements for October, 1960, have not yet been assessed.

The requirements of tea gardens, both for rice and wheat, are being met separately from Central stocks.

(c) No, Sir, the prices of rice at present in West Bengal are generally lower this year than they were this time last year.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Mahanty: May I suggest that these questions may be answered separately, because they are different both in spirit and purport?

Mr. Speaker: Then, why did he put the question? I asked him whether the hon. Member who has tabled the question is here and the hon. Member got up and said "yes". It is not open to him to object now.

Shri Mahanty: I am sorry.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Question 545 refers to supplies of rice and wheat to West Bengal Government as per the directions of the Central Government. Rice and wheat are also being supplied from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. So, I thought both the questions may be answered together. In fact, the answer to Question No. 545 says that rice has been supplied to West Bengal from the surplus stocks of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh also.

Procurement of Rice and Paddy by West Bengal

***563. Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has been procuring rice and paddy from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on Government account;

(b) whether this arrangement has been approved by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the procurement?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The West Bengal Government were allotted by the Government of India about 69,000 tons of paddy in 1959 and about 27,000 tons of paddy and 3,500 tons of rice in 1960 from Madhya Pradesh and about 50,000 tons of rice from U.P. during 1960. These allotments were made out of the surplus stocks procured by the Governments of Madhya

Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in their respective States and these supplies have either moved or are moving to West Bengal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The Deputy Minister has said that there will be some additional wheat stocks being supplied to West Bengal for the districts. May I know whether the rice allocations—the extra ones—which have been procured from the surplus stocks in Madhya Pradesh and U.P. as well as the additional rice stocks which have been allocated for the State are for the Calcutta area or for the districts?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is for the West Bengal Government to decide—how to distribute this rice that has been received from U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. At first, it was agreed that the supplies from the State Governments of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh would come within the quota that is being allotted by the Centre. But later on, we have agreed that it would be besides the quota that is being given from the central stocks.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether Government has received any reports about the disparities in prices in the Calcutta industrial area and in the rural districts? Has he obtained information from the West Bengal Government as to what are the reasons for this disparity and whether this disparity is rather unjustified?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In Calcutta area, the average price of coarse rice in July, 1959 was Rs. 29.20. It is Rs. 24.80 now. That is a considerable reduction. In all the other centres also, there has been a general decrease. For example, in Matiahhat, it was Rs. 29.04 in July, 1959 and it is Rs. 27.77 this July. In Contai also, it was Rs. 27.15 in July, 1959 and it is Rs. 25.06 this July. Similarly there has been decrease in other areas also.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: My question was something different. I wanted to know whether there is any unjustified disparity between the

prices obtaining in the rural districts and those in the Calcutta area. It seems the Calcutta prices are a little lower and the rural prices are much higher. May I know whether he has obtained information from the West Bengal Government as to why that is so and why the rural districts should suffer?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As the House knows, we are giving large supplies to Calcutta industrial area. One reason is to indirectly influence the price in the districts, so that there may not be drain to the urban areas. There is no unreasonable disparity as pointed out by the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement that a large number of shops are going to be opened in the districts? May I know whether the Government knows actually how many have been opened and whether the Central Government is supplying stocks to the districts?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have said, as far as wheat is concerned, there would not be any difficulty and we would be prepared to meet the demands of the West Bengal Government in full. With regard to rice also, according to the supplies that we are receiving and according to the stock position, we are in a better position to meet the demands of the West Bengal Government. As far as possible we are meeting their demands.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any element of subsidy in the cost or in the price realised from the various State Governments when grain is supplied from the Centre and if so, what is the total amount of subsidy?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the supplies that are being made by the State Governments, they are more or less done at the price which it has cost them. For example, we are supplying coarse rice at the rate of Rs. 16. U.P. is supplying rice at the rate of Rs. 19.15 for certain

varieties and even at Rs. 22 for certain other varieties. So, the prices which the Madhya Pradesh Government as well as the U.P. Government charge are more or less their cost prices. In Madhya Pradesh, they supply mainly paddy. The price comes to Rs. 10.69 and it goes up to Rs. 12.11.

Shri Tyagi: What is the price for the supplies from the Centre?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the Centre, we supply at the rate of Rs. 16.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any subsidy?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is subsidy.

Shri Tyagi: What is that?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That will come to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Deputy Minister stated that as far as possible, the requirements of the State Government in regard to rice are being met and this is helped by the U.P. and Madhya Pradesh rice. I would like to know how far is the shortage of supplies compared to the requirements of the Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The West Bengal Government estimated its requirements for the months of June, July and August at the rate of 40,000 tons per month. We are supplying—after discussion we have agreed to supply—at the rate of 30,000 tons per month.

Shri Mahanty: I understand from the answer given by the Deputy Minister to Question No. 563 that the West Bengal Government have been procuring food grains on Government account. May I know whether Government have now abandoned the scheme for a food zone with Bombay?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The other day my senior colleague had occasion to answer that question with regard to zones. I do not think I need any-

thing to that. As a matter of fact, the West Bengal Government has not been procuring, but there was a deal from Government to Government basis. The Madhya Pradesh Government had stocks which they had procured internally. They offered it to us and we said, "You give the supply West Bengal Government."

Shri Mahanty: In that case, may I know why the Government have objected to the Orissa State Government's supply of rice to West Bengal on Government account and why they have insisted on a food zone, which has worked contrary both to the interests of consumers and the producers? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: This Question Hour is being utilised for forcing hon. Member's views upon the Government and entering into a discussion on certain matters.

Shri Mahanty: I submit, let me not be misrepresented.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not put a single question asking for information.

Shri Mahanty: I have asked this question.....

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know why is it done. The other day the whole matter was thrashed out. The hon. Member only wants that the whole policy should be reversed. That is the question.

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister has not answered my question.

Mr. Speaker: There are two ways of putting a question. One way is to ask: why is this not done? The hon. Member wants a particular thing to be done by the Government. It is not as if he is seeking information. That information has already been given. The other day, the senior Minister, Shri Patil said that so far as wheat is concerned, the zone is removed and so far as other things are concerned he is considering the matter seriously. We are now once again taking up the matter between

Orissa and Bengal. I am not going to allow the question hour to be utilized for such purposes.

Shri Mahanty: May I make my humble submission? It is unfair for any Member to be misrepresented. I do not want the policy to be reversed. I simply wanted the reasons why the Government of India resisted the State Government's demand for supply rice to West Bengal on Government account. That is the only question that I am asking.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it again and again. It is not a new matter.

Shri Mahanty: He has not.

Shri A. M. Thomas: At the time this offer was made by the Orissa Government the Central Government was procuring rice in Orissa on the Central Government account. So, we thought it would not be fair or proper to have two agencies there for procuring.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the total amount of subsidy given to West Bengal on account of supply of rice and wheat?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a matter for detailed calculation for which I want notice.

Shri Tyagi: When the Government of India is supplying rice to the State Government at a cheaper rate, may I know whether the State Government also contributes something towards cheapening the price of rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think the West Bengal Government gives any subsidy with regard to rice and wheat that is allotted by the Central Government at a cheaper rate, may I they incur any subsidy with regard to rice that is supplied from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What is the total amount of rice which the Orissa Government have exported to West Bengal so far? Why is there

this disparity between the price at which Orissa Government is supplying and the price at which Uttar Pradesh is supplying, which is as much as Rs. 3.60 nP. more?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The total amount that has been supplied...

Mr. Speaker: This relates to Orissa whereas the main question relates to West Bengal. Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No please. The hon. Member is coming neither from Bengal nor from UP.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am from U.P., Sir.

कोसी परियोजना

*५४६. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसी परियोजना के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) ३० जून, १९६० तक कोसी परियोजना पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया;

(ग) क्या पूर्वी तटबन्ध से नहरों के निर्माण के बारे में कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब से आरम्भ होगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) से (घ) अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

विवरण

(क) कोसी परियोजना की प्रमुख कार्य-मदों की, जून, १९६० के अन्त तक की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है :—

यूनिट १—कोसी बराज तथा हैड वर्क्स—
खुदाई के मिट्टी के काम का ४३.८ :

प्रतिशत भाग तथा कंक्रीट के कुल कार्य का २६.७ प्रतिशत भाग पूरा किया गया है।

यूनिट २—बाढ़ तटबन्ध (१५२ मील लम्बा) कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।

यूनिट ३—पूर्वी कोसी नहर प्रणाली—मुख्य पूर्वी कोसी नहर तथा चार शाखा-नहरों का ७५ प्रतिशत मिट्टी का काम किया जा चुका है।
रजवाहों (डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरीज) का १८.६ प्रतिशत मिट्टी का काम पूरा हो चुका है।

(ख) ३० जून, १९६० तक कुल व्यय २०.८६ करोड़ रुपये था।

(ग) पूर्वी तटबन्ध से नहर निकालने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से पश्चिमी तटबन्ध से नहर निकालने के काम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सैंटर से उसकी स्वीकृति के लिये सिफारिश की है?

श्री हाथी : इसके बारे में अभी इनवैस्टीगेशन हो रहा है।

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर बिहार की राज्य सरकार पश्चिमी तटबन्ध से कोसी कैनल को बनाना चाहे तो क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारत सरकार उसकी स्वीकृति दे देगी?

श्री हाथी : जब तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में डिसकशन होगा तब वह तय होगा। अभी तो कुछ तय होने की बात नहीं है।

Shri Shree Narayan Das. May I know whether there is any proposal to extend the Kosi embankments towards the south also? If so, what is the decision on that?

Shri Hathi: No decision has yet been taken.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the progress regarding the rehabilitation of the residents of those areas which have fallen within the embankments? Is it a fact that the progress is not satisfactory?

Shri Hathi: So far as the State Government are concerned, they have the land ready and they are prepared to rehabilitate those who would like to shift. But most of them are not willing to shift.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the reasons which promote the refugees not to go from there?

Shri Hathi: Attachment to their homeland.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल में जब हमारे मन्त्री महोदय बिहार गए थे तो कोसी प्राजैक्ट को किस मात्रा में उन्होंने उपयोगी पाया और क्या वहाँ पर कम्युनिटी फण्ड भी बनाया है और बनाया है तो उसकी क्या उपयोगिता है?

Shri Hathi: It is a very large question that the hon. Member is asking—the usefulness of each component of the project. There is the barrage for the purpose of irrigation. There is flood protection work for the purpose of protecting the areas from the ravages of floods to which they are now subjected to. So far as Community Project is concerned, that is undertaken by the voluntary organisation, the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Whatever they have been able to save that money is being spent on the work in the villages through the panchayats for community purposes.

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : जहाँ तक उत्तरी बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ पर बाढ़ नियन्त्रण का काम प्रायः ठप्प हो चुका है और नहर का काम कहीं प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है। यही कारण है कि कई साल से वहाँ पर लगातार अकाल पड़ रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना रुपया

सैंटर या राज्य सरकार इस काम के लिये सबसिडी में देती है उससे कम में ही नहर का काम चालू हो सकता है उत्तरी बिहार में । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार से नहर की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सिफारिश आने पर क्या उस पर सहानुभूति-पूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा ?

Shri Hathi: I have not followed the question.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: The flood protection work has been completed whereas the construction of canals has not been started. That is the reason why Bihar has fallen a victim to famine for the last several years.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making a speech.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: The spokesman of the Government of Bihar, on the floor of the Bihar Assembly, declared on the 18th June, last.....

Mr. Speaker: Next question. The hon. Member might take another opportunity for making a speech on the floor of the House.

Rates of Telephone Calls

- +
 { **Shri Assar:**
 { **Shri Supakar:**
 *547. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
 { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
 { **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
 { **Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received regarding the further changes made in the rates of telephone calls and payment system from 1st April, 1960;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that according to the previous announcement, many subscribers had made payments;

(d) if so, will the excess amount paid be refunded to these subscribers; and

(e) what is the estimated revenue on account of the changes made?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):
 (a) Yes.

(b) No further changes in tariffs or in billing procedure are considered necessary.

(c) Yes.

(d) The excess payments made by the subscribers will be refunded, if desired, otherwise the excess amount will be kept to the credit of the subscribers and adjusted against their subsequent rent and call bills.

(e) As a result of the further modifications in tariffs notified in Part II Section 3 (ii) of the Gazette of India (extraordinary) dated 20-5-1960 the original estimate of the additional yield of Rs. 236 lakhs p.a. is expected to be reduced to Rs. 201 lakhs p.a.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the inconvenience caused to the journalists due to the abolition of half rates and one-third rates during night?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Our attention has been drawn to it. But, we are afraid, we are not in a position to make this concession.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that in the case of telegrams booked by telephone, for telephone numbers with more than five digits two words are charged? If so, why a uniform policy is not adopted by charging the telephone number as one word, irrespective of the digits?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The question was so long that I could not follow it?

Mr. Speaker: That is a question of detail—whether 5 letters should be charged as one word of six letters. That ought not to be the subject

matter of a question. A question was asked some time ago, not about this detail but on trunk call rates and other rates as to why between particular hours it was increased and so on. So far as those details are concerned, I will not allow such details to be asked during question hour. The hon. Member may ascertain the information from the hon. Minister or the Secretary of the Ministry, or raise it during the budget discussion.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is not merely a question of detail. It is a question of discrimination between one place and another. Certain places have five digit telephone numbers and certain places have got six digit telephone numbers. For example, Delhi has got 5 digits; Calcutta has got six digits; Bombay has got both. Whereas telegrams to five digit telephone numbers are charged as one word, telegrams addressed to six digit telephone numbers are charged as two words. That is the point.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am afraid we have charged these rates according to the expenditure we incur. In Calcutta area the expenditure incurred has been greater than in other areas.

Mr. Speaker: Six digits are more than five digits!

Shri C. D. Pande: The hon. Minister told this House during the debate on the General Budget that the annual rental for telephones in places where the number is less than 300 will be Rs. 240 instead of Rs. 270 at present. Naini Tal, my constituency, happens to be one of them. There subscribers are being billed at Rs. 300, that is, Rs. 30 more than the existing rate and Rs. 60 more than the promised rate.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We calculate the number of telephones according to the highest number that exists. Naini Tal, I know, is a seasonal place and during the season the number of telephones there is over 300. So the rates were according to the rates that

I mentioned here. But as it is only a seasonal place, I will have this matter examined.

पत्तनों पर दुर्घटनायें

५४८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बड़े-बड़े पत्तनों के अधिकारियों को हिदायतें दी हैं कि पत्तन के क्षेत्र में हुई प्रत्येक उस दुर्घटना की जांच की जाये जिसमें किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु हुई हो, चाहे कानून के अनुसार वे ऐसा करने के लिये बाध्य न हों ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी हिदायतें देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं से पीड़ित कर्मचारियों को कोई सहायता दी जाती है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ये हिदायतें भविष्य में दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के उपाय ढूँढ़ने के उद्देश्य से दी गयी थीं और साथ ही यह भी पता लगाना था कि कहीं ये दुर्घटनायें पत्तन अधिकारियों की लापरवाही से तो नहीं हुईं ।

(ग) जी, हां । इन दुर्घटनाओं में हताहत श्रमिक-कर्मचारियों के परिवार को श्रमिक कर्मचारी भुगतान अधिनियम (वर्कमेन्स कम्पेन्सेशन ऐक्ट) के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । अन्य मामलों में आर्थिक सहायता दिये जाने का निर्णय हर मामले के औचित्य पर होता है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस सवाल में यह कहा गया है :

"...every accident in port area involving death of an employee though it may not be legally obligatory on them to do so;"

तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब मृत्यु हो जाती है और एक्सीडेंट को लाइटली ट्रीट करते हैं तो कैसे आदमी को हिम्मत होगी कि जाकर पोर्ट में काम करे ? लोगों को पोर्ट पर जाकर काम करने में उत्साह हो इसके लिये क्या सरकार कुछ सोच रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यही कारण है कि यह निश्चय किया गया है कि जहाँ ऐसी घटनाएँ हों जो कि फैक्टरीज ऐक्ट से कवर न होती हों तो उनके बारे में एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाई जाए और उनकी सिफारिशों के अनुसार काम हो ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार जो इस सम्बन्ध में एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाती है, तो इसके बजाए वह कोई निश्चित धारणा क्यों नहीं कर लेती कि फलों तरह के एक्सीडेंट में इस तरह से मुआवजा दिया जाएगा । हर बार कमेटी बिठाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस मुद्दा पर विचार किया जा सकता है, लेकिन मैं सम्प्रति यह नहीं कह सकता कि इस पर अमल किया जाएगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल में मृत्यु के कितने एक्सीडेंट हुए और सरकार को उनके लिये कितना टोटल मुआवजा देना पड़ा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरे पास यह सूचना इस समय नहीं है ।

Special Type of Tele-Communications

*549. **Shri Raghunath Singh :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special type of tele-communication net-work to meet the equipment of the high voltage A.C. Traction system is being adopted by the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been successful?

825 (Ai) LSD—2.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has been tried on a small Section Jhinkpani-Dangoaposi (23 miles) and has so far been successful.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the amount involved in this scheme? How much will be spent to complete the scheme?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Certain sections are to be electrified. If the new system is to be adopted on those sections, it is estimated that it will cost about Rs. 5.2 crores.

Spices Board

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*550. { **Shri Padam Dev:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 46 on the 10th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of forming a separate Spices Board for improving production of cardamom, pepper etc., and

(b) if so with what results?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Commodity Committee for development of Spices including cardamom is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह कब तक कमीडिशन में रहेगा ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : ऐसा मालूम होता है कि और कुछ समय लगेगा ।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सालाना कितने रुपये का मसाले का आयात होता है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : ये फिगर मेरे पास नहीं हैं। इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री को पूछना पड़ेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी को पता होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न हिस्सों में कहीं तो मसाले तेज दाम पर बिकते हैं और कहीं कम दाम पर बिकते हैं। क्या बोर्ड इसके लिए कोई यूनीफार्म पालिसी रखेगा कि सब जगह एक निश्चित दाम रहें ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : एक कमीडिटी कमेटी बनाने का विचार है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यही तो मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनायी जाये जो कि यह देखे कि ऐसा न हो कि एक जगह दाम तेज रहें और दूसरी जगह कम रहें। क्या इस के बारे में मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे।

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : अगर कमेटी बनायी भी जायेगी तो यह सवाल उसके सिपुर्द होने वाला नहीं है।

Shri R. Narayanasamy: Why is Government delaying the formation of a Cardamom Board at least, if not the Spices Board, on the lines of Tea, Silk, Rubber and other Boards?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have found different viewpoints being put forward so far as constituting this committee is concerned. We are trying to see if we can convince the Planning Commission.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: What are the details?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Details of what?

Shri R. Narayanasamy: Details of the composition of the committee.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no decision as yet about the composition also.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that cardamom is also an important foreign exchange earner, why more than three years have elapsed in taking a specific decision about the

setting up of a board? Have the Government given up the idea of setting up a separate board for cardamom as they have done for rubber and coffee?

Shri P. S. Deshmukh: I quite agree that cardamom is a very important commodity. We have been pressed by cardamom growers to have either a board or a committee, but the Government has not been able to come to a decision so far.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: If and when the board is constituted, will it be somewhere in the spices area or in other area?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It will be an all-India board.

Shri Maniyangadan: From what the hon. Minister said, namely, that there are several viewpoints, am I to understand that there is any opinion against the formation of such a board?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is not a question of opinion against formation, but the desirability to have a board or a committee, whether it should be a commodity committee or a board and so on.

Shri Jinachandran: Which is more important, cardamom or pepper, so far as export is concerned?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It depends on individual likes.

Shri Narasimhan: Are we to understand that the Government have not applied their mind to it? Is that the reason for not taking a decision or are the matters so very complicated?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are quite keen about it. There was a reference to this in the First Five Year Plan, but the present view of the Planning Commission somewhat differs from the view of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that the price of pepper has gone down very much during recent months? What steps are being taken in that direction?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one subject to another. The price of pepper is not the subject-matter of this question.

Shri Punnoose: The Board is expected to deal with it.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right, but this is a question about the constitution of the board or otherwise.

Shri Narasimhan: Arising out of the answer of the hon. Minister, are we to conclude that the Planning Commission is not sympathetic towards this solution?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no lack of sympathy. We have to discuss certain things before we take a certain decision. It is in the stage of that discussion.

Shri Maniyangadan: What are the commodities that are to be brought under this board?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No board has been constituted. Therefore I cannot enumerate the commodities.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know the varieties of spices which will come under this board if it is constituted.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The commodities coming under spices are well known. I do not think any enumeration on my part is necessary. If the commodity committee or board is constituted, we will decide which to take and which not to take.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the fact that it is a huge dollar earning commodity, will Government consider expediting the formation of a board?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We will try to do it.

Shri Achar: I want to know whether ICAR has also recommended the formation of this committee.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. ICAR and other people also are in favour of it.

Power Stations in Jammu and Kashmir

***551. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the aid being given to Jammu and Kashmir for generating power and the places where power stations are to be located; and

(b) whether the power from the generating stations in Jammu and Kashmir would be available to Himachal Pradesh and Northern area of Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A sum of Rs. 343.99 lakhs has been allocated as Central loan assistance, for the year 1960-61 for financing the miscellaneous development schemes of the Jammu and Kashmir Government. It is upto the State Government to utilise such portion of it for power schemes as they consider necessary.

(b) There is no such scheme at present.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that in this scheme as it is contemplated there will be surplus energy which can be made available to Himachal Pradesh and Northern Punjab?

Shri Hathi: There is no such proposal as yet.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any power project scheme has been envisaged by the Government or by the Planning Commission in the Ladakh area of Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Hathi: No, there is no proposal yet.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पशुओं का निर्यात

*५३७. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को, ब्राजील, कम्बोडिया, श्रीलंका आदि देशों को भारतीय पशुओं के निर्यात के बारे में चल रही बातचीत में कोई सफलता मिली है; और

(ख) उक्त देशों को कब से पशु भेजे जाने लगेंगे ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) और (ख). सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

दोनों की बड़े पैमाने पर निर्यात करने की सरकार की नीति नहीं है। फिर भी बोझ ढोने या प्रजनन कार्य के लिये छोटे पैमाने पर निर्यात करने की इजाजत दी जा रही है। हाल ही की बातचीत के परिणामस्वरूप किसे गये निर्यात की जानकारी निम्न प्रकार है।

मई १९५९ से जुलाई १९६० तक की अवधि में दोनों के निम्न निर्यात की स्वीकृति दी गई है :—

लंका	१२६ बैल और २ बछड़े
ब्राजील	६७ बैल और गाय
नेपाल	३१ बैल, गाय और कनोर
पाकिस्तान	१६ कनोर
कम्बोडिया	५८ बैल और गाय और १९ भैंसे

इस के अतिरिक्त भारत-पाकिस्तान व्यापार करार के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को २ लाख ५० हजार रुपये की कीमत के बैलों के निर्यात की हाल ही में स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

ये सनस्त निर्यात या तो पहले ही हो चुका है या किया जा रहा है।

केन्द्या, मलाया, फिलिपाईंस, लंका, यू० एस० एस० आर० इत्यादि को भारत से दोनों के निर्यात करने के लिये और बातचीत हो रही है।

M/s. Bird & Co.

*542. { Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average total of monthly payment made to M/s Bird & Co., (Private) Ltd., inclusive of payment for 'extra lead' during the years 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 in respect of their handling contracts at Sakrigalighat and Maniharighat; and

(b) what steps, if any, were taken to verify the correctness of payments made to Bird and Co., on account of 'extra lead' for Maniharighat during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rs. 68,815-39 nP.

(b) On each occasion a ghat shifts, the leads are determined by the Assistant Transshipment Inspector and the contractors' representative and on some of these occasions the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Maniharighat is also present. Checks by the railway of the bills for the extra leads with the records, showed no errors.

सूरत गढ़ के यंत्रचालित फार्म में ट्रैक्टर

*५५२. { श्री पन्नालाल बारुपाल :
श्री र० चं० व्यास :
श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सूरतगढ़ के यंत्रचालित फार्म के ट्रैक्टर किराये पर मिल सकते हैं:

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रति घंटा क्या किया जा रहा है और

(ग) १९५८-५९ में किसानों को कितने ट्रेक्टर किराये पर दिये गये और उन से कितनी आय हुई ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) में (ग) सभा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) जी हाँ । सरकारी संगठनों को और सरकार द्वारा मान्यता दी गई प्राइवेट पार्टियों (Private Parties) को ।

(ख) ट्रेक्टरों का प्रति घंटा किराया निम्न प्रकार है :—

	रुपये
ट्रेक्टर एम० ८० (S-80)	२२.६१
ट्रेक्टर डीडी-५४ ()	१६.०८
ट्रेक्टर एमटीजेड-२ (MTZ-2)	१०.१७
ट्रेक्टर टीडी-९ (TD-9)	१७.६६
ट्रेक्टर एक्सटीजेड-१४ (XTZ-14)	८.४४

(ग) अभी तक किसानों को कोई भी ट्रेक्टर किराये पर नहीं दिया गया है ।

Super Grid System for Distribution of Power

- *553. {
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathu
 Shri Rami Reddy:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri A. M. Tariq:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

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

(a) whether Government of India have considered a proposal for establishing an All India Super Grid for generation and distribution of Electricity; and

(b) what is the nature of the proposal and the progress made in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the scheme have still to be formulated. So far, only the preliminary studies for establishment of a zonal grid for the southern region comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala have been undertaken. It is proposed to undertake similar studies for other regions also in due course. The Southern Zonal Council have approved the establishment of links between Mysore and Madras and between Kerala and Madras.

Import of Switchgear

*554. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when did the Kerala Government submit proposal for import of switchgear for the Transmission and Distribution Schemes in the State;

(b) when was the sanction accorded;

(c) whether sanction has been asked for the purchase of 11 K.V. switchgear for this scheme; and

(d) whether sanction has been issued?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 48.]

Research Centres for Cotton Oil Seeds and Millets

- *555. {
 Shri R. C. Majhi:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 21 research centres and sub-centres in different States under the project for intensification of Regional Research on cotton, oil seeds and millets have been established; and

(b) what will be the important functions of these research centres?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 15 centres have been established so far. Action is being taken to establish the remaining 6 centres as soon as possible.

(b) To organise cross-commodity research on cotton, oilseeds & millets on regional basis.

Speeding up Goods Trains

***556. Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Efficiency Bureau of the Railway Board has submitted its report about the speeding up of goods trains;

(b) if so, their main recommendations;

(c) whether their suggestions are being carried out; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, so far as the Broad Gauge portion is concerned.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Main Recommendations are:

(1) Planning of rehabilitation and developmental works so as to provide additional facilities required to increase the capacity of the sections where the utilization has already reached, or is likely to reach, saturation limits due to the anticipated future traffic.

(2) Increasing the booked speed of goods trains where possible after actual trials and keeping a close watch on their actual performance at different levels.

(3) Extending the working of crack trains and keeping a watch on their punctuality.

(4) Improving marshalling of trains to marshalling yards.

(5) Laying down norms of time required for carrying out different types of work in the marshalling yards, and for loading, unloading and shunting work at stations and checking the actual performance against these norms and taking up lapses noticed.

(6) Monitoring of goods trains.

(7) Providing better facilities in yards such as improved lighting, power operated points and signals, track circuiting, track brakes, skids and shunting engines of adequate capacity etc.

(8) Rationalizing train examination points with a view to reduce such points where possible.

(9) Further improving maintenance of rolling stock, signal interlocking, tele-communication and control working.

(10) Introduction of incentive scheme for yard staff and revision of running allowance rules for running staff.

(11) Maintaining better personal contact between operating officers and staff.

(c) Yes, to the extent feasible.

(d) This will be known only in due course, after the recommendations have been implemented.

Forest Department, Andaman

***557. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees in the Forest Department, Andaman, have been granted annual increments due to them consequent upon extension of Central Pay Commission scales of pay to them from 23rd February, 1957;

(b) if so, the date from which these employees have been drawing increased pay;

(c) whether arrears of pay on account of difference between the pay due to the employees on the basis of pay plus due increments and pay

actually paid to them upto the date of sanction of increments, has also been paid to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the labour brought on to the regular establishment from 23rd February, 1957. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) These employees have been drawing increased pay from various dates commencing from November, 1959.

(c) Arrears have been paid in most cases and steps are being taken to pay the arrears in the remaining cases also.

(d) The delay in some cases has been due to heavy volume of work involved in the preparation of claims.

Legislation re: Travel Agents

- *558. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken by the Central Government regarding the framing of legislation to govern the conduct of travel agents, excursion agents, shikar agents, guides and hoteliers in dealing with tourists; and

(b) if not, when this will be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Details in respect of proposed legislation to govern the conduct of travel agents, excursion agents, shikar agents, guides and hoteliers in their dealings with tourists are still being worked out in consultation with the various Ministries of the Central Government and with the State Governments. In addition, the representatives of the Travel Trade have to be consulted. In

view of the comprehensive nature of the proposed legislation covering various aspects of travel industry and in view of the different points of view expressed by the various departments concerned it is not possible to say if and when the proposed legislation will be enacted.

Supply Dropping in NEFA

- *559. { Shri Basumatari:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that independent operators have won open tenders for supply dropping contracts in NEFA;

(b) if so, whether D.G.C.A. and other authorities at airfields give them full facilities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) An independent operator who was the only tenderer has been awarded the contract for supply dropping in NEFA and Naga Hills-Tuensang Area.

(b) Government have no information of any facilities having been denied to the operator.

(c) Does not arise.

Calcutta-Dum Dum Road

*560. **Shri H. N. Mukherjee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of a new road linking Dum Dum airport with the city of Calcutta is being considered by Government; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A scheme formulated by the West Bengal Development Corporation for the construction of a super highway connecting Calcutta city with Dum

Dum airport was recently forwarded by the Chief Minister, West Bengal, for consideration. It is under examination and no decision has been taken.

D.V.C. Headquarters

*561. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.V.C. authorities have informed Government of India of its intention to shift its headquarters to Bihar;

(b) whether Government have consented to it; and

(c) what is the expenditure to be incurred for the proposed transfer?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Corporation have worked out a preliminary estimate amounting to about Rs. 1.67 crore towards acquisition of lands and construction of buildings at Maithon for shifting of the Headquarters. Details of this expenditure have not yet been worked out.

Survey of National Highways

*562. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey had been undertaken of the National Highways to determine their suitability for carrying higher loads;

(b) if so, the names of the National Highways surveyed and the result of the Survey;

(c) whether any of the bridges or culverts on these National Highways had been found to be unable to carry higher loads; and

(d) if so, the nature of the weakness spotted, and steps proposed to be taken to remedy the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A list showing the names of the National Highways which have been selected for survey is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 49]. Some information has been collected but a comprehensive report will be prepared on receipt of the information from all the State Governments.

जहाज बनाने का दूसरा कारखाना

*५६४. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदो :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री अ० क० गोपालन :
श्री कुन्हन :
श्री नारायणन्कुट्टि मेनन :
श्रीमती मफीबा ग्रहमद :
श्री ब्रासर :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १= फरवरी, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोचीन में जहाज बनाने का दूसरा कारखाना खोलने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) जहाज बनाने का कारखाना बनाने के लिए ब्रिटेन, पश्चिम जर्मनी, जापान और स्वीडन से किस प्रकार का सहयोग और सहायता मांगी जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या निर्माण कार्य के द्वारा में कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग)। इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

दूसरे शिपयार्ड के लिए त्रिनीन हासिल करने का काम जारी है।

यूनाइटेड किंगडम, पश्चिमी जर्मनी और जापान से प्राविधिक (Technical) या आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो बातचीत फर्म या संस्था विशेष से की गयी है उस के व्योरे की सूचना देना सार्वजनिक हित में उचित नहीं होगा।

प्राविधिक या आर्थिक सहायता की बातचीत पूरी होने व योग्य प्राविधिक परामर्शकों की नियुक्ति के बाद इस प्रयोजना का कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जायगा।

Marine Equipment Show Rooms

*565. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1458 on the 13th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the suggestion for setting up marine equipment show rooms at Bombay and Calcutta for the benefit of prospective indigenous manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The suggestion has been accepted by Government in principle. The Committee are now working out the details of the scheme including (a) the arrangements for the planning organisation and management of the show rooms, (b) the financial implications and (c) the mode of display and will submit necessary proposals in this regard as soon as possible.

Prices of Fertilizers

*566. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 747 on 10th March, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of fixation of prices of fertilizers for the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): It has been decided to continue the current pool prices of fertilizers during 1960-61.

M/s. Bird & Co.

*567. { Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount claimed and that actually paid to M/s. Bird and Co., (Private) Ltd., on account of 'extra lead' in respect of their handling contracts at Sakrigalighat and Manihari-ghat, during the period July 1958 to April, 1959, separately for each bank, month by month;

(b) whether any excess and/or irregular payments on account of 'extra lead' at Sakrigalighat were found to have been made to M/s. Bird & Co., in the years from 1956 to 1959;

(c) if so, amount of such excess and/or irregular payments together with the period to which they relate; and

(d) the action taken, if any, to make good such excess payments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 50].

(b) to (d). When the procedure for reckoning the leads was reviewed by

the Eastern Railway in August 1959 it was found that according to the revised procedure a sum of Rs. 91,546.61 nP. pertaining to the period May 1956 to July 1958 would have to be recovered from M/s Bird & Co. (P) Ltd. The Eastern Railway have accordingly proposed to adjust the sum from the amounts due to M/s Bird & Co. in respect of their subsequent handling bills, security deposit etc. available with Railway.

Postal Delays

***568. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently received several complaints about the unusual late delivery of telegrams;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that telegrams have been sent by post; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) There have been some complaints.

(b) The delays are generally due to interruptions in line and defaults of service.

(c) Yes, in some unavoidable cases.

(d) In case of prolonged interruptions or alternate route for diversions not being available.

Regional Fruit Research Stations

***569.** { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to establish four regional fruit research stations that have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra; and

(b) when these research stations are expected to start functioning?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The Regional Fruit Research Stations at Kodur (Andhra Pradesh) and Sabour (Bihar) have already started functioning. The Maharashtra Government are taking steps to acquire land for the establishment of a Regional Fruit Research Station at Poona, the site of which has been finally selected. The Uttar Pradesh Government had asked for clarification regarding certain matters in respect of the Regional Fruit Research Station to be set up at Saharanpur. The position has been clarified and the station is expected to start functioning shortly.

Ferrous Scraps on Railways

***570. Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of annual arisings (Ferrous scraps) on the Railways; and

(b) the quantity (i) sold to public (ii) utilized for railway use by the ordnance factories, private steel foundries and rolling mills and (iii) supplied to steel plants during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 51].

Hangars at Dum Dum

***571.** { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies have got hangar facilities at Dum Dum Airport in Calcutta;

(b) how many companies have not paid their hangar charges for years together; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) 12 companies including the two Air Corporations.

(b) None of the present tenants of the hangars have long outstanding arrears against them, but there are outstanding against two companies in respect of rent etc. of hangars occupied by them in the past.

(c) A suit for the recovery of the amount has been filed in one case and the question of recovering the dues from the assets of the other company, now defunct, is being examined in the other case.

Hindustan-Tibet Road

*572. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi;
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Hindustan-Tibet road in Himachal Pradesh has been completed;

(b) what is the amount spent so far on this road; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to make it an all weather road?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rs. 218.94 lakhs were spent till June 1960, since the beginning of the first Five Year Plan.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

An all weather (black-topped) road exists upto a point 22 miles beyond Simla. A fair weather road (16 to 24 ft. width) exists upto mile 96 (12 miles beyond Rampur). Estimates for providing cross drainage structures and laying road crust (soling and 1st course of water bound macadam) upto Rampur are being sanctioned during

the current plan; the provision for black topping this reach is proposed to be made in the 3rd Plan. The estimates for cutting formation to full width between Rampur and Chini (Miles 139/0) excepting a stretch of 3 miles from 136/0 to 139/0, have already been sanctioned. Similarly estimates for cutting 6 ft. track between Chini and Khab (Mile 194/0) have also been sanctioned and the work is in progress. Further work in this reach will be taken up in the 3rd Plan.

कलकत्ता पत्तन

*५७३. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री रा० च० माझी :

क्या पत्तन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कलकत्ता पत्तन की वित्तीय स्थिति का पता लगाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

पत्तन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : कलकत्ता पत्तन की वित्तीय स्थिति की जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है ।

Supply of Electricity from Hirakud to Madhya Pradesh

*574. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 125 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether further action on the recommendations of the Hirakud Control Board about supply of 5,000 KW. of power by the end of 1961 to Madhya Pradesh has been taken by the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have intimated that the power generated at

Hirakud is already booked against prior commitments and that no balance is available for supply to Madhya Pradesh.

Mysterious Disease in Mackeypur Tea Estate (Assam)

*575 { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a mysterious disease is spreading amongst tea garden labourers in the Mackeypur Tea Estate in Sibsagar District (Assam);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any special measures to prevent this disease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

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

Export of Wagons and Coaches

*576. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any export of wagons and coaches in 1960 so far; and

(b) if so, their number and the countries to which they were exported?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not so far.

(a) Does not arise.

Theft of Iron Safe on N.E. Railway

*577. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an iron safe belonging to the N.E. Railway was found

missing on the night of 19th and 20th July, 1960 from the brake van of the Agra-Kanpur Express;

(b) if so, what was contained in it; and

(c) whether any clue has been found about the circumstances in which it was taken away and by whom?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 33,223.28 nP. in cash, and Rs. 1,411.47 nP. in vouchers.

(c) The police have registered a case, and their investigation is in progress.

Post Offices in Rented Buildings in Sholapur Distt.

1020. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Sholapur district of Maharashtra State functioning in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 25.

(b) Rs. 18170.18 nP.

Dephenolised Essential Oil and Microil

1021. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun have developed economic methods for the production of Dephenolised Essential Oil and Microil for nuclear emulsion work;

(b) whether similar production has been started on a commercial scale in the country;

(c) for what purpose these oils are used; and

(d) whether this country is self-sufficient in the production of these oils?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes; from deodar (Cedrus deodara) oil.

(b) No.

(c) Dephenolised deodar oil is useful as a perfume for (1) Soaps, (2) Sanitary and cosmetic preparations (3) furniture polishes etc. Microoil produced from deodar oil has been found to be satisfactory for oil immersion objective in microscopic work.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Sone Barrage Scheme

1022. { Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1489 on the 28th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether work on Sone Barrage Scheme has since been started; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when it is proposed to start the work on the project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have reported that preliminary arrangements are in progress to take up the construction work.

Theft of Telegraph Wire

1023. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1129 on the 28th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigations about the theft of telegraph wire have been completed; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A further report has been called for from the Police authorities, who were investigating the case. I shall inform the hon. member of the result as soon as a reply is received.

Conversion of Vijayawada-Masulipatam Line

1024. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 942 on the 10th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether detailed estimates for conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge from Vijayawada to Masulipatam in Andhra Pradesh have since been scrutinised;

(b) if so, the nature of steps being taken in the matter to start the work; and

(c) the probable time by which the work will be commenced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The estimate was sanctioned on 20th April, 1960.

(b) and (c). Work on this conversion was commenced on 1st August, 1960.

Express Train between Waltair and Nagpur

1025. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2598 on the 26th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any representation has been made for an express train between Waltair and Nagpur;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the amenities, improvements made and amount spent on each station during current plan period for the following stations on Vizianagaram-Rajpur Section:—

- (i) Vizianagaram,
- (ii) Gajapatinagaram,
- (iii) Bobbili,
- (iv) Paravatipuram, and
- (v) Rayaghada;

(d) whether there is any proposal to remodel the Vizianagaram railway yard; and

(c) if so, state that particulars thereof and amount that has to be incurred?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No such representations have been received in the recent past. Representations have, however, been received for the introduction of a direct train between Vizagapatam and Delhi via Raipur and Nagpur. Due to inadequate traffic and line capacity there is no justification for introduction of this train.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 52].

