

Monday, November 21, 1955

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME VII, 1955

(21st November to 23rd December, 1955)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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 Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt. (West)].
 Achalu, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).
 Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Cranganur).
 Agarawal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].
 Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].
 Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).
 Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).
 Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).
 Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Sattara).
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
 Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).
 Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).
 Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).
 Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).
 Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).
 Anthony, Shri Frank, (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).
 Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).
 Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santhal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Badam Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).
 Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal (Mahasamund).
 Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).
 Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).
 Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).
 Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).
 Bansilal, Shri (Jaipur).
 Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).
 Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).
 Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).
 Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt.—(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt.—(North-East)].
 Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).
 Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).
 Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).
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 Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan (Buldana-Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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 Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).
 Bhawanji, Shri (Kutch West).
 Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara—Dungarpur—
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 South).
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 Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).
 Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).
 Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai (Bhandara—
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 Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).
 Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).
 Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goalpara—
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 Buchhikotaijah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).
 Chaliha, Shri Bimalaprosad (Sibsagar—
 North-Lakhimpur).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).
 Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—
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 Kashmir).
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 Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).
 Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijaya-
 vada).
 Charurvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—
 (Central)].
 Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur
 Distt.—(North) cum Kheri—(East)—
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 Chaudhuri, Shri Robini Kumar
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Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).
 Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaaskantha).
 Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa
 (Ramanathapuram).
 Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tirup-
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