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Provision has been made for a high Level Island platform, an additional Loop shunting neck, Weighbridge, ash pit etc. The total cost of the remodelling scheme is Rs. 21,41,300.

Doubling of Rajamundry-Waltair Line

1026. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1827 on the 6th April, 1960 and state the progress since made in regard to the doubling

of Railway line between Rajamundry and Waltair?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The work on the doubling of 12.5 miles between Rajamundry and Dwarapudi is almost complete and the line is expected to be opened for traffic shortly. The work on the doubling of 18.75 miles between Dwarapudi and Samalkot is in full swing and is expected to be completed by June, 1961.

Motorable Roads in Himachal Pradesh

1027. Shri S. N. Ramaul: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specifications of motorable double lane, motorable single lane and jeepable roads in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) which are the places with mileage where motorable double lane and motorable single lane have been constructed in Himachal Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The specifications are given below:—

- (i) *Double lane motorable roads.*—The road formation shall be 24 ft. wide including 2 ft. side drains and 2 ft. parapet.
- (ii) *Single lane motorable roads.*—The road formation shall be 16 ft. wide including 2 ft. side drain and 2 ft. parapet.
- (iii) *Jeepable roads.*—The road formation shall be 9 ft. wide including parapets.

(b) (i) The following roads were constructed to double lane motorable

standard during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan:—

Name of road	Length actually constructed	
	Miles	
1 Simla—Mandi road via Bilaspur	78½	All figures being total mileage figure and not necessarily continuous mileage.
2 Bilaspur—Kiratput road.	15	
3 Chamba—Bani-khet road	14	
4 Simla—Nahan—Paonta—Dehradun road	50	
5 Kala—Amb—Nahan road	8	
6 Simla—Mandi road via Tattapani	14	
7 Hindustan—Tibet road (National Highway No. 22)	81	
TOTAL	260½ miles	

(ii) The following roads were constructed to single lane motorable standard during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan:—

Name of road	Length actually constructed	
	Miles	
1 Simla—Mandi road via Tattapani.	73	All figures being total mileage figure and not necessarily continuous mileage
2 Chindi Link road	4	
3 Sundernagar—Jaidevi road	6	
4 Chail—Gohar—Pandoh road	4	
5 Mandi—Rewalsar road	15	
6 Uhl Valley road	5	
7 Bilaspur—Kiratpur Road	5	
8 Alikhad—Ghumarwin—Lador road	7	
9 Swarghat—Shri Nainadevi—Bhakra road	8	
10 Bhager—Chauntra road	6	
11 Dadhol—Haritalyanagar road	4	
12 Chamba—Bani-khet road (Parel diversion)	8	

Name of road	Length actually constructed	
	Miles	
13 Shahpur—Bakloh road	43	All figures being total mileage figures and not necessarily continuous mileage
14 Chamba—Chowari road	32	
15 Chamba—Khar-amukh road	19	
16 Chamba—Tissa Alwas road	11	
17 Koti—Langera Jammu boundary	22	
18 Jagadhari—Paonta Rajban—Rohru road	18	
19 Solan—Monus road	5	
20 Nahan—Dada-hu—Rajban road	8	
21 Theog—Kotkhai Hatkoti road	23	
22 Chella—Chopal—Shaloo road	4	
23 Hindustan—Tibet road (National Highway No. 22)	10	
TOTAL	340 miles	

Railway Lines in Maharashtra

1028. **Shri Naldurgkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway lines have been recommended by the Government of Maharashtra to be included in Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the railway line from Sholapur to Jalna or Aurangabad, (Marathwada) has been recommended by the Government of Maharashtra;

(c) if so, when this line will be taken up for construction;

(d) whether the survey of the above line has been made;

(e) if not, when it will be made;

(f) whether this line will be included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Thirteen.

(b) Sholapur-Aurangabad line has been recommended by the Government of Maharashtra.

(c) to (g). The line has not been surveyed. Allotment of funds made by the Planning Commission for construction of new lines in the Third Five Year Plan has already been fully covered by projects for which commitments have already been made. In view of this the chances of including this line in the Third Plan are very remote.

Medical Colleges in U.P.

1029. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid to the medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; z

(b) whether any other lumpsum grants were given to Uttar Pradesh during 1958-59 and 1959-60 for medical education and Training under centrally sponsored schemes; and

(c) if so, what amount and for what scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) A sum of Rs. 68,53,263 (excluding the lumpsum grants) has so far been sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period for the establishment of the G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur and for the expansion of the S.N. Medical College, Agra.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the revised procedure for the release of Central assistance to State Governments, during 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 17.70 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh as lumpsum grant for the group "Medical Education and Training". During 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 58.36 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government as lumpsum grant for all the centrally sponsored schemes. A list of such schemes is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 53].

Minor Irrigation Scheme in U.P.

1030. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any new scheme for minor irrigation projects from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Colleges in U.P.

1031. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various Agricultural Colleges in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the amount of grant given to each of them by the Central Government during 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) According to the information available with the Central Government, the following Colleges in U.P. are admitting students for B.Sc. (Agriculture) course:—

1. College of Agriculture, Agricultural University, Phoolbagh.
2. Government Agricultural College, Kanpur.
3. B.R. College, Agra.
4. Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
5. College of Agriculture, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
6. Jat Vedic College, Baraut.
7. Amar Singh Jat College, Lakhoti.
8. Shri Durga Ji Degree College of Agriculture, Chandesar, Azamgarh.

9. Janta Degree College, Ajitmal (Etawa).
10. R.S.K. Degree College, Simbhaoli.
11. Gujar Agricultural College, Rampur.
12. Raja Mahendra Pratap Prem Vidyalaya College, Narsan (Saharanpur).
13. Jat Degree College, Muzaffarnagar.
14. Town Degree College, Ballia.

(b) The Central Government have agreed to provide financial assistance to the U.P. Government in connection with the establishment of an Agricultural University at Phoolbagh comprising a College of Agriculture, a College of Veterinary Medicine and a College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology as its constituent Colleges. According to the existing procedure for grant of Central financial assistance to the State Governments for Plan schemes, assistance is released according to the heads of development and not for each individual scheme separately. The figures of central assistance actually utilised by the U.P. Government during the current financial year in connection with the Agricultural College of the above University is therefore not available.

No grant assistance has been given by the Central Government up-to-date for any of the other Agricultural Colleges in U.P. during 1960-61.

Supply of Foodgrains to U.P.

1032. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains, both rice and wheat, supplied to the State of Uttar Pradesh in April, May, June and July, 1960, respectively;

(b) whether the grains supplied were meant for sale only through the fair price shops; and

(c) the price at which they were sold to the consumers?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement showing the quantities of wheat issued from Central stocks during the months of April, May, June and July, 1960, is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 54]. No rice was supplied.

(b) Except for wheat supplied to the Mills, the entire quantity of wheat was meant for issue through fair price shops. Bulk of the wheat-products produced by the mills out of the wheat supplied to them was also for issue through fair price shops.

(c) Wheat was sold to the consumers at the rate of 2 seers and 10 chhataks to a rupee except in the hill districts where the retail prices were fixed by the District Magistrates after making suitable allowance for the expenditure incurred by the retailers on transport from the Government's issue centres to the fair price shops and the retailer's commission.

Mental Hospital in Shahdara (Delhi)

1033. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 644 on the 2nd March, 1960, and state the further progress since made with regard to the construction of the Mental Hospital in Shahdara (Delhi)?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): Administrative approval to the construction of the Out-patient Department of the Mental Hospital at Shahdara, Delhi, has been accorded.

Mobile Library Service

1034. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1512 on the 16th December, 1959, and state:

(a) whether mobile library service has since been provided on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, on which section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No. The Staff Benefit Fund Committee did not find it possible to allot funds for the scheme during 1959-60. The question is to be considered again this year at the next meeting of the Committee.

Chandigarh Station

1035. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 667 on the 2nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress made in regard to the re-modelling of Chandigarh Railway Station; and

(b) the time by which the work is likely to start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Additional accommodation for storage of parcels has been provided. The work of remodelling the yard to provide better berthing facilities is proposed to be taken up during the current financial year.

Casual Workers on W. Railway

1036. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual workers on the Western Railway at present;

(b) how many of such workers have put in more than one year of continuous work; and

(c) the number absorbed in regular service during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Co-operative Societies in Delhi

1037. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan advanced to the co-operative societies in Delhi in 1959-60 for agriculture and for industries;

(b) the total amount of loan realised;

(c) the steps taken against those societies which have failed to repay the loan; and

(d) whether Government propose to extend time for the repayment of these loans?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a)

Cooperative year i.e., 1-7-59 to 30-6-60		By Cooperative bank	By Govt.
		Rs.	Rs.
(i) For Agriculture		28,92,525	22,000
(ii) For Industries		2,90,837	13,000
		31,83,362	35,000

(b) The loans advanced during 1959-60 had not fallen due for recovery during that year. The recoveries in respect of loans advanced during the previous years were as under:

(i) Bank Loan	37,58,427
(ii) Government Loan	16,82,292

(c) Notices are being issued against defaults of previous loans.

(d) Does not arise as the loans advanced in 1959-60 have not become over-due as stated earlier.

Reservation Clerks

1038. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reservation clerks on Northern Railway, gradewise and station-wise;

(b) the number of passenger guides working on Northern Railway; and

(c) the number of passenger guides reverted in 1959-60 due to abolition of posts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Flood Control Programme in Orissa

1039. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 810 on the 7th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the names of schemes forwarded by the Orissa Government under the flood control programme for 1960-61 for approval;

(b) whether these schemes have been approved;

(c) if so, what amount has been sanctioned for these schemes; and

(d) whether the State Government have intimated by now the schemes which are meant for surface drainage improvement?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). The Government of Orissa have reported that they intend taking up in 1960-61, the schemes shown in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 55].

(b). These have not yet been approved as details of the schemes are still awaited from the State Government.

(c). Does not arise.

(d). Of the schemes proposed to be taken up in 1960-61, there is only one drainage scheme, namely, "Construction of 3'-0" diameter R.C. Hume pipe sluice at 37th mile of Bhargavi left, at Kapileswarpur Pratap-Sasan.

Regional and State Water Sewage Boards

1040. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 121 on the 15th February, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal of setting up of Regional and State Water Sewage Boards?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): The Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to set up an Advisory Water Supply Board. The Government of Maharashtra have constituted a Board of Health to advise Government on all general questions of Sanitary and Public Health policy. All Water Supply and Drainage Schemes of the local bodies for which the State Government pays grants or loans are referred to that Board. While the Governments of Mysore and Orissa are not in a position to set up such Boards, the Governments of Assam and Madhya Pradesh have decided not to do so for the present. The Government of the Punjab do not propose to set up a Board for the entire State but are examining a proposal for the constitution of a Board covering only Urban Local Bodies. The proposal for setting up of the Boards is still under consideration of the Governments of Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Replies from the Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir are still awaited.

Model Town Planning Legislation

1041. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 126 on the 15th February, 1960 and state the further progress made in the finalisation of Model Town Planning Legislation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation have since revised the Model Town and Country Planning Legislation and it has been forwarded to all the State Governments and the Union Territories for enacting legislation on the lines indicated in the draft Model Legislation.

Distribution of Krishna River Waters

1042. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1827 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the nature of steps since taken for distribution of Krishna River waters; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). The proposed inter-State Conference has not yet been held. It is expected to be held shortly.

(b). Does not arise.

Derailment of Barauni-bound Goods Train

**1043. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply to given to Unstarred Question No. 1371 on the 23rd March, 1960 and state

(a) whether investigations into the causes of the derailment to the Barauni-bound goods train have been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Yes.

(b). The derailment occurred on account of an unevenly loaded wagon on the train.

Replacement of Steam Engines in Delhi by Diesel Engines

**1044. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to replace steam engines by diesel engines in the Delhi area; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). No.

(b). Does not arise.

Train Accident on Jubbulpur-Itarsi Section

**1045. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1559 on the 18th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the cause of the train accident on Jubbulpur-Itarsi Section of Central Railway has been investigated; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Yes.

(b). The accident was due to failure of Railway staff. Departmental action is being taken by the railway administration against the staff held responsible for the accident.

Freezing Plants on West Coast in Kerala

**1046. { Shri Warlor:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 924 on the 29th August, 1959 and state:

(a) how many freezing plants for freezing of fish have so far been established on West Coast; and

(b) at what places?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Five freezing plants have so far been set up at the following places on the West Coast:

- (1) Trivandrum
- (2) Neendakara
- (3) Kozhikode
- (4) Mangalore
- (5) Bombay

One plant is nearing completion at Cochin. Apart from these plants, which have been put up by the Central and State Governments, five freezing plants at Cochin and one at Bombay have been set up by private parties.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी समितियों की लेखा-परीक्षा

१०४७. श्री पद्मदेव : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिला तथा राज्य सहकारी समितियों की गत लेखा-परीक्षा कब हुई थी और उस का क्या परिणाम हुआ ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उच्च-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): राज्य तथा जिला सहकारी समितियों की सहकारी-वर्ष १७-१९५८ से ३०-६-१९५९ तक की लेखा-परीक्षा नीचे दिखाई गई तिथियों को पूरी की जा चुकी है :—

क्रमांक	संस्था का नाम	तिथि, जब गत लेखा-परीक्षा पूरी हुई
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१. हिमाचल प्रदेश सहकारी विपणन एवं मंभरण संघ लिमिटेड	१२-९-१९५९
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२. हिमाचल प्रदेश सहकारी बैंक लिमिटेड . ४-११-१९५९
३. कैलाश जिला संघ पहासु लिमिटेड, ठली . ३०-६-१९६०
४. मण्डी जिला सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड, मण्डी . १५-१-१९६०
५. चम्बा जिला सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड, चम्बा . ३०-६-१९६०
६. सिरमार जिला सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड, नाहन . २-१२-१९५९
७. बिलासपुर जिला सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड, बिलासपुर ३०-६-१९६०

लेखा-प्रतिवेदनो पर अभी सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं की महा निकायों द्वारा विचार करना है ।

New Method of Birth Control

1048. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new method of birth control by painless operation by an Indian Birth Control Specialist, Dr. G. M. Phadake, was described as the "greatest advance in science of birth control" at the 23rd Nation Family Planning Conference held at The Hague;

(b) whether Government have adopted that method in any Hospital;

(c) if so, in how many hospitals and on how many persons; and

(d) when this method was discovered by Dr. Phadake?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). No, Sir. Sterilization operation in the male (Vasectomy) for all practical purposes is irreversible. Dr. G. M. Phadake is developing a reversible technique. Reference to this technique is reported to have been made at the Conference.

(b). No, Sir, the reversible operative technique of vasectomy is still being developed.

(c). Does not arise. Out of 13 cases operated by Dr. Phadake, 9 cases are reported to be successful (spermatozoa re-appeared after operation) and wives of seven patients are reported to have become pregnant.

(d) The required information is not available.

Atomic Garden in Delhi

1049. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 735 on the 10th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the establishment of an Atomic Garden in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A Cobalt 60 Gamma Field Radiation Unit, also known as Gamma Garden, was established at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, in April, 1960 and has been functioning since then.

Flood Control Schemes in Punjab

1050. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consultations between the Planning Commission and the Punjab State have been held with regard to Flood Control;

(b) if so, with what results;

(c) whether provision for flood control has been increased;

(d) if so, to what extent;

(e) whether the Punjab Government have since sent up fresh proposals for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, what are they and the action taken thereon by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) to (d). In addition to the allocation of Rs. 394 lakhs for the Punjab State in the Second Plan for flood control measures the State Government have been authorised to divert savings in the State Plan to the extent of Rs. 45 lakhs to meet additional outlay on flood control schemes.

(e) and (f). The Government of Punjab have recently furnished a list of 164 schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 953.25 lakhs, for approval. These proposals involve an expenditure of Rs. 520 lakhs during the Second Plan period and a spill-over of Rs. 433.25 lakhs into the Third Plan. The list furnished by the State Government includes the schemes already approved. The question of approving the fresh schemes included therein, is under consideration.

Sugar Production in North Bihar

1051. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 948 on the 18th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have completed their investigation in the matter of low recovery of sugar in the factories of North Bihar;

(b) what has been the average recovery of sugar in the factories of North Bihar during 1959-60 season as compared to 1958-59 season;

(c) what action has been taken by the State Government and the Central Sugarcane Committee for improving the situation; and

(d) what has been the over-all production of sugar this year in the factories of North Bihar as compared to that of last year?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a)

No, Sir. The matter is reported to be still under investigation.

(b) 9.39 per cent in 1959-60 and 9.78 per cent in 1958-59.

(c) The State Government has appointed on 26th May, 1960, a committee under the chairmanship of the State Dy. Minister of Industries to investigate into the causes of low recovery of sugar and other problems of the sugar industry in Bihar. The Central Sugarcane Committee has also drawn attention of the State Department of Agriculture to this matter.

(d) 2.88 and 2.77 lakh tons during 1959-60 and 1958-59 seasons, respectively.

Wrong Spelling of Stations

1052. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that names of many Stations have been written with wrong spellings in Hindi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Certain discrepancies in the Hindi spellings of station names came to light some time back and the Railways were instructed to obtain authoritative transliteration of station names in Hindi from the Survey of India and adopt the same on station name-boards and elsewhere. The present position with regard to the adoption of station names as approved by the Survey of India is indicated in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 56]. Complaints have, however, been received that, in some cases, the spellings of station names in Hindi differ from their spellings in the regional language. Action is also being taken to remove such discrepancies.

Wind Poles for Transmission Lines

1053. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have used wood poles for transmission lines; and

(b) how many miles of transmission lines have been constructed with wood poles in all the States?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b).

States	Length of transmission lines in miles	
	33 KV and over	
1. Kerala	100	6,000
2. Mysore	282	1,500
3. Madras	4	2,209
4. Assam	34	181
5. Bihar	..	300
6. Himachal Pradesh	..	220
7. Bombay	..	195
8. West Bengal	14	60
9. Punjab	30	75
10. Madhya Pradesh	..	74
TOTAL	464	10,814

Total length of both H. T. and L. T. lines 11,278 miles

Payment of Arrears to the Widow of a Railway Employee

1054. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1801 on the 6th April, 1960 regarding the payment of arrears to the widow of a parcel clerk and state whether the investigation has since been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Yes; steps have also been taken for making payment to the legal heirs of the deceased.

Import of Spare Parts for Tractors and Bulldozers in Maharashtra

1055. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign exchange has been allotted to Maharashtra State for the import of spare parts for

the repairs of tractors and bulldozers in the State during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). No demand for the import of spare parts has been received from the Government of Maharashtra so far during 1960-61. The following allotments were, however, made during 1959-60 to the composite State of Bombay:—

(i) In January, 1960 a licence for Rs. 10,78,750 was issued for import of 40 agricultural tractors from Poland.

(ii) In March this year, an amount of Rs. 17 lakhs was allotted for the purchase of heavy tractors and bulldozers from U.S.S.R. on rupee payment basis.

Spare parts to the extent of 25 per cent. of the value of licence are required to be imported compulsorily along with these tractors.

Soil Testing

1956. Shri S. C. Godsara: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soil Test Work Group has completed the work of soil testing of all kinds of soil in the country; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in preparing the region-wise soil fertility maps of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnaappa): (a) Not yet. However, more than one and a half lakh soil samples representing different soils and regions in the country have been analysed.

(b) Region-wise soil fertility maps of the country are under preparation.

दिल्ली में ग्राम पंचायतें

१०५७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में ग्राम पंचायतों ने कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रशासन ने पंचायतों को अब तक कितने विवाद निबटारे के लिये भेजे हैं ; और

(ग) इन में से कितने भूमि के संबंध में है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कोई भी विवाद गांव पंचायतों को नहीं भेजा गया क्योंकि प्रदालती कार्य इनके अधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में उद्यान लगाने की योजनाएं

१०५८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि दिल्ली में उद्यान विकास सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इनकी प्राप्ति के लिये क्या सक्रिय कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० बेतमनुज) :

(क) फल उत्पादन के विकास की योजना के अन्तर्गत द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिये निम्न लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं :—

(१) नये फलों के बागों को

लगाना ७०० एकड़

(२) पुराने फलों के बागों को

पुनर्जीवित करना ७०० एकड़

नये बागों के लागने के लक्ष्य पूरे होने की आशा है। जहाँ तक पुराने बागों के पुनर्जीवित करने का सम्बन्ध है, १९५६-६० तक २७६ एकड़ को पुनर्जीवित किया गया है। १९५६-६० तक के वर्ष के अनुसार सकलता और १९६०-६१ के लक्ष्य नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

वर्ष	नये फल के बागों के पुनर्जीवित करने के लक्ष्य	पुराने बागों के पुनर्जीवित करने के लक्ष्य
	बागों के पुनर्जीवित करने के लक्ष्य	बागों के पुनर्जीवित करने के लक्ष्य
	अन्तर्गत लाया क्षेत्र (एकड़)	किया गया क्षेत्र (एकड़)
१९५६-५७	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
१९५७-५८	१४०	११०
१९५८-५९	१६२	८०
१९५९-६०	२४१	८६
	५४३	२७६

२. १९६०-६१ में २०० एकड़ में फलों के नये बाग लगाना और ७२ एकड़ में पुराने बागों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लक्ष्य हैं।

(ख) यद्यपि फलों के पुराने बागों का क्षेत्र बहुत छोड़ा है और वहाँ उनका पुनर्जीवित इत्यादि करने का प्रयत्न भी अधिक नहीं है, फिर भी पुराने फलों के बागों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिये अधिक से अधिक सुमरिड क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी की प्राप्ति

१०५६. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी उत्तर में चीनी की मिलों में चीनी प्राप्ति घट कर ६ से ६ १/२ प्रतिशत रह गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कम प्राप्ति के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्र में अधिक चीनी प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने वाली है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री श्री १०५६. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या, रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

हरिजननों को रेल भाड़े में रियायतें

१०६०. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या, रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के किसानों को रेल भाड़े में रियायतें देती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी रियायत दी जाती है ; और

(ग) इस रियायत का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जी हां, जब वे कम से कम ४०० की टोलियों में केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा आयोजित पर्यटनों में तीसरे दर्जे की स्पेशल गाड़ी से सफर करते हैं।

(ख) इस तरह की स्पेशल गाड़ियों में सफर करने के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के वास्तविक किसानों से, यदि वे केवल बैठने की जगह चाहते हों, तो डाक या एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के तीसरे दर्जे के किराये का एक चौथाई किराया लिये जाता है और, यदि वे सफर में रात को सोने के लिए भी जगह चाहते हों, तो साधारण तीसरे दर्जे का आधा किराया लिया जाता है।

(ग) इसके बारे में कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है, क्योंकि इस रियायत के देने से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से रेलवे की घामदानी पर कोई बुरा असर पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है।

रेलवे में बसपलब तिकटों में भुगतान

१०६१ { श्री पद्मलाल बाकपाल :
श्री र. ० बं० व्यास :
श्री बीनबन्धु पण्मार :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय को यह मालूम है कि जब से नये सिक्के चले हैं तब से टिकट बाबुओं ने यह बहाना बनाकर कि छोटे पसों की रेजगारी नहीं है भोले-भाले यात्रियों को एक या दो नये पैसे कम देने की प्रयासी बना ली है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : जी नहीं । सिर्फ कुछ छुट-पुट घटनायें हुई हैं ।

Woman's Corpee in Train

1062. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Maftida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a box containing a woman's body was found in a third class compartment of the Amritsar-bound Calcutta Mail at Rajpura station on the 5th June, 1960;

(b) if so, whether the body has been identified;

(c) whether the alleged offender has been traced; and

(d) if so, the action taken against him?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Not so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Panniar Hydro-Electric Scheme

1063. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the Panniar Hydro-Electric Scheme was sanctioned in Kerala State;

(b) when approval for implementation of the scheme was communicated to the Kerala Government;

(c) when did the Kerala Government submit purchase proposals for equipment for this project; and

(d) when sanction for placing orders for the equipment was issued?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Administrative sanction was accorded by the Government of Kerala on the 25th May, 1956.

(b) 10th July, 1956.

(c) Proposals were forwarded by the State Government from about the middle of 1959, part by part.

(d) Sanction for placing orders for generating sets and power transformers, under Yen Credit, was communicated on the 25th June, 1959.

Sanction for the purchase of Switchgear and remote control gear, under West German Credit, was communicated on the 20th April, 1960.

Sanction for other items of equipment will be accorded as and when specific proposals are received and scrutinized.

Leakage of Railway Revenue

1064. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred in 1959-60 through various sources of revenue leakage; and

(b) a list of such sources?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Loss attributable to ticketless travel is estimated at about Rs. 5 crores per annum.

It has not been possible to estimate loss incurred through other sources

from the results of the day to-day checks, since from the statistics of such checks no estimate can be made of the cases that go undetected.

(b) The important sources of the leakage of Railway revenue are:

- (i) ticketless travel.
- (ii) underweightment of goods and Parcels.
- (iii) Misdeclaration of goods.
- (iv) Carriage of unbooked goods and parcels; and
- (v) Resale of used tickets.

Blue-Tongue Disease among Sheep

1065. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an outbreak of "blue tongue" disease in an epidemic form among the sheep in this country lately;

(b) how this disease came to India;

(c) what is the treatment of this disease and what is the percentage of cure; and

(d) how many sheep have fallen victim to this new disease?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no specific treatment known, but animals can be immunized against the disease by vaccination.

(d) Does not arise.

Kanpur Medical College

1066. { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1064 on the 23rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned for

the cancer plant in Kanpur Medical College only one lakh has actually been paid; and

(b) if so, the reason for the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). During the year 1959-60 the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for the establishment of a Cancer Institute at Kanpur. The State Government have already drawn the grant. The State Government are utilising a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 on the purchase of equipment and action is also being taken to utilise the remaining sum of Rs. 50,000.

Over-bridges and Under-bridges

1067. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 374 on the 7th August, 1959 and state the progress made so far in drawing up the scheme for road over-bridges and under-bridges during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramawamy): The matter is being pursued with the State Governments. Proposals from the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Rajasthan are still awaited.

Railway Bridge over Gandak

1068. **Shri Biswanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any proposal is under consideration for reconstruction of the bridge over the Gandak between Bagaha and Chhitauni Ghat Railway Stations (N.E. Railway) which had been washed away more than thirty years ago?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): No, Sir. The matter was last examined in 1954 and it was not considered desirable to embark on any new bridge in the Sub-Himalayan area until necessary flood control measures have been finalised by the State Government.

The Bihar Government is understood to have under consideration a scheme to construct a barrage across the Gandak at Bhaishalotan, which may also be used for taking the Railway line across the river. This can, however, be considered only after the scheme has been finalized.

पशु-वध

१०६६. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग १९५५-५६ और १९५६-६० में कितने पशुओं (भैंस, भैंस, गाय, बल और बछड़े) का वध किया गया ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने अच्छी नस्ल के लाभदायक पशु थे ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) और (ख). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा की टेबिल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

A.II. Building in Bombay

1070. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Central Administrative Building of Air India International in Bombay has started;

(b) if so, the progress made up to date; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiaddin): (a) No, Sir.

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

Railway Workshop at Kanchrapara

1071. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway workshop at Kanchrapara is working to full capacity; and

(b) if not, how much capacity is idle?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Welding of Joints on Railway Track

1072. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) on how many miles of railway track in all the zones, the joints have been welded till the end of May, 1960;

(b) what is the total amount paid to the contractors till then for supplying welding material, supervision etc; and

(c) what is the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government on account of supply of plant, equipment and labour?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Upto the end of the financial year 1959-60, joints have been welded on approximately 1900 miles of railway track.

(b) *Approximately Rs. 46.37 lakhs have been paid to the contractors during the 3 years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60.

(c) *Approximately Rs. 22 lakhs during the 3 years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Increase in Railway Earnings

1073. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway earnings-passenger and goods during the first quarter (April, May and June) of the current financial year have shown a marked increase over

*Figures prior to 1957-58 are not readily available.

the figures of the corresponding period of the last financial year;

(b) if so, the figures for both the periods; and

(c) the reasons for the increase during the current financial year so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes—an overall increase of over 8 per cent. more or less corresponding to what was provided in the Budget Estimates for 1960-61.

	(Amounts in Lakhs)	
	April to June 1959	April to June 1960
Passenger	35.18	36.49
Goods	61.00	67.55
TOTAL	96.18	104.04

(c) The increase is partly attributable to increase in traffic and partly due to levy of supplementary charge of 5 per cent. on goods freight from 1-4-1960 which was, in fact, provided in the Budget Estimates of Earnings for 1960-61.

Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Department

1074. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the normal stay of an officer of the Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Department at one place;

(b) what is the number of officers in the grade of Directors, Divisional Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Sub-Divisional officers who have stayed at Delhi/New Delhi continuously for more than the last five years; and

(c) the reasons for such prolonged stay?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Four years; but if posted to another post in the same station during the

four year period or in continuation thereof, six years.

(b) Directors . . . Three
Divisional Engineers . . . Three
Assistant Engineers and Sub-Divisional Officers . . . Eleven

(c) On administrative grounds. Most of them are still within the prescribed period.

Electrification of Railways

**1075. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Stations on the Northern Railway which have been electrified during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far;

(b) the number of Railway Stations still pending to be electrified; and

(c) how many stations are to be electrified in Rampur, Bareilly and Moradabad districts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). 116 Stations were electrified during 1959-60 and 4 Stations during 1960-61 upto 30th June, 1960, 54 more Stations where power is available, are expected to be energised by the end of March, 1961. After electrifying these Stations there would remain 812 Stations unelectrified but these can be electrified only when power becomes available.

(c) Such statistics are not maintained according to Civil Districts.

Appointment of S.C. and S.T. Candidates on N. Railway

1076. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates appointed on the Northern Railway during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

Scheduled Castes.

1959-60 1569

1960-61 386

(so far)

Scheduled Tribes.

There is no reservation for Scheduled Tribes on the Northern Railway.

नई दिल्ली की सड़कों के भारतीय नाम

१०७७. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने विभिन्न सड़कों के भारतीय नाम रखने के लिये पिछले चार महीनों में कई सुझाव दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन सुझावों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय दिया है और यह निर्णय कब से लागू होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क)

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को गत चार महीनों में नई दिल्ली की कतिपय सड़कों के नाम बदलने के बारे में विभिन्न स्रोतों से कुछ सुझाव मिले।

(ख) और (ग). नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को मिले सुझावों तथा उन पर लिये गये निर्णयों की एक सूची नीचे दी गई है।

वर्तमान नाम	प्रस्तावित नाम	लिया गया निर्णय/कार्यवाही
१. कार्नवेलिस रोड	मुंशी प्रेम चन्द रोड	ममिति ने अपने प्रस्ताव संख्या ६ दि० १४-४-६० में यह निर्णय किया है कि सीनियर वाइस प्रेजिडेंट तथा जूनियर वाइस प्रेजिडेंट इस योजना को तैयार करें और समिति को अपनी रिपोर्ट दें। यह विषय सीनियर एवं जूनियर वाइस प्रेजिडेंटों के परीक्षाधीन है।
२. ओल्ड मिल रोड	अमृत शेर गिल रोड	
३. वेल्लेजली रोड	मिर्जा गालिब रोड	
४. इब्बट्सन रोड जिसका नाम अब रामकृष्ण आश्रम मार्ग है।		
५. कर्जन रोड	संत त्यागराज रोड	समिति ने दि० १५-७-६० के अपने प्रस्ताव सं० २४ में इस सुझाव पर विचार किया और वह कर्जन रोड का नाम बदलने के पक्ष में नहीं है।
६. शंकर रोड		समिति अपने प्रस्ताव सं० ११६ दि० २४-६-६०

वर्तमान नाम	प्रस्तावित नाम	लिया गया निर्णय/कार्यवाही
उ. राज लेन	बंगला साहिब लेन	<p>में सैद्धांतिक रूप से शंकर रोड का नाम बदलने को सहमत है किन्तु इस मार्ग का थोड़ा सा ही भाग नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के क्षेत्र में पड़ता है और अधिक भाग नगर निगम के क्षेत्र में है। अतः इस पर मुझाव दिया गया है कि इसका नाम नगर निगम ही बदलेगा।</p> <p>समिति ने अपने प्रस्ताव सं० १३—स्थगित विशेष बैठक दि० २३-३-६० में इस प्रस्तावित नाम परिवर्तन को स्वीकार किया तथा इसे चीफ कमिश्नर दिल्ली के पास अन्तिम स्वीकृति के लिये भेज दिया गया है। स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।</p>

C.D. Programme in Himachal Pradesh

1078. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the total amount spent on the Community Development Programme in Himachal Pradesh during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Rs. 43.24 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs. 2.63 lakhs in 1960-61 (upto 30th June, 1960).

Yamuna Bridge near Wazirabad

1879. { **Shri Madhusudan Rao:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a road bridge parallel to Wazirabad Barrage is being constructed in Delhi to reduce the heavy traffic at Yamuna bridge;

(b) if so, the details of its cost, the time by which it will be completed and the advantages of its construction, and

(c) whether this bridge is still necessary when one bridge is to be built near Humayun tomb across the Yamuna?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. A road bridge is being constructed over the Barrage at the intake point at the Wazirabad Works.

(b) The bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 31.48 lakhs as shown below:—

	Rs. Lakhs
(i) Cost of strengthening the Weir	11.24
(ii) cost of the superstructure	10.74
(iii) cost of Delhi side approach road	2.00
(iv) cost of Shahdra bund and metalling of the left side approach road	7.50
	31.48

The bridge is expected to be completed by the end of 1961.

The advantages of the construction of the bridge are that apart from relieving the great rush at the existing Yamuna bridge, it will go a long way in the economic development of the thickly populated area towards the east. It will serve as a connecting link to various towns thereby reducing the cost of transportation of agricultural produce.

(c) Yes, Sir. Although another bridge will be built near Humayun's tomb, it is still necessary to have a third bridge near Wazirabad as the areas of Civil Lines, University and Timarpur will remain far away from the other two bridges. As the Wazirabad bridge is being combined with the barrage, it will be obtained at a small extra cost, as compared to the cost of an independent road bridge.

Water Problem in Ratlam (M.P.)

1080. **Shri Ramam:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to the Madhya Pradesh State Government during the Second Five Year Plan to solve the water problem in Ratlam;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance promised and given; and

(c) details of the scheme undertaken by the State Government to overcome the water problem in Ratlam?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes. A sum of Rs. 128.68 lakhs has been paid to the Government of Madhya Pradesh under the urban phase of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme up to 1959-60 during the Second Five Year Plan. A further sum of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been tentatively allocated for 1960-61. The Central assistance is given to the State Government in the form of lumpsum loan and the distribution of the loan for individual schemes, like Ratlam Water Supply Scheme, is the responsibility of the State Government. As such, the actual amount of loan utilised on the Ratlam Water Supply Scheme so far is not known.

(c) The first stage of the Ratlam Water Supply Scheme proposed by the State Government is estimated to cost Rs. 70.00 lakhs and envisages the supply of 30 gallons per day to a prospective population of 1,50,000. The details include the construction of a concrete dam across the Malini river 12 to 13 miles from Ratlam Town, and pumping the water from the reservoir so formed to treatment works located some 2 miles from the dam. The water will be filtered and chlorinated there and then pumped on to Ratlam Town for supply through a local distribution system.

Family Planning

1081. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether in view of the remarks made by the Chief Minister of U.P. in a meeting of Regional Board of Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Lucknow on the 16th July, 1960 about entrusting the work of Family Planning to young and unmarried girls, Government are considering the proposal for appointing married women for this job?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The question of age and marital status of the women to be appointed for family planning services has been carefully considered by the Government. While the qualified doctors to be appointed for family planning need not necessarily be of advanced age and married, the medical auxiliaries of 25 years and above, preferably married, are generally employed for family planning work. State Governments have been requested not to employ young unmarried women in the family planning programme.

Corruption Cases on Western Railway

1082. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees of all classes in each of the Divisions of the Western Railway during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the number of persons acquitted; and

(c) the number of persons convicted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) No. of cases:

Division	1958-59	1959-60
Bombay	44	30
Baroda	23	7
Kotah	22	16
Ratlam	34	9
Ajmer	22	20
Jaipur	29	19
Bhav Nagar	30	9
Raj Kot	20	12
TOTAL	224	122

(ii) Nature of Corruption cases.

(1) Acceptance of illegal gratification.

(2) Utilising railway labour for domestic work.

(3) Non-recovery of demurrage and wharfage charges.

(4) Unauthorised occupation of railway Quarters.

(5) Misuse of Passes and PTOs.

(6) Forgery.

(7) Preparing false ELA Bills and receiving the pay of staff.

(8) Obtaining employment under false pretences

(9) Charging false TA

(10) Doing insurance business and accumulation of wealth disproportionate to the known source of income etc.

1958-59 1959-60

(b) 10 7

(c) 3 5

Corruption Cases on C. Railway

1083. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees of all classes in each of the Divisions of the Central Railway during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the number of persons acquitted; and

(c) the number of persons convicted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) No. of cases:

Division	1958-59	1959-60
Bombay	146	175
Bhusawal	42	68
Nagpur	35	32
Jhansi	109	116
Jabalpur	35	35
Sholapur	14	20
Secunderabad	81	81
TOTAL	462	527

(ii) Nature of cases:

- (1) Bribery.
- (2) Corruption.
- (3) Fraud.
- (4) Cheating.
- (5) Misuse of Railway Labour and material.
- (6) Misuse of Passes and P.T.Os
- (7) Theft.
- (8) Misappropriation, etc. etc.

	1958-59	1959-60
(b)	4	1
(c)	4	3

Training in Fruit Preservation in Himachal Pradesh

1084. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 140 on the 15th February, 1960 and state for how long the training in fruit preservation in Himachal Pradesh is being imparted and the amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The training in fruit preservation has been going on since April, 1957 and an expenditure of Rs. 11,650 has been incurred so far.

Renewal of Radio Licenses in Lahaul and Spiti

1085. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Punjab Government that the dates of renewal of radio licences in the snow bound Lahaul and Spiti districts of Punjab should be fixed in the summer months, i.e., June to September; and

(b) if so, the decision taken there-
ant?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Howrah Division Staff

1086. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many non-gazetted employees are there in the Howrah Division of S.E. Railway excluding Divisional Headquarters staff; and

(b) how many of them reported on duty between 11th July, 1960 and 16th July, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The question presumably refers to Eastern Railway. The required information is as follows in respect of that Railway:

(a) 29,666.

(b) 23,192, per day on average.

Canal from the Western Kosi Embankment

1087. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar approached the Centre for release of funds for construction of canals from Western Kosi embankment; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter lies?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

बरीनी-समस्तीपुर लाइन

१०८८. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बरीनी से समस्तीपुर तक बड़ी लाइन बनाने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) बड़ी लाइन की रेलगाड़ियां चलाने के लिये रेलवे लाइन बनाने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) बरौनी और समस्तीपुर के बीच बड़ी लाइन की रेलगाड़ियां कब से चलने लगेंगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सॅ० वॅ० रामस्वामी):

(क) ४० प्रतिशत ।

(ख) और (ग). लगभग जून, १९६१ तक ।

Sugar Factories

1089. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with Government for grant of licences to sugar factories from the various States;

(b) the names of such sugar factories and States; and

(c) how many of them are from the private sector and how many from co-operative societies?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 110.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 57].

(c) 76 from the private sector and 34 from co-operative societies.

टेलीफोन सुविधायें

१०६०. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला खेरी की निघासन तहसील में किसी जगह टेलीफोन सुविधायें नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में किसी प्रस्थापना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुखरायन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). निघासन तथा सिंघाई में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है ।

लखनऊ-मैलानी लाइन

१०६१. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की लखनऊ-मैलानी लाइन पर रेल की पटरियां बदल दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस सेक्शन पर शीघ्र ही एक डाक गाड़ी चलाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या इस सेक्शन पर लखनऊ और लखीमपुर खेरी के बीच एक डीजल कार चलाने का भी विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सॅ० वॅ० रामस्वामी):

(क) जी हां, पुरानी पटरियों की जगह ६० फीट आर सेक्शन की नयी पटरियां लगायी गयी हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Over-Bridges in Kerala State

1092. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of over-bridges proposed to be constructed during 1960-61 and 1961-62 in Kerala State; and

(b) the places where the over-bridges are to be constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Two in 1960-61 and Five in 1961-62.

(b) Near Ernakulam Town and Quilon Station in 1960-61 and near Kanimangalam, Olavakkot, Ernakulam Junction, Kalamassery and Angamali stations in 1961-62.

केन्द्रीय जांच अभिकरण

१०६३. **श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के

लिये १९५८ में केन्द्रीय जांच अभिकरण में कितने पदाधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये ;

(ख) उपरोक्त विभाग ने अब तक कितने मामले पकड़े और वे किस तरह के हैं ;

(ग) कितने आदमियों को सजा दी गई ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त विभाग पर अब तक कुल कितना खर्च किया जा चुका ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) राज-पत्रित भ्रष्टाचार १

निरीक्षक २

हवालदार १४

सैनिक १५

(ख) २११

(१) रिश्वत

(२) भ्रष्टाचार

(३) सरकारी रुपये और सामान का दुरुपयोग

(४) धोखाधेही

(५) जालसाजी

(६) चोरी

(७) रेलवे के मजदूरों और सामान का दुरुपयोग ।

(८) पास और पी० टी० ओ० का दुरुपयोग आदि ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) ३०-५-१९६० तक लगभग ६,६१,७७० रुपये ।

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

1094. **Shri Surya Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees under the various categories employed in the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes among them?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b).

Category]	Number of employees as on 16-8-60	Number of employees belonging to scheduled castes as on 16-8-60
Class I .	5	Nil.
Class II .	6	Nil
Class III .	182	2
Class IV .	45	4
TOTAL	238*	6*

*This does not include staff employed on part time basis which is as under :

Depot Managers .	280
Chowkidars .	137

बेहरादून में डाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

१०९५. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १० मार्च, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६४६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देहरादून (उत्तर प्रदेश) में डाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये रहने के क्वार्टर बनाने की दिशा में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यह क्वार्टर बनाने का काम वस्तुतः कब तक शुरू होगा ; और

(ग) उनके निर्माण के लिये कितना धन मंजूर किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बरायन) : (क) नक्शे को अन्तिम रूप देकर मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है । उक्त कार्य के लिये केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग से, प्राक्कलन प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). लागत का अभी तक पता नहीं, इस काम की मंजूरी होने के बाद ही वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा ।

12 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER NATIONAL Highways Act

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1199, dated the 14th May, 1960, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2300/60].

12.01½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. B. V. Kesar on the 16th August, 1960, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Out of 4 hours that were allotted 3 hours have been taken already and one hour remains. Has there been any apportionment of time on this?

Shri Goray (Poona): The Finance Minister is going to make a statement on the Palai Central Bank.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I will do it tomorrow.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): So far as this Bill is concerned, the first reading is almost over; the Minister of Information and Broadcasting is on his legs.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The Finance Minister will make a statement tomorrow regarding the Palai Central Bank.

An Hon. Member: When will the discussion take place?

Mr. Speaker: If it is made tomorrow, then we will have it on Monday or Tuesday.

Shri Morarji Desai: Whenever the House likes.

Shri Goray: May I submit that if the Finance Minister is going to make a statement about the Palai Central Bank he should also take into consideration the other bank, a scheduled bank which was closed by the end of May last, namely the Laxmi Bank of Akola? Because, that will give us some idea as to how the relations between the Reserve Bank and the scheduled banks are going to be carried on.

Mr. Speaker: There is no intrinsic connection between the two except that both of them are closed.

Shri Goray: The depositors....

Shri Morarji Desai: The same treatment will be given to all; there will not be any distinctive treatment to any bank.

Shri Goray: He can refer to that bank also.

Shri Morarji Desai: It happened two months ago. I do not know why suddenly there is this interest now about that bank.

Shri Goray: It closed by the end of May and we are meeting for the first time after that. I cannot raise it in the middle.

Mr. Speaker: We have passed already eighteen days. The hon. Member waited until the Palai Bank closed!

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): He was waiting for the Palai Bank to fail.

Shri Goray: Only when I got the information I could raise it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I know how many days you are going to allot for a discussion on this matter?

Mr. Speaker: We will consider it.
Dr. Keskar.

12.04 hrs.

PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF
BOOKS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
contd.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Sir, I was observing the other day that the questions that have been raised by the hon. Members were already discussed with the representative organisations of publishers who are the people mostly concerned with it and after discussion we brought these amendments for the consideration of the House.

Before I take up any explanation of the amendments as such, I would like to say a few words regarding the approach relating to these questions, because I find that there is a lot of misunderstanding in the minds of hon. Members regarding this question. As I have said at the very beginning, the object is to make the functioning of the printing and publishing of a newspaper better, more efficient and more effective. Up till now the practice has been that the printer and publisher come forward and declare themselves before the magistrate as the printer and publisher of a paper. It is understood that they are really representing some owner. It is nowhere mentioned. Neither has the owner any authority either to deal with them or stop them or dismiss them.

The ambiguity of the law has resulted in a lot of confusion and also misuse in a number of cases. Cases have come to our notice—even recently it has happened—where there was a difference of opinion between the

printer and publisher on the one side and the owner on the other, and the printer and publisher ran away with the title, went to another press and began to publish the paper, claiming that as they are the printers and publishers they have a right to use that title as they liked. And it was found on examining the law that there is no remedy lying with us excepting a very round-about one.

Now, such cases have highlighted the defect in the law. What is the relationship between the printer and publisher and the owner, nowhere is it explained. The owner finds himself incommoded many times by the printers and publishers. It might not happen in a large number of cases. But it does happen in a sufficient number of cases to make us clarify the position thoroughly.

The correct and the logical position is that the printer and publisher does it—and in fact he does it—on behalf of the owner. It is therefore laid down here that he shall file the declaration with the authority of the owner. The owner gives an authority in writing that “XYZ is authorised to become the printer and publisher on my behalf”. This permits the owner, whenever he likes, to withdraw him and appoint another printer and publisher if he finds that the person in question is not well with him or is not carrying out the work as he wants to do. This, in my opinion, is very logical and what ought to have been done long ago in order to clarify the position.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): In cases of libel, defamation, etc., will the owner also face the risk as the publishers and printers do?

Dr. Keskar: That is for the law to decide. Morally speaking, a lot was said on behalf of the poor owners who are in great difficulties, not the printer and publisher. But I feel that if we

examine the working of newspapers, the owners are quite well aware of the position in most cases. There might be cases here and there where the owners are not aware of particular things of detail. Generally, they are quite well aware. They lay down the policy, and where it sometimes happens that the editor does not agree with the policy, he has to go. Therefore, the owner is fully aware. In a number of foreign countries the practice is that the owner declares that he is the owner of this paper. The printer and publisher is an institution which we alone have got in the form in which it is there.

Shri Tyagi: Legally, who will carry the ultimate responsibility of whatever has been printed in the press? Is it the owner or the publisher or printer?

Dr. Keskar: I cannot say. Legally, it is for the law to judge. Probably all of them.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The present position is that only the printer and publisher and the editor are responsible, even after this amendment.

Dr. Keskar: Might be. I would say I won't take up the responsibility of deciding it here. At present, even, it is not one person; suppose something wrong is published or there is a libel; the printer, publisher and editor, all go and answer for it. As Shri Warior pointed out the other day, a printer who is ignorant and who has declared himself as printer has also to take the responsibility because he allowed it to be printed in his press.

Shri Warior (Trichur): That has become almost nominal; the printer in the paper has become almost nominal.

Dr. Keskar: That is why the owner's declaration that he is the owner and he is authorising them is necessary. And by and large the owners have

no objection to it, because otherwise, as I said, what has happened in two or three papers might happen. In one paper in Gujarat, the printer and publisher, because they disagreed with the owner, took away the title and began to publish the paper from some other press, thereby becoming not only the printers and publishers but also the owners of the new paper.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Now the owners are not liable. I want to know whether the intention of the Government is that owners should be liable for defamation or any other liability.

Dr. Keskar: Government has no particular intention of any type. Government is only clarifying the position as it really exists, because today even if the owner puts out a libel it is the printer and publisher and editor who are liable and who have to take the rap on his behalf. The factual position is that the paper is run not only by the printer and publisher but also by the owner and the editor. This is factually correct and the position, I think, if it is clarified, will not only lead to a better understanding of how newspapers are run, but also will help the owners. As I said, the owners find it difficult in many cases. For example, there is a clause here about incapacity. Ordinarily, today, unless the printer and publisher agree, the owner is not able to change the printer and publisher. Lots of difficulties arise. In one or two important papers, such things have arisen. I think the position as it is today is very unsatisfactory and illogical. We have only tried to make it more logical and clear.

The declaration question which has been now raised here should be judged and read in this context. For example, as an hon. Member said, if a new declaration has to be filed in the case of incapacity, who is going to do it? These are really meant to help the owner of the paper. The printer and publisher are appointed by the owner

[Dr. Keskar].

of the paper. If he feels that the printer and publisher is incapacitated, he goes to the court and files a declaration. The same thing would apply, for example, to the question of absence for 90 days. A number of Members have tabled amendments and have expressed anxiety. Supposing a person goes out for 90 days and does not come back. What happens? We must remember that the printer and publisher is not the man who is responsible for filing the declaration before the judge. The owner has authorised the printer and publisher. It is for the owner who is the real proprietor of the concern to judge whether the printer and publisher, who has gone out, will be able to come back or not. Otherwise, he has plenty of time and he can immediately file another declaration. This is really meant to help the owner in having an effective printer and publisher. There is no other object in this. As I said, as the law is at present, it is not possible for the owner to change the printer and publisher easily. For example, if they fall out, there is trouble. There may be quarrels also. Here what is said is, if the printer and publisher is changed or he goes out, he files a declaration. It is really done by the owner who changes them. It is not done by the printer or publisher. Difficulty does not arise. Here, it is not said that if the owner goes out for 90 days, he should file a declaration, because the owner has not to file a declaration. It is the printer and publisher. If the printer and publisher goes away, the owner is there. It is he who looks after it. Where the printer and publisher has gone for one month or two months or three months, whatever the period might be, really speaking, there is no difficulty and there will be no question of complication, as hon. Members have imagined. These are all meant for the owner to judge and decide and take action accordingly.

The printer and publisher which has become a kind of institution in this country for the publishing of newspapers should be effective and func-

tioning. That is the main object. The owners will find no difficulty if they have to file a declaration for a new printer and publisher in a case of emergency. Because, here, the owner's going out does not affect or the owner's change this way or that way will not affect this question. It is change of printer and publisher.

The other allied question with this is the question of authentication of declaration. I would like to point out that a declaration before a magistrate is a normal day to day procedure which is taking place by hundreds every day. Authentication of a declaration by a magistrate only means that the magistrate registers the information given to him. There is no other process involved. It is automatic. There is no trouble and no question arises whether a magistrate authenticates or not. There is only one case to which special reference has been made in the Bill here. That is only in the case where a new title is being asked for. Only in this particular case, the magistrate has to refer it to the Registrar in order to find out whether any similar title is in use or the same title is being used by another paper. No other case will be referred, or according to the law, has to be referred to the Press Registrar. All other cases, the magistrate himself registers in his court as information which has been filed.

In this case, I would like hon. Members to remember that the Registrar about whom a lot was said here, does not come in the picture except for this question of title and other particulars regarding newspapers on an all-India scale. The amendment under which it is necessary for the printer or publisher to file a new declaration if the previous printer or publisher stays away from India for over 90 days or where such printer or publisher is by infirmity or otherwise rendered incapable of carrying on the business, does nothing more than place a responsibility on the owners to ensure that the printer and

publisher whom he has authorised is functioning and if he is not functioning, then to change him and file a declaration for another printer and publisher. Really the matter is quite flexible and the owner is, I think, quite competent to take any action which he considers fit.

The other point on which a lot of emphasis has been laid is the question of cancellation of declaration. Cancellation of a declaration becomes necessary if a paper is carried on in contravention of the laws for the carrying on of a paper, or if the publisher or the owner of a newspaper refuses to fulfil all the requirements that are there for carrying on a paper. Suppose even after he is fined, he continues, there will be no other course left for a magistrate but to cancel his declaration. Much has been said about cancellation. If hon. Members read the clause here, they will find that there are four conditions. If the magistrate is satisfied after giving an opportunity to the person or persons concerned, then only, he will consider whether it should be cancelled. One is, the newspaper in respect of which the declaration has been made is being published in contravention of the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder. Second, the newspaper mentioned in the declaration bears a title which is the same or similar to that of any other paper; third, the printer or publisher has ceased to be the printed or publisher of the newspaper mentioned in the declaration and fourth, the declaration was made on false representation or on concealment of any material fact or in respect of a periodical work which is not a newspaper. When the declaration was based on a wrong premise, it is natural and inevitable that the magistrate should consider whether he should cancel it or not. Authority is given to the magistrate to do it.

A point was raised yesterday about the provision in clause 8B(i). I would request hon. Members to remember that of the rules made thereunder to

which reference has been made, only one rule will be in question, that it is obligatory to print the names of the publisher, printer and owner in the paper in order to make it function effectively and legally. If hon. Members take the trouble to read the rules as they are today, the rules have nothing to do with the publication of newspapers. There are a number of rules regarding books and other things. As far as the rules are concerned, there are no rules regarding the publication of newspapers. The only rule which is contemplated will be as to in what form it should be published, as to who is the printer, publisher, editor and the owner. There is no other rule contemplated. There will be no rule as such because, there is no scope. Everything is laid down in detail in the Act itself. The parent Act being an Act not only for newspapers but also for books, the question of rules has been referred to here. As far as the newspapers are concerned, there is no other rule in contemplation and there will be none. The rules will be laid on the Table of the House. The point raised by Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi has importance, but the rules excepting the particular one I mentioned refer to books. Therefore, this question and the emergency which he has in mind will not arise.

Cancellation is necessary when material provisions of the Act are violated which renders the declaration ineffective practically speaking. We also realise that this is a serious question, but if some one starts a paper and later on it is found to have the same name as some other paper already in existence, it is obvious the latter suffers grievous and unfair competition. In such cases consideration of cancellation by the magistrate would be justified, but it has been laid down very clearly that the magistrate will give full opportunity to the person concerned to represent his case, and take action only after hearing him thoroughly.

It was mentioned that the appellate board does not consist of High Court

[Dr. Keskar]

Judges. There is no intention to try to avoid the courts, but I may tell the hon. Member that the industry itself has an apprehension that these cases which mainly concern titles would be delayed by months if not years in the ordinary courts. When the process starts, you can go up to the highest judicial tribunal, and with the best of intentions, considering the lot of work the courts have to do, it will be quite some time before the cases are decided. Their urgency is to start the paper, and rather than pursue the matter they can as well leave the particular dispute of title and do something else. I would like to emphasize that the question is purely practical and not judicial whether a title is the same or similar to an existing one. Those who want to start newspapers want quick and practical decisions, and this is really to help them. This was thoroughly discussed, and the newspaper industry feels that dispatch is more important here than a fine point of law. If a dispute for title goes on for three years, Government or the courts lose nothing; it is the person concerned who loses. They are therefore anxious to see that a quick decision is taken, and that is why this quicker procedure has been laid down.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It is said here that the decision of the Appellate Board shall be final. Does it mean that the person aggrieved can go to the High Court to get the order cancelled in spite of this clear provision?

Dr. Keskar: The inherent right of the High Court or the Supreme Court to rectify miscarriage of justice is always there. Any writing here cannot take away that right, but for practical purposes it is final.

Suppose there is a paper called *Hindu*,....

Shri Tangamani: There is a paper called *Hindu*, which is a popular paper.

Dr. Keskar: ...and somebody wants to start another paper of the same name, and it is decided in favour of the newcomer by the Board, the aggrieved party cannot be stopped from going to the High Court saying that the decision is vitiated by this legal point or that.

Shri Tyagi: Supposing he names it *Upper India Hindu*?

Dr. Keskar: In this connection, Shri Tangamani complained about too much centralisation. I am put in a very embarrassing position. I remember distinctly that when the report of the Registrar was discussed in this House, an overwhelming majority of Members from all sides insisted that we should have in one place authentic information regarding the press, including titles, statistics etc., as the State Governments were not doing this work. That is also one of the reasons why the Press Commission recommended that it should be done in a central place.

Shri Tangamani: What about the language papers?

Dr. Keskar: How can I take the responsibility of guaranteeing that whatever work is being done in a particular language region will be correct and complete? I can only take responsibility for what an organisation of the Central Government will be able to do. It is not a practical proposition to suggest that this should be done on a regional basis. Every year the Registrar's report is published in which practically all the papers are given, but it is possible that after the publication of the report new papers come up and that has also to be found out. I agree that here and there cases of delay might occur, but I hope he will not consider that the delay is always from the side of the Press Registrar. That would not be fair. Delay might occur at the other end also. I can assure him that we shall certainly think of taking practical steps so that those who apply will be able to get

things settled as quickly as possible. Information for consultation and reference might be collected in a number of centres, but authoritative information of this kind which will be legally useful is better collected at one centre than being decentralised.

Much was said about the clause on change of ownership. There are two sub-clauses and I shall explain both of them. Clause 2(D) makes it clear that where the language of a paper, its title or periodicity is proposed to be changed, it is no longer the same paper, it is a completely new paper, and therefore a new declaration will have to be accepted before it can start publication. In the speeches of hon. Members an interpretation was made of periodicity which I am afraid is not correct. It is not meant to apply to cases where a daily is not able to publish for three or four days and then resumes publication. That is already covered under the Act. If a paper calls itself a daily, it must be published a minimum number of days in a month or a week, and a weekly must be published a minimum number of weeks in a month or a quarter. But if, for instance, a daily becomes a monthly or a weekly, its character changes and it has to be treated as a new paper.

It has been laid down that when there is change of ownership, there shall be a new declaration. Many apprehensions have been expressed regarding this. We have had it examined by very competent legal authorities. I am afraid the interpretation given by some of my hon. friends here is not correct. It is not the purpose of this Act to fix the ownership of any paper or to say who is the proprietor or who ought to be the proprietor. Under this Act, the magistrate is only concerned with the fact of change of ownership. Suppose there is a personal owner of a paper, and he dies; the paper does not change; the ownership is not changed; of course, the ownership might have changed in the sense that the old

owner has gone. But, I would like to draw your attention to the wording here, which is as follows:

"As often as the ownership of a newspaper is changed,"

As far as the magistrate is concerned, the ownership changes when the new owner is fixed and he comes to file a declaration. So far as the magistrate is concerned, supposing the person who is the owner of a paper dies, and there is no new owner fixed, the printer and publisher who have already been chosen carry on the work and will be carrying it on until the new ownership is fixed; the magistrate is cognizant of it only when the new ownership is decided. If there is a new owner fixed, then, it is his duty to come forward and file the declaration.

Shri M. C. Jain: (Kaithal): Under the law the impression given by the hon. Minister is wrong. When a man dies, his heir automatically becomes the new owner.

Dr. Keskar: This provision has been made to deal with cases where there is a dispute of heirship. Supposing there is a dispute between the heirs, and there is a kind of interregnum, what is going to happen? Even if the ownership is not fixed by the courts, the paper will not suffer in its continuity or otherwise.

Shri Achar: May I ask one question?

Dr. Keskar: My hon. friend might listen to me and then put his question, and I shall try to answer him. Even with this question of fact, in order to see that no confusion arises, we shall issue suitable instructions. I have studied this question, and I would draw the attention of hon. Members to section 21 of this Act, where exemption power is given to the State Governments. After the Bill is passed, we propose to advise the State Governments that in the case of newspapers which are owned by individuals, if, after the death of any

[Dr. Keskar]

owner, there is any dispute regarding ownership, then, in order that there might be no question of confusion and the paper's continuity might not suffer, they might exempt such class of newspapers from the declaration of ownership until the ownership is fully fixed; if that is done, then there will be no question of trouble or apprehension in the minds of any owner. For, the object of the Bill is really to help in running the newspaper industry in a better way. So, hon. Members will see that no confusion is likely to arise, even if there is a dispute and one of the disputants goes to the magistrate saying that the paper is his, and that the magistrate may give a stay order; by the exemption that will be given, the paper will be carried on and its continuity will not be broken.

The question of ownership and authentication were the main points raised here in the course of the debate by my hon. friends. A lot has been said on behalf of the owners here. The owner is, no doubt, a laudable person. But, may I submit that it would not be correct to say—nor does it stand any scrutiny—that the owner is investing money in a profitable business? That is not so.

12.34 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Most of the newspapers, excepting the very big business-houses, of which there are a few only, most owners who want to start newspapers—here, we are concerned only with newspapers—do so in order to have a forum for expressing opinion, for trying to mould public opinion. I do not see any reason why those who want to mould public opinion should run away from declaring that they are doing it. Why should they be behind a facade? They ought to be known. Why should they be ashamed or shy of making themselves known? I do not see any reason for

doing so; in the most important democratic countries, there is no effort at hiding; in a country like the USA, it is obligatory not only for the owner to publish his name, but if there are a number of directors, their names also have to be given. So, I do not see any reason why we should make such a noise about the declaration of ownership. The owner is the person who starts the paper with a definite object, and there is no reason why he should not come forward to say that he is the owner.

Some hon. Members have mentioned that most of the newspapers are being run by incorporate bodies or corporations or limited companies, and, therefore, they have asked what is the utility of this. There is a utility. Even if a corporation or a limited company owns it, the corporation or the limited company declares itself as the owner. After all, there might be limited companies about which the public may know, and they will know now who owns the newspaper. Hon. Members are not probably aware that under the present Act itself, it is obligatory on the part of every owner, once in the year, that is, in the month of February or so, to publish the details relating to his newspaper. The publisher of all newspapers shall publish in the first issue, after the last day of February of each year, particulars relating to the newspaper, including the names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners and shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital. These details are thus required to be published even now, and they are being published even now.

Shri Tangamani: So, this amendment is superfluous.

Dr. Keskar: No, it is not. I might say that all well-known newspapers are doing it even today; but a large majority of newspapers may not be doing it. Some of the important

papers in India even today indicate that they are published on behalf of so-and-so-company-limited. That is being done by many newspapers, and I think legally that is the correct thing to do. This might sometimes be considered superfluous. The declaration of ownership might be superfluous in some cases, but in a number of cases, it might become very important also. In any case, there is nothing to which objection should be taken when we ask for the declaration of ownership.

As I said, the owner is the person who really runs the show, and he runs this paper as long as he is there.

I have dealt so far with some general questions raised by hon. Members. Now, I shall try to take up a few of the minor points raised by hon. Members. Many hon. Members have referred to the question of the *Delhi Hindustan Standard*. That is a case that, in fact, illustrates why such a provision should be there on the statute-book. The point is this. Suppose a declaration has been filed and accepted on certain premises which we later on find to be not justified, or to be incorrect; at present, there is nothing that we can do; we cannot revise it; there is no machinery for it, and it is like something which has gone out and cannot be brought back. If there is anything wrong, according to today's law, nothing can be done. That is all the more the reason why the Act should be changed so that in cases where we find that a mistake has been committed, we can see that the mistake is rectified.

Generally speaking, I would say that hon. Members, with the best of intentions, have been trying to read too much meaning in the Act. As I said earlier, this Act is really meant to help the newspapers, meaning thereby newspaper proprietors and publishers, to carry on their business more effectively. If this is kept in view, then it will be found that all the amendments that are sought to be made are of a practical nature and

not at all meant to cause embarrassment or harassment to anybody.

Filing of declarations, for example, was described here and also in the other House as very troublesome. Publishers and printers are every day filing declarations; every day, hundreds are being filed. This is a physical thing, and it is an automatic procedure; you go and file it, and it is registered by the magistrate. Of course, when questions of title etc. come up, naturally, there will be a dispute, and it is for settling such controversial things that a clear procedure has to be laid down.

Shri Tyagi: Does the declaration lapse, if the owner does not actually publish the newspaper? Suppose a person files the declaration and gets it registered, and sits silent over it for one year or two years, then, is the name booked, or does the declaration lapse after some time?

Dr. Keskar: There is a rule that after filing a declaration, he must start his paper within a certain period; he cannot become a proprietor of the particular paper without taking steps to start the paper. Formerly, that was not done. But, now, within a period, they have to start the paper, in order to claim proprietorship of the particular paper; otherwise, they will lose that title.

I have covered most of the points raised by hon. Members. If there are any which come up later when the Bill is considered clause by clause, I shall certainly be glad to clarify them.

Sir, I move.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): The point which I raised about copyright has not been answered by the hon. Minister.

Dr. Keskar: I am sorry I did not refer to that small point. But it is not concerned with this Bill. I am sorry to say that the question of copyright

[Dr. Keskar]

of books is dealt with not by my Ministry but by another Ministry, the Ministry of Education. I am referring the question the hon. Member has raised to that Ministry and whatever information I get I will pass on to him, and he can take it up later.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2— (Amendment of section 5)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

line 11,—

after "necessary" insert—"within one month". (1)

Page 2,—

lines 19 to 22, omit,—

"or where such printer or publisher is by infirmity or otherwise rendered incapable of carrying out his duties for a period exceeding ninety days in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment". (2).

I shall first speak to the first amendment. The original rule, as it stands now, reads as follows:

"Where the title of any newspaper or its language or the periodicity of its publication is changed, the declaration shall cease to have effect and a new declaration shall be necessary before the publication of the newspaper can be continued".

I want to make it that the declaration shall be necessary within one month. So I want a month to lapse before the stopping of the publication. If we read the rule as it is, it appears to me that unless a new declaration is

made before the publication, the newspaper will have to be discontinued. The hon. Minister referred to the question of title. He also mentioned about periodicity. In the course of my speech during the general consideration stage, I referred to the cases where a weekly may change into a fortnightly. So the publishers must be allowed to publish that fortnightly, at least one or two issues, and if this period of one month is allowed, their continuity will be maintained.

Here I would, with your permission, refer to the original Act itself. I wanted to do so in my earlier speech, but I could not put my finger on the relevant section. Section 4(2) of the original Act refers to certain other circumstances, particularly 'as often as the place where a Press is kept is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary'. There is the question about declaration being made about the publishing and the printing. Now the place probably will be changed and as often as it is changed, a fresh declaration is necessary. But there is a very salutary proviso which says:

"Provided that where the change is for a period not exceeding 60 days and the place where the press is kept after the change is within the local jurisdiction of the Magistrate referred to in sub-section (2), no new declaration shall be necessary if (a) a statement relating to the change is furnished to the said Magistrate within twenty-four hours thereof, and (b) the keeper of the press continues to be the same".

Here is a salutary provision which says that although the Press is shifted from one place to another place, for which the declaration has already been obtained, he is required only to give intimation of the change. The proper declaration, as the hon. Minister knows, involves certain formalities. Instead of making the proper declaration before the Magistrate, it is enough if he informs the Magistrate, 'I am shifting it to another place for

two months, and if I continue in the new place for more than two months, a fresh declaration may be necessary'.

My amendment, if accepted, will help in the smooth running of the administration where when the title is changed or the periodicity is changed, the continuity of the newspaper will be maintained. Otherwise, for newspapers which have got a certain stability, this is likely to work hardship. I am aware of certain latitude which is already given to the weekly and fortnightly. Now a situation arises. There are certain journals like trade union journals. They may be bringing their issue once a week but due to certain circumstances they may want to bring it once a fortnight. If the present rule is to be strictly followed, then the entire rigmarole has again to be repeated. It is only such instances which I have in mind in moving this amendment.

Then I come to my second amendment. In explaining the amendment proposed, the Press Registrar in his Annual Report for 1960, which was laid on the Table of the House, has the following observations to make. I am quoting from page 4.

"Whenever the printer or publisher is by infirmity or otherwise rendered incapable of carrying out his duties for a period exceeding 30 days in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, a new declaration shall be necessary. The relevant rule at present provides for a new declaration to be filed when the printer or publisher leaves India for a period exceeding 30 days. No provision exists to cover cases where the printer or publisher is unable, through infirmity or otherwise, to carry out his responsibilities for a similar period. A case came to the notice of the Press Registrar where the name of a publisher and printer of a newspaper, although he was detained in jail for some months, continued to appear as the printer and publi-

sher of that newspaper. To cover such cases and also to provide a certain amount of time within which a new declaration should be filed in the event of the existing publisher or printer's death, the proposed amendment has been suggested."

The original Act itself provides for a situation where the printer and publisher is unable to perform his duty due to his stay abroad. The amending Bill says:

"as often as the printer or the publisher who shall have made such declaration as is aforesaid shall leave India for a period exceeding ninety days".

I can understand this position. This portion of the amendment may be retained, because where the printer and publisher is not in a position to have control over it because he is away from this country, say, for three months, the position is understandable. But I want the latter portion of the amendment to be deleted by my amendment No. 2. It is only to prevent abuses taking place. Who is to decide when a printer or publisher is unable to perform his duty through infirmity or otherwise?

Dr. Keskar: I explained in my speech that this is the responsibility of the owner and not of the printer and publisher. The position is now entirely changed. Formerly it was the printer and publisher who was responsible for it. The owner did not come into the picture. Now the onus is thrown on the owner and not the printer and publisher.

Shri Tangamani: Now they are trying to tighten up the administration. Formerly, it was the printer and publisher who had to make a declaration. Once a year, the owner had to state, 'I am the owner'. If the printing and publishing is going on without any hitch and if the printer and publisher is detained in jail for three

[Shri Tangamani]

or four months, what is the position? The printer and publisher is not always in the printing office looking after the day to day administration. A position may arise, as I said, when the printer and publisher may be detained for four months. Now it is immediately incumbent on the owner to inform the Government that his printer or publisher is detained in jail for four months, say, under the Preventive Detention Act.

Dr. Keskar: That will be necessary only after the three months have passed. It will not be done before.

Shri Tangamani: We were told that a Member of this House has been detained for one year in UP. If the man is detained for more than four months, what is the position? As the hon. Minister himself is aware, the owner is now controlling the policy of the newspaper. He has also got control over the printing press and also over the publisher.

Now, the name of the printer and publisher is declared only to meet certain legal technicalities. If the printer and publisher is detained in jail, say, for 4 months, then, immediately a duty is cast upon the owner to inform the Registrar that such a thing has happened. He has to go before the magistrate with a fresh declaration. We say that this will not only be a question of harassment but it is also very undesirable. The explanation that is given by the Press Registrar strengthens my case. I want this particular portion of the amending clause to be deleted, because the Registrar himself has mentioned a case of a printer and publisher who had been detained in jail for more than three months.

With these observations, I request the hon. Minister to consider my amendment in the spirit in which it has been advanced and to accept it.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Madam Chairman, I beg to move my amendments Nos. 7 and 8. I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 14, add—

"Provided that no newspaper shall cease to publish if there is any delay in the declaration of a new owner due to legal formalities." (7)

Page 2,—

after line 23, add—

"Provided that no new declaration shall be necessary if reasonable grounds are shown for absence from India beyond ninety days." (8)

Much has been said, at least, on the first amendment I am moving. Still, I have not been satisfied with the speech made by the hon. Minister because when the ownership is changed due to death many legal formalities have to be gone into before a new owner steps into the shoes of the old one. So, sufficient time should be given so that the new owner can come with a declaration without the paper ceasing its publication. This is not a mere change of ownership. Suppose one owner dies leaving a minor, it will take several months to appoint a legal guardian for the minor who will make a declaration on behalf of the minor because the minor cannot give a declaration himself. All these probabilities are there. So, with that end in view, I move my amendment. It will clearly show that whatever may happen, whatever time it may take for the new owner to make a declaration, the paper might not cease publication in the interim period.

By the second amendment that I have moved I want that there need not be any new declaration if the absence from India is for 90 days. This point has been dilated upon by

my hon. friend Shri Tangamani. In order to obviate difficulties I would like to submit that there must be some scope if the absence is within 90 days. If reasonable grounds are given by the printer and publisher, then, the delay may be condoned and they may be allowed to continue as printer and publisher.

With these words I commend my amendments to the House.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Shri M. C. Jain: Madam Chairman, I have to move my amendment No. 4.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri M. C. Jain: Madam Chairman, I move:

Page 2,—

after line 14. add—

“Provided that in case of change of ownership by inheritance, the declaration may be filed within one month of the death of the original owner.” (4)

When I move this amendment, I know the hon. Minister just now gave this assurance to this House that in such cases the Central Government will inform the State Governments that they might exempt the papers under such circumstances.

Dr. Kesar: I think there should be a clarification. What I said was, after the passing of the Act, we are going to inform all the State Governments that in such classes of cases where personal ownership exists and by death or otherwise there is a dispute, they might exercise the power of exemption given to them and exempt them from declaring ownership until ownership is finally decided.

Shri M. C. Jain: With this assurance, in a sense, this amendment becomes superfluous. Despite this assurance, I submit that if my amendment is accepted there would be no

necessity of giving this power to the State Governments or of writing to the State Governments to exempt certain classes of papers.

Only in the case of inheritance by death there is this difficulty. The owner may die today and immediately, under the Hindu law or other personal law, somebody may become the successor to the original owner. But there might be some disputes about the succession or even if there is only one successor there might be some difficulty. He may not be able to file the declaration at once because he is in grief due to the death of the owner. If my amendment is accepted, a month's time will be given to the successor and there will be no difficulty.

As the hon. Minister has just now said, the Central Government will inform the State Governments that they can exempt such classes of persons. My point is that instead of giving this power of exemption to the State Governments, it is better to incorporate it in the Act itself. Therefore, I have moved my amendment.

So far as the other amendments are concerned....

Mr. Chairman: I think this is the only amendment that the hon. Member has to clause No. 2.

Shri M. C. Jain: I am now speaking on the amendments of Shri Ghosal and Shri Tangamani. If my amendment is accepted, amendment No. 7, moved by Shri Ghosal will become superfluous because he has said:

“Provided that no newspaper shall cease to publish if there is any delay in the declaration of a new owner due to legal formalities.”

That amendment, in a sense, will be covered by my amendment. So far as amendment No. 1 is concerned....

Mr. Chairman: Is not amendment No. 7 broader than your amendment, No. 4?

Shri M. C. Jain: That, of course, is correct. Whether there is one successor or more than one successor, what the magistrate wants is that there must be a declaration. If there is no declaration, then, we are now giving the power to the magistrate to cancel the declaration. Therefore, the penalty is there and the threat of penalty is very great. To avoid that threat it is necessary that a month's time should be given.

So far as amendment No. 1 is concerned, I oppose it. It relates to cases where the title is changed or the language is changed or the periodicity is changed. If the title is changed, the owner or publisher will know that it is going to be changed; and they can file the declaration easily. Similarly, if the language or the periodicity is changed, they know beforehand that it is going to be so; and they need not be given a month's time.

Shri Tangamani was saying just now that there might be some trade union paper which might be a weekly and which they might like to change into a fortnightly. Even then, the publisher or the editor or the printer knows beforehand that the periodicity is going to be changed; and, so, he can file the declaration. There will be no difficulty. I do not approve of this amendment.

If my amendment is accepted then the necessity of empowering the State Governments will not arise and complications will not arise. The thing can be got through easily.

With these words, I commend my amendment to the House.

Shri Achar: May I just say a word on these amendments?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri Achar: I want only a clarification. When an owner dies and it means a change of ownership, it will necessarily mean that a declaration is necessary. The hon. Minister has

said that so far as individual owners are concerned, some exemption may be granted. One cannot anticipate when an owner is going to die. Supposing on the death of an owner there is trouble or dispute as to who is the owner, then, the difficulty will arise about the continuity of the publication. Does it mean that there is no change of ownership? Then, if the owner dies, the paper can continue without any declaration? Is that the policy of Government? I would like to have a clarification. If an owner dies—whether the title is disputed or not—if the ownership continues, no declaration is necessary. I can understand that the paper can go on in such circumstances. But if there is the necessity of a declaration being filed as soon as the present owner dies, then we should take up the question of exemption and examine it. If the exemption is given after the person dies, the question of continuing comes in. How can the paper be published without a new declaration? If the Government is of the opinion that there is to be no declaration I can understand. So far as the individual owners are concerned, will there be no necessity for a declaration after the death of a person? That is all that I wish to submit.

13 hrs.

Dr. Keskar: Madam Chairman, I will take up Shri Tangamani's amendments first. Shri Tangamani wants that the words 'within one month' to be added by his first amendment. In my speech I have made the whole background very clear and I am afraid we may not be able to agree with his amendment. Much has been made of the so-called hardship of filing declarations. Except for a new paper I may say from experience that it has been made a normal procedure and there is no difficulty and a number of newspapers are doing it. I do not agree that there is any hardship involved in this matter. The difficulty is that we fundamentally differ about the nature of the amendment. I have explained that where a paper's title or its language or

periodicity is changed, it is a new paper. That is our contention. On this fundamental point we do not agree. If it is the same paper which is continuing, I will understand Shri Tangamani's objection and I can sympathise with him. Supposing as he says somebody published a weekly and he wants to change it into a fortnightly, with all respect I submit that it is not the same paper. That is why an express sub-clause has been put in in order to emphasise that in these three circumstances, the paper is not the same. The personality is completely different; it is as good as a new paper. He and I may disagree and I feel that I am right in these circumstances. The paper is completely new and will have to be dealt with as a new paper. That is why it is insisted upon that it shall file a new declaration and so I am not able to agree with his first amendment.

The other point is about the printer or publisher being incapacitated. I had explained that the printer and publisher are working on behalf of the owner. The onus of judging the incapacitation is on the owner. It is not a cognisable offence like robbery, decoity or murder. It may happen that a particular publisher is not keeping good health. Nobody will know it. If the owner is finding that the printer or publisher is not able to function, he will change him. It is to enable the owner to do this that this clause has been put here so that there is an effective printer and publisher for any paper. It is for the owner to judge whether a particular printer or publisher is incapacitated and not for the public. If anybody from the public comes and says that a printer or publisher is not able to carry on his work, he may come out and say: I am able to carry on my work. Now, who can challenge it and on what ground? The owner is the person who can say that he is not able to carry on his work. So, I may say that it is unnecessary. He is imagining situations which will not

arise and which cannot arise. The object and the responsibility of doing this is quite different. What is the work of the publisher or printer? He has to sit in the office and see that it is carried on. He may do it effectively or ineffectively. That would be judged by the proprietors and not by anybody else. I think the amendments are tabled under some misapprehension and I do not think that they are necessary.

About the other amendment of Shri Ghosal, I had already explained the position and after my explanation he will, I hope, agree that the amendment is not necessary. He speaks about the delay in the declaration by a new owner. When a change of ownership takes place, the owner has to come and file a declaration that he is a new owner. But in case there is any ground for confusion, I had said that we propose to ask the State Governments that they should exempt the owners, where there is a dispute, from declaring the ownership until the dispute is resolved. In my opinion this is far better and clearer than what is proposed.

Shri Jain had proposed that the declaration might be filed within one month. How will it be possible for the Magistrate to decide the ownership within one month. Supposing there is a very difficult and complicated legal dispute of a joint Hindu family the Magistrate may not be able to decide it for years. In that case, what will happen. One month is absolutely useless because a dispute about ownership might last for any number of years or months. What we have suggested is more practical than what has been suggested here. There could not be any ground for delay or discontinuance of a paper until the Magistrate decides the issue. Supposing the owner dies and the Magistrate is made cognisant of the death, he does not go about asking the C.I.D. to go and find out things about the new owner or the person who is dead. It is the new owner who comes and says: I am the new owner;

[Dr. Keskar]

the former owner is not there; the former owner has authorised a particular printer and publisher and I authorise him or somebody else and so on. But as I said, there may be a doubt in some minds and for that the additional precaution is taken and we advise the State Governments about such classes of cases.

Shri M. C. Jain: May I ask one clarification? Suppose there is no dispute and the owner dies. The successor files a declaration after one week of the death of his father. What will be the position?

Dr. Keskar: He can file it even after three months. The question is this. When he takes possession he files a declaration. The ownership continues. Suppose there is a dispute, even then the ownership continues but who possesses that ownership? That is in dispute. There is no difficulty as far as the paper is concerned. About the other properties are concerned, there may be difficulty but not so far as the paper is concerned because the printer and publisher carries on the paper. The owner only authorises the printer and that printer and publisher will continue until the new owner files a declaration of his ownership. With this additional precaution, I do not think that there will be any difficulty. Hon. Members will find that in practice all sorts of emergency conditions which are being imagined by them will not arise.

Mr. Chairman: Immediately after the death of an owner, the onus of filing a new declaration does not devolve on the owner when the printer and publisher continues?

Dr. Keskar: The onus of making a new declaration falls on the new owner. Supposing there is a dispute....

Mr. Chairman: Supposing there is no dispute at all.

Dr. Keskar: Then the onus is on him to come and make a declara-

tion that he is the owner, but there is no contravention if he does it after a week because the printer and publisher is continuing the paper. The owner comes forward and says that he is the new owner. There is no difficulty there.

Shri M. C. Jain: That is besides the provisions of the Bill. Madam, Chairman, the hon. Minister is going beyond the provisions of the Bill. If there is only one successor of the deceased then under the law he becomes the owner immediately and it is his duty to file the declaration. Supposing he does not file the declaration on the day his father or the previous owner died then the declaration is liable to be cancelled under the law, but the hon. Minister says that it is not so, it is not liable to be cancelled.

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid even the hon. Member who is a good lawyer will agree with me that a deceased owner might have left large amounts of property and if there is only one successor he may take some time to take possession of the entire property. He might be living in the same house and he might take immediate possession of it, but there may be other properties and it will take some time for him to take possession of them. That time is allowed even by the court.

Shri M. C. Jain: Under the law he becomes the owner immediately after the death of the previous owner.

Dr. Keskar: I am unable to agree with my hon. friend. As I said, the exemption that will be given to papers or such other things owned by individual owners is ample enough to cover any other eventuality for the State Government so that a declaration of ownership will only be made when the owner comes forward and settles it.

As far as this clause is concerned, Madam, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Chairman: Shall I put all the amendments together?

Shri M. C. Jain: I withdraw my amendment—Amendment No. 4.

The amendment No. 4 was, by leave withdrawn.

Shri Tangamani: I would like amendment No. 2 to be put separately.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2, lines 19 to 22,—

omit "or where such printer or publisher is by infirmity or otherwise rendered incapable of carrying out his duties for a period exceeding ninety days in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment". (2).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put the other amendments together.

The amendments Nos. 1, 7 and 8 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 6)

Mr. Chairman: Then we come to clause 3. Any amendments?

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 34, add—

'(ia) after the proviso to the first paragraph, the following fur-

ther proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided further that no enquiry from the Press Registrar shall be necessary if the District Magistrate maintains an up-to-date list of newspapers and journals." (9).

I would like to submit that under the law it is now incumbent on the Magistrate to refer to the Press Registrar before the declaration is given. For reasons already explained by the hon. Minister, in every case the Magistrate is not required to do that, but what happens is in every case the Magistrate will always refer it to the Press Registrar for his satisfaction. In our State even now we find—perhaps the hon. Minister does not know that—that it takes about six to seven months after an affidavit before a District Magistrate is filed for having the declaration of any paper. The District Magistrate always sends copies of the affidavit to the police for enquiry as to whether the party concerned can be given permission to bring out the paper. It is not provided for in the law, I do not know whether it is there under the rules. But he always sends copies of the affidavit for verification. If the police gives a wrong report or an adverse report, then he is reluctant to give any declaration. Not only that, if the purpose of the publication is shown as "political", then, of course, it is very difficult to get any declaration. Therefore, what happens is in the beginning the purpose is shown as "literary" and afterwards changed as "political", because everybody knows that if it is shown as "political" it is difficult to get the declaration. These are the difficulties. If this clause is added there will be another difficulty and it will be difficult to get any declaration even after two years.

With these few words, Madam, I move my amendment.

Dr. Keskar: I sympathise with Shri Ghosal, but I have not understood

[Dr. Keskar]

him clearly. If the Magistrate, as he alleges, delays the declaration or acceptance of the declaration if the purpose mentioned is "political", it will not be changed by this amendment, because his amendment is meant to overcome the delay which might be there if it is mentioned to the Press Registrar. I might assure him that the Press Registrar has nothing to do with accepting the title. He is not concerned as to what is there and what the Magistrate is going to do. The Magistrate asks whether any similar title is there.

His next point concerns the action of the Magistrate and the State Government. That also will not change if I accept his amendment because his amendment only says that we should maintain a list of newspapers in the District Magistrate's Court. He says that the District Magistrate sends it to the police not for this purpose but some other purpose. Whether he should do or should not do, whether he is doing it or he is not doing it are matters about which I cannot say anything here.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): It is definitely being done.

Dr. Keskar: But it is not relevant to the point here. But the point here is, the point which he has mentioned and which I mentioned here is that delay occurs because it is mentioned to the Press Registrar. I submit that delay does not occur there so much. Delay may be occurring on many other accounts. There might be some delay and ways might be found for having quicker despatch. I have told Shri Tangamani in the original discussion also that I will examine as to how this thing can be expedited. About other matters, it is beyond my powers, it is not possible for me to take any action nor are they relevant to the clause that is being discussed here.

The suggestion made, as I said earlier, is not a practical one. The

title must not be the same or similar to another title, not in the District but in the State and, as far as English language is concerned, in the whole of India. How do we expect the Magistrate to keep an up-to-date list? He might get a list prepared up-to-date. But again he will have to make enquiries as to whether in the interim period some papers have been registered which contains a similar name or not.

As I said I sympathise with the intention and we will see as to how these delays, can be avoided. But it is not a practical proposition to ask the District Magistrate to keep a list of newspapers for the sake of comparison of titles only—or other purposes it might be kept.

I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2, after line 34, add

'(ia) after the proviso to the first paragraph, the following further proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided further that no enquiry from the Press Registrar shall be necessary if the District Magistrate maintains an up-to-date list of newspapers and journals." (9)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4— (Insertion of new sections 8B and 8C)

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

Page 3, after line 24, add

"(v) the declaration was made to publish the newspaper for a

different centre to defeat provisions of Industrial Laws in force." (3)

I had occasion to refer to the reason why I brought in this amendment. As the House is aware, clause 4 introduces, among other things, a new section, section 8B, giving powers to the magistrate to scrutinise the declaration; after holding the enquiry the magistrate has to satisfy himself whether there is a contravention of any of these points, namely;

"(i) the newspaper, in respect of which the declaration has been made is being published in contravention of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder; or

(ii) the newspaper mentioned in the declaration bears a title which is the same as, or similar to, that of any other newspaper published...etc. or

(iii) the printer or publisher has ceased to be the printer or publisher of the newspaper mentioned in such declaration; or

(iv) the declaration was made on false representation or on the concealment of any material fact or in respect of a periodical work which is not a newspaper;"

Here, I want to add the following:

"(v) the declaration was made to publish the newspaper from a different centre to defeat provisions of Industrial Laws in force."

I would like to mention here the report to which I made a reference earlier. At page 2 of the report this is what the Press Registrar had to say:

"Since the change of ownership is of particular importance in the context of the Working Jour-

nalists (Conditions of Service) Act, the proposed amendment that the declaration of the printer or publisher should be accepted only if it is authorised by the owner would help in the enforcement of that Act. The authority given by the owner, if there is a change in ownership would naturally lapse and it would be necessary for the publisher and the printer to file a fresh declaration under the authority of the new owner....." etc.

I mentioned the specific instance of the *Indian Express* which was being published from Madras continuously for thirty years. This is not the case of the Express Group starting another edition in a place called Chittoor which is hardly 50 miles from Madras. The Express Group closes the publication of the *Indian Express* in Madras and after a few months, the same is started in Chittoor. On the face of it there appears to be a certain *mala fide* intention. We may not go into the details of it, but unless the district magistrate is given the power to see whether this new declaration is sought to evade particular laws in force, it will be no good. The district magistrate has got the powers to verify whether a particular declaration should be authenticated or not, or whether the authentication should be cancelled or not. That power is given to him if the title is different or if the name of the newspaper is similar to another name which is already in existence, and the discretion is given to him, after referring it to the Press Registrar, to take action or not. One of the intentions of this amending Bill is to safeguard the interests of the working journalists and for helping the working of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) Act. So, I submit that unless my amendment is accepted, the legislation will not be complete. Practically, we are only giving a seal to what is actually being practised today. I do not think that by the new section 8A any new power is given to the district magistrate. The power that is being

[Shri Tangamani]

exercised by him is now restated probably in much clearer terms. But the powers are being restricted through those four sub-clauses, which I read. So, when you are restricting his powers to four sub-clauses, it is necessary that another clause which has arisen as a result of certain injustice done should be added.

The question of authentication was referred to in great detail by the hon. Minister here as well as in the other House. He referred to one newspaper which started publication after the declaration was made and before the authentication was completed. This is one instance where we have got to safeguard against that particular type of thing happening. Another instance has also been referred to in two or three places in the report, where they say: "We were at a loss to decide one way or the other." When doubts have arisen it is necessary to add an additional clause such as the one suggested by me. It is in the interests not only of the employees but also in the interests of the reading public. The people who have been used to a type of newspaper from Madras for thirty years are now denied that particular edition. Although they are now getting the Chittoor edition of the same *Indian Express*, there is a slight difference. The very fact that the edition has shifted to some other place shows it is *mala fide*. The nature of the newspaper has also considerably changed. When such a thing has happened and when it is known to the Press Registrar, when the Press Registrar is aware of it, is it or is it not the duty of this House to see that these kinds of practices which may not be completely *bona fide* are also stopped?

So, I submit that my amendment—perhaps with a slight modification here or there—is very salutary, and I commend it to the acceptance of the House.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

Page 3, for lines 33 to 35, substitute "appeal to the High Court". (10)

This is in regard to the appeal to the high court. It has already been said by the hon. Minister that if anybody is dissatisfied with any decision of the tribunal, he may take the case to the high court. But that happens in every case. In India, on any subject, a man, if he is aggrieved, can go to the high court or the Supreme Court, and the high courts and the Supreme Court have got the powers, under the Constitution to hear such appeals. In other Acts, scope for filing an appeal to the high courts and the Supreme Court is given. But the provision under which the powers of high courts and the Supreme Court are invoked under the Constitution are not wide and comprehensive to bring in grievances for consideration by those courts. Naturally, if the provisions for an appeal to the high court are included in this Bill, then the people who are aggrieved can have an opportunity to get their disputes on title etc., heard by the high courts in the land.

It has been already pointed out that the appellate board has been constituted in such a manner that if there is a difference of opinion between these two members, there will be difficulties as to how the case could be decided. All these difficulties will arise in course of time. Naturally, in order to avoid these difficulties, provision should be made so that the aggrieved party can go to the high courts and the Supreme Court in appeal in due course under this Act and not under the provisions of the Constitution. With that object in view, I have moved this amendment.

Shri M. C. Jain: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 34 and 35, for "another member" substitute

"two members who are retired High Court Judges or qualified to be selected as such". (5)

Serious objection was taken at the time of the first reading of the Bill that this Bill has given very drastic powers to the magistrate for cancellation of a declaration. Naturally, when drastic

powers are given to the magistrate there must be some provision for an appeal for the supervision over the exercise of such powers. This amending Bill contemplates the supervising authority in the form of a board, the Press and Registration Appellate Board, consisting of a chairman and another member. As my friend was arguing just now, if there is difference of opinion between the Chairman and the member what happens? This point was seriously urged and I do not think the Minister touched this point even in his reply. My amendment says that instead of 1 member, there should be 2 members, apart from the Chairman.

The other point raised day before yesterday was that these persons should be of a judicial mind. As my friend was arguing, an appeal may not lie to the High Court, but at least they must have some judicial experience. So, I have urged that they should be either retired High Court Judges or qualified to be selected as such. I hope the Minister will accept this amendment.

So far as Shri Aurobindo Ghosal's amendment that power should be given to the High Court for supervising or hearing appeals is concerned, I do not agree with this amendment and I oppose it on the ground that if the High Court is empowered to hear these appeals, there will be so many cases. Our High Courts are already burdened with arrears. Day in and day out we read in the papers about the High Court burdened with arrears. If we burden the High Court with this work under this Act, the arrears will grow larger. Moreover, I think it is beneath the dignity of High Courts to intervene directly against the orders of a magistrate. Of course, under the writ powers and other general powers given under the Constitution, the High Courts can interfere and they will interfere whenever there is a case of injustice. So, Shri Ghosal's amendment does not require acceptance by this House.

So far as my amendment is concerned, I hope it will meet the two serious objections raised not only from the opposition, but also from senior Members of the ruling party, that the supervisory power should be exercised by persons who have some judicial experience. So, I expect that the hon. Minister will accept this amendment, so that this Bill will be rather useful and the public may not have any apprehension that the freedom of the Press is being curtailed in a manner which is against the spirit of our democratic Constitution and democratic Government. With these words, I commend my amendment to the House.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Mr. Chairman, regarding the two members on the Appellate Board, I would like to submit that it is the experience of the administration in this regard that in this country at present experienced administrators chosen to work as judges have done much better than judges who have formerly worked as lawyers in the courts or other judicial bodies. It is not always good to take people from the judiciary, because judiciary comes in the matter of rights between two persons. Here it is a matter which is primarily administrative and is much less one of rights between citizens. It is the experienced administrator who does much better than the judges. This is the experience and this has been taken from the French court—the Napoleon Civil Court—and it is working all over the world. People are discarding this bogey of taking people from the judiciary.

So far as the appeal to the High Court is concerned, the High Courts and the Supreme Court have power under certain conditions. Suppose a man is *mala fide* and he is not fair and impartial; or, evidence is taken which should not have been taken into account. There are 5 or 6 conditions like that in which the Supreme Court or the High Court has got the final power. That is enough. So,

[Pandit K. C. Sharma]

neither the appeal to High Court is advisable nor is it advisable that 2 members should be taken from the judiciary or they should be retired High Court Judges or persons eligible to be appointed as Judges.

With regard to the other point, this is the rule of law that whenever a proposition comes up and the two members disagree, what is decided before stands valid. There is no trouble. It is a simple question and that is the practice in courts and everywhere.

Dr. Keskar: Mr. Chairman, I will first deal with the amendment of Shri Tangamani. He has raised an important question regarding newspapers which by certain actions—for example, closing down in one place and reopening in another place—have tried to defeat the provisions of industrial laws. This is no doubt an important question and we should consider as to how to tackle it. At the same time, I am doubtful whether this is the place to put it in. What are the implications of a paper which closes down in one place and after some time opens in another place, whether it should be considered to be the same paper or a continuing paper, what are its obligations, etc.—all these should be studied definitely and very carefully. But I do not agree with him that this is the right place to put an amendment. I would give it what I call a positive direction that it should be considered soon. I would rather submit to him that this question should be studied carefully and I am myself going to look into it to see what are the implications and what we can do about it. It certainly deserves to be considered, but I feel this is not the right place to do it by means of the proposed amendment.

He wants that if a paper makes a declaration in a new place and if that declaration is, in the opinion of the magistrate, meant to defeat the industrial laws, he should refuse the

declaration or where it exists, he should cancel the declaration. I do not agree with him that this is the proper place. The question of such papers will be considered separately. I submit that the passing of this law, in which the onus of ownership is very clearly established will enable us to think of appropriate action in such cases, so that owners may not be able to evade responsibilities of industrial laws, if they have done so and are doing so today.

Regarding the other point about the High Court, I had explained already that here it is a question of practical despatch and quick work. For that reason, an Appellate Board has been appointed, because both the industry and the Government are agreed that this must be quickly done. If somebody applies for a title and the question goes from court to court, delays are bound to occur, because dates are given, the court is likely to change the date, somebody may file a writ in a higher court and like that things go on. In that way, the person concerned is put to heavy loss because he has made all arrangements to start the paper and he is not able to do so. So, a practical despatch is necessary. Here it is not a question of very high legal principles being involved. Whether a title is the same or similar to another title is a matter of practical import and practical judgment. That is why an Appellate Board has been suggested.

Much has been made about the point that there are two and not three persons on the board. The point is, they are going to decide practical questions and we do not expect any difference of opinion of the type that Members imagine. I will certainly take care to see that only persons with judicial knowledge are put up. It is not necessary that only a person who is a retired High Court Judge should be appointed. It is enough if a person has a certain judicial background or legal background to con-

sider any points of law that might arise. If there is any *mala fide* or if there is any other point involved, the inherent right of the courts is always there which nobody can stop. That can always be taken up by anybody. That is not meant to be barred. This is only with a view to helping the industry so that a quick decision would be taken. I do not apprehend any of the troubles that the hon. Members think might come from the passing of the Bill as it stands. For these reasons I do not think I can accept the amendments.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put amendment Nos. 3, 5 and 10 to the vote of the House.

The amendments Nos. 3, 5 and 10 were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9.—(Insertion of new section 20B)

Shri M. C. Jain: I move my amendment No. 6.

Page 5, line 14,—

for "one hundred rupees" substitute—

"one thousand rupees or with simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or with both". (6).

By this clause Government is going to introduce a new section 20B, which reads:

"Any rule made under any provision of this Act may provide that any contravention thereof

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

I am glad that this new provision is being incorporated in the parent Act. But the punishment provided for the contravention of the rules is very meagre. If we study the original Act, practically in every penalty clause the punishment provided is either imprisonment for six months or a fine of Rs. 2,000 or both. It may be argued that this new clause is being provided for the contravention of the rules and the clauses which I have just now mentioned are for contravention of the provisions of the main Act, and so the distinction is justified. But this fine of Rs. 100, to my mind, appears to be ridiculous. Even the contravention of the rules may be a serious matter. So, a greater punishment has to be provided. Even if a greater punishment is there, nothing prevents the magistrate from inflicting a lower punishment if he so thinks fit. But if you specifically provide the maximum penalty of Rs. 100, even in the case of a serious breach of the rule the magistrate will not be competent to pass a sentence of more than Rs. 100 as fine. My amendment is only an enabling provision and it only enables the magistrate in case of a serious breach of rules to award greater punishment. I hope the Minister will see the justification of my amendment and will accept it.

Dr. Keskar: I have only to say that this punishment is for the contravention of the rules. For the contravention of the provisions of the Act we are inflicting severe punishments. We do not want to rush in with very heavy punishment for the contravention of the rules. Moreover, we must remember that if there is a continuing contravention of the rules the magistrate can inflict a higher punishment. But we feel that for these rules we need not risk putting in such heavy punishment, as suggested by my hon. friend. Logic-

[Dr. Keskar]

ally, he might be correct. We have prescribed a higher punishment in other places. So, let us proceed cautiously in this matter. Later, if we see that there is a case to impose higher punishment, it can be taken up then.

Shri M. C. Jain: In view of the statement of the hon. Minister I would like to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment No. 6 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. Keskar: I move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.46 hrs.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further consideration of the motion moved by Shrimati Violet Alva on the 18th August, 1960, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner

for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59 laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1959."

Shri Ram Saran may continue his speech. Since we have a large number of hon. Members who are desirous of participating in this discussion, the time-limit on speeches will be fifteen minutes. Since Shri Ram Saran has already taken five minutes yesterday he will have another ten minutes today.

श्री राम शरण (मुरादाबाद): सभा-तेत्री जी, कल अन्त में मैंने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स-चेंजेज के लाईव रजिस्टर से १९५८ के अन्त में अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या बतलाई थी कि ११०० से अधिक ग्रुजुएट, १४ हजार से अधिक मैट्रिकुलेट और १ लाख १४ हजार से अधिक अन्य व्यक्ति बेकार थे।

जहां तक आदिम जातियों का सम्बन्ध है उनमें १०५ ग्रुजुएट, ९१६ मैट्रिकुलेट और ३०,७६८ अन्य व्यक्ति बेकार थे। जहां तक आदिम जातियों का सम्बन्ध है उनकी तो क्लास ४ की नौकरियों में भी बहुत कमी है। उनकी कमी पूरी होना तो दूर की बात है, उनमें से बहुत कम लोग नियुक्त हो सके हैं। और जहां तक अनुसूचित जातियों का सम्बन्ध है, क्लास ३ की नौकरियों में उनकी संख्या असंतोषजनक है।

जैसा कि मैंने बतलाया सैकड़ों और हजारों की सलाह में ग्रुजुएट और मैट्रिकुलेट बेकार हैं। इससे मालूम होता है कि कहीं कुछ खासी है जिसको दूर करना चाहिए।

13.48 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair]

रिपोर्ट में यह सूचना दी गयी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस तरह की एक कमेटी बनायी गयी है जो कि उन कारणों पर विचार करेगी

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

कि क्यों रिजर्व्ड सीट्स की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती और साथ ही साथ यह सुझाव भी देंगी कि किस प्रकार से जल्द से जल्द उनकी पूर्ति की जाए। आशा है कि दूसरे राज्य भी इसका अनुसरण करेंगे और जो जगहें इतनी तादाद में खाली हैं उनकी पूर्ति जल्द से जल्द की जाएगी।

जहां तक केन्द्र का सवाल है, केन्द्र में जरूर हर मंत्रालय में लाए जा आफिसर मुकर्रर किए गए हैं कि वे इस बात को देखें कि किस प्रकार से इन जगहों को पूरा किया जाए। प्रयत्न यह होना चाहिए कि जल्द से जल्द जो चारों क्लासेज की सर-विसेज हैं उनमें जो जगहें रिजर्व्ड हैं उनकी पूर्ति की जाए।

अब यह दलील कारगर नहीं हो सकती कि उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों के न मिलने के कारण जगहें खाली रह गयीं हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं रिपोर्ट का भी एक अंश उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ और बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कमिशनर साहब ने भी स्पष्ट शब्दों में इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The delay in reaching the target of percentage fixed in Government services is causing, justifiably, dissatisfaction among the backward classes. The excuse that sufficient number of qualified candidates are not forthcoming for the reserved posts cannot hold good for all times and cannot remedy the situation."

इस तरह से आयुक्त महोदय ते स्पष्ट लिखा है। आशा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के तरीके की कमेटियां बना कर इन पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा और इस कमी को जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जायेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह कहना भी जरूरी मालूम होता है कि उच्चाधिकारियों की अगर सहानुभूति रही तो इस काम को जल्दी पूरा कर सकते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि सन १९५६ में

जो विशेष रिजर्व्ड हुआ था आई० ए० एस० का उसमें हजारों हरिजन अनुमूचित जाति और आदिम जाति के लोग बैठे थे। केवल २०० ऐसे थे जो लिखित जांच में पास हुए लेकिन इंटरव्यू में केवल १८ ही सफल हुए। उस समय भी यदि सहानुभूति से विचार किया जाता और जो बाकी रह गये थे उनको क्लास १ और २ में रखते का प्रयत्न किया जाता तो बहुत कुछ उससे संतोष हो सकता था।

यह हर्ष की बात है कि इलाहाबाद यूनि-वर्सिटी में आई० ए० एस० की कॉचिंग का प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है और कल मंत्रिणी महोदय ते कुछ इस तरीके की घोषणा की है कि दक्षिण में भी इस तरह का प्रबन्ध किया जाते वाला है।

मेरा यह भी कहना है कि जो रिजर्व्ड बैकसीज हैं बजाय इसके कि अगले साल ही वह लैप्स हो जायें और खत्म कर दी जायें यदि दो साल तक उनको रखा जाये जैसी कि आयुक्त महोदय ने भी इस तरह की सिफारिश की है तो इससे बहुत अधिक संतोष होगा।

अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा असुश्यता निवारण के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा। यह देखते हुए कि हमारे संविधान में भी इस तरह की धारा है जो कि असुश्यता के खिलाफ है और हमने सन १९५५ में एक इस तरह के कानून बना दिया जिसमें कि असुश्यता अपराध को कौनिजेबुल करार दे दिया, इतने पर भी हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सारे हमारे भाई और बहुत सारी जातियां ऐसी हैं जिनको कि अब भी असुश्य माना जाता है और उनके साथ इस तरह का छत्रछाई और भेद-भाव वाला बर्ताव जैसा कि पिछले सैकड़ों सालों से उनके साथ होता चला आ रहा है अभी तक उनके साथ होता चला आ रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में हमारे जो सहायक आयुक्त हैं उन्होंने दूसरे गवर्नमेंट अधिकारियों के साथ एक सर्वेक्षण किया था और उससे

[श्री राम शरण]

पता चला कि उसमें ६ उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र बनाये गये। हर एक क्षेत्र में दो जिले लिये गये और हर जिले में दो गांव लिये गये एक शहर के पास का और एक दूर देहात का इस प्रकार से २३ गांवों में सर्वेक्षण हुआ और उससे पता चला कि जहां तक पीने के पानी का सम्बन्ध है, नल और कुएं के पानी का सम्बन्ध मंदिर प्रवेश और पाठशालाओं में जाने का सम्बन्ध है अब भी जहां तक मेहतरों और बाल्मीकियों का सम्बन्ध है उनकी ठीक प्रकार से उन कुओं और नलों पर और पाठशालाओं में पहुंच नहीं होती है। जहाँ तक मंदिर प्रवेश का सवाल है वह तो होता ही नहीं है शहरों को छोड़कर देहातों जहां नल लगे हुए हैं वहां पर मेहतरों को उनसे पानी लेने का एक प्रकार से निषेध है। यह तो हालत उन नलों कुओं पर है जो कि गवर्नमेंट के अनुदान से सब के लिये बनाये जाते हैं।

जहां तक मेहतरों के काम का सवाल है एक ऊंचे कार्यकर्ता ने उसके बारे में अपने स्टेटमेंट में इस तरह से कहा है :—

"The most challenging problem of India is the elimination of scavenging as a caste occupation and the most despised at that."

यह समाज के वास्ते एक बड़ा चैलेंज है जिसका कि उसे सामना करना है। अब यह भंगी का जो पेशा है क्या इसको छोड़ा जाये और कुछ ऐसा किया जाये कि इसमें जो लोग काम करते हैं उनको किसी दूसरे पेशे में लगाया जाये, यह समाज के सामने सवाल है। कुछ राज्यों ने और कुछ गैर-सरकारी संस्थाएं जैसे हरिजन सेवक संघ आदि संस्थाएं अपने सम्मेलनों में अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए प्रचार कर रहे हैं। खास तौर पर हरिजन सेवक संघ मिक्सड बोर्डिंग हाउसेज खोलने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है और उसके रहने वाले सवर्णों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने का ताकि आज जो सवर्ण जाति और अछूत जाति के बीच भेदभाव और छुआछूत विद्यमान है वह मिट जाये।

हरिजन सेवक संघ दूसरी योजना सघन क्षेत्र को चला रहा है इस योजना का मतलब यह है कि कुछ गांव ले लिये जायें और वहां पर अस्पृश्यता निवारण का यह काम किया जायें। देश में कुल ५३ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां कि हरिजन सेवक संघ द्वारा इस दिशा में काम हो रहा है। एक तरफ यह काम हो रहा है तो दूसरी तरफ एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम अण्णा साहब पटवर्धन ने उठाया है। उन्होंने इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि भंगी का पेशा यह जरूरी नहीं कि भंगी ही करे, दूसरे लोग भी इसको करें। इस काम को करने के वास्ते सवर्ण स्वयंसेवक भर्ती किये जायें जो कि इस पेशे को करें। एक तरफ तो अन्य लोग भरती किये जायें और दूसरी तरफ इस पेशे की गंदगी को दूर किया जाये। कुछ इस प्रकार के यंत्र बनाये जायें और इस तरीके से काम किया जाये ताकि जिस गन्दगी का जिक्र होता है और भंगियों को मैला सिर पर लेकर चलना पड़ता है वह बंद हो सके। उन्होंने इसी चीज को मद्देनजर रख कर 'सफाई विद्यालय' भी खोला है ताकि अछूतों के अलावा सवर्ण जाति वाले भी इस पेशे को अपनायें भले ही वह गंदा क्यों न हो और अगर यह मैला कमाने का पेशा दूसरे लोग भी करने लगे तो हमको इस अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने में काफी कामयाबी मिलेगी और बहुत हद तक हम इस छुआछूत को दूर कर सकेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो रिपोर्ट पेश होती है उसके पेश होने के बाद बहस होने में बहुत देर हो जाती है। कल अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इस प्रकार की घोषणा की कि रिपोर्ट पेश होते ही हमें जल्द से जल्द ऐसा अवसर निकालना चाहिए ताकि उस पर विवाद हो सके। यह खुशी की बात है कि रिपोर्ट के प्रकाशन पर बहुत अधिक समय नहीं लगेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इस समय तक सन् १९५९-६० की रिपोर्ट तैयार हो गई होगी और उसमें जो सुझाव यहां पर दिये

जाते हैं उन पर विचार न हो सकेगा, अब रिपोर्ट के आने और उस पर बहस में जो देर होती वह अब न होगी और यह खुशी की बात है कि उस पर जल्दी विवाद होगा और वे सुझाव अगली रिपोर्ट में आ सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाश बी. शा. श्री (गुड़गांव) :
सभापति महोदय, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा आदिवासी जातियों के आयुक्त महोदय ने जो अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है उस प्रतिवेदन को देखने से यह प्रतीत होता है कि इस को तैयार करने में उन्होंने बहुत परिश्रम से कार्य किया है। उसके लिए मैं उन को और उन के सहयोगियों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ परन्तु साथ ही साथ कुछ आवश्यक निवेदन जो इस प्रतिवेदन से सम्बन्धित हैं वह भी प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि इस प्रतिवेदन को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता कि धन जो इन कार्यों में उपयोग किया जाता है वह तीन प्रकार का होता है। एक तो केन्द्र से, दूसरे प्रान्तीय सरकारों के द्वारा और तीसरे कुछ गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के द्वारा। प्रतिवेदन को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आयुक्त महोदय ने जैसा कि इस में संकेत भी दिया है जितना धन इस कार्य पर व्यय करने के लिए दिया जाता है उतना धन पूरी तरह से व्यय नहीं किया। मैं यह भी नहीं कह सकता कि इस के लिए धन अधिक दिया गया अथवा वह कार्यकर्ताओं को मिल पाया या नहीं। मेरी इच्छा है कि इस कार्य को बढ़ाया जाय और इतने उपयोगी कार्यकर्ता इसके लिए प्राप्त किये जायें कि आयुक्त महोदय को अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह लिखना पड़े कि जितने इस कार्य के लिए धन की आवश्यकता थी उतना धन हम को नहीं मिल पाया और इसी से विवश हो कर हमें अपने कार्य को बीच में आधा रोकना पड़ा। प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट से हमको पता लगा है कि जितना

पैसा दिया गया था और उसमें भी पूरा पैसा व्यय नहीं हो पाया।

जहां तक प्रान्तीय सरकारों का सम्बन्ध है इस प्रतिवेदन को देखने से कुछ ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि बहुत सी प्रान्तीय सरकारें अभी तक इस कार्य में असावधानी से काम ले रही हैं या कुछ उनकी उपेक्षा वृत्ति इस कार्य में है। आयुक्त महोदय ने जो अब अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है और समय समय पर भी पीछे जो वे अपने प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करते रहे हैं उनको और इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि उन्हें इस बात की कठिनाई आई है कि अभी तक कई प्रान्तीय सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। इससे मालूम पड़ता है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य की ओर जितना उनको जागरूक होना चाहिए उतनी जागरूक नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाये और आज जो आयुक्त महोदय को दिक्कतें पेश आ रही हैं भविष्य में उनको इस प्रकार की शिकायत करने का अवसर न मिले और यहीं से सीधे सम्पर्क उस कार्य का बना दिया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

14 hrs.

जहां तक गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के काम का सम्बन्ध है, आयुक्त महोदय ने भी इस प्रतिवेदन में कई स्थान पर इस प्रकार का संकेत दिया है कि केवल कानून या सजा के द्वारा ही इन बातों को समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता, इस के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि समाजिक वातावरण भी तैयार किया जायें। मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मैं एक ऐसे संगठन से सम्बन्ध रखता हूँ, जिस ने स्वाधीन भारत से पूर्व भी, ब्रिटिश भारत में इस कार्य को अपने हाथों में लिया था। इस सदन में उस वर्ग से सम्बन्धित जितने भी सदस्य होंगे, उन में से अधिकांश मेरी इस बात की साक्षी करेंगे कि हमारे देश में १८७५ से एक इस

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

प्रकार का संगठन काम कर रहा है, जिस का नाम है आर्य समाज। उस ने जाप-पात को, छुआछूत को और इस प्रकार की और बुराइयों को, जो कि समाज में थीं, दूर करने और उन का निराकरण करने में बहुत बड़ी शक्ति लगाई। मेरा अपना विचार है कि इस प्रकार की जो और भी संस्थायें हैं, जैसे रामकृष्ण मिशन, हिरिजन सेवक संघ, आदि-वासी सेवक संघ आदि, जो इस विषय में काम कर रही हैं, उन के द्वारा जितना अधिक से अधिक सामाजिक स्तर पर हम इस चीज को प्रचारित कर सकें, उतना इस देश के लिए उपयोगी रहेगा।

आयुक्त महोदय ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह भी कहा है कि कुछ मूल व्यवसाय इस प्रकार के हैं, जो इन जातियों के साथ नृत्य से हो गए हैं। लेकिन अब सौभाग्य कुछ इस प्रकार का है कि वे व्यवसाय किसी जाति विशेष या वर्ग विशेष के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं रहे हैं। धीरे धीरे उन व्यवसायों में और उन परम्पराओं में परिवर्तन होता चला आ रहा है। जैसा कभी चमड़ा या चमड़े के जूते बनाने का काम केवल एक वर्ग विशेष ही करता था, लेकिन आज आवश्यक नहीं है कि वह काम किसी वर्ग विशेष का रह गया हो। आज ब्राह्मणों की भी शू फ़ैक्टरीज बाजारों में देखने को मिलेंगी। पहले कपड़ा धोने का काम एक वर्ग विशेष करता था, लेकिन आज लांडीज उस वर्ग विशेष के व्यक्तियों की ही हों, यह बात नहीं है, बल्कि हर जाति के लोग कपड़े धोने का काम करते हैं। इसी प्रकार से सब्जी पैदा करने का काम है, दूध का व्यवसाय है। लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रगति की दौड़ में कहीं ऐसा न हो जाये कि जिन मूल व्यवसायों पर वे लोग विशेष रूप से निर्भर करते थे, उन से सर्वथा ही उन्हें हाथ धोना पड़े और वे आर्थिक दृष्टि से हान उठावें। आयुक्त महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि

मुरदार चमड़ों की खाल उतारने का काम जिन लोगों के द्वारा होता था, अगर उन से बिल्कुल ही छीन लिया जायेगा, तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से बड़ी हानि होगी। उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण दिया है कि इस अवस्था में एक करोड़ रुपए की हानि उस प्रान्त को उठानी पड़ेगी। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में इतनी सावधानी अवश्य रखी जाय कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन लोगों को हानि का सामना न करना पड़े।

अपनी बात को समाप्त की ओर ले जाते हुए मैं एक आवश्यक बात की ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूँ। कल इसी सदन में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नागा प्रदेश की चर्चा करते हुए यह कहा था कि नागा प्रदेश की अपनी विशेष संस्कृति है, हम उस के साथ छेड़-छाड़ नहीं करना चाहते हैं, वे लोग सिर उठा कर चलते हैं और भारत को उन पर अभिमान करना चाहिए। इस बात को सुन कर हम को बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। लेकिन उस नागा प्रदेश में, जिस की जन-संख्या ३,६६,००० है, ६३,४२३ व्यक्ति इस प्रकार के हैं, जो दूसरे धर्म और दूसरी संस्कृति से प्रभावित हो चुके हैं। एक ओर तो प्रधान मंत्री जी यह कहते हैं कि उन प्रदेशों की संस्कृति और परम्परा को न छेड़ा जाये और दूसरी ओर यह स्थिति है कि दूसरी संस्कृति और परम्परा से प्रभावित व्यक्ति वहां पहुंच रहे हैं, उन की परम्पराओं को छेड़ रहे हैं और उन के साथ इस प्रकार का अनचाहा कार्य कर रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हमारे आदि-वासी और जंगली प्रदेशों में रहने वाले व्यक्ति या तो बिल्कुल अजायबघर के पत्थर रहें, या बिल्कुल पश्चिमी हवा में रहने वाले हो जायें। मेरा विचार है कि वे भारतीय वातावरण से प्रभावित रहें, अपनी परम्पराओं को सुरक्षित रख सकें, इस के लिए कुछ आवश्यक कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए। कब

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सम्भव है कि वहां ईसाइयों की संख्या थोड़ी हो, लेकिन चूँकि वे पढ़े-लिखे हैं, इस लिए लीडरशिप उन के हाथ में है। लेकिन यह केवल नागा प्रदेश की समस्या ही नहीं है। यह समस्या हर उन पहाड़ी प्रदेशों और वन्य प्रदेशों की है जहाँ की लीडरशिप उन पादरियों के हाथ में है। मेरे हाथ में इस समय दो इस प्रकार के स्मृति-पत्र हैं, एक बिहार के आदिवासियों ने बिहार के राज्यपाल, श्री दिवाकर महोदय, को दिया है और एक उड़ीसा का है, जो वहाँ के आदिवासियों ने १०-१२-५६ को उड़ीसा के गवर्नर महोदय को दिया था और इस में उन्होंने यह लिखा है कि ये लोग हमारे यहाँ आ कर हमारी संस्कृति और परम्पराओं से छेड़-छाड़ करते हैं, जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि पढ़े-लिखे होने के कारण, आदिवासियों और अनुसूचित जातियों के नाम पर जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं, उन को वे ही प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और एक वर्ग-विशेष या सम्प्रदाय विशेष तक ये सुविधायें सम्मिल हो कर रह जाती हैं। उन्होंने विशेष रूप से लिखा है कि छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए केन्द्र से हम को पैसा दिया जाता है, लेकिन एक जाति विशेष के पढ़े-लिखे चतुर प्रकार के लोग, जिन के हाथ में लीडरशिप है, उस को अपने तक समेट कर रख लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कमिश्नर महोदय जब भगली बार इस सदन में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें, तो उस में यह निर्देश अवश्य हम को मिलना चाहिए कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों और वन्य क्षेत्रों में कितने ऐसे व्यक्ति थे, जिन का बलात या लोभ-लालच से धर्म-परिवर्तन किया गया। हमारी सरकार आर्थिक और सामाजिक सुरक्षा का दायित्व जहाँ लेती है, वहाँ उस का यह नैतिक कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह हमारी धार्मिक सुरक्षा का दायित्व भी ले। अगर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारी सरकार करेगी, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि भगली बार

जब यह रिपोर्ट इस सदन में रखी जायेगी, तो माननीय सदस्य इस दिशा में भी कमिश्नर महोदय को धन्यवाद दे सकेंगे।

मैं यह कह कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ कि जब सरकार अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा लागू करने जा रही है, तो मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से और विशेष कर गृह-मंत्रालय से इस बात का निवेदन करूँगा कि वह आदिवासी और वन्य क्षेत्रों में अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा का काम अपने हाथ में ले और उन पर ही यह धन व्यय किया जाये। जो दूसरे लोग शिक्षा के लिये, चिकित्सा के लिये वहाँ जाते हैं, उन की सेवाओं के प्रति तो हम नतमस्तक हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि गांधी जी ने एक बार कहा था, कोई हम को दवा दे, पढ़ाए लिखाए, या कपड़ा दे, तो वह ऐसा कोई काम न करे, जैसे मछली पकड़ने के लिए कांटे के ऊपर आटा लगा दिया जाता है, और इस प्रकार मछली को पकड़ा जाता है। सेवा के लिए, चाहे कोई भी हो, हम उस के प्रति श्रद्धा से नतमस्तक हों, लेकिन सेवा के बदले कोई हमारा धर्म ले, तो यह बहुत महंगी कीमत पड़ेगी और इस महंगी कीमत को, सम्भव है, हमारा यह देश नहीं दे सकेगा। इस दृष्टि से मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के बहाने या दूसरे बहाने से जो एक्सप्लायटेशन वहाँ चल रहा है, तथा जो इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए।

आदिवासी संघों के सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय ने एक काम किया है कि उन के लिये १६ व्यक्तियों को वहाँ नियुक्ति की है। उन के लिए प्राविडेंट फंड की व्यवस्था है, और भी दूसरी सुविधायें हैं। लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि यह संख्या कोई हमारे लिए बहुत संतोष का विषय नहीं हो सकती है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह संख्या तीव्रता के साथ बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए और भगले वर्ष तक कम से कम १६०० की

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

संख्या हो जानी चाहिए। इस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि धन का पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका है। मुझे आशा है कि यह संख्या बढ़ जाने के पश्चात् आयुक्त महोदय हम को यह रिपोर्ट देंगे कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं था, इस लिए हम संख्या नहीं बढ़ा सके हैं।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के द्वारा अभी तक जो सहयोग लिया गया है, उस को और बढ़ाया जाये। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि जो संस्थाएँ सरकार को आवेदनपत्र दें, उन्हीं का सरकार सहयोग प्राप्त करे। बल्कि जो संस्थाएँ अभी तक ऐसे कार्य करती चली आ रही हैं, जिन को इस क्षेत्र में अनुभव है, अगर उन का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जायेगा, अथवा उन को सेवा का अवसर दिया जायेगा, तो इस कार्यक्रम को और भी विस्तृत रूप दिया जा सकेगा।

श्री उइके (मंडला-रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कमिश्नर की आठवीं रिपोर्ट के, जिस पर यह सदन विचार कर रहा है, हर एक परिच्छेद और खास कर भूमि के दूसरे के हाथ में चले जाने, ग्राम पंचायत, जंगल के ठेकेदार और साहूकार के सम्बन्ध में कमिश्नर ने जो विचार प्रकट किए हैं, उन को पढ़ कर मेरा हृदय बिल्कुल गदगद हो जाता है। उन्होंने आदिवासियों की दरिद्रता और उन के दुखों का एक सही चित्रण इस सदन के सामने रखा है। मैं हाउस के हर एक सदस्य से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर अपने ढाई करोड़ आदिवासी बन्धुओं के लिये उनके दिलों में कुछ स्थान है, अगर वे चाहते हैं कि वे आदिवासी उन के बीच में बने रहें और जैसा कि कल प्रधान मंत्री ने उन के बारे में कहा कि उनका सीधे खड़े रहना उन को बड़ा पसन्द है, अगर वे ढाई

करोड़ आदिवासियों को सीधे खड़े देखना चाहते हैं, तो वे इस प्रतिवेदन में दिये गये विवरण को पढ़ें, जिस से आदिवासियों की अवस्था का सही चित्र उन के सामने आ जायेगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस विषय में दिलचस्पी लें, तो आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में काम करने के लिये जो हर जगह दिक्कतें बताई गई हैं और जिन कारणों से पैसा पूरा पूरा खर्च नहीं हो रहा है, वे दूर हो जायेंगे और सही तरीके से काम होने लगेगा। अगर चारों तरफ से इस बारे में आवाज उठाई जायगी, तो सरकार को भी कुछ काम करना पड़ेगा।

इस रिपोर्ट में इस बात का उल्लेख है कि अनुदान की रकमें खर्च नहीं हुईं। आज केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं, इन तीनों के द्वारा आदिवासियों के उत्थान का काम हो रहा है। उसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी दिलचस्पी के साथ जितना पैसा राज्य सरकारें मांगती है, देती है लेकिन राज्य सरकारों में कुछ व्यक्तियों के व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ हैं जिन को वे सिद्ध करते हैं। इन आदिवासियों की ना-समझी के कारण, इनके सीधेपन के कारण वे इनको एक्सप्लायट करते हैं और इनको सीधपन में ही वे रखे हुये हैं। जब व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ आ जाते हैं तो स्टेटों के अन्दर कामों में गड़बड़ियाँ शुरू हो जाती हैं।

जहां तक गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं का सम्बन्ध है, उनको भी मैंने देखा है और उनमें भी आज यह भावना है कि वे आदिवासियों के ऊपर एहसान कर रही हैं। आदिवासियों के लिये कुछ करने जा रही हैं; उनके भलाई के कार्य करने जा रही हैं; उनकी सेवा करने वे जा रही हैं, यह भावना अभी गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के अन्दर नहीं पैदा हुई है। इन सब कारणों से जो

आदिवासी हैं, वे जहां के तहां हैं। यह मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि काम नहीं हो रहा है, काम हो रहा है। लेकिन जो आप इनको सीधा खड़ा करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि ये आगे आएं, उसमें दस साल या बीस साल नहीं बल्कि पचासों साल लगेंगे और इसका कारण यह है कि ये जातियां हजारों साल से गिरी हुई रही हैं।

ये जो काम हो रहे हैं इसके बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं क्योंकि इनका विवरण आपको इस रिपोर्ट में भी मिल जाएगा। लेकिन जो मुख्य विषय है, जिसकी ओर हमारे प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री जी ने भी आपका ध्यान खींचा है और जो नुक्ते की बात है, उस पर मैं आता हूं। मैं आपके सामने आदिवासियों का वास्तविक चित्र रखना चाहता हूं। आप इस बात को समझ लें कि ये जो ढाई करोड़ आदिवासी हैं ये इस देश में आज के रहने वाले नहीं हैं, ये यहां पर बहुत ही प्राचीन काल से बसे हुए हैं, बहुत ही प्राचीन काल से यहां रहते आ रहे हैं। अब आप पूछ सकते हैं कि क्या कारण है कि ये जंगली इलाकों, पहाड़ों, मध्य वैल्ट, इत्यादि के अन्दर ही मिलते हैं दूसरी जगहों पर नहीं मिलते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि आदिवासी पहले मैदानों में रहते थे। इन्होंने परिश्रम करके, जंगल काट करके, ऊबड़ खाबड़ जमीन को समतल करके, उसको खेती के योग्य बनाया लेकिन जो चतुर लोक थे वे आए और उन्होंने इन जमीनों को उनसे छीन लिया और वे आगे हटते चले गए। उन्होंने इस बात की परवा नहीं की कि इस भूमि पर हमारा खून पसीना एक हुआ है और हम इसकी रक्षा करें और इसको अपने पास बनाये रखने के लिये लड़ाई करें। उन्होंने परवा की तो इस बात की कि हम अप्रमाणिकता का काम नहीं करेंगे, हम आचार विचार से गिरा हुआ काम नहीं करेंगे और इस वास्ते

अपनी प्रमाणिकता को ले कर, अपने आचार-विचार को ले कर वे वहां से हटते चले गये और हटते हटते उन जगहों पर जा कर रहे जहां पर उनको छेड़ने वाला कोई नहीं था, जहां कोई जा नहीं सकता था, जहां पर शेर और सांप थे, जहां पर पत्थर थे, जहां पर जंगल थे, जहां पर फल फूल थे। वहां पर वे फल फूल खा कर और शिकार करके अपना पेट भरने लग गए। जब शिकार खत्म हो गया, फल खत्म हो गए, तो झाड़ियों को काट कर उनके ऊपर कुछ पैदा करने लग गये जिस को कि शिफ्ट कल्टीवेशन कहते हैं। शिफ्ट कल्टीवेशन में वे क्यों गए, यह सवाल आप पूछ सकते हैं। वे इसलिये गए कि अगर उन्होंने जमीन को पहले की तरह से काटा, उसको साफ किया, उसको समतल किया तो कोई न कोई फिर उस मैदानी भूमि को आ कर ले लेगा। इस वास्ते उन्होंने फैसला किया कि वे जमीन को नहीं काटेंगे, यह हमारी माता है, हम इसके पेट को नहीं फाड़ेंगे और उसके पेट को फाड़ना उन्होंने बन्द कर दिया। उन्होंने इस वास्ते जमीन को साफ करना बन्द कर दिया कि कोई आएगा और इसको भटक लेगा। इस वास्ते उन्होंने जंगलों को काट कर उसमें अनाज बो कर अपना पेट भरना शुरू कर दिया और इसको अपना पेशा बना लिया।

अब मैं इन लोगों की आर्थिकता की तरफ आता हूं। इन्होंने अभी तक आपकी सम्मता की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है, आपकी सम्मता को अपनाने की कोशिश नहीं की है। जिस चीज को ले कर वे उन क्षेत्रों में चले गए, अपनी सारी कमाई के साधनों को छोड़ कर चले गए वह चीज है उनका आचार विचार और उनका धर्म। धर्म शब्द को वे नहीं जानते हैं। पूजा अर्चना ही उनका धर्म है, वही उनकी दौलत है। इस दौलत को ले कर वे वहां गए। आज आपका

[श्री उइके]

आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग खुला हुआ है और इसको कई करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। बड़ी बड़ी किताबें यह निकालता है। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है। क्या आदिवासियों का कल्याण हो रहा है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका महा अकल्याण हो रहा है इस आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग से। जल्दबाजी में आदिवासियों के बीच में मनमाने ढंग से सड़कें खोल दी गई हैं, उनके खान पान, उनकी पुरानी संस्कृति और उनके आचार विचार का कोई ख्याल नहीं रखा गया है। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आप किनी गैर-सरकारी संस्था को रोक नहीं सके। आपने ईसाई मिशनरियों को ज्यादा बल दिया और उनकी संस्था ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में जितनी थी वह आज १३ साल के बाद, आजादी के बाद से दुगुनी और तिगुनी हो गई है। किस लिए आए और क्यों फंसे आदिवासियों के बीच में? कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नागा लैंड पर बोलते हुए, कहा आदिवासी सीवे रहना जानते हैं, इसलिये मैं उनको पसन्द करता हूँ। सीवे रहना जानते हैं, इसके दो कारण हो सकते हैं। पहला कारण तो यह हो सकता है जैसे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने सारे व्यापारियों का वहां जाना बन्द कर दिया, दूसरे लोगों का जाना बन्द कर दिया और इसलिये बन्द कर दिया कि वे लोग सीवे सादे हैं और ये लोग उनको लूटते हैं। वैसा इस तरह नहीं किया गया और इसलिये इवर के लोगों ने व्यापारियों ने भी हमें झुका दिया और ये जो आदिवासी आप के बीच में रहते हैं जो कि करोड़ों की संख्या में हैं, उनको आप ने झुका दिया है, उनको आपने सुखा दिया है, उनको आपने बेकाम कर दिया है। वे सीवे आपके सामने खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं, आपके साथ बैठने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकते हैं, ऊंचा सिर करके आपके साथ चल नहीं सकते हैं, वे

आपको देख कर भाग जाते हैं, वे लूटे जाते हैं। उनमें इतनी सहनशक्ति पैदा हो गई है कि वे कहने लग गए हैं कि उनकी तकदीर में ही मुसीबतें लिखी हुई हैं और वे इन मुसीबतों को आपके सामने नहीं रखते हैं।

उनके सीवे रहने का दूसरा कारण यह हो सकता है उनमें से कई ने, कोई बीस फीसदी ने ईसाई धर्म को कबूल कर लिया है। धर्म परिवर्तन के कारण वे सीवे रहते होंगे। आप जानते ही हैं कि जो नागा रिप्रिजेंटेटिव यहाँ पर आए थे, २०-२५ की तादाद में उनमें से अधिकतर २०, ३० या ४० साल के ही थे, और नौजवान थे। बड़े अप-टू-डेट थे इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जिन का धर्म परिवर्तन हुआ है उनके अन्दर यह बात आई है, दूसरों के अन्दर नहीं आई है, वे बैसे ही सीवे सादे हैं। आप क्या चाहते हैं? क्या आप चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते हैं कि जो ठाई करोड़ आदिवासी हैं वे आपके साथ रहें? यदि आप चाहते हैं कि वे आपके साथ रहें तो आपको उनका ध्यान रखना होगा। क्या नागालैंड की तरह से आप चाहते हैं कि हम भी कोई लैंड मांगें? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हमारी उन्नति हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह आपके बीच में ही रहकर हो सकती है, हमारे अपनी ही संस्कृति, हमारे अपने ही आचार विचार, हमारी अपनी ही धन दौलत से हो सकती है, हमारी अपनी ही सम्यता से हो सकती है। आप हम लोगों की रक्षा करें, हमें सीवे खड़ा होना सिखायें, हमारी सम्यता की, हमारी संस्कृति की रक्षा करें।

मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारा धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य है। हम नहीं कहते कि ईसाई मिशनरियों को आप बन्द करें, हमारे बीच में जाने से उनको रोकें। आप उनको वहां जाने दें, कोई हर्ज नहीं है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ आप हम को भी

स्वतंत्रता दें। हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि जो सब से गिरी हुई क्लासिस हैं उन क्लासिस की हर प्रकार के एक्सप्लायेशन से रक्षा करना, सरकार का कर्तव्य है। यह चीज शायद ४६ पैरा में आपके संविधान में लिखी हुई है। इसलिये यह आपका कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम जो भोले भाले हैं, सोचे सादे आदिवासी हैं, हमारी नीलत, हमारे आचार विचार और हमारे धर्म का जो एक्सप्लायेशन हो रहा है, उसको आप बन्द करें। आपके ट्राइबल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट का जो काम हो रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं बाद में कहूँगा, पहले मैं स्कालरशिप्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

स्कालरशिप्स जो कनवर्टेड प्राविसिस हैं, उनके अन्दर कितने गए हैं और दूसरे प्राविसिस के अन्दर कितने यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट के सफा ६३ में लिखा हुआ है। इसमें दिया है कि प्रत्येक प्रान्त में आदिवासियों का क्या प्रतिशत है और कितने स्कालरशिप उनको दिये गये हैं। कुल ढाई करोड़ इनकी आबादी है और इस ढाई करोड़ में से असम में ७.८२ प्रतिशत इनकी आबादी है और उनको स्कालरशिप का कौटा कितने परसेंट मिला है इसको आप देखें। उनको ३८.२० मिला है। जहाँ जहाँ पर भी मिशनरीज के कालेज हैं, वहाँ वहाँ पर अधिक स्कालरशिप दिए गए हैं और जहाँ पर वे नहीं हैं, वहाँ वहाँ पर कम दिये गए हैं। बिहार में इनका परसेंटेज १७.२३ है और वहाँ, स्कालरशिप्स की परसेंटेज ३३.६२ है, बम्बई में १६.६२ है वहाँ पर मिशनरीज नहीं हैं, इसलिये वहाँ पर ४.७७ ही स्कालरशिप्स दिये गये हैं। मणीपुर छोटा सा प्रदेश है और वहाँ पर इनकी पापुलेशन ८६ है और स्कालरशिप २.६७ के वहाँ पर दिए गए हैं। त्रिपुरा में ८.५ इनकी

परसेंटेज है और स्कालरशिप १.६१ के दिये गये हैं। जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ पर कि इनकी आबादी सब से अधिक है, वह पर ४६ लाख आदिवासी हैं, इनकी परसेंटेज २१.५१ है, वहाँ पर स्कालरशिप्स को परसेंटेज ४.३३ है। अब इस ४.३३ में क्या है। मैं इस १९५८-५९ की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ कि इसका ३/४ हिस्सा वहाँ खर्च किया गया है जहाँ पर कनवर्शन बहुत जोरों से हुआ है। जसपुर तहसील में इसका ३/४ हिस्सा मिला है और वहाँ पर, बहुत जोरों का कनवर्शन हुआ है। वहाँ पर मिशनरियों के स्कूल हैं। वहाँ से ये रांची में मिशनरी कालेज में गए हैं, ये जो विद्यार्थी हैं। जो बाकी का १/४ हिस्सा है, वह बाकी के जो ४६ लाख या ४८ लाख आदिवासियों के लड़के हैं, उनको मिला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप समझने की कोशिश करें। रिपोर्ट के भाग दो सफा ३०९ में आप देखें, एक एक राज्य का नम्बर दिया हुआ है। असम में १८४२ स्कालरशिप दिये गए हैं, बिहार में १६२१ और मनीपुर में १२९ दिये गये हैं और त्रिपुरा में दिये गये हैं ७८। जनसंख्या का परसेंटेज मैंने पहले ही बता दिया है। मध्य प्रदेश में सब से ज्यादा परसेंटेज है और वहाँ पर दिये गये हैं २०.९ स्कालरशिप। बम्बई में जहाँ ज्यादा संख्या है वहाँ २३० स्कालरशिप दिये गए हैं। आप देखेंगे कि जहाँ पर कनवर्शन नहीं है वहाँ तो ११५१ स्कालरशिप दिये गये हैं और जहाँ कनवर्शन है और जहाँ मिशनरियों के स्कूल और कालिज हैं वहाँ पर ३६७० स्कालरशिप दिये गये हैं।

हमारे लड़के मैट्रिक पास करके कालिजों में भरती होने के लिये जाते हैं, तो उनको एडमिशन नहीं मिलता और उनको बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। मिशनरी लोग उन देहातों में घूमते रहते हैं और कनवर्शन

[श्री उड्के]

करते हैं। वह आदिवासियों के लड़कों को एडमिशन दिलवाने में मदद करते हैं, अपने पास से कुछ पैसा भी देते हैं और बाद में उनको स्कालरशिप दिलवा देते हैं। इसी तरह से मेरे प्रदेश के २०१ लड़के रांची चले गए। वह वहां जा कर ईसाई लड़कियों से शादी कर लेते हैं और इस तरह से हमारे पढ़े लिखे ग्रेजुएट लड़के कनवर्ट हो जाते हैं और हमारे हाथ से निकल जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं यह बात हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि जिस चीज को यानी अपने धर्म को बचाने के लिये हम जंगलों में चले गए आज उसका ही नाश हो रहा है।

मेरी हाउस के सामने अपील यह है कि जो कनवर्टेड आदिवासी हैं, उनकी सेंसस की जाए हर प्रदेश में और उनकी संख्या के अनुपात से उनको स्कालरशिप दीजिये। हमको उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं और हमको जो आपके साथ हिन्दू धर्म का अंग बन कर रहना चाहते हैं हमको आप हमारे अनुपात से स्कालरशिप दें।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सवाल है हमारे जो योग्य उम्मीदवार हैं उनको लीजिए। अगर योग्य नहीं हैं तो उनको न लीजिये। हम इस मामले में जल्दबारी नहीं करना चाहते। हमको योग्य बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाए। हम इस बारे में जल्दबारी न करते मगर हम देखते हैं कि नौकरियों के कारण हमारे धर्म का नाश हो रहा है। हमारे धर्म का नाश हो गया और फिर आप हमको कितनी भी सहायता करें उससे लाभ नहीं होगा। यदि यहाँ अवस्था रही तो सारा आदिवासी समाज नहीं तो उसका बड़ा हिस्सा ईसाई हो जाएगा और हिन्दु-स्तान में जगह जगह नापा प्रदेश बन जाएंगे और देश डिवाइड हो जाएगा। मैं कोई भविष्यवाणी तो नहीं करता लेकिन मेरा अनुमान मुझे यह बतलाता है।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग को सबसे पहले हमारी लूट को बचाने का काम करना चाहिये। इस विभाग ने बहुत से फालतू काम अपने सिर पर ले रखे हैं। उनको छोड़ कर इस विभाग को सबसे पहले जो हमारे धर्म की लूट हो रही है उसको रोकना चाहिये।

आपने जो शाकाहारी आश्रम बनाए हैं उनमें आप आदिवासियों के आचार विचार को नष्ट कर रहे हैं। वहां पर आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों को न मुर्गी खाने को मिलती है, न बकरा खाने को मिलता है, न उनको घी दूध ही मिलता है, इसलिये उनको रतीबी की बीमारी हो जाती है और जब वह आई साइट की परीक्षा के लिये जाते हैं तो फेल हो जाते हैं। तो इस प्रकार इन आश्रम स्कूलों को बना कर हमको नुकसान पहुँचाया जा रहा है। हमारे कमिश्नर साहब को इस चीज का देखना चाहिये। आदिवासी विभाग के लोगों को जगह जगह जाकर आदिवासी लड़कों को कालिजों में भरती होने में सहायता करनी चाहिये और जिन क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी ज्यादा संख्या में बसते हैं वहां पर उनके लिए एक एक क्षेत्र में कम से कम एक एक कालिज खोलना चाहिये ताकि हमारे बच्चों को कालिजों में पढ़ने के लिए रांची और शिलांग न जाना पड़े। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो यह हमारे धर्म परिवर्तन को रोकने का एक बड़ा साधन हो जाएगा।

स्कालरशिप्स के सम्बन्ध में मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ। आप कहते हैं कि पढ़ाई की तथा परीक्षा फीस नहीं ली जाती। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग को इस चीज को देखना चाहिये। इस विभाग को हमारे नौकरियों के प्रश्न को भी देखना चाहिये और हमारी इस दिशा में सहायता करनी चाहिये।

जंगलों के कायदे ठीक करने चाहिये। यह हमारी आर्थिक समस्या है। जंगल और ऐनीमल हसबैंडरी हारी रोजी रोटी के मुख्य साधन हैं। ऐनीमल हसबैं री के बारे में श्री कांत जी ने इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ नहीं लिखा है, शायद इसलिये कि वह शाकाहारी हैं। आदिवासियों को मुर्गी पालना, सूअर पालना आदि काम सिखाए जाने चाहिए। ऐसा न करके अम्बर चरखे ला कर रख दिए हैं जो पड़े पड़े सड़ रहे हैं। उनसे कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है।

जो आदिवासी जंगल के शेर राजा से नहीं डरता लेकिन जो एक पीले कपड़े पहने दो पांव का जो जानवर है उस फारेस्ट गार्ड से वह बहुत डरता है। अगर उसको इनकी आहट मिलती है तो वह तुरन्त भाग जाता है।

जहां तक जमीन के हस्तांतरण का मामला है इस में लोगों पर बड़े जुरमाने हो रहे हैं। इस समस्या की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मध्य प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि ६००० स्क्वियर माइल जमीन ऐसी है जिसे जंगल वाले कहते हैं कि उनकी है। और रेवेन्यू वाले कहते हैं कि उनकी है। इस झगड़े के कारण आदिवासियों पर ५००, ६०० और १००० रुपये तक का जुरमाना हुआ। इससे उनको बड़ी परेशानी है। आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग को ध्यान देना चाहिये। कमिश्नर साहब को भी इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

नागा प्रदेश की बहस में जनसंघ के प्रेसिडेंट साहब ने कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में कंगला माजी ने एक नई सरकार कायम कर दी है। लेकिन यह चीज सही नहीं है। वहां कोई सरकार कायम नहीं हुई है, उसने कुछ गांव वालों से पैसे प्राप्त करने के लिये कुछ लोगों को ड्रेस तथा चपरास के पट्टे इत्यादि दिये थे।

विकास कार्यों में भी धोखाबाजी चल रही है। वहां पर अभी भी बेगार ली जाती है।

लेकिन जिन चीजों से देश को खतरा सम्भव हो सकता है उन दो तीन बातों को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

आज कल मोहिनी देवी, खुटा बाबा, मडुवा देव और कंगला माजी नकली सहकारी समितियां आदि के नाम से भोले आदिवासियों को धोखा दिया जा रहा है। चतुर लोग कुछ आदिवासियों को अपने साथ कर लेते हैं और उनको देवी देवता बना देते हैं और इस प्रकार भोले आदिवासियों को लूटते हैं। कंगला माजी ने कुछ लोगों को अपने साथ कर लिया है और कुछ लोगों को पट्टे दे दिए हैं। उसने कुछ लोगों को चपरासी के तौर पर रख लिया है। वह आदिवासियों से पैसे ले कर पट्टे देता है। और इस तरह से उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है। ऐसी बातों को कमिश्नर को खुद जा कर देखना चाहिये।

मेरा एक असल सुझाव यह है कि इस रिपोर्ट पर राज्यों की असेम्बलियों में भी बहस हो। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा राज्य सरकारें सीधी नहीं होंगी। आज राज्य सरकारें आदिवासियों की रकमों को इम्पलीमेंट नहीं कर रही हैं। उनकी इस के लिये नुक्ताचीनी होना चाहिये। यहां पर ज्यादा नुक्ताचीनी नहीं हो पाती। अगर राज्यों की असेम्बलियों में इस की चर्चा होगी तो राज्य स्तर के मध्यम प्रेस में इस की नुक्ताचीनी होगी। तो राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस तरफ जाएगा।

इसके अलावा आप परचे छपवा कर आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बटवाएं। आज आदिवासियों को मालूम नहीं कि आप की तरफ से क्या काम उनके लिए किया जा रहा है। आपको उनके गांवों में परचे बटवाने चाहिये। गांवों में मुनादी करवानी चाहिये। जो काम आप करते हैं उसका हाल आदिवासियों को

[श्री उडके]

को इस तरह मालम होगा। जइस प्रचार के लिये २२ लाख रुपया खर्चा गया है। उसमें से एक लाख ही खर्च किया गया है।

अन्त में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्रीमती सहोबा बाई राय (सागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ): श्रीमान जी। महिलाओं को भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Under article 338 of the Constitution, Parliament appointed a special officer in 1950 to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. The duty of the special officer is to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament. Since 1950 he has been submitting his reports yearly. As usual the reports are discussed.

Sir, before I start my observations on the Report, I must express my appreciation to the hon. the Deputy Home Minister, Shrimati Alva, for the remarks she made in this House yesterday on Neo-Buddhists. I congratulate her for her statement. She said:

"A new group of a considerable size is the Neo-Buddhists who can no longer be considered as Hindus in the sense that the caste distinctions no more attach to them—rather, I may say, the stigma of untouchability is no more attached to them—because they have entered the larger and universal brotherhood given under the precepts of Buddhism. However, their backwardness justifies similar welfare amenities to them and the hon. Home Minister himself has advised the States that they should look into

their cases and wherever their backwardness justifies it, they should be given grant, whether it be education or other socio-economic fields. As far as Hinduism goes, they cannot be in the fold of Hinduism. They have left it for something of a kind of universal brotherhood."

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will resume his speech tomorrow. The House will now take up other business.

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th August 1960."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th August, 1960."

The motion was adopted

14.32 hrs.

ARREST OF A MEMBER

Mr. Chairman: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 18th August, 1960 from the Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad:—

Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested at 12.45 hours today, at Ahmedabad, for assaulting police by becoming a member of an unlawful assembly and for breach of the Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad's order under section 37(3) of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, and thus being punishable under sections 147, 149, 332 and 188, Indian Penal Code."

14.33, hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: CEILING ON
INCOME—Contd.**

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta on the 5th August, 1960:—

"This House is of opinion that in order to remove the existing disparity in income and wealth in the country, suitable steps be taken to fix ceiling on the income of an individual."

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) :

चेअरमैन साहब, जैसा कि मैं कह रहा था सेकंड फाइव इयर प्लान के जो चार प्रिंसिपल्स हैं, चार बड़े प्रिंसिपल्स हैं उन में से एक यह है:—

"One of the four objectives of the Second Five Year Plan is the reduction in the inequalities of incomes. A reduction in inequalities has to proceed from both ends. On the one hand, measures have to be taken to reduce excessive concentration of wealth and incomes at higher levels, and, on the other, incomes in general, and particularly at the lowest levels, have to be raised."

इस रेजोल्यूशन की आज इसलिये जरूरत पड़ी कि यह जो हमारा मकसद था उस में हमें कोई खास कामयाबी नहीं हुई। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने भी इस के बारे में अपनी राय दी है और वह इस तर्जवीज के हक में है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि इस तमाम चीज के बावजूद हमें अब तक कितनी कामयाबी हुई। इसलिए मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि आज ऐसा कदम उठाने की जरूरत है जिससे कि इनकम और वैल्यू में आज जो इतना भारी अन्तर है यह कम हो और इस का एक ही वाहिद तरीका है कि जो बड़े बड़े बिग कंपिटेलिटिस्स हैं उनकी धामदनी पर और जो बड़े बड़े अफसरान हैं उनकी तनख्वाहों पर सीलिंग लगाई जाय और उस अन्तर को कम किया जाय। अब मंत्री महोदय शायद

इसके लिये यह कहेंगे कि इस चीज को कम करने के लिये टैक्सेज बढ़ाये गये हैं। टैक्सेशन के बारे में टैक्सेशन एनक्वायरी कमिशन के जो प्रोजेक्शन्स हैं वह भी मैं हाउस के सामने रख देना चाहता हूँ जिससे कि आप प्रदाजा लगा लें कि टैक्सेज के बढ़ाने से भी इस पर कोई खास असर नहीं पड़ा है। उसने कहा है:—

"The disposable incomes of the few and the many are wider than in many countries where the rates of taxation on higher incomes are, in fact, lower".

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जहाँ हमारे देश में टैक्सेशन रेट्स काफी हाई हैं वहाँ यह भी दुरुस्त है कि जितना हमारे देश में इनकम और वैल्यू में फर्क है उतना उन देशों में फर्क नहीं है जहाँ कि यह टैक्सेज हमारे बनिस्बत कम हैं। यह एक बड़ा प्रहम मामला है। हमें सोचना है कि इस का क्या कारण है। इस का एक ही कारण हो सकता है कि टैक्सेज हायर जरूर हैं लेकिन देखना यह है कि टैक्सेज ऐसेस कितने किये जाते हैं। क्या हमारा इनकम-टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट खुफिया इनकम को डिटेक्ट करने में कामयाब हुआ है। अगर यह कामयाब हो जाता तो हमें इसमें काफी कामयाबी हो सकती थी। इसलिये मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इसके लिए फौरी और सलत कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे मुल्कों में भी इस तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है और इस की तरफ अमली कदम उठाये गये हैं। आप यू० एस० ए० को ले लीजिये जो कि बड़ा मालदार मुल्क है। वहाँ भी इस किस्म के कदम उठाये गये हैं और हाल में उन्होंने फेडरल ट्रेड कमिशन ऐक्ट पास किया है जिससे कि इनकम पर कुछ कंट्रोल किया जाय और एक सीलिंग मुकरर की जाय।

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

दूसरे मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ इस चीज की इतनी जरूरत नहीं जितनी कि यहाँ जरूरत है। जो मुल्क एडवांस्ड है, डेवलप्ड है या जिन मुल्कों के अन्दर पोलिटिकल कौंशसनेस ज्यादा है वहाँ इस बात की इतनी जरूरत नहीं है। हमारे देश के अन्दर जैसे कि अभी बहस हो रही थी, बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि बैंकवर्ड हैं और जिन को कि आसानी से एक्सप्लॉएट किया जा सकता है, वहाँ इन चीज की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है ताकि गरीबों को एक्सप्लॉएटेशन से बचाया जा सके और उनकी हालत दुस्त की जा सके।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ और शायद आप यह कहेंगे कि इस के करने से उन को क्या खास फायदा होगा क्योंकि मेरे रेज्योल्यूशन में तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहा गया है कि बड़े लोगों की आमदनी पर सीलिंग मुकर्रर की जाये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस से बड़ा भारी फायदा होगा। देश के अन्दर और लोगों के अन्दर जो एक फस्टेशन है उस पर असर पड़ेगा। लोगो पर इस का एक साइकिलोजिकल असर पड़ेगा। आप कहेंगे कि कैसे आज हमारे देश के अन्दर फस्टेशन है। आज जो हम देखते हैं कि आये दिन हड़तालें होती हैं तो उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जब एक गरीब आदमी कारखाने में काम करने वाला मजदूर अपनी हालत का मुकाबला उस कारखाने के मैनेजर से करता है तो उस के अन्दर बेचैनी होती है और वह बेचैनी किसी न किसी वक्त में जा कर हड़ताल की सूरत में तबदील हो जाती है। यही हालत मैं आफिसेज की समझता हूँ। जब दफ्तर के अन्दर एक बलक काम करता है और जब वह अपनी हालत का एक आई० सी० एस० अफसर की हालत से मुकाबला करता है तो उस की मंटेलिटी रिवोल्ट करती है और बाद में जा कर वह स्ट्राइक की सूरत में तबदील हो जाती है।

इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि आज हमारे सामने सब से अहम सवाल यह है कि जिन लोगों की इनकम हाई हो, ज्यादा हो उन की आमदनी पर सीलिंग करदी जाये। ऐसा करना इसलिये भी जरूरी है कि बहुत सी ऐसी आमदनी है जिस को कि हमारा इनकम-टैक्स का मुहकमा डिटेक्ट करने में कामयाब नहीं होता। वर्ना आज हमारी आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा होती। गवर्नमेंट ने जो फैक्ट्स पेश किये हैं, गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट में जो फिगरस हैं, अगर मैं उन को हाउस के सामने रखूँ, तो मेरी यह बात साबित हो जायेगी। आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि सिर्फ ऐसे केसिज, जिन की आमदनी ५ लाख से ऊपर है, ८५ के करीब है और उन से जो इनकम टैक्स वसूल किया जायेगा, वह ६ करोड़ से भी कम है। क्या आप यह अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस में हमारा इनकम टैक्स का मुहकमा उस तमाम इनकम को जो खुफिया है, डिटेक्ट करने में कामयाब हो गया है? अगर वह कामयाब होता, तो हमारी आमदनी इस से कहीं ज्यादा होती। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ हमें सख्त और अमली कदम उठाने चाहियें। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा था, इस का असर और भी चीजों पर पड़ेगा और आज हम ने यह भी देखना है कि हमारे देश की जो इनकम है, वह किन लोगों के हाथों में जा रही है। मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूँगा कि खास कर पिछली लड़ाई के बाद जितनी हमारी आमदनी है, वह चन्द बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट्स के हाथ में जा रही है। आप कहेंगे कि नेशनल इनकम बढ़ गई है। पिछली दफा यह रिपोर्ट पेश की गई थी। उस में भी यह कहा गया है कि हमारी नेशनल इनकम में काफी इजाफा हुआ है, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि इस नेशनल इनकम का कितना हिस्सा बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार लोगों के हाथों में गया है और कितना गरीब जनता के हाथों में गया है। नेशनल इनकम के बढ़ने का मतलब

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के ग्राम आदमी गरीब मजदूर की हालत सुधरे। इसीलिये मैं ने यह रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है।

यह सवाल भी उठाया जा सकता है कि हमारे पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि लोगों की हालत को सुधारा जा सके। अगर मेरी इस तजवीज को मान लिया जाये, तो यह मसला भी हल हो सकता है। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर या वर्कर दुनिया के किसी मजदूर या वर्कर से देश-भक्ति में कम नहीं है। जब बड़े बड़े सरमायदारों, कारखानों के मालिकों, बड़े बड़े आगिरों की तनख्वाह कम की जायगी, तो उस पर इस बात का असर पड़ेगा। वह इस बात को महसूस करेगा और वह ज्यादा तनख्वाह को कुर्बान करने के लिये तैयार हो जायगा। लेकिन वह यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता कि बड़े बड़े आदमियों की तो आमदनी बढ़ती जाय, उस पर कंट्रोल न किया जाय और उस के बच्चे रोटी और कपड़े के लिये बिलखते रहें। इसलिये आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि इंडिविजुअल को इनकम पर सीलिंग लगाने की तरफ कदम उठाया जाये। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, इस से हमारी नेशनल इनकम में भी इजाफा होगा, काम में भी इजाफा होगा, क्योंकि उस का मजदूर पर, कारखाने में काम करने वाले पर अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि देश को तरक्की पर भी इस का असर पड़ेगा। इसलिये मेरी राय है कि इस तरफ हमें अमली कदम उठाने चाहियें। यह पूछा जा सकता है कि वह अमली कदम क्या हो सकते हैं। उस के लिये मैं दो तीन तजवीजें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, सन् १९४७ के बाद हम यह देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी आमदनी है, कारखानों का इन्तजाम है, वह बड़े बड़े कॉर्पोरेट्स, बिग हाउसिज के पास जा रहा है। सब से पहले उस को

कंट्रोल करने की जरूरत है। इस बारे में मैं दो चार उदाहरण भी हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले आप कोल इंडस्ट्री को ले लीजिये। जितनी भी कोल कम्पनीज हैं, उन की तादाद शायद ६० के करीब है। आप को यह सुन कर हैरानी होगी कि उस से ५४, ५५ कोल कम्पनीज ऐसी हैं, जिन को हिन्दुस्तान के ३०, ३२ के करीब बिग कैंटिलिस्ट्स कंट्रोल करते हैं। इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि इस से उन के हाथ में कितनी ज्यादा इनकम जमा हो रही है। जहां तक मजदूरों की बेहतरी का सवाल है, आप को इस किस्म की हजारों मिसालें मिलेंगी कि जब भी किसी छोटे से इश्यू पर झगड़ा होता है—स्वाहा यह सवाल हो कि मजदूर की तनख्वाह दो रुपये बढ़ा दी जाये—तो मालिक यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर हजारों रुपये मुकदमे पर खर्च करना बर्दाश्त कर सकता है, लेकिन मजदूरों को दो रुपये देना बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता।

इसी तरह आप सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री को लीजिये। तमाम फैक्ट्स एंड फिगर्स आप के सामने मौजूद हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के दो बड़े ग्रुप्स उस इंडस्ट्री को कंट्रोल करते हैं। यही हाल जूट इंडस्ट्री का है। इसलिये मैं ने हाउस के सामने यह तजवीज रखी है कि अगर हम इन तमाम चीजों को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं, तो उस का सब से बेहतर तरीका यह है कि जो ये बड़े बड़े काम हैं, जिन से नेशनल इनकम बढ़ सकती है, उन तमाम कामों को स्टेट कंट्रोल करे, ताकि वह तमाम इनकम देश को भलाई के लिये इस्तेमाल हो सके।

इसी तरीके से मैं बैंक्स के बारे में भी कह सकता हूँ। पिछले दिनों मैं ने एक प्रस्ताव रक्खा था। उस वक्त भी मैं ने कहा था कि बैंकों की हालत को सुधारने की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। हाल ही में आप ने देख लिया कि एक बैंक के फेल होने से डिपाजिटर्स

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

को हालत क्या होगी, छोटे छोटे लोगों पर उस का क्या असर पड़ेगा। ये तमाम बातें मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि ये तरीके हैं, जिन के जरिये से तमाम दौलत बड़े बड़े लोगों के हाथों में जा रही है। उस को कंट्रोल करने की जरूरत है, उस पर सीलिंग मुकर्रर करने की जरूरत है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर इस बारे में फौरन कदम उठाये जायेंगे अगर हम रैंड-टेपिज्म के जाल से बच कर उस के लिये कोई कदम उठायेंगे, तो हम जरूर कामयाब होंगे। मैं ने यह बात इसलिये दोहराई है कि जब भी कोई प्रोग्रेसिव कदम उठाने की तजवीज पेश की जाती है, तो इस किस्म की बनावटी दिक्कतों का जिक्र किया जाता है। इस के बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी यही राय जाहिर की है। वे कहते हैं कि हम सीलिंग के काम में हैं, लेकिन यह बड़ा मुश्किल है कि इस के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जायें। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि इस का हल निकल सकता है अगर हम रैंड-टेपिज्म के जाल से निकल कर इस के लिये सही तौर पर सोचें और कदम उठाने की कोशिश करें।

इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इन तमाम मसलों को हल करने के लिये और देश की इनकम को बढ़ाने के लिये हमें इस तरफ कदम उठाना चाहिये और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस से देश की इनकम भी बढ़ेगी। आज हमारा देश गरीब है। आज हम यह सवाल पैदा करते हैं कि हमारे पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि मजदूरों की, कारखानों में काम करने वालों की, आफिस में क्लर्क का काम करने वालों की तनखाह बढ़ा सकें। लेकिन हम यह तो कर सकते हैं कि जिन की तनखाह ज्यादा है, उस को तो हम कम से कम कुछ कम कर दें, ताकि वे यह महसूस करें कि देश के लिये अगर गरीब को कुर्बानी करनी पड़ती है, तो अमीर की कुर्बानी की भी जरूरत है। इसलिये मैं ने यह तजवीज पेश की है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को जरूर मान लें। इस से देश में एक अच्छा एटमोस्फीयर पैदा होगा, मजदूरों में जो फस्ट्रेशन है, वह खत्म हो जायेगा। उस से देश की तरक्की के लिये, डेवेलपमेंट के लिये, थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान की कामयाबी के लिये मदद मिलेगी। मैं ने यह बात कई दफा कही है और आज भी दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया की कई मिसालें आप के सामने मौजूद हैं, जिन से साफ जाहिर है कि देश की तरक्की के लिये फोरेन ऐड, फोरेन एक्सचेंज या पैस की उतनी जरूरत नहीं है, जितनी जरूरत उस देश के लोगों की को-अपरेशन की, खासकर गरीब आम आदमियों के को-अपरेशन की जरूरत है। इस तजवीज पर अमल करने से उस में मदद मिलेगी।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that in order to remove the existing disparity in income and wealth in the country, suitable steps be taken to fix ceiling on the income of an individual."

There are some amendments to this resolution. If hon. Members want to move them, they may do so.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): I beg to move:

"In the Resolution,—

for the words 'suitable steps be taken to fix ceiling on the income of any individual' substitute 'legislation be enacted so that no individual's monthly income may be less than Rs. 100 and more than Rs. 1,000 under the present circumstances.'"

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I beg to move:

"In the Resolution,—

after the words 'taken to fix' insert 'both the minimum wage and the maximum'". (4)

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik): I beg to move:

"In the Resolution,—

after the word 'ceiling' insert 'of not more than Rs. 300 per month.'". (2)

"In the Resolution,—

for the words 'an individual' substitute 'a family.'". (3)

Mr. Chairman: All these amendments are before the House, subject to their being found to be in order.

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त ने सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है, इस के लिये मैं उन को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जिस विश्वास और दृढ़ता के साथ उन्होंने ने इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया और इस के समर्थन में भावण किया उस के लिये भी वे प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं। हमें स्वाधीन हुए १३ वर्ष हो चुके हैं। इन १३ वर्षों में यह उम्मीद की जाती रही है और यह दावा किया जाता रहा है सरकार की ओर से कि देश की आर्थिक हालत सुधरी है, प्रगति हुई है, राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ी है इत्यादि, इत्यादि। सरकारी क्षेत्रों का तथा जानकार क्षेत्रों का यह कहना है कि विगत दो योजनाओं की बराबरी में ४२ प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हुई है। इन्हीं क्षेत्रों का यह भी कहना है कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है तब से आज तक देश के अन्दर कोई ५० प्रतिशत से अधिक राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हुई है। जो वृद्धि हुई वह तो बहुत अच्छा हुआ और जिन लोगों की वजह से यह वृद्धि हुई वे भी धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। किन्तु देश की राष्ट्रीय आय जो एक ओर बढ़ी है और दूसरी ओर देश की खानता के सामने चाहे वह मजदूर वर्ग हो, या कृषक वर्ग हो, कई समस्याएँ खड़ी हो गईं। अगर इन वर्गों के दिलों में असन्तोष की भावना रही है, अगर उन के दिलों में यह भावना रही है कि देश की राष्ट्रीय आय में जो वृद्धि हुई है, उस में उन की किस्मत

जुड़ी हुई नहीं है, तो यह न तो देश के लिये और न ही शासन के लिये कम से कम श्लाघनीय बात हो सकती है।

श्री बजराम सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : शर्म की बात है।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : मैं शर्म की बात नहीं कहता हूँ, मैं ने कहा है श्लाघनीय बात नहीं है।

अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि यह जो वृद्धि हुई है जिस का आज दावा किया जाता है कि हुई है और अगर उस के अन्दर सत्यता है तो यह वृद्धि कहाँ गई? किसान की हालत जो है वह मेरे सामने है। मैं किसान परिवार से आता हूँ और इस वास्ते मैं उन की हालत को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। युद्ध के दिनों में जब चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ी, बढ़ी तेजी से ऊपर चली गई तो उस समय किसानों की हालत में सुधार हुआ। यहाँ तक कि जिन किसानों के खेत दस बरस या पन्द्रह बरस पहले से गिरवी पड़े हुए थे, जो कि उन के हाथ से निकल गये थे, लड़ाई के दिनों में जब उन के हाथ में इतना पैसा आ गया, इतनी दौलत आ गई, तो उन्होंने इन खेतों को छुड़ा लिया और इन के मालिक बन गये। इतना ही नहीं किसानों के हाथों में इतना पैसा आया कि जो उन का पुराना ऋण था, वह पुराना ऋण भी बहुत हद तक अदा हो गया। उस वक्त ऐसा लगा कि किसान को नया जीवन मिल गया है। उन को प्रेरणा मिली और वे खेती अच्छे ढंग से करने लग गये। उस के साथ और भी कई सवाल, कई प्रश्न खड़े हुए। लेकिन यह साफ जाहिर है कि लड़ाई के दिनों में किसानों की हालत में सुधार हुआ और यह एक स्मरणीय चीज है। किन्तु आज इन तेरह बरसों में जो यह दावा किया जाता है कि ५० प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हुई है, वह सही दिखाई नहीं देती है क्योंकि किसान की हालत आज काफी बिगड़ चुकी है, उस में बड़ी गिरावट आई है। आप यदि देखें तो पता चलेगा

[श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह]

कि किसान के ऊपर आज ५० करोड़ से अधिक का कर्जा हो चुका है और बिहार सरकार के लिए एक समस्या पैदा हो गई है कि इस कर्ज की राशि को कैसे वसूल किया जाये। इससे सरकार के लिये भी और किसान के लिये भी कठिनाई पैदा होती है और हुई है।

14.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

आज किसान के जो बच्चे हैं, उन की पढ़ाई पर जो खर्च होता है उस को वह अपनी खराब हालत की वजह से मीट नहीं कर पाता है। जहां तक मजदूरों का सवाल है अभी पांच दस दिन की बात है कि इसी सदन में इस बात को सरकार ने मंजूर किया था कि १९४७ में मजदूरी की जो दर थी उस के अनुपात में जो दर अब है, उस में वृद्धि नहीं हो पाई है। इस में जो वेतन वृद्धि की गई है, वह भी शामिल कर ली गई है। २ १/४ प्रतिशत असल आय में, हकीकी आय में कमी ही हुई है। एक ओर तोयह हालत है कि मजदूर की वास्तविक आय में ह्रास हुआ है, किसान की हालत में ह्रास हुआ है और दूसरी ओर यह दावा किया जाता है कि देश की राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हुई है और हो रही है। इस से जाहिर होता है कि जो राष्ट्रीय आय का हिसाब किताब करने वाले हैं वे या तो गलत हिसाब किताब करते हैं या सरकार की नीति में कुछ न कुछ इतनी बड़ी खामियां हैं, कि जिन को दूर नहीं किया जा सका है। एक ओर जो धनी हैं उन के धन का पहाड़ खड़ा होता जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर दरिद्रता की गहराई पैदा होती जा रही है। जिस देश में यह कहा जाता है कि समाजवादी आधार पर, समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त पर समाज का पुनर्निर्माण करने की योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं और कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, उस देश में एक ओर अमीरी बढ़ती जा रही है और उसी के साथ साथ दूसरी

ओर गरीबी बढ़ती जा रही है। जब ऐसी बात हो रही है तो इस से बढ़ कर और क्या मखौल हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : सभापति महोदय नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई परवा नहीं, आप आगे चलें।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : क्षमा कीजिये। मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि एक ओर समाजवाद की बात की जाती है, राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि का दावा किया जाता है और दूसरी ओर समाज के अन्दर अमीरी बढ़ती जाय और गरीबी भी बढ़ती जाये, तो इस से बढ़ कर हास्यास्पद बात और क्या हो सकती है। मेरा प्रश्न इतना ही है।

पिछले दिनों अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने देखा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो मुलाजिम हैं, उन्होंने हड़ताल की। हड़ताल बहुत अच्छी चीज नहीं होती है, मैं इस बात को मानता हूं पहले भी इस को मैं मानता था और जिस दिन हड़ताल हुई, उस दिन भी मैं ने इस को माना और हड़ताल के खत्म होने के बाद भी इस बात को मैं ने माना। मगर हड़ताल किन कारणों से हुई, किन परिस्थितियों में हुई, इस के ऊपर भी हम लोगों की निगाह जानी चाहिये। इन परिस्थितियों पर ध्यान न दे कर दोषारोपण के ऊपर हमारी सरकार तुल गई। उस हड़ताल का एकमात्र कारण यह रहा कि जहां पर सरकार के बड़े बड़े मुलाजिमों के, हिन्दुस्तान के जो उद्योगपति हैं या जो धनी लोग हैं, उनके धन में वृद्धि होती गई है वहां पर मजदूरों की जो मजूरी है, उस की दर में न्हास होता गया है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक असन्तोष आया और इस असन्तोष का प्रकटीकरण इस रूप में हुआ कि जो राष्ट्रीय हित में कभी भी अच्छी बात नहीं हो सकती।

15 hrs.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त जी जो यह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं कि देश में हर व्यक्ति की आय की एक निश्चित सीमा होनी चाहिये, यह बहुत ही माकूल और न्यायोचित प्रस्ताव है। अगर सरकार सच मुच राम राज्य लाना चाहती है, या समाजवाद के अनुरूप समाज का गठन करना चाहती है, तो उस के लिये यह लाजिमी है कि वह इस प्रस्ताव की भावना को मान ले।

आज सरकार की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि जो मजदूर मजदूरी बढ़ाने की मांग पेश करते हैं उन का यह काम देश के हित में नहीं है, वह ऐसा कर के देशभक्ति का परिचय नहीं देते। मगर मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि देश की जो मौजूदा आर्थिक अवस्था है उस में किसी व्यक्ति की आय ५०० रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये। तो आज जिस की भी आय ५०० रुपये से अधिक है, चाहे वह मुलाजिम हो, चाहे उद्योगपति हो या बड़ा कृषक हो, तो उस में देशभक्ति का अभाव है। वह लोग जिन की आमदनी कम है वह अपनी आमदनी को ऊँची करना चाहते हैं।

पारसाल यह बात चली कि देहातों में खेतों में ज्वाइंट कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग हो। सहयोग समितियाँ बनें। मेरी रिपोर्ट ने और मैं ने भी बहुत ईमानदारी से इस का समर्थन किया और आज भी करता हूँ। देश के जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, जो देहात में गरीब बसते हैं, उन के दिल में आज मायूसी है, असंतोष है। अगर यह असंतोष एक सीमा को पार कर गया तो मैं बहुत विनम्र भाव से आप के सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की सुरक्षा में उस से ज्यादा खतरे और संकट की कोई दूसरी बात नहीं हो सकती है।

जब देहात के अन्दर खेतों की सीमा बांधने लगे और जब देहातों में सहयोग समितियों के सिद्धान्त को पार्लियामेंट और सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया, तो क्या यह हम शोभा दे सकता है कि हम कहें कि शहरी आदमियों की आय, जो नौकरी के चलते, बैंकों के चलते, उद्योग के चलते, बड़े बड़े मकानों के चलते इतनी ज्यादा है, उस की सीमा नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अमरीका की बात बहुत से लोग करते हैं। वहां कुछ दिनों पहले मुझे जाने का मौका मिला और मैं ने स्वयं देखा कि सरकार के बड़े से बड़े मुलाजिम और छोटे से छोटे मुलाजिम में केवल पांच गुना अन्तर है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जहां कि समाजवाद की कसम सुबह से रात तक खायी जाती है, वहां पर आज सरकार के सेक्रेटरी में और सरकार के एक दरबान में या दफ्तरी में जो खायी है वह खायी क्या समाजवाद की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुरूप है, यह मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

कहा जाता है कि देश में उद्योग की बड़ती हुई है। माना कि बैंक डिपाजिट बढ़े हैं। आज सुबह अखबार में यह समाचार निकला है कि बैंकों में डिपाजिट्स बढ़े हैं, सेविंग डिपाजिट बढ़े हैं, टाइम डिपाजिट बढ़े हैं और डिमांड डिपाजिट बढ़े हैं। मगर ये डिपाजिट आये कहां से हैं यह भी सोचना चाहिये था। ये जो सरकार के बड़े बड़े मुलाजिम हैं उन की तनख्वाह से और प्राविडेंट फंड से आये हैं और उद्योग तियों के मुनाफे से आये हैं या उन की आरा से आये हैं। मगर यह हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता की ओर से तो नहीं आये हैं क्योंकि उन की आय इस दरम्यान में बढ़ी ही नहीं है।

५. आमदनी के बारे में इस प्रसंग में आप से एक जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : १५ मिनट तो हो गये।

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : अभी तो नहीं हुए ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken 15 minutes. He started at 2-49. He has taken 16 minutes. Only two hours have been allotted for the Resolution.

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह : दो मिनट और दिये जायें ।

राष्ट्रीय आय के बारे में कहा गया है कि इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की आय २६० रुपये है । मैं एक फर्म को जानता हूँ जिस का टर्न ओवर जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ उस वक्त चार करोड़ रुपये का था, और आज उस का टर्न ओवर १०० करोड़ रुपये का हो गया है । तो आप देखें कि कितने बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं । जिन के हाथ में वाणिज्य है, जिन के हाथ में पूंजी है, उन की पूंजी दिन दूनी और रात चौगुनी बढ़ती जा रही है । लेकिन मजदूर की आज जो आय है उस में १९४७ की उस की आय के मुकाबले में कमी हुई है । चाहे उस की आय कुछ ज्यादा हो गयी हो लेकिन उस आय का मूल्य कम हो गया है । तो आप देखें कि देश की गरीब जनता तबाह हो रही है और उन में असन्तोष है, उन में सरकार की ओर से असन्तोष है, देश की जो समाज व्यवस्था है उस से उन को असन्तोष है । गरीब जनता की यह हालत हो और याड़े से लोग खुशहाल हों मैं नहीं सोचता कि देश के लिये इस से ज्यादा और दुर्भाग्य की बात क्या हो सकती है ।

आपके सामने केवल आमदनी का ही प्रश्न नहीं है । नैतिकता का भी प्रश्न है । इस देश के अन्दर जो लोग बसते हैं, चाहे वे उत्तर, दक्षिण, पूरव या पश्चिम में कहीं भी बसते हों, चाहे देहात में बसते हों या शहर में बसते हों, क्या वह एक ही तरह के नागरिक हैं या भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के नागरिक हैं ?

आप एक सिद्धान्त लेकर सामने आएँ कि जिसके कुछ मानी हो सकते हैं । जैसा कि कल जवाहरलाल जी ने कहा कि जो देश आजाद हुआ तो केवल जवाहरलाल ही आजाद नहीं हुए हर कोई आजाद हुआ । जब आजादी के यह मानी हो सकते हैं तो हर आदमी को अपने विकास के समान अवसर मिलने चाहिए और देश के साधनों के संभोग का पूरा पूरा समान अधिकार होना चाहिए । यह नैतिक दृष्टि कौण से हमारे लिए बहुत अन्धरी बात है और इस लिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर ले ।

Mr. Speaker: A number of hon. Members seem to be inclined to speak. Therefore, let it be 10 minutes each.

श्री म० चं० जैन (कैथल) : स्पीकर साहब मैं इस रजोल्यूशन की हिमायत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और मैं अपने दोस्त श्री रामकृष्ण जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि इस हाउस में इस प्रस्ताव को लाकर उन्होंने सारे हाउस की, सारे देश की और अपनी सरकार की तबज्जह एक बहुत बड़े अहम मसले की तरफ खींची है । इस प्रस्ताव से यह बात साफ है कि जिस ध्येय को इस हाउस ने दिसम्बर सन् १९५४ में मंजूर किया कि हम अपने देश में एक समाजवादी नमूने का समाजिक ढांचा कायम करना चाहते हैं, उसी ध्येय की पूर्ति के लिए यह रेजोल्यूशन उन्होंने पेश किया है । इस रेजोल्यूशन में उन्होंने उस ध्येय का जिक्र करते हुए कहा है कि In order to remove the existing disparity in income and wealth in the country, suitable steps be taken to fix ceiling on the income of an individual. अब जाहिर है कि देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना कैसे हो सकती है जब कि

दौलत और आमदनी की मौजूदा विषमता मौजूद हो। आज जो इनके बीच में फर्क है गैप है वह कम हो तब जरूर हम इस देश में समाजवादी नमूने की समाज बना सकते हैं। अब कैसे वह विषमता कम हो और कैसे वह गैप कम हो इसका एक तरीका उन्होंने बतलाया है और वह यह है कि व्यक्ति की जो आमदनी है उस पर सीलिंग लगाई जाय।

स्पीकर साहब जैसे कि मैंने अभी कहा जहां तक इस ध्येय का ताल्लुक है मुझे विश्वास है कि इस हाउस का कोई भी मੈम्बर उससे एक्स्टलाफ नहीं कर सकता। सन् १९४४ में हमने खुद इसको तसलीम किया है, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस बात का जिक्र है और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का ड्राफ्ट जो कि हाउस के मेम्बरों को तकसीम हुआ है उसमें इस बात का जिक्र है कि हमें दौलत और आमदनी इन दोनों में जो हमारे देश के मुस्तलिफ लोगों में डिस्पैरेटी है, विषमता है उसको कम करना है। अब क्यों यह ऐसी चीज है? अभी पिछले दिनों श्री तारिक का जो बिल था उस पर बोलते हुए हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर श्री भगत ने उसकी मुखालफत की थी। वह बिल इस बात का था कि जैसे गवर्नमेंट मुलाजिमों की ऊंची या नीची तनख्वाहें हैं उसी हिसाब से प्राइवेट सैक्टर में दी जाय उससे ज्यादा न दी जायें। उस बिल की मुखालफत करते हुए डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि सोशलरिज्म लाने का जहां तक ताल्लुक है यह तो ज्यादातर प्रोडक्शन का ही मामला है और जरूरत इस बात की है कि पैदावार बढ़ाई जाय। मैं बड़ी नम्रता से लेकिन पूरे जोर के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सोचने का डंग है मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारे देश में हाइएस्ट क्वार्टर में इस बात के लिए कहा जाता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया जाय। जहां तक प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने का सवाल है मैं उस पर जोर दिये जाने

के खिलाफ नहीं हूं उस पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिए लेकिन प्रोडक्शन के साथ साथ अगर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ वैल्यू और इनकम की तरफ भी जोर नहीं होगा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह एक निहायत खतरनाक पालिसी होगी। एक ऐसी पालिसी होगी जिससे कि निहायत खतरनाक नतीजे निकलने वाले हैं।

स्पीकर साहब, मैं इधर उधर तफसीलात में न जाते हुए अपने देश की एक बड़ी समस्या की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि देश की इंटीग्रेटी और यूनिटी का सवाल। आज असम में कुछ गड़बड़ की शिकायत हमारे सुनने में आती है और मैं समझता हूं कि मेम्बरान को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने अपने लाल किले की १४ अगस्त वाली स्पीच में जो मुल्क का ध्यान देश की एकता की तरफ दिलाया था, वह बखूबी याद होगा। उन्होंने इस बात की तरफ फिर तवज्जह दिलाई है कि देश में इत्तिफाक हो, इत्तिहाद हो। मैं समझता हूं कि महज यह कहने से कि देश में इत्तेहाद और इत्तिफाक हो, वह इत्तिहाद और इत्तिफाक हो नहीं सकता है। हमें इसके लिए वह कारण तलाश करने पड़ेंगे कि आखिर यह नाइत्तिफाकी की बीमारी जिसका की सबूत इस देश की पिछली तवारीख में भी मिलता है क्यों हम उसमें मुक्तिला हैं और यह कि उससे छटकारा पाने के लिए क्या इलाज किया जाय। हमें देखना होगा कि यह नाइत्तिफाकी हमारे देश में क्यों पैदा होती है। जब तक हम उसके कारणों में नहीं जायेंगे तब तक हम उसका सही इलाज नहीं ढूँढ पायेंगे। आखिर जापान के लोगों में नाइत्तिफाकी क्यों नहीं, अमरीका में यह नाइत्तिफाकी क्यों नहीं है और यूनाइटेड किंगडम में यह नाइत्तिफाकी क्यों नहीं है। अब यह नाइत्तिफाकी जो कि हमारे देश में आज से नहीं बल्कि पिछले काफी जमाने से घर किये हुए है आखिर उसकी मौजूदगी

[श्री म० च० जैन]

की वजह क्या है यह एक एक ऐसा सवाल है जिसके कि ऊपर हाउस के मेम्बरान और देश के नेताओं को गहराई से सोचना चाहिए कि आखिर उसकी वजह क्या है और तभी उसका हल निकलेगा। मेरी राय में इस नाइतिफाकी का सबसे बड़ा कारण हमारे देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक ढांचे में विषमता का होना है, वह डिस्पैरेटी है जो कि देश के आर्थिक और समाजिक ढांचे में मौजूद है। वैसे तो यह बात ऐसी है कि कोई भी आदमी जब उसको यह पता हो कि दूसरे आदमी के मुकाबले में उसका स्टेटस एक जैसा नहीं है तो उसके दिल में एक नफरत और हसद की भावना पैदा हो जाती है। मैं इसको साबित करने के लिए एक स्कूल की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी कमी किसी सैक्शन को आगे बढ़ने का बराबर मौका नहीं मिलता है तो उसका लाजिमी नतीजा यह होता है कि उनमें आपस में नाइतिफाकी हो और प्रेम न हो। अब आप इसको इस तौर पर समझ सकते हैं कि एक स्कूल टीचर अपने ४० लड़कों को दौड़ के लिए खड़ा करता है और उन तमाम लड़कों को वह एक साथ एक लाइन में बराबर से खड़ा कर देता है और उनसे कह देता है कि जब मैं एक दो, तीन बोलूँ तो तीन बोलने पर तुम सब दौड़ पड़ना और जो लड़का उन में से सबसे पहले उस निशान को जो कि पहले से मुकद्दर होता है जाकर छू लेगा वह दौड़ में फर्स्ट माना जायेगा। अब होता यह है कि स्कूल रेस में टीचर लोग दो या तीन फलांग के फासले पर दो लड़कों को एक रस्सा लेकर खड़ा कर देते हैं और चालीसों लड़के जो कि एक कतार में बराबर खड़े होते हैं स्टार्ट होने का संकेत पाकर दौड़ पड़ते हैं और उनमें से जो लड़का सबसे पहले जाकर उस रस्सी को छू लेता है वह अव्वल करार दिया जाता है और उसको इनाम दिया जाता है। लेकिन अब आप जरा सोचिये कि ऐसा तरीका न अपना कर अगर वह टीचर जिसके कि

दिमाग में किसी किस्म का फितूर हो या किसी किस्म का लिहाज करते हुए यह बात करे कि उन चालीस लड़कों को एक लाइन में खड़ा करने के बजाय चार मुस्तलिफ लाइनों में आगे पीछे खड़ा करे, दस लड़के एक जगह पर और दस लड़के उनसे दस गज आगे और इसी तरह अगले दस लड़के उनके दस गज आगे, इस तरह उनकी अलग अलग जगहों पर खड़ा करे और इस तरह से वन टू थ्री करवा कर उनको दौड़ाये तो लड़कों में अगर जरा भी जान होगी तो वह बगावत कर बैठेंगे और मास्टर को गाली दे बैठेंगे कि तेरी ऐसी की तैसी यह भी भला कोई दौड़ है (Interruption) मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि हमारे प्रोफेसर साहब को अगर उनकी तालबिल्ली के जमाने में इस तरह से उनके किसी टीचर ने मलत तरीके से दौड़ने पर मजबूर किया होता तो वह भी इसको बर्दाश्त न करते। लेकिन अगर मास्टर के डंडे के डर से मजबूर होकर उनको यह दौड़ करनी पड़े, मजबूर होकर उनको दौड़ में तो भले ही हिस्सा लेना पड़े लेकिन क्या आपने उनके दिमागों की कैफियत का भी अन्दाजा लगाया है कि वह क्या होगी। जाहिर है कि जिन दस लड़कों के आगे थोड़े फासले पर उस टीचर ने दस लड़के खड़े किये हैं उनके दिलों में आगे खड़े हुए बच्चों के लिये प्रेम नहीं हो सकता और यही बात जो उनसे आगे दस लड़के खड़े किये हैं, लागू होती है। जाहिर है कि अगली कतारों में खड़े हुए बच्चों के लिये प्रेम नहीं हो सकता। अब इस मिसाल से क्या नतीजा निकलता है ? बच्चे भी वही हैं और दौड़ भी वही है और निशान भी दौड़ की मंजिल का वही है लेकिन फर्क इतना हुआ कि जहाँ पहले की दौड़ में चालीसों के चालीसों लड़के एक लाइन में बराबर से खड़े थे वहाँ दूसरी दौड़ में उनको दस दस के बेचेज में चार मुस्तलिफ कतारों में खड़ा कर दिया गया और जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप उनमें आपस में एक दूसरे के प्रति एक नफरत और हसद की

भावना पैदा हो गई। यह नफरत की भावना किसी मुल्क के लोगों में जमी होती है जबकि उनकी विषमता को मानने के लिये मजबूर किया जाता है। यह कुदरत का शाप है कि जब कभी भी किसी देश में इस किस्म का गलत रवैया अपनाया जायगा और जब भी कभी लोगों को इस तरह से मजबूर किया जायगा और उनकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक हालत में इस तरह से फर्क किया जायगा तो कभी भी उनमें आपस में प्रेम नहीं हो सकेगा और उनमें एक हसद और नफरत की भावना घर कर जायेगी। अब हमारे देश में सदियों से जो यह सामाजिक ऊंच नीच की लानत रही है और सामाजिक ऊंच नीच का एक सबसे बड़ा कारण देशवासियों के बीच में आर्थिक विषमता का मौजूद होना है। यह आर्थिक विषमता और सामाजिक ऊंच नीच आज भी हमारे बीच में मौजूद है और हम उसे खत्म नहीं कर पाये हैं। यह वाक्या है कि यह सामाजिक ऊंच नीच एक भयंकर तरीके से हमारे देश के सामाजिक ढांचे में दाखिल हो गयी है। मैं इस मौके पर उस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता कि इसमें हमने कितनी कमी की है लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि पिछले १०, १२ वर्षों में बावजूद हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना के यह आर्थिक विषमता और सामाजिक ऊंच नीच कायम है और मैं तो समझता हूँ कि यह आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता। श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त ने यह आंकड़े सामने रखे हैं लेकिन मैं जिस बुनियादी बात की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह है हमारे बीच में नाइतिफाकी का मौजूद होना और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के नेता और यह पार्लियामेंट इस बात को समझे कि इस देश की नाइतिफाकी का अगर कोई वाहद कारण है और जिसका कि सबूत इतिहास भी देता है तो वह इस देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमता है। जितनी भयानक विषमता जितनी आर्थिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूटी हमारे देश और समाज के जीवन में घर कर गई है उतनी किसी अन्य

देश में नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश को परमात्मा का यह श्राप है कि जब तक हम यह आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता दूर न करेंगे तब तक इस देश से नाइतिफाकी नहीं जा सकती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस जोश और कुर्बानी का माहा लेकर हम देश को आजाद करने और अपनी गुलामी की जंजीरों को काटने के वास्ते मैदाने जंग में कूद पड़े थे और उसके लिये न जाने हम में से कितनों ने क्या क्या मुसीबतें सही होंगी और कुर्बानियाँ दी होंगी, वही जोश आज हममें इस आर्थिक विषमता और सामाजिक ऊंच नीच की लानतें अपने बीच में से खत्म करने के लिये हो। जैसे गुलामी हम सब की आंखों में एक कांटे की तरह खटकती थी उसी तरह यह आर्थिक विषमता खटकनी चाहिये। श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त जो यह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं वह इसी मकसद को सामने रख कर लाये हैं कि हमारे देश में से यह आर्थिक विषमता दूर हो। जो पहाड़ की चोटी पर बैठे हुए हैं उनको हमें जरा उतार कर नीचे लाना है और जो नीचे पाताल में घसे हुए हैं उनका लेबिल जरा ऊपर करना है और उनकी कमर सीधी करनी है और मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें कौनसी चीज ठीक नहीं है। अब हमारे कुछ मेम्बरों को हालांकि वह मानते हैं कि जो बहुत ऊंचाई पर हैं उनको जरा नीचे लाना चाहिये और जो बिल्कुल नीचे पड़े हुए हैं उनको ऊपर चढ़ाना चाहिये लेकिन जब यह ऊंचा नीचा करने की बात आती है उसको भ्रमल में लाने की बात आती है तो उनको शर्म आ जाती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमने जिस सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी को कायम करने का ऐलान किया है—तकाजा है कि हम खुशी से ढंके की चोट पर कहें कि पहाड़ की चोटी पर बैठे हुए हैं उनको हमें कुछ नीचे लाना है।

इसमें शर्म की बात नहीं है। वैंथ और इनकम की प्रापर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हमारा एक डिक्लेयर्ड और खुला ऐलान है। हम अपने

[श्री भू० चं० जैन]

देश में जो एक क्लासलैस और कास्टलैस समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, हमारा वह ध्येय तब तक पूरा नहीं हो सकता है, जब तक इस तरह की डिसपैरिटी हमारे सामने है।

हमारे देश में करप्शन का मामला भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि करप्शन भी बहुत हद तक कम हो जायगी, अगर इस देश के मुल्त-लिफ़ सैकशन में जो इनकम की डिसपैरिटी है, वह कम कर दी जाये। अगर इतनी ऊँची ऊँची आमदनी न हों, तो करप्शन भी कम हो सकती है।

यह जो नैशनल सेविंग का सवाल है, आज हमारे सामने बार बार सवाल आता है कि तीसरी योजना के लिये दस हजार करोड़ रुपये चाहियें। कहां से आया यह रुपया? ड्राफ्ट प्लान में लिखा है कि इस वक्त हम अपनी नैशनल इनकम के ६-७ परसेंट से ज्यादा सेविंग नहीं कर सके हैं, जबकि वह १२ और १३ परसेंट होनी चाहिये। वह कैसे हो सकती है? देश के लीडर कहते हैं कि देश का हित इस बात का तकाजा करता है कि हम थर्ड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान को कामयाब करने के लिये कुर्बानी करें। लेकिन क्या वह कुर्बानी गरीबों के ही हिस्से में आई है? मैं देहात से आता हूँ और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि देश के अवाम, देहात के अवाम-और शहरों में रहने वाले आम आदमी भी—यह त्याग करने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन वे कैसे तैयार हो सकते हैं, जबकि उसके बच्चे, जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में कहा है, भूख से बिलखते हों और दूसरी तरफ बड़ी बड़ी इनकम वाले ऐयाशी कर रहे हों। वह त्याग कैसे हो सकता है? वह त्याग हो सकता है, अगर सारे का सारा त्याग केवल गरीबों को ना करना पड़े, मुनासिब तरीके से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट हो। थर्ड फ़ाइव यीअर इस देश के लोगों के लिये जो बोझा ला रही है, उस को हम खुशी से बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट इस बात का इन्तज़ाम करे

कि हाइएस्ट इनकम की कोई इन्तहा होनी चाहिये, कोई हद होनी चाहिये।

इस बात को भी हम न भूलें कि आज हम लैंड सीलिंग लगा रहे हैं—मैं उसके हक में हूँ कि वह लगनी चाहिये—तो देहाती आमदनी के साथ ही साथ शहरी आमदनी पर भी हम सीलिंग न लगायें, यह कौनसा जस्टिफ़िकेशन है, कहां का इन्साफ़ है? हमने जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाने का एक कदम उठाया और वह खुशामदीद है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन हम वहां रुकें न, हम आगे बढ़ें। अगर हम रुकेंगे, तो नेचर हमें सजा देगी, कुदरत हमें सजा देगी। कुदरत में कोई खला नहीं हो सकता है। कुदरत ठहरती नहीं है। कुदरत आगे बढ़ती है। अगर हम इस जगह ही ठहर जायेंगे, लैंड पर सीलिंग लगा कर आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगे, तो कुदरत हम को सजा देगी, यह मैं खुले तौर पर कह देना चाहता हूँ। और इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि लैंड सीलिंग के बाद आगे जो कदम हैं, सरकार उनको उठाए और उन कदमों में श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, वह एक जरूरी और आगे की तरफ कदम है और उसको सरकार कुबूल करे।

श्री डेबर ने भी, जो कि कांग्रेस की तरफ से थर्ड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान को ड्राफ्ट करने के लिये मुकर्रर किये गये थे, ऐसी ही रिपोर्ट दी है। उस रिपोर्ट से भी जाहिर है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी सरकार को यही कहती है कि वह ऐसा कदम उठाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव की पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूँ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह (रांची-पश्चिम-रक्षित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां): पूजनीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे एक अवसर दिया, ताकि मैं इस बहस में भाग लूँ। लेकिन बहस करने के पहले मैं यह जानना उचित समझता

हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी, जो वहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, मेरी भाषा, मेरी ख़बान, मेरी बहस समझते हैं या नहीं ।

राजस्व और अर्थनिक व्यव मंत्री (डा० बे० गोपाल रेड्डी) : समझता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खूब समझते हैं ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : मैं इस प्रस्ताव का घोर विरोध करता हूँ । इस का मतलब यह नहीं कि मैं सामाजिक प्रगति नहीं चाहता हूँ । मैं उन के देहातों से और भी दलित देहातों से आया हूँ । उन को हल जोतना आता है या नहीं, लेकिन मैं हल जोत चुका हूँ । मैं भार भी ढो चुका हूँ । बहुत से सदस्य यहां पर हैं, जो कहते हैं कि वे देहात के आदमी हैं, मगर शहर में आ कर वे देहातीपना भूल जाते हैं । सवाल यही होता है कि समाजवाद की बात जब कभी हम उठाते हैं, तो उस का क्या वजन हम पर पड़ना चाहिये, यह हम भूल जाते हैं । केवल बहस करते हैं कि समाजवाद यह है कि महाराजाओं को गद्दी से हटा दो, जमींदारों को भगा दो, सब कुछ करो, लेकिन हम जो सदस्य हैं, हमारे लिये हर किस्म की सुविधाये यहां होनी चाहियें । अध्यक्ष जी, कल परसों आप ने यही सुना । आप के सामने यह बात उठाई गई कि बचत के नाम से जो छोटे छोटे परचे बांटे जा रहे हैं, वे क्यों बांटे जा रहे हैं । शिकायतें यहां हुई । सदस्य चाहते हैं कि छोटे क्यों हो गये, बड़े होने चाहियें । आप ने खुद कहा कि नहीं, बड़ी बड़ी मोटी मोटी किताबें घरों में भी पढ़वाई जानी चाहियें । माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह उदाहरण आप के सामने इसीलिये पेश करता हूँ कि केवल यहां बहस करने से, यहां बड़ी बड़ी जुबानें निकलने से, हम समाजवादी नहीं हो जाते । हम खुद समाजवादी हैं । हमारा समाज जो है, हमारा जो आदिवासी समाज है, आप उन के समाज में जाइये, आप देखियगा कि वहां जो समाजवाद है, वह हिन्दुस्तान की

किसी दूसरी जगह में नहीं है । लेकिन जब कभी मैं सुनता हूँ कि जो दौलतमन्द हैं, जो बड़े बड़े ओहदे में पहुंच चुके हैं, वे समाज के दुश्मन बन जाते हैं, तो मुझे हैरानी होती है । जैसे हम लोगों ने पहले भी सुना है कि किसी को ५०० रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं मिलना चाहिये । ये हमारे बड़े बड़े नेतागण जो आज-कल उधर बैठे हैं, उन के मुंह से हम बराबर सुनते रहते थे, मगर जैसे ही वे गद्दी पर बैठे, कुरसी पर बैठ गये, उन को झट पता चल गया कि ५०० से काम चलने का नहीं है, कोई दूसरी तरकीब निकालो, ५०० से ५,००० करो । बात यही हुई है । हम तो उन से सहमत हैं । हम उन से सहानुभूति करते हैं । हम खुद स्वीकार करते हैं कि यह समाजवादी बहस, जो हमारे मुल्क में चल रही है, यह जो दूसरे दूसरे मुल्कों से समाज इम्पोर्ट पालिसी लगा दी है, मेरे विचार में यह हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति के विरुद्ध है

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का इसलिये घोर विरोध करता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क में कोई भी ऐसा प्राणी हो, जोकि बगैर काम किये दूसरे के बराबर हो । प्रोत्साहन का सवाल हम इसीलिये उठाते हैं । उस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो विद्वान हो, जो चालाक हो, जो चतुर हो, जो होशियार हो, वह एक गरीब आदमी का गला घोट कर अपनी होशियारी से उस को बराबर दबाये रखे । हम ने संविधान में यह प्रचार किया है कि हर एक को बराबर मौका दिया जाये । बराबर मौका देने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि एक आदमी सुस्त रहे, बैठे बैठे उस को खाने को मिले । यह हम को अच्छी तरह सोचना है कि जब तक प्रोत्साहन का सवाल अपने समाज के बीच में हम नहीं लाते हैं, तब तक समाज की प्रगति होने की नहीं है । आप समाजवादी मुल्कों में जाइये । हमारी प्रिय मित्र, श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती, यहां हैं । वह तो बराबर लाल झंडों के मुल्कों पर नज़र डालते हुए कहती रहती हैं कि वहां यह होता है, वह होता है । वहां भी जाइये । वहां जितने

[श्री जयपाल सिंह]

वैज्ञानिक है, उन के लिये ढंग ढंग की सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं। क्यों? सब को बराबर एक ही समतल जमीन पर रखते क्यों नहीं हैं? आप जहाँ भी जाइये, आप यही बात देखेंगे।

लोग विलायत का सवाल उठाते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि विलायत के मानी वे लोग क्या समझते हैं, युनाइटेड किंगडम है, या क्या है। लेकिन मेरे विचार में विलायत इंगलैंड है, जोकि पहले हमारा मालिक था। वहाँ भी जा कर देखिये। वहाँ पर समाजवाद के सवाल का किस ढंग से फ़ैसला किया गया है। हम जानते हैं कि इस सदन में लोग बराबर अमरीका के खिलाफ बोला करते हैं। कितने लोग वहाँ गये हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। मगर जैसे आप को अवसर मिला, वैसे मुझे भी वहाँ जाने का अवसर मिला। आप खुद कनेडा गये हैं। आप जानते हैं, अध्यक्ष जी, . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च होता है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की बात नहीं है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत की बात है। हमारे वाचस्पति जी को निमंत्रण मिला कनेडा जाने का। कनेडा जा कर उन्होंने ने क्या देखा? लैट कर उन्होंने ने हमें बताया कि वहाँ आलू होता है इतना बड़ा। आप समझिये। आप को यही सोचना है कि समाजवादी मुल्क में आलू होता है इतना बड़ा और वहाँ होता है इतना बड़ा। यह दिल्लगी करने की बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। सवाल यही है कि हम ने सोचना है कि वह जो इतना होता है, उतना होता है, क्यों होता है।

मेरा एक बहुत गम्भीर विश्वास है और यही परामर्श मुझे न केवल इस सदन को देना है बल्कि सारे मुल्क को देना है और जो भी मेरी बात को सुनते हैं, उन को बराबर मैं दिन-रात कहता रहता हूँ कि बक-बक करने से हमारी प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है, बक-बक

करने से हम समाजवादी ढांचा मुल्क में कायम नहीं कर सकते हैं और जैसे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बराबर हमें परामर्श देते रहते हैं, उपदेश देते रहते हैं, यह परिश्रम की बात है और परिश्रम हम को करना चाहिये। अब परिश्रम हम क्यों करें? क्या दूसरों को भागे बढ़ाने के लिये करें या अपने स्वार्थ के लिये करें? क्या परिश्रम हम इसलिये करें कि दूसरे मजे में बैठे रहें और हमारी मेहनत से फायदा उठाते रहें? यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है। यह मानसिक बात है।

मैं ज्यादा अपनी जवान को लम्बी चौड़ी नहीं करना चाहता। मगर मैं इस प्रस्ताव का घोर विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि यह समाज को बराबर करने का कोई छोटा रास्ता नहीं है। हमें बहुत दूर जाना है। यह मत समझिये कि आप एक कानून यहाँ अगर लागू कर देते हैं तो सब ईमानदार हो जायेंगे। बहुत से लोगों का यही विचार होता है कि कानून पास कर देने से सब लोग ईमानदार हो जायेंगे। लेकिन कानून से आप इन्सान को ईमानदार नहीं बना सकते हैं। वैसे ही कानून से आप यह नहीं कर सकते हैं कि मैं आप से कम परिश्रम करूँ, या आप मुझ से ज्यादा परिश्रम करें। इस में न्याय का सवाल नहीं होता है, समाजवाद की बात नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सामाजिक न्याय हो, सोशल जस्टिस हो और सामाजिक न्याय तभी होता है जब हम उस न्याय के हकदार हों।

इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

पंडित कृ० चं० शर्मा (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अधिक इस विषय पर कहना नहीं है। मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि सामाजिक सांइटिस्ट जो दुनिया में काम करते हैं, समाज किस तरह से चलता है, उस में जो भिन्न भिन्न वर्ग हैं वे समाज की क्या सेवा करते हैं उन की जो फेहरिस्त है उस में हमारे यहाँ जो मालदार हैं, जो प्रिविलेज्ड क्लासिस समझी

जाती हैं, उन की संख्या बहुत थोड़ी है। हम कहते हैं कि बड़े बड़े मन्दिर हैं, बड़ी बड़ी संस्थाएँ हैं लेकिन जो बुराइयाँ, समाज विरोधी बुराइयाँ ये लोग करते हैं उन का बोझ इतना अधिक है कि मन्दिर में बैठा हुआ भगवान भी उस से शर्माता है। यह बात मानी हुई है, यह हमारे कहने की बात नहीं है। इस में कोई नफरत की बात नहीं है। यह तो एक सही सी बात है और वैसी ही बात है जैसे गणित में दो और दो चार होते हैं।

लेकिन इस सब के होते हुए भी यह बात माननी पड़ेगी कि हमारे देश की जो परिस्थिति है उस में व्यक्तिगत सोचना, व्यक्तिगत जोरदार कदम आगे बढ़ाना, नई चीज पैदा करना, बहुत आवश्यक है। जहाँ समाजवाद है, वहाँ पर स्टेट या राज्य रास्ता खोलता है, आदमियों को काम करना पड़ता है, वे कोई नई चीज पैदा नहीं करते हैं, वे अपना रास्ता खुद नहीं निकालते हैं बल्कि रास्ता राज्य निकालता है और उन को काम करना पड़ता है। उन के दिमाग की कोई नई ईजाद खास नहीं होती है। लेकिन हमारे देश में हर एक व्यक्ति, जितने भी हम सोचने वाले हैं और समझने वाले हैं, उन के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि नया रास्ता निकालें। जब नया रास्ता निकालें तो प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि नया रास्ता निकालने का जो इनाम है, जो उस का एवज है, जो उस का बदला है वह भी हम को उसे देना पड़ेगा। चाहे हम यह मानते हों कि समाजवाद बड़ी अच्छी चीज है, यह भी मानते हुए कि सब लोगों की तनख्वाहें एक सी हो जायें, हमारे देश की परिस्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि इस में इस उसूल को लागू किया जा सके। यह पसन्द करने का या न करने का सवाल नहीं है। बल्कि परिस्थिति ही ऐसी है कि इस को आप लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये यहाँ यह आवश्यक है कि हर एक आदमी नया रास्ता निकाले, हर एक आदमी नई चीज पैदा करे। हर एक आदमी कुछ न कुछ ऐसी चीज पैदा करे जिस से देश की उन्नति हो, देश की उन्नति होने में सहायता मिले।

ऐसी हालत में इस किस्म का कानून बनाना, इस किस्म की पाबन्दी लगाना देश के लिए हितकर नहीं है। आप उस को पसन्द कर सकते हैं, आप उस को अपना सकते हैं, यह दिमागी बात, मस्तिष्क की बात बिल्कुल ठीक है लेकिन दुनिया मस्तिष्क पर नहीं चलती है। दुनिया में बहुत सी चीजें और हैं जो कभी अकल के पंजे में नहीं बांधी जा सकती हैं। वे अकल से बहुत आगे की चीजें हैं। हमारे देश का जो जीवन है, उस में इस किस्म की पाबन्दी आज नहीं लगाई जा सकती है। इसलिये मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री वजराज सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त जी के प्रस्ताव में एक संशोधन पेश किया है जिस में कहा गया है कि सरकार इस तरह का कानून बनाये कि किसी भी व्यक्ति की मासिक आय सौ रुपये माहवार से कम न रहे और एक हजार रुपये माहवार से अधिक आय भी किसी की न रहे। वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री गुप्त जी का प्रस्ताव एक मार्ग तो खोलता है लेकिन वह कोई समाजवाद की परिभाषा नहीं करता है।

मुझे दुःख है कि मैं अपने परम मित्र श्री जयपाल सिंह से घोर मतभेद रखता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि श्री जयपाल सिंह जी जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं, जिस वर्ग में पैदा हुए हैं, वह वर्ग जन्मजात समाजवादी है, इससे कोई इन्कार भी नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि श्री जयपाल सिंह जी ऐसा सोचते हैं कि संविधान में जो समान अवसर हिन्दुस्तान के हर नागरिक को मिले हुए हैं, उस से काम चल जायेगा। मैं उनसे एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। हमारे संविधान में समान अवसर की बात होती है और भी एक और व्यवस्था की गई है और वह व्यवस्था यह है कि हमारे यहाँ जो पिछड़ी हुई जातियाँ हैं, जो दबे हुए लोग हैं, जो सदियों से पिसते आ रहे हैं जिन में श्री जयपाल सिंह जी का भी वर्ग है और जिस में वे जातियाँ भी आती हैं जिन्हें हम हरिजन

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

जातियां कहते हैं, उनको कुछ विशेष संरक्षण क्यों दिये गये हैं, उनको सुरक्षा की गारंटी क्यों दी गई है ? यदि समान अवसर से ही काम चल जाता तो इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। लेकिन चूंकि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता था इसलिए विशेष संरक्षण दिये गये हैं। असल में मैं समझता हूं कि वे संरक्षण और वह सुरक्षा देना सही है और क्यों सही है इस को मैं एक उदाहरण देकर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं।

एक ऐसा बच्चा है जिसका पेट निकला हुआ है टांगें पतली हो रही हैं और दूसरा एक ऐसा बच्चा है जोकि उसी की उम्र का है, जोकि हूष्ट पुष्ट है और सब तरह से ठीक ठाक है, अब अगर इन दोनों में दौड़ कराई जाये तो जो हूष्ट पुष्ट बच्चा है वह दौड़ में आगे निकल जायेगा, वह जीत जायेगा और जो दुबला बच्चा है, जिसका पेट निकला हुआ है, जिस की टांगें पतली हैं, वह पीछे रह जायेगा। इसी तरह से इन संरक्षणों की बात हमारे संविधान में की गई है और कहा गया है कि जो पिछड़े हुए हैं वह आगे आयें, इसके लिये उनको विशेष संरक्षण दिये गये हैं। यदि हम ध्यान से देखें तो पता चलेगा कि हमारी समाज में भी कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो हूष्ट पुष्ट हैं और कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के पेट निकले हुए हैं, जिनकी टांगें पतली हैं और जिनका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं है। अब अगर इन दोनों को समान अवसर दिये जायें, इन दोनों को पाव भर दूध, एक बराबर खाना इत्यादि, तो इसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा ? इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो तन्दुरुस्त नहीं है उसकी तन्दुरुस्ती इतनी अच्छी नहीं हो सकेगी जितनी कि उसकी जो तन्दुरुस्त है। जो तन्दुरुस्त है उसकी तन्दुरुस्ती और अच्छी होती चली जायेगी। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि संविधान में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, समान अवसरों की व्यवस्था की गई है, उसकी परिभाषा को और भी विस्तृत किया जाये। आज की परिस्थितियों में हमें चाहिये कि हम

वह भी बतला दें कि कितने ऊंचे से ऊंचे हम जा सकते हैं और कितने नीचे से नीचे रहेंगे। असल में जो कुछ संविधान में व्यवस्था है या सरकार ने जो नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य दिये हैं या इस सदन ने पास किये हैं उनका अर्थ केवल यही निकलता है कि नीचे के जो दबे पिसे लोग हैं उनको हम ऊपर उठायें, उनको हम ऊपर लायें लेकिन जो ऊपर वाले लोग हैं, उनको नीचे लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन इसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा, इस पर भी आपको विचार करना होगा। हमारी पंच वर्षीय योजनायें हर साल ४० लाख लोगों की आमदनियों को कुछ तो ऊपर उठाती हैं लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वे यह साबित करते हैं कि हर साल ६०-६५ लाख नये लोग पैदा हो जाते हैं। तो ४० लाख की तो कुछ कुछ आमदनी बढ़ेगी, लेकिन ६०-६५ लाख जो हर साल पैदा होंगे, उनका क्या बनेगा, उसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा ? उसका नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि हर साल २०-२५ लाख लोग ऐसे नये पैदा होते चले जायेंगे जो गरीबी के कीचड़ में फंसते चले जायेंगे। उनकी अवस्था अच्छी हो नहीं सकेगी। जो हमारी योजनायें चल रही हैं उनमें यह परिभाषित नहीं होता कि कम से कम और ज्यादा से ज्यादा आमदनी का क्या हिसाब हो, इसी लिए उनका यह आवश्यक परिणाम निकल रहा है कि हर साल २०-२५ लाख ऐसे लोग पैदा होते चले जा रहे हैं जो गरीबी के कीचड़ में फंसते चले जायेंगे। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि हम देखें कि अगर समाज की उन्नति करना है तो देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये। यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि देश के हर नागरिक में यह भावना पैदा हो कि उसका शोषण नहीं हो रहा है। उसे भी देश की उत्पादित सम्पत्ति में हिस्सा लेने का अधिकार है और वह भी यह महसूस कर सके कि यह कुछ लोगों का ही राज नहीं है।

मैं श्री जैपाल सिंह जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनके क्षेत्र में ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं

जो कि यह नहीं सोचते कि हमारा राज्य तो हुआ लेकिन हमारे वर्ग का नहीं हुआ। वह इसलिए ऐसा सोचते हैं कि देश की आमदनी में जो वृद्धि हुए उसमें उनको हिस्सा नहीं मिला। आप देखें कि आज कोयला उद्योग में कितनी आमदनी बढ़ी है। शकर के उद्योग में कितनी आमदनी बढ़ी है। इस उद्योग में केवल ७० करोड़ की पूंजी लगायी गयी थी और इस उद्योग से एक एक साल में पचास पचास करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा कमाया गया है। यह उद्योग केवल ४५ खानदानों के हाथ में था। इसी तरह से तेल उद्योग में, सीमेंट उद्योग में और दूसरे उद्योगों में बहुत आय हुई है। राष्ट्रीय आय की बढ़ोतरी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा इन उद्योगों में चला जाता है और गरीब आदमियों की आमदनी घट रही है। इसी कारण गरीब लोग पढ़ नहीं पाते, आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते, उनका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं हो सकता। नतीजा यह है कि देश में गरीब और अमीर की विषमता की खाया बढ़ती चली जा रही है। और जो राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ती है उससे कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता है।

प्लानिंग कमीशन खुद यह स्वीकार करती है कि कृषिजन्य पदार्थों से जो आय होती है वह ४५ प्रति शत है जब कि कृषि पर निर्भर रहने वाले लोग ६६ प्रतिशत हैं। फिर यह ५५ प्रति शत आमदनी कहाँ से होती है? वह उन लोगों से आती है जो उद्योग चलाते हैं। यह ठीक है कि देश में आमदनी हुई, लेकिन उसका हिस्सा उस आदमी को नहीं मिल सकता जो गांव में रहता है और गरीब है और जो कृषि पर निर्भर करता है। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि आज यह परिभाषा की जाये कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा आमदनी क्या होगी और कम से कम आमदनी कितनी होगी। यह कह देने मात्र से समाज ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता कि समाज की उन्नति करने के लिए योजनाएं चलायी जा रही हैं। इन योजनाओं में केवल ४० लाख का हित हो रहा है और देश में साल में ६०-६५ लाख

नये लोग पैदा होते हैं। तो इन २०-२५ लाख लोगों की उन्नति का क्या तरीका होगा? आपने कोई ऐसा तरीका नहीं अपनाया है जिससे कि वह ऊंचे उठ सकें।

आखिर आज मुल्क में उत्पादन और निर्माण की जरूरत है। अधिक उत्पादन होगा तभी मुद्रास्फीति का डर नहीं रहेगा। लेकिन उत्पादन कैसे बढ़े। जब तक लोगों को यह विश्वास न हो जाये कि जो वह परिश्रम कर रहे हैं उसमें उनका भी हिस्सा होगा, तब तक उनको कैसे उत्पादन बढ़ाने का उत्साह हो सकता है। जब तक उनको यह विश्वास न हो जाये कि उनका भी उत्पादित सम्पत्ति में हिस्सा होगा, तब तक उनमें उत्पादन बढ़ाने की क्षमता कैसे पैदा होगी। उनमें साहस नहीं होगा उनमें लगन नहीं होगी। इसलिए देश की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि प्रत्येक मजदूर में हम उत्साह पैदा करें। वह उत्साह तभी पैदा होगा कि जो उत्पादन वह बढ़ाता है उसमें उसको भी हिस्सा मिले। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे मुल्क की जो व्यवस्था है इस समय उसमें उसको यह प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल सकता। इसलिए देश का हित इसी में है कि हम आमदनी की सीमा बांध दें।

आज आप देखें कि तेल उद्योग प्राइवेट क्षेत्र का उद्योग है। हम कहते हैं कि हमारी मिक्सड इकानमी है, हमें प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी उन्नत करना है। लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या हो रहा है? रूस से जो तेल आया है उसको प्राइवेट कम्पनियों ने शुद्ध करने से इन्कार कर दिया। तो इस तरह से हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना को असफल करने की कोशिश प्राइवेट उद्योग की तरफ से की जा रही है। इस स्थिति में तब तक सुधार नहीं होगा जब तक कि हम आमदनी के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं अपनायेंगे कि ऊंची आमदनी और नीच आमदनी में कितना अन्तर होना चाहिए।

हमारे मित्र जैपाल सिंह जी यह समझते हैं कि इस तरह की बात करने से इनीशिएटिव

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

खत्म हो जायेगा। लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो ऊँचे हैं उनको भूखा मार डालो। हम तो सिर्फ यह कहते हैं कि जो नीचे हैं, जो दबे हुए हैं, जो पिसे हुए हैं, उनको भी रूखी रोटी दो। जो ऊँचे हैं वह अच्छा खाएँ, लेकिन जो नीचे हैं उनका शोषण नहीं होना चाहिए। इस शोषण को खत्म करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम आय की सीमा बाँचें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक लोग यही समझेंगे कि स्वराज्य अभी नहीं आया है, केवल गोरी चमड़ी वालों की जगह काली चमड़ी वाले आ कर बैठ गये हैं। आज १३ वर्ष के शासन के बाद भी जनता में यह विश्वास नहीं पैदा हुआ है कि यह शासन हमारे हित में हो रहा है। उनकी दृष्टि में केवल यह हुआ है कि गोरी चमड़ी वालों के स्थान पर काली चमड़ी वाले आ गये हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम अपनी नीति में मूलभूत परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे जिससे लोगों में विश्वास पैदा हो कि उनमें और किसी दूसरे नागरिक में फर्क नहीं है चाहे वह किसी वर्ग, या धर्म या जाति के हों, उनके परिश्रम में उनको भी हिस्सा मिलेगा, उनका शोषण नहीं होगा, तब तक मुल्क का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, और आपकी योजनाएँ सफल नहीं होंगी। हर एक आदमी को अपना विकास करने का पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिए। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सिद्धान्त को मान ले कि देश में आमदनियों में एक और दस से अधिक का फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर आप बड़ी से बड़ी आमदनी २००० रखना चाहते हैं तो छोटी से छोटी आमदनी २०० से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर आप नीचे की आमदनी १०० रुपये रखना चाहते हैं तो ऊपर की आय की सीमा १००० से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस सीमा को कभी बढ़ाया ही न जाये। अगर राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ती है तो आप इस सीमा को एक हजार से बढ़ा कर दो हजार या चार हजार भी कर सकते हैं

और उसी के साथ नीचे की आमदनी की सीमा को भी बढ़ा सकते हैं, लेकिन नीचे की आय और ऊपर की आय में एक और दस का अनुपात कायम रहना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा उस समय तक देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी।

श्री अजित सिंह सरहदो (लुधियाना):
साहिबे सदर, जहाँ तक करारदाद के बुनियादी उसूल और मंतव्य का तालक है उससे किसी को इस्तिलाफ नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन जो मौजूदा शक्ल है इस करारदाद की और उसको जो अमल में लाने की जरूरत है, वह एक इतना वसीय और इतना मुश्किल सवाल है जिसके लिए हमें मुश्किलता का सामना करना पड़ता है और करना पड़ेगा।

इस करारदाद के हक में बड़ी अच्छी अच्छी तकरीरें हुई हैं। लेकिन जब्बे को दलील नहीं कहा जा सकता। अहसास को जरिया नहीं बताया जा सकता; जो चीज है वह सामने होनी चाहिए, कोई तरीका बतलाना चाहिए कि किस तरीके से मुल्क में एकता पैदा की जा सकती है या बराबरी पैदा की जा सकती है। यह सवाल जरूरी है। सिर्फ यह कहने से कि तमाम को बराबर कर दिया जाए या सब को एक पैमाने पर ला दिया जाए, इस पर अमल नहीं हो सकता।

मैं अपने मोहतरिम दोस्त, श्री ब्रजराज सिंह जी से इत्तिफाक करता हूँ कि आमदानियों में इतना ज्यादा फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन कौनसा तरीका अस्तियार किया जाए जिससे यह इत्तिफाक दूर हो। सवाल यह है कि एक समाजवादी तंत्र में किस तरीके से इसको अमल में लाया जाए। यह दुरुस्त है कि अगर इंसान देश में मुस्लिफ इलाकों में नजर मारे तो जो मकसद इस करारदाद का है उसकी हिमायत करना हमारा फर्ज मालूम होता है क्योंकि हमारे मुल्क की क़रीब ८१ फीसदी जनता गांवों में रहती है। उन के

लैंड के ऊपर सीलिंग मुकर्रर करने का जब हमने एक उसूल बनाया है तो मुनासिब यह है कि उस उसूल को शहरों पर भी लागू करना चाहिए और ऐसा न करने की कोई वजह नहीं मालूम होती जब कि लैंड की सीलिंग करने के प्रिंसिपल को हम ने मान लिया है। लेकिन अब सवाल यह उठता है कि यह सीलिंग का उसूल मुस्तलिफ इनकमग्रुप्स पर किस तरीके से लागू किया जाय। अब हमारे वहां पर तीन तरह के इनकमग्रुप्स हैं। एक इनकमग्रुप्स तो हमारे मुस्तलिफ एम्पलाईज का है जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में या पब्लिक सेक्टर में मुलाजिम हैं। दूसरा इनकमग्रुप वह है जो कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, विजनैसमेन हैं और व्यापारी लोग हैं और जिनकी कि आमदनी की कोई हद नहीं है। तीसरा इनकमग्रुप मुस्तलिफ पेशेवरों का है वकस का है जिनमें कि वकील आते हैं, डाक्टर आते हैं और हमारे दूसरे एक्सपर्ट्स बगैरह आते हैं। अब आप देखेंगे कि इन पिछले तेरह सालों में जहां तक कि सैलरीड पर्सनस का ताल्लुक है जो कि मुलाजिम पेशा है, तनस्वाहदार हैं, जिन हालात में वे सन् १९३६ में थे आज के हालात उनसे मुस्तलिफ हैं। सन् १९३६ में एक आई० सी० एस० अफसर और एक पियन की तनस्वाहों में १ और ४५ का फर्क था जब कि आज एक चपड़ासी और एक आई० ए० एस० अफसर में १ और ५ का फर्क रह गया है। कैनाडा की हालत को देखिये वहां पर १ और ६ का फर्क है। आस्ट्रेलिया में १ और १३ का फर्क है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह डिस्पैरिटी में जो कमी आई है यह बुनियादी चीज है और मुलाजिमों में आज के दिन जो एक १ और ५ का फर्क रह गया है यह चीज साबित करती है कि हम तरक्की के सही रास्ते पर लगातार आगे बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि हम पीछे जा रहे हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि हम आगे गये हैं।

मैं मानता हूँ कि मौजूदा इनकमटैक्स की फीगर्स को देखें और उन आंकड़ों पर आप

नजर डालें तो मुझे इससे इंकार नहीं कि २१७ आदमी यानी मुलाजिम ऐसे हैं जिनकी कि इनकम ४०,००० से ७०,००० साल तक है और जिनमें कि मैं अपने जजेज और अपने सेक्रेटरीज को रखूंगा। यहां मैं यह जरूर अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे कि पहले पे कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की थी कि २००० रुपये से किसी की ज्यादा आमदनी नहीं होनी चाहिए और सरकार को उस पर जरूर अमल करना चाहिए और उस सिफारिश पर अमल करते हुए उन आदमियों में कमी करे। लेकिन यह चीज आहिस्ता आहिस्ता होनी है। यह इतनी जल्दी एक दम से नहीं लाई जा सकती। अब यहां आपने एक आदमी को ३००० रुपये तनस्वाह दी है उसकी तनस्वाह में एकदम कटौती करने में कानून भी मुताल्लिफ होगा और अखलाक भी मुताल्लिफ होगा।

इसके अलावा मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह जो बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों की आमदनियों पर इनकमटैक्स ज्यादा लगाने की बात है और इनकम की हद मुकर्रर करने से घन में कमी हो जायेगी। वेलथ टैक्स बिल जब पास हुआ था तब भी यह चीज सामने आई थी। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि वेलथ पर टैक्सेशन करने का एक तरीका होता है। मैं इस चीज से इंकार नहीं करता कि आर्थिक विषमता दूर करने के लिए हमें हाइएर स्लैक्स पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाना चाहिए ताकि जो डिस्पैरिटी है वह कम हो लेकिन एक दम से इनकम्स को कम करना बड़ा मुश्किल होगा। आखिर आपके पास एक्सपर्ट्स हैं और आप फौरेन एक्सपर्ट्स की भी हेल्प ले रहे हैं। इसके अलावा आपके यहां एक वकील २०० रुपये रोज लेता है जब कि आपके यहां ही एक दूसरा वकील १५०० रुपये रोज लेता है और जाहिर है कि अगर आप एफिशिएंसी को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं और उसको फोरगो और गुडबाई नहीं कहना चाहते हैं तो आपको इतनी जल्दी यह सीलिंग मुकर्रर नहीं करनी है। जहां तक इस उसूल का ताल्लुक है कि यह

[श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी]

डिस्पेन्डी कम होनी चाहिए मैं उससे इतिहास करता हूँ लेकिन जहाँ तक उसको अमल में लाने का ताल्लुक है वह चीज आहिस्ता आहिस्ता होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस रास्ते पर हम जा रहे हैं वह सही रास्ता है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि इनकमटैक्स का संचार्ज ज्यादा होना चाहिए। हाइरेर स्लेव में ज्यादा इनकमटैक्स लगना चाहिए लेकिन आप एकदम कानून बनाकर इसको कर दें कि इतने से ज्यादा लगे तो वह जरा मुश्किल होगा। मैं इस क्वालिफाइड सपोर्ट के साथ श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त के रेजोलूशन को बैलकम करता हूँ।

श्री चुन्नी लाल (अम्बाला-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त सदन के सामने लाये हैं और जो कि यहां पर विचारार्थ पेश है मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस ओर गवर्नमेंट की तवजह दिला कर श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त ने बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया है।

यह ठीक ही है कि ऊंची आमदनी वालों की इनकम पर सीलिंग लगाई जाय। आज जिस तरीके से करप्शन की चर्चा सब जगह होती है, चारों तरफ करप्शन करप्शन का जिक्र होता है उसको अगर आप रोकना चाहते हैं और देश को इस करप्शन के कुचक्र में से निकालना चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सीलिंग बहुत जरूरी है आज जो पैसे की तरफ दौड़ हो रही है जबर देखा छोटे से लेकर बड़े तक पैसे की तरफ एक दौड़ रहा है, यह जो सब लोग पैसे की तरफ दौड़ रहे हैं तो यह पैसे की दौड़ करप्शन का रास्ता अखित्यार कर लेती है क्योंकि जैसा कि आज की दुनिया का नियम है इज्जत उसकी होती है जिसके पास धन होता है। यह कोई

नहीं देखता कि उसने धन किस तरह से कमाया है। भले ही किसी ने कैसे ही धन क्यों न कमाया हो हकीकत यह है कि पैसे की आज सब जगह इज्जत हो रही है और आज उसी की दुनिया में इज्जत है जिसके कि पास पैसा है। गरीब की इज्जत नहीं है। यही वजह है कि सब लोग पैसा इकट्ठा करने में लगे हुए हैं। इसलिए इस करप्शन को रोकने के लिए हमारा पहला कदम यह होना चाहिए कि हम इनकम पर सीलिंग लगायें।

अभी सरहदी साहब ने जो यह फरमाया कि यह सीलिंग करने का काम धीरे धीरे होना चाहिए तो वह उनकी धीरे धीरे करने की बात मेरी समझ में तो आई नहीं क्योंकि एक आदमी तो बदहज्मी से मर रहा है जब कि दूसरा आदमी भूख से मर रहा है और अगर यह धीरे धीरे की नीति अपनाई जाय तब तो वे दोनों ही आदमी खत्म हो जायेंगे क्योंकि भूखा आदमी तो देर होने से भूख से तड़प तड़प कर अपनी जान दे देगा और जिस आदमी को बदहज्मी है अगर उसका इलाज करने में देरी की गई तो वह भी बदहज्मी का शिकार हो जायगा। मेरी समझ में तो अगर उस बदहज्मी वाले आदमी से कुछ छिन कर भूख से तड़पते हुए आदमी को दिया जाय तों वहां उस भूखे आदमी की जान बचेगी वहां उस बदहज्मी वाले आदमी का भी भत्ता ही होगा और इस तरह से दोनों का ही भत्ता होगा।

अब हमारे देश में करीब ८० फीसदी ऐसे गरीब लोग रहते हैं जिनको कि भूखे खाना नसीब नहीं होता है, जो कि भूख से तड़पते हैं और भूखे सोते हैं जब कि थोड़े से लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि बड़े आराम में हैं और उनको कई कई तरह के भोजन खाने से बदहज्मी हो रही है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को बदहज्मी का शिकार होने से बचाया जाय। मैं उन के साथ हमदर्दी करता

हूं और मैं चाहता कि उनको उससे बचाया जाय और यह इसी तरह हो सकता है कि उनसे कुछ खीन कर भूखों को दे दिया जाय जिनकी कि इस देश में बहुत अधिक संख्या है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी एक बात श्री जयपाल सिंह ने शायद यह कही कि सबको उन्नति करने और काम करने के सामान अवसर प्राप्त हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं है। सब लोगों को काम करने और उन्नति करने के बराबर अवसर नहीं मिलते हैं। अब अमीरों के लड़के जो कि पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं वहां से जब पढ़ कर निकलते हैं तो वे रूलिंग क्लास बनते हैं। पब्लिक स्कूल में एक बच्चे के पढ़ाने पर २०० रुपये प्रतिमास खर्च होता है और आम स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि गरीबों के बच्चे जो कि आम कपटी के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं वे उन पब्लिक स्कूलों के बच्चों से कैसे मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। इसलिए यह जो कहा जाता है कि सबको इक्वेल अपोर्चुनिटीज हासिल हैं यह गनत बात है। आज देश में यह जो स्मर्गलिंग होती है और करप्शन होता है आखिर यह क्यों होता है? इन सब के पीछे यह भयंकर आर्थिक विषमता और ऊंच नीच का भेदभाव है। हमारे देश में हर क्षेत्र में यह डिस्पैरिटी मौजूद है। नई दिल्ली में जहां मोटरगाड़ियों के बास्ते बड़ी अच्छी अच्छी सड़कें बनी हुई हैं वहीं पर पैदल चलने वालों के लिए टूटी फूटी और ऊबड़ खाबड़ पटरियां हैं जिन पर कि पैदल चलना मुश्किल होता है। इसके अलावा हमारे मजदूर और श्रमिक जो कि आलीशान महलात बनाते हैं उनकी क्या हालत है। उनके बच्चे टूटी फूटी शॉपड़ियों में पड़े सड़ते हैं और जिनको कि साफ पानी तक नसीब नहीं होता है। हालत यह बन रही है कि कुछ लोग तो बड़ी ऐयाशी करते हैं जब कि काफी तादाद ऐसे लोगों की है जिनको कि पेट भर रोटी और तन ढांकने को कपड़ा तक मयस्सर नहीं है। गांवों के अन्दर लोगों को साफ पानी तक नसीब नहीं होता है जब कि शहरों में आलीशान कोठियों में ऐश और आराम से रहते हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि राम कृष्ण गुप्त जी ने जो रेजोलूशन रखा है वह पास होना चाहिए और हमारी गवर्नमेंट को इस बात की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब जहां यह इक्वेल अपोर्चुनिटीज देने की बात की जाती है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह केवल कागज तक ही सीमित है क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि अमीरों को तो इम्पोर्टेड लाइसेंस मिल जाते हैं, कोल परमिट्स और दीगर परमिट्स मिल जाती हैं, गरजे कि जितने भी साधन घन पैदा करने के हैं वे अमीरों को तो मिल जाते हैं लेकिन गरीब लोगों को और मजदूर लोगों को जो कि दिन रात मेहनत करते हैं और खून पसीना एक करते हैं, उनका यह साधन नहीं मिल पाते हैं।

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

16 hrs.

अभी किसी ने कहा है कि अकल का बंटवारा कैसे किया जाय। उसके लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि यदि हर एक आदमी को समान अवसर काम करने का मिले और सब को अमीर गरीब के बच्चों को एक जसे स्कूलों में पढ़ने का अवसर प्राप्त हो तो यह अकल सब में आ सकती है। अब यह जो ऊपर वालों को जरा नीचे लाने की बात है तो मैं समझता हूं कि उन ऊपर वालों को नीचे आने में कुछ महसूस नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा करके वह देश की एक सेवा करेंगे। हम देश की आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करना चाहते हैं और सबकी भलाई और देश की भलाई करना चाहते हैं। हम सब से सिम्ययी करते हैं और सब से आशा करते हैं कि इस तरीके से अपने देश की सेवा करें। खाना कपड़ा सब को मिलना चाहिए और यह न हो कि एक तो खूब ऐयाशी करें और दूसरे दाने दाने को मोहताज रहें। सबको जीवन यापन करने का समान अवसर मिलना चाहिए और

[श्री चुन्नी लाल]

इस नाते मैं श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त के रेजोल्यूशन की तारीफ करता हूँ ।

16 hrs.

श्री भा० ह० माधवबाबू : सभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव मेरे दोस्त, श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त, ने हाउस के सामने पेश किया है, मैं उसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ । उस प्रस्ताव में जो कुछ कमी थी, उस को दूर करने के लिए मैं दो अमेंडमेंट्स लाया हूँ । उन के प्रस्ताव में जो कुछ लिखा गया है, वह इतना ही है कि हर एक आदमी की आमदनी पर सीलिंग लगानी चाहिए, लेकिन वह सीलिंग कितनी होनी चाहिए, यह उन्होंने नहीं लिखा है । इस वजह से एक अमेंडमेंट मैंने यह रखा है कि वह सीलिंग ३०० रुपये माहवार तक होनी चाहिए । मेरा खयाल है कि मेरी अमेंडमेंट को सुनने से ही सामने के माननीय सदस्य होंगे, लेकिन उन को यह समझना चाहिए कि वे जमीन की सीलिंग लगाना चाहते हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि हर एक आदमी की साल की आमदनी ३,६०० रुपये तक होनी चाहिए । इस के मायने हैं कि एक महीने की आमदनी उन्होंने ३०० रुपये तक गिरी है और वह आमदनी एक आदमी की नहीं है, एक फ़ैमिली की है । फ़ैमिली में आदमी कितने होने चाहिए, यह भी उन्होंने लिखा है । तो जब देहातों में रहने वालों, खेती करने वाले लोगों की खेती से जो आमदनी होती है, उस पर सीलिंग ३०० रुपये तक लगाई गई है, तो किती के साथ भेद-भाव न करने की दृष्टि से दूसरे काम करने वालों की आमदनी पर भी उतनी ही सीलिंग लगनी चाहिए, यह मेरे अमेंडमेंट का उद्देश्य है ।

इस बारे में यह कहा गया है कि ऐसा करने से आदमी की बुद्धि के उपयोग पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा । यही हम आज जगह जगह देख रहे हैं । मजदूर लोग स्ट्राइक पर जाते हैं । जितना काम उन को करना चाहिए, उतना वे करते नहीं हैं । ऐसा एक जगह पर नहीं, हर जगह पर किया जाता है । मेरा खयाल तो

यह जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस की उत्पत्ति भी इसी आर्थुमेंट से हो रही है, क्योंकि वे लोग यह देखते हैं कि ये पूँजीपति लोग, जिन के कारखाने में, जिन की खेती में हम गरीब लोग काम करते हैं, इतना रुपया कमाते हैं और हम लोगों को इतनी कम मजदूरी पर इतना ज्यादा काम करना पड़ता है । यह जो आदमी की मैनटेनलिटि बन जाती है, उस की वजह से वह कम काम करता है ।

मेरे कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा है कि जब सब को एकसरीखा पैसा दिया जायगा, सब की आमदनी पर कुछ नियंत्रण रखा जायगा, तो देश की भलाई के लिए बुद्धि का जितना उपयोग करना चाहिए, उतना लोग नहीं करेंगे । मेरा खयाल यह है कि जो आदमी देश की भलाई के लिए अपनी बुद्धि का उपयोग नहीं करेगा, वह देश-द्रोही होगा । जिस के पास बुद्धि है, उस को देश की भलाई के लिए उस का उपयोग करना चाहिए । एक आदमी की बहुत ज्यादा आमदनी हो और दूसरे को काम करते हुए भी खाने के लिये न मिले, यह परिस्थिति किसी भी हालत में ठीक नहीं है ।

मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग बन रही हैं, उन को बनाने वाले ब्रिन् भर काम करते हैं, लेकिन उन के अपने रहने के लिए उन के पास मकान नहीं हैं । उन के बाल-बच्चे मिट्टी में खेलते रहते हैं और दूसरों तरफ़ पैसे वाशों, पूँजीपतियों की मोटरें चल रही हैं । इस विषमता को दूर करना देश का कर्तव्य है । अगर इस को दूर नहीं किया जायगा, तो आज नहीं तो कल देश का नाश होगा । आज तक तो गरीब लोग सोये हुए हैं, लेकिन दिन-प्रति-दिन उन में जाग्रति पैदा हो रही है । उन के जाग्रत होने के बाद आज नहीं तो कल यह मामला उठाया जायगा । इस देश में एक बहुत बड़ी कृति होगी और लोग उठ कर करेंगे कि इस देश में सब को जिन्दा रहने का हक है और सब लोगों को एक समान रहने का हक है ।

जब हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने खेती करने वाले लोगों की आनदनी ३०० पये रखी है, तो फिर दूसरे वर्गों में काम करने वाले लोगों के लिए भी ज्यादा आनदनी रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। इसी लिए मैं ने एमंडमेंट रखे हैं।

मेरे दोस्त, श्री रामकृष्ण जी, ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, उस को मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ और इस के लिए उन को बधाई देता हूँ।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, we had...

श्री राम सेशक यादव (बाराबंकी) : माननीय मंत्री भी हिन्दुस्तानी में बोलें।

श्री स. मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सारी डीबेट हिन्दी में ही होने दीजिये।

श्री ब्रज.राज सिंह कोशिश कीजिये।

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, we had a very interesting debate on this private Member's Resolution. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, hailing from a prosperous State like Punjab, sponsored this Resolution, while a representative of the Tribal areas spearheaded the opposition. Shri Jaipal Singh opposed it whereas Shri Ram Krishan Gupta sponsored this Resolution. I do not doubt the sincerity of the sponsors of the Resolution, but they must also have in view the state of affairs in our own country and whether the time has come when we can afford to apply these ceilings on income. Applying of ceilings on incomes means cent per cent. taxation at a certain point. I do not know whether it is going to be Rs. 1,000 as Shri Braj Raj Singh wants it or whether it is going to be Rs. 300 as Shri Gaikwad wants it. I do not know what the hon. Mover of the Resolution contemplates and whether he is accepting any of those amendments. But, anyway, at some point cent. per cent. taxation on income or whatever it is must be applied and the whole thing must be drawn away from the person who has earned it. Whether the time has come

or whether it is opportune for applying that sort of a ceiling just now is a matter which has to be considered.

With regard to the spirit of the Resolution, namely, that the existing disparities should be reduced, there cannot be much of an objection. After all, I think even the Congress Government or even the Planning Commission have accepted the spirit of that sentiment, namely, that the existing disparity should be reduced as far as possible. It is one thing to say that we want to remove these existing disparities as far as possible over a course of time and through a sort of multi-pronged drive for ameliorating the conditions of the people and it is another thing to apply straightaway a ceiling on income and take away the entire excess to the coffers of the Government.

With regard to the spirit of the Resolution, as I said, there cannot be much of an objection. Some people might ridicule the concept of a socialistic pattern of society of the ruling Party, but anyhow through the Five Year Plans and through our taxation proposals we are certainly aiming at removing as far as possible the existing disparities. We have to, in a large measure, enlarge economic opportunities for our people. There is quite a big base in our country. Their incomes, of course, are below the average per capita income and there may be a few people whose income is over a lakh of rupees or whatever it is. But by and large we have to enlarge the economic opportunities of a large number of people. They, of course, run into millions and there are only just a few hundreds of people perhaps whose income is above a lakh of rupees.

I have just now collected some figures to show that in 1958-59 only 7,136 assesses were assessed to an income of more than a lakh of rupees, including companies and all that. I have got the figures. And this also

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

includes not merely the salaries or the dividends they get but also all their perquisites like housing, conveyance allowance, sumptuary allowance and thing like that. All that is included, and only 7,136 people were assessed to an income of more than Rs. 1 lakh. of which 2,386 are joint stock companies, 1,953 are registered firms, 272 are unregistered firms, 270 are Hindu undivided families and 2,255 are individuals whose income is over a lakh of rupees.

I do not know what Shri Ram Krishan Gupta wants—that the ceiling should be at Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 300 or Rs. 500. I mean his resolution does not indicate anything. But whatever it is, our country or our prosperity has not reached such a dangerous stage where unless you remove these large assesseees the poverty of the country cannot be mitigated. It is true that many people have drawn very dismal pictures of our poverty, how our people are unable to send their children to school, that they are still in poverty and things like that. That picture is well known to us, more specially when we come from the rural areas. But I want to ask, by removing these 2,255 individuals whose income is over a lakh of rupees are we going to bring about prosperity to those millions of people in our country? Or, even if we liquidate all these 7,136 people or assesseees, it is not going to enhance the national prosperity or individual welfare of our people. After all, by merely removing these big assesseees whose incomes are very large we are not going to increase the per capita income even by, I think, one rupee. It is a question of giving employment and looking after the welfare of four hundred millions of people, and by removing a few thousands of people or by putting a ceiling on their incomes we are not going to achieve anything.

Therefore it is a question of trying to do what other countries have not tried to do so far. Even the socialist countries have not tried that experiment of completely banning the excess over certain incomes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have raised their minimum.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is all right. That is a different matter. Raising the minimum is different. But now we are only attempting to put a ceiling on the larger incomes. There is no mention in the resolution . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is an amendment by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal to that effect.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: But by accepting that I do not know whether we are going to increase the prosperity of our country—by merely saying that anything in excess of Rs. 300 will be taken away to Government. And is it three hundred rupees per month or per annum?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Per month.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That means Rs. 3,600. Then, of course the other amendment is for Rs. 12,000, that is Rs. 1,000 per month. Now, by accepting either the amendment or the main proposition we are not going to increase the prosperity of our country.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It would inspire the masses.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: And all the frustration, distress and poverty of the people is not going to be removed simply because some people pay a higher Income-tax, not merely 84 per cent at certain levels but, say, cent per cent. at certain other lower level. Now, at the higher slabs it is 84 per cent on individual incomes. If you bring down the level to a lower limit and say that it is not 84 per cent but it is going to be cent per cent, even

then the distress or the poverty or the frustration of these people is not going to be lessened, all because we have increased this higher percentage on Income-tax.

Therefore, I do not think that we have reached a stage when we can think in terms of putting a ceiling, as I said. Even the socialist countries have not tried this experiment, I mean all the socialist countries. Therefore, the time is not come when we can seriously think of applying ceilings on income.

Even as one economist to whom many references were made in this House, namely Prof. Kalder, has said:

"Soviet Russia discovered to her cost that economic incentives cannot be eliminated without perilous consequences, except perhaps at a stage of economic well being which is far above that of even the richest nation like the U.S.A.—let alone India."

Even Soviet Russia is not making that experiment, and even U.S.A. is not thinking in terms of putting any ceiling. Therefore, I do not know whether we have reached a stage when we can think in terms of removing incentives.

After all, whatever it is, there is an incentive. Suppose there is an artist—whether it is Shrimati Subalakshmi or Kumari Vyjayantimala. If they are earning a lakh or two lakhs of rupees, and if we are going to put a ceiling of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 and there is no incentive, that means you don't want them to give performances and please so many people, hundreds and thousands of people who are prepared to buy a ticket and listen to their performances. That means you completely put a ban on any sort of incentive for them to come before the public and show their talent. Likewise there are lawyers and doctors and scientists and technologists who are men after all. When

you offer them a higher salary there is a greater incentive for them to work hard, and after all the nation also will be benefited by their hard work. But if you say "I am going to take cent per cent away from your income at a level of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000"—whatever it is—, then you certainly apply a disincentive for them and all their talent will have to be kept within themselves and it won't be available to the public.

Therefore, as some hon. Members have said, a redistribution of wealth can come a little later when we have wealth first, prosperity first. We have now to concentrate on production . . .

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: How long would it take for a redistribution of the country's prosperity?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: By accepting your amendment or the main proposition you are not going to solve any problem. It is going to be prolonged over a period; it is not a question of five or ten years; it must be done over a long period. And when we reach a stage when we can say "we are prosperous, we are having a lot of wealth", then these questions of applying ceilings and things like that can be considered—at a very late stage and not just now.

Our own Second Five Year Plan also considered this point. Our Taxation Enquiry Commission also considered this point. It is not as though it is popping up all of a sudden on the horizon. It has been considered by various Commissions and economists, and no one of them has sponsored straightaway a cent per cent Income tax over a certain income. As the Second Plan observes:

"It is important to ensure that in reducing inequalities no damage occurs to the productive system as would jeopardise the task of development itself or imperil the very process of democratic change which it is the objective of policy to strengthen."

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

Therefore, these uneven opportunities are there. Perhaps it has come as a legacy from historical reasons. Our society has been divided up into scheduled castes, backward classes and things like that, and some of them perhaps were under great handicaps. But it is our duty, and our Constitution also contemplates it, to remove all such handicaps and to see that everyone is given equal opportunities. So we must aim at equality of opportunities more than some sort of a ceiling on incomes or ceiling on wealth.

We have this Capital Gains Tax, Estate Duty, Gift Tax, Expenditure Tax. All these are aimed at removing some of these disparities. That does not mean that all of a sudden they will be applied with great force and there will be immediately equality of wealth and income straightaway. It may take some time and over a course of time, when greater wealth is produced, when greater opportunities are given to individuals, certainly the existing disparities will be reduced to a large extent. We will have to give employment opportunities to people for producing more, for saving more, for investing more and things like that, and not think in terms of putting a ceiling on their incomes. We are giving incentives to people to come and invest here. Even the Income-tax Act contemplates development rebates, etc. We are giving them greater facilities for investing and developing some of our industries. We also want some foreign investors to come and invest here. When such incentives are being given, it is not right that we suddenly reverse our policy and put a ceiling on the incomes of individuals or the incomes of companies.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is the real reason?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: For foreigners? What is the real reason?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The last thing which you said—since foreigners are coming to invest.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: That is only a moiety. What is the percentage of foreign capital in our country when compared to our own investment? That is only a small thing. In the initial stages, in the developing stages, of course, we do want their assistance. It is only for the next 5 or 10 years. Then, perhaps, we may not need their investment at all. We do want our people to save more, to invest more and produce more. Then, we can think of . . .

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): May I ask one thing? Are you duty bound to oppose the Resolution or is your conscience speaking?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He has lost his conscience. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: He is speaking as a Minister.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: My conscience is against the Resolution. It is not because I am the spokesman of the Government that I am opposing this Resolution. I am opposed to this Resolution in spirit.

Shri C. D. Pandey (Naini Tal): I lend you my support.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I request the hon. Mover of the Resolution to withdraw the Resolution and concentrate on producing more wealth in our country than on putting ceilings.

Many hon. Members referred to land ceilings and said, you have said that Rs. 3,600 is the ceiling for land, why not have the same for urban property and urban people? In that case, it is not as though it is a ceiling on income. It is a ceiling on the extent of land that one can possess. After all, we want wider distribution of land. We cannot increase the

acreage of land. Land is limited. More people are on the land. When they want to till the land and be the owners of the land, we say, you shall have so many acres and no more. There is no ceiling on income. Suppose on 10 acres of land, one can produce Rs. 10,000 or 15,000 by some process, by applying chemical fertilisers, there is no ceiling on income. Therefore, when we have land ceilings, there is no question of putting a ceiling on their income. They can also have some other avocation, some sort of a small mill or a tractor or a bus or lorry. They can certainly add to their income. They can earn as much as they can. One brother can work on land, another brother can be an artist, another a lawyer, another a doctor. All of them can be in the same joint family and the total income may be Rs. 30,000 or 50,000. There is no ceiling at all. We do not want to put a ceiling on the incomes of any of these: artist or scientist or industrialist. We want them to work hard and earn more because their earnings will add to the national wealth. Therefore, I am unable to accept the Resolution and I request the hon. Mover to withdraw the Resolution.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं उन तमाम मेम्बरान का जिन्होंने इस रिजोल्यूशन की डिबेट में हिस्सा लिया शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ सब का व्यू तकरीबन एक था। मैं सिर्फ दो चार बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक इनीशिएटिव का सवाल है, आज हमारे सामने सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि ग्राम आदमी में, ग्राम वर्कर में इनीशिएटिव कैसे पैदा किया जाय। जैसाकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वैजयन्ती माला को किस तरह से इनीशिएटिव मिलेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वैजयन्ती माला में इनीशिएटिव पैदा करने से देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। देश की तरक्की के लिये हमें ग्राम

मजदूर में इनीशिएटिव पैदा करने की जरूरत है।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : (गुरदासपुर) : यह वैजयन्ती माला कौन है।

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : वह कौन है इस के बारे में तो मंत्री जी ही अच्छी तरह बतला सकते हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने ने ही इन का जिक्र किया और उसी तरफ की वह रहने वाली हैं। मेरे कहने का तो मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि देश की तरक्की के लिये आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि मजदूरों में, जो ग्राम गरीब आदमी हैं, स्वाहा वह दफतरों में काम करते हों या कारखानों में काम करते हों, कैसे इनीशिएटिव पैदा किया जाय।

मेरे दोस्त श्री जयपाल सिंह जी ने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि आज इस बात की इतनी जरूरत नहीं है। वह काफी हद तक ठीक है, क्योंकि जहाँ तक ट्राइबल हिस्से का ताल्लुक है, कल माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यह कहा कि नागा हिस्से के अन्दर जहाँ मैं उन लोगों को देखता हूँ उन को सीधा देखता हूँ तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि उन के अन्दर जो यूनिटी है वह तमाम लोगों में हो। लेकिन क्या आप ने यह समझने की कोशिश की कि उन के अन्दर इतनी यूनिटी, इतना सीधापन क्यों है। उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जिस सोसाइटी के अन्दर जिस सोशल स्टेट्स के अन्दर से वह गुजर रहे हैं, वहाँ ऊँच और नीच की इतनी डिस्टिन्क्शन नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इस किस्म का निजाम पैदा किया जाय।

बहुत से दोस्तों ने कहा कि कम से कम कितनी तनस्वाहा होनी चाहिये, इस बात का भी इस रिजोल्यूशन में जिक्र आना चाहिये था। मैं ने जान बूझ कर इस बात का जिक्र नहीं किया, इसलिये नहीं कि मैं इस के हक में

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

नहीं था, लेकिन मैं ने इस बात का जिक्र इंग्लैंड नहीं किया कि मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर जो हड़तालें होती हैं, पिछले दिनों भी एक भयंकर हड़ताल हुई थी, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह हड़तालें रुकें। और उन हड़तालों को रोकने का एक ही तरीका है कि हम मजदूर के अन्दर जो फस्ट्रेशन आ गया है, जो रिजेंटमेंट आ गया है उस को दूर करें। उस को दूर करने का एक ही तरीका है कि जिन लोगों के पास ज्यादा आपारचुनिटीज हैं, जिन के पास तरक्की के चांसेज ज्यादा हैं उन पर किसी न किसी तरीके से हम को कंट्रोल करना चाहिये।

हम को यह भी समझना चाहिये आज हम अपनी सोसाइटी में उन फंडामेंटल राइट्स को और डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स को जिन को हम ने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में रखा है पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इन हालात के अन्दर और इन तमाम बातों को देखते हुए और उन को सोचते हुए मैं ने यह रिजोल्यूशन पेश किया था।

मैं इस बात से बड़ा खुश हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात का यकीन दिलाया है कि इस के लिये पूरी कोशिश की जायगी और जो डिस्पैरिटीज हैं उन को कम करने की कोशिश की जायगी।

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : आप गलत समझ गये हैं।

An Hon. Member: He never said so.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : जहाँ तक इनकम टैक्स का सवाल है आज हमारे सामने यह सवाल नहीं है। मैं ने तो खुद यह बात कही थी कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं जिन के ऊपर ज्यादा इनकम टैक्स लगाया गया है उन की तादाद कम है। इन बात को भी आज सोचने की जरूरत है। मुझे तो पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर इस देश का इनकम टैक्स का मुहकमा

इस बात में कामयाब हो जाता कि जो देश की दौलत छिपी हुई है उस को किसी तरह से डिटेक्ट करे तो आज इस प्रस्ताव की जरूरत न पड़ती। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जायगा और अगर उस तमाम छिपी हुई इनकम को भी हम डिटेक्ट करने में कामयाब हो जाते हैं, तो ये डिस्पैरिटीज खत्म हो जायेंगी।

जो एग्जिस्टिंग ला है उस को भी अगर पूरे तौर से इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय तो भी काफी फायदा हो सकता है। लेकिन दुःख की बात तो यह है कि जो मौजूदा कानून है उस को भी पूरे तरीके से अमल में नहीं लाया जाता।

जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, जो इनकम टैक्स कमिशन बैठाया गया था उस ने यह कहा कि यह हैरानी की बात है कि जिन देशों के अन्दर इनकम टैक्स कम है वहाँ तो डिस्पैरिटीज कम हैं और जहाँ इनकम टैक्स की रेट्स ज्यादा हैं वहाँ डिस्पैरिटीज ज्यादा हैं। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि हम छिपी हुई दौलत को अभी तक डिटेक्ट करने में कामयाब नहीं हुए। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जायेगा और इस विश्वास की बिना पर मैं अपना प्रस्ताव विदज्ञ करता हूँ।

राजा महेंद्र प्रताप : डिवीजन मांगिये। यह तो तमाशा हो गया।

Mr. Chairman: There are four amendments before the House. Shall I put all of them together?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, Sir, Amendment No. 1 may be put separately.

Mr. Chairman: Then I will put amendments 2, 3 and 4 together.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): If any amendment is carried, what will be the position after the withdrawal?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Withdrawal is always with the permission of the House. Permission of the House has not been obtained.

Mr. Chairman: After the amendments are disposed of, withdrawal will also be put to the House. Only when leave is granted will the withdrawal be effective.

Now I put amendments 2, 3 and 4 to the vote of the House.

The amendments Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were put and negated.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In the Resolution,—

for the words "suitable steps be taken to fix ceiling on the income of an individual" substitute—

"legislation be enacted so that no individual's monthly income may be less than Rs. 100 and more than Rs. 1,000 under the present circumstances." (1).

The motion was negated.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Chairman: Then I put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

Shri Tyagi: What is the question before the House? Is it the question of withdrawal or the Resolution itself?

Mr. Chairman: I am putting the Resolution to the House.

Shri Tyagi: How can it be? You put the question of withdrawal to the House. This was disputed. So, the division should be on withdrawal, whether permission is given or not.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): The hon. Member is experienced enough to know that even if one Member says "No", there can be no withdrawal, that is the rule.

16.34 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair.]

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The position is this. Shri Tyagi raised the point that after all only one or two people are trying to oppose the withdrawal. Rule 339 is definite.

(1) A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House.

(2) The leave shall be signified not upon question but by the Speaker taking the pleasure of the House. The Speaker shall ask: "Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn." If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say: "The motion is by leave withdrawn." But if any dissentient voice be heard or a member rises to continue the debate, the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion."

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that in order to remove the existing disparity in income and wealth in the country, suitable steps be taken to fix ceiling on the income of an individual."

Those in favour will say "Aye".

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think the Noes have it.

Some Hon. Members: The Ayes have it.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3]

AYES

[16.37 hrs.

Amjed Ali, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Sadhan

Khushwaqt Rai, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Kumaran, Shri M. K.
Mahendra Pratap, Raja
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Patil, Shri Nana
Rajendra Singh, Shri

Ramam, Shri
Sharma, Shri H. C.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Tangamani, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Achar, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Gupta Shri Ram Krishan
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Heda, Shri
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jinachandran, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Kaliwal, Shri
Kehsava, Shri
Kesar, Dr.
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali

Lachhi Ram, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nathwani, Shri
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Pahadia, Shri
Pangarkar, Shri
Patel, Shri Maniben
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raju, Shri D. S.
Rane, Shri

Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Roy, Shri Biswanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sambandam, Shri
Sethadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinna, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sanatak Shri Nardeo
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tyaagi, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Wediwa, Shri

Some Hon. Members rose—

Raja Mahendra Pratap: It is not working.

Mr. Speaker: I will come to them one by one. Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ से गलत हो गई है। मैं नौ के लिए वोट करना चाहता हूँ।

Shri Pahadia (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is no light I want to vote for 'No'.

Dr. D. S. Raju (Rajahmundry): The button is not working. I am for 'Noes'.

Mr. Speaker: Pandit J. P. Jyotishi. Did he vote at all?

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): I am neutral.

Shri Lachhi Ram (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

Shri B. B. Mishra (Faizabad): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

Shri H. N. Mukherjee (Calcutta—Central): This hon. Member did not vote at all.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I understand the procedure? Can a person vote or not vote after the voting is over?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then, I do not quite understand these inquiries being made from each and every Member.

Mr. Speaker: I shall explain. If the machine fails, I cannot ignore the vote of an hon. Member here who is entitled to vote, merely on account of the mistake of the machine.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is all right, if it is a mistake of the machine. But if it is an individual mistake, he must suffer for it.

Shri Tyagi: Human mistake.

Mr. Speaker: Even there, this has to be borne in mind. Even when I ask hon. Members to go to the Lobbies, saying 'Ayes' to the right, and 'Noes' to the left, some hon. Member not knowing which lobby it is, goes to the wrong lobby and votes there, but subsequently he comes and corrects it. We have been allowing such corrections.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Once he has recorded his vote, he cannot change.

Mr. Speaker: No, if it is a mistake and he says that it is a mistake, I accept it.

Shri Tyagi: The machine, not being conscious, cannot make a mistake.

Mr. Speaker: No more explanation is necessary. I follow the precedent. Whenever a mistake is committed, the hon. Member concerned comes and says that he made a mistake and he

had gone to the wrong lobby, and I make a correction. It is the usual practice to correct like this. We accept the statement of the hon. Member.

Now, there is the other case, where the machine has not worked, and where, for no fault of his, an hon. Member has not been able to record his vote. I am only, therefore, asking hon. Members to tell me if they had voted wrongly, in which case I shall subtract one vote from the one side and add it to the other; and if they had not voted at all, I shall add to the 'Ayes' or 'Noes' as the case may be.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I want to vote for 'Noes'.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I make a submission, since the hon. Leader of the House has raised rather an important point? My submission is that my right to vote can never be taken away. I may be blind, I may be slow in getting at the button and the like, but as long as I am here, I want to exercise my right. If I make a mistake, I bring that matter to your notice, and you put it right. But, supposing in this particular instance, I am not quick enough to get on to the thing, as happened in my case.... (Interruptions).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is a seasoned chairman.

Shri Jaipal Singh: That was exactly what happened in my case. I can run faster than anyone else in this House, if it comes to being quick, but in this particular instance, the button happened to be on my wrong side, and I could not press it in time.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow him to vote. I shall record his vote.

Shri Jaipal Singh: My vote is for 'Noes'.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I just want to say one thing. Those who have

[Raja Mahendra Pratap] spoken for the resolution have no right to say 'No' now.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: My vote is for 'Ayes'. My vote has not been recorded, because the machine has not worked.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to vote for 'Ayes'?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member objected to other Members correcting. Now, why does he correct?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He only said that Shri Ram Krishan Gupta had perhaps voted for 'Ayes', but now after thinking over the matter, he is saying 'Noes'.

Mr. Speaker: We are not here on technicalities. We do want to have the vote of the House.

The result of the voting is as follows:

*Ayes: 24; Noes: 80.

The motion was negatived.

16.44 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DISSEMINATION OF NEWS AND VIEWS BY NEWSPAPERS

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): I beg to move:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of 45 Members of Parliament, 30 from Lok Sabha and 15 from Rajya Sabha, to go into the question of dissemination

of news and views by newspapers in the country with a view to making proposals for ensuring truthfulness, objectivity and good moral standards in the field of journalism."

I think, at the outset, I should briefly explain the necessity for bringing forward this resolution. As everybody in this House knows, the Press Commission has investigated the working of the press in India; it has gone into the various aspects of the working of the press and submitted a very valuable and comprehensive report in 1954. The report of that investigation, I believe, was the first and perhaps the only one of its kind that we have had in this country. That report along with the recommendations made in it were debated upon in this House, and they secured the general approval of Parliament. Therefore, I think there can be no question that the recommendations of the Press Commission are at least morally binding upon Government.

For the purposes of my resolution, I am concerned only, as the wording of the resolution shows, with those aspects of the Press Commission's findings, which deal with certain harmful effects of certain factors on the truthfulness and objective dissemination of news and good moral standards of journalism. The purpose of my resolution is to examine how far Government have taken steps in the direction of implementing the principal recommendations of the Press Commission in the direction of combating those undesirable features which were highlighted by the Press Commission in its report. My claim is that in respect of the major and important points which were spotlighted by the Press Commission, Government have failed; and the evils which were pointed out so sharply by the Press Commission have been allowed not only to continue to persist but in fact, they have got intensified in this intervening period

*These figures were subsequently corrected as, Ayes: 23; Noes: 81; vide Debates dated 20th August, 1960.

between the publication of the Press Commission's report, and the present time.

Therefore, my resolution is, in substance, suggesting that a parliamentary committee should be appointed with two purposes, firstly, to study the continuing trends in dissemination of news and views during the period intervening between 1954 and the present times, and secondly, to make proposals to Government as to how best to implement without delay those relevant recommendations of the Press Commission which have remained unimplemented, and without implementing which, I submit, no advance whatsoever, can be made in the direction which was pointed out by the Press Commission.

Briefly speaking, that is the purpose of my resolution. In the short time at my disposal, it is not possible for me to make any extensive references to the Press Commission's report in detail. But I would request the House, through you, Sir, to recall some of the principal features which were spotlighted by the Press Commission as being harmful or injurious or at least potentially harmful to truthfulness and objective reporting by the press in India. I am referring particularly to the observations of the Commission on the following subjects. I cannot do more than just indicate them briefly. These are: the question of ownership and control and the question of competition and monopolies—these are more or less chapter headings, as the Hon. Minister is no doubt aware, from the Report itself; but these are the broad problems which they dealt with which I wish to emphasise—the question of bias and external pressure on the Press, the question of the position of editorial control, the question of standards and performance of papers and the question of news agencies functioning in this country.

If I may be allowed to summarise briefly, the central points which emerged from this inquiry of the Press Commission related to these aspects, were

these. Firstly, you will recall, the Press Commission stated very categorically that a considerable degree of concentration of ownership and concentration of control of newspapers already existed at the time, when the inquiry was made and the Report published in 1954, in the newspaper industry in India. As far as I recall, the Press Commission have stated in their Report that in 1954, that they found that 5 owners controlled 29 papers and 30.1 per cent. of the total circulation and 15 owners controlled 54 papers and 50.1 per cent. of the circulation. That was the position in 1954, according to the Press Commission themselves.

There are pages and pages in the Commission's Report, from which it is not possible for me, of course, to quote now but which led the Commission to conclude that as a result of this concentration of ownership and control, there was a very marked degree of partisanship in the presentation of news, particularly in respect of the financial interests with which these papers are connected or allied, and that the views presented by papers, the leading big papers, tended to be coloured in so far as they affected the proprietorial interests of the people who owned the papers.

Now, I would just like to point out that these figures, which were given by the Press Commission to bring out the degree of concentration in 1954 related only to what can be strictly called newspapers in the sense of daily newspapers. We find that already then there was a high degree of this concentration which on all counts, according to the Press Commission, was an undesirable feature and displayed a tendency which, they felt, ought to be checked, as far as possible.

Secondly, another major point which emerged from the Press Commission's findings was the unsatisfactory structure, that is to say, the managerial structure, the financial structure and so on, and unsatisfactory working of the *Press Trust of India—P.T.I.*—the principal news agency in our country.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Several criticisms were made in the Report, particularly on the ground that the news supplied by the P.T.I. or through the P.T.I. was neither adequate nor was its presentation what it should be. Also there was a criticism made in respect of foreign news—because that is a very important aspect of a news agency's obligation, to supply foreign news—and the Press Commission was very categorical on the point that unless supplementary sources of foreign news were also explored and made available, the presentation as it was being done at that time through the P.T.I. was far from desirable.

The Press Commission also emphasised—I am now, of course, overlapping a bit in going into part of their recommendations as it were; but these are the major points I wish to stress—the need for the setting up of a Press Council. Everyone knows now that the major recommendation, if any one recommendation is to be picked out as the major, central recommendation, was that for the setting up of a Press Council. If I may be allowed to quote from the Commission's Report itself, the recommendation for the setting up of an All-India Press Council was accompanied by certain suggestions as to what the objects of this Press Council should be, a whole list of them which I have no time to refer to here; but I would just remind the House of a few of the objects which were recommended, because they reflect indirectly the problems which I have been referring to earlier. For example, object (2), to help the Press to maintain its independence; object (5), to keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply and dissemination of news of public interest and importance, and to keep a watch on the arrangements made by Indian newspapers and news agencies with foreign newspapers and news agencies or other bodies for the reproduction in India of material obtained from these sources; object (12), to study developments in the Press which may tend towards concentration or monopoly

and, if necessary, to suggest remedies therefor; and object (14), to review the ownership structure and its impact on the performance of the Press. These give us a broad idea of the sort of problems which the Press Commission had very much in mind when they made this important recommendation for the setting up of a Press Council.

The other major recommendation was that the P.T.I. should be converted into a public corporation. The recommendation in this respect was that the Chairman should be appointed by the Chief Justice of India and at least 50 per cent. of the trustees on the board of the corporation should be people unconnected with the newspaper industry. Many other suggestions were made too.

Another suggestion, very important, in my opinion, was that attempts should be made by Government by all possible means, not necessarily legislative, but by other means, by encouragement, by persuasion, to bring about a gradual diffusion of ownership of newspapers and news agencies so that the opposite trend towards concentration would be checked or reversed to some extent.

Now, the reason why I bring forward this Resolution—and I hope it is one which will commend itself to everybody because the Report of the Press Commission has been accepted by this House—is to make an inquiry into these features. What does experience in this intervening period show? If we were to find that the trend of evidence goes roughly in the direction which the Press Commission had indicated, then there would be nothing to worry about. But if we find that the reverse is true, that in respect of the practical acceptance of the findings, and implementation of the recommendations, if anything we are going in the reverse direction, then I submit that the time is come when Parliament in its wisdom must devote its attention once more to this problem and consider how best to assist the Government in moving forward.

As far as the Press Council is concerned, we find that it has not been set up. Legislation was, I believe, brought forward, but allowed to lapse.

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

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A lot of time was taken in the Division and all that. I got only 15 minutes so far.

Mr. Speaker: I am giving him sufficient time—17 minutes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am moving this Resolution.

Mr. Speaker: How much time does he want? If he takes half an hour, and only one hour is left out of the two hours for hon. Members to speak, how many Members can be accommodated?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Let me have at least 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: As I said, legislation for the setting up of a Press Council was brought forward, but allowed to lapse. The P.T.I. is not only being converted into a public corporation, but it is functioning in such a manner that practically the entire board of directors at present consists of big newspaper interests. Moreover, Government have recently granted a licence to a news agency connected with Shri Goenka and his group of newspapers to start business, which is certainly not going to encourage any trend away from concentration.

17 hrs.

As far as the trend towards concentration of ownership is concerned, I do not need to take up much time. There is the Report placed on the Table of the House only a few days ago by the hon. Minister himself, the Report of the Registrar of Newspapers, which clearly indicates that the number of newspapers controlled by chains, groups and multiple units has been on

the increase. I submit that the figures in that report are not entirely correct in the sense that they deal with not only what are strictly daily newspapers but include under the heading of newspapers periodicals, monthlies, weeklies, magazines and everything. And, if we were to make an assessment of the daily newspapers alone, separately as a category, the degree of concentration, I submit, would be found to be much greater. These are the developments which are taking place. Therefore, I feel that it is necessary for a committee to study these things in further and greater detail and also to go into the question of how the Government news agencies, that is to say, the All India Radio and the news services supplied by the All India Radio and the P.I.B. have functioned.

We will find that there is definitely a running campaign being carried on in certain big newspapers by virtue of the control exercised by vested financial interests which are powerfully entrenched to suit their own particular interests as against the larger interests of the community.

I can give a large number of examples. But, for example, I would just mention that Government should be well aware of the fact that a section of the Press carries on a systematic campaign through distortion and so on against the policy of planned economy and the public sector which have been accepted by the nation and the House as part of our economic development. A campaign is carried on systematically.

A virtual black-out we have seen in some papers of the proceedings of even such an important inquiry as the Vivian Bose Commission. It is virtually blacked out, in some newspapers for the owners of whom it is extremely uncomfortable.

Similarly, there is the question of foreign news. Yesterday in the Rajya Sabha in the course of a Foreign Affairs debate, the hon. Prime Minis-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

ter had this to say. I am quoting from the official record of yesterday's debates.

"Mr. Jaswant Singh said something in defence of Belgium sending troops to the Congo to protect their nationals. I think the reports we received about what happened in the Congo were grossly exaggerated. I do not deny that there was trouble there. Some people were put in difficulty, were attacked, but there was an element of propaganda about the reports we received."

I submit that in respect of the supply of foreign news also through the P.T.I., it is linked up only with Reuters and the French Press Agency, and the result is that this pro-imperialist slant in foreign news is transmitted, doctored and put across in our newspapers whereas the Press Commission had clearly suggested that there should be an attempt to multiply the sources so that we can make our broad conclusions and give news on a more impartial and neutral basis.

I would only say that though freedom of the Press is a very important thing, no doubt, it is not an abstract right. It is something which must be consistent with the obligations of the Press towards society. There is such a thing after all as the freedom of the journalists also. We find now-a-days that the working journalists, those who are honest and who are democratically minded and socially conscious are more and more being reduced to the status of cogs and automats serving other people's selfish interests.

I would remind the House of the recent example we have read about in the papers where the Government of Ceylon has announced certain steps. Of course, I am not suggesting anything half so drastic. But, they have suggested steps for the same reason. In order to democratise the Press, in order to diffuse ownership and make

it public rather than concentrated in few hands, important chains of newspapers in Ceylon are proposed to be converted into publicly owned corporations.

Therefore, my submission is that since the Government has failed in all respects to take any concrete steps towards the implementation of these recommendations, my resolution seeks the approval of the House for setting up a Parliamentary Committee so that we can go into this question in greater detail and, if necessary, help Government with suggestions as to how this stalemate can be broken and we can progress further in the direction indicated by the Press Commission.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of 45 Members of Parliament, 30 from Lok Sabha and 15 from Rajya Sabha, to go into the question of dissemination of news and views by newspapers in the country with a view to making proposals for ensuring truthfulness, objectivity and good moral standards in the field of journalism."

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, I have an amendment.

Mr. Speaker: He may move it.

Shri Warior: Sir, I beg to move:

In the Resolution,—

add at the end—

"as recommended by the Press Commission 1954."

Mr. Speaker: Both the Resolution and the amendment will be taken up the next day.

17.05 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the 54th Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 20, 1960 | Sravana 29, 1882 (Saka).

[Friday, August 19, 1960/Sravana 28, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS.....

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538	Cancer Hospital for Orissa	3357—60
539	Delhi-London Bus Service	3360—61
540	Mechanised farms	3361—66
541	Anti-sea-erosion work in Kerala	3366—68
543	Manufacture of diesel rail cars in India	3368—71
544	Lockheed Aircraft Corporation	3371—74
545	Supply of foodgrains to West Bengal	3374—76
546	Kosi Project	3382—85
547	Rates of Telephone calls	3385—88
548	Accidents at Ports	3388—89
549	Special type of Tele-communications	3389—90
550	Spices Board	3390—94
551	Power Stations in Jammu and Kashmir	3394
563	Procurement of rice and paddy by West Bengal	3376—82

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

3395—3460

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537	Export of cattle	3395—96
542	M/s. Bird & Co.	3396
552	Tractors at Suratgarh Mechanised farm	3396—97
553	Super grid system for distribution of power	3397—98
554	Import of Switchgear	3398
555	Research Centres for cotton oil seeds and Millets	3398—99
555	Speeding up Goods Trains	3399—3440
557	Forest Department Andaman	3400—01
558	Legislation re Travel Agents	3401—02
559	Supply Dropping in NEFA	4402
560	Calcutta-Dam Dum Road	3402—03
561	D.V.C. Headquarters	3403
563	Survey of National Highways	3403—04
564	Second Shipbuilding Yard	3404—05
565	Marine Equipment Show Rooms	3405
566	Prices of fertilizers	3406
567	M/s. Bird & Co.	3406—07
568	Postal delays	3407

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

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569	Regional fruit research stations	3407—08
570	Ferrous scraps on Railways	3408
571	Hangars at Dum Dum	3408—09
572	Hindustan-Tibet Road	3409—10
573	Calcutta port	3410
574	Supply of electricity from Hirakud to Madhya Pradesh	3410—11
575	Mysterious disease in Macheypur Tea Estate (Assam)	3411
576	Export of wagons and coaches	3411
577	Theft of iron safe on N.E. Railway	3411—12
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No.		
1020	Post Offices in rented buildings in Sholapur Distt.	3412
1021	Dephenolised Essential Oil and Microil	3412—13
1022	Sone Barrage Scheme	3413
1023	Theft of telegraph wire	3413—14
1024	Conversion of Vijayawada-Masulipatam line	3414
1025	Express train between Waltair and Nagpur	3414—15
1026	Doubling of Rajamundry-Waltair line	3415—16
1027	Motorable roads in Himachal Pradesh	3416—18
1028	Railway lines in Maharashtra	3418—19
1029	Medical Colleges in U.P.	3419
1030	Minor Irrigation Scheme in U.P.	3420
1031	Agricultural Colleges in U.P.	3420—21
1032	Supply of foodgrains to U.P.	3421—22
1033	Mental Hospital in Shahdara (Delhi)	3422
1034	Mobile Library Service	3423—23
1035	Chandigarh Station	3423
1036	Casual workers on W. Railway	3423

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1037	Cooperative Societies in Delhi	3424
1038	Reservation clerks	3424-25
1039	Flood Control Programme in Orissa	3425
1040	Regional and State Water Sewage Boards	3426
1041	Model Town Planning Legislation	3426
1042	Distribution of Krishna River waters	3427
1043	Derailment of Barauni-bound goods train	3427
1044	Replacement of steam engines in Delhi by diesel engines	3428
1045	Train accident on Jubbulpur-Itarsi section	3428
1046	Freezing Plants on West Coast in Kerala	3428-29
1047	Audit of Cooperative Societies in Himachal Pradesh	3429-30
1048	New Method of Birth control	3430-31
1049	Atomic Garden in Delhi	3431
1050	Flood Control Schemes in Punjab	3431-32
1051	Sugar Production in North Bihar	3432-33
1052	Wrong spelling of stations	3433
1053	Wood poles for transmission lines	3433-34
1054	Payment of arrears to the widow of a Railway employee	3434
1055	Import of spare parts for tractors and bulldozers in Maharashtra	3434-35
1056	Soil testing	3435
1057	Village Panchayats in Delhi	3436
1058	Gardening Schemes in Delhi	3435-37
1059	Recovery of sugar in Eastern U. P.	3437-38
1060	Railway concessions to Harijans	3438
1061	Payment in Decimal Coinage on Railways	3439
1062	Woman's corpse in train	3439
1063	Panniar Hydro-electric Scheme	3439-40
1064	Leakage of Railway Revenues	3440-41

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1065	Blue-tongue disease among sheep	3441
1066	Kanpur Medical College	3441-42
1067	Over-bridges and under-bridges	3442
1068	Railway bridge over Gandak	3442-43
1069	Slaughtering of animals	3443
1070	A.I.I. building in Bombay	3443
1071	Railway workshop at Kanchrapara	3443-44
1072	Welding of joints on Railway track	3444
1073	Increase in Railway earnings	3444-45
1074	Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Department	3445-46
1075	Electrification of Railways	3446
1076	Appointment of S.C. and S.T. candidates on N. Railway	3446-47
1077	Indian names for roads in New Delhi	3447-50
1078	C.D. Programme in Himachal Pradesh	3449
1079	Yamuna bridge near Wazirabad	3449-51
1080	Water problem in Ratlam (M.P.)	3451-52
1081	Family Planning	3452-53
1082	Corruption cases on W. Railway	3453-54
1083	Corruption cases on C. Railway	3454-55
1084	Training in fruit preservation in Himachal Pradesh	3455
1085	Renewal of radio licenses in Lahaul and Spiti	3455-56
1086	Howrah Division staff	3456
1087	Canal from the Western Kosi embankment	3456
1088	Barauni-Samastipur line	3456-57
1089	Sugar factories	3457
1090	Telephone facilities	3457-58
1091	Lucknow-Mallani line	3458
1092	Over-bridges in Kerala State	3458
1093	Central Investigation Agency	3458-59
1094	Delhi Milk Supply Scheme	3459
1095	Quarters for P & T employees at Dehra Dun	3460

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 3461

A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1199 dated the 14th May, 1960 under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

Krishan Gupta replied to the debate. All the amendments were negatived. On the Resolution the House divided, Ayes 23 ; Noes 81, and the Resolution was accordingly negatived.

BILL PASSED . . . 3463-3507

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Press Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 3595-3604

MOTION RE. REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES . 3507-31

Further discussion on the motion re. Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continued. The discussion was not concluded.

Shri Indrajit Gupta moved the Resolution re. Dissemination of news and views by the newspapers. An amendment thereto was moved by Shri Warior. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . . . 3532

Sixty-seventh Report was adopted.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . . 3605-06

Fifty-fourth Report was presented.

ARREST OF MEMBER . 3532

The Chairman informed Lok Sabha that a wireless message dated the 18th August, 1960 had been received from the Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad, intimating that Shri Karsandas Parmar was arrested at Ahmedabad on the 18th August, 1960.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1960/SRAVANA 29, 1882 (Saka)—

Further discussion on the Motion re. Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and consideration and passing of the following Bills :

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED . 3533-95

Further discussion on the Resolution re. Ceiling on Income moved on 5-8-60 and the amendments thereto was resumed. Shri Ram

(i) The Agricultural Procedure (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill ; and

(ii) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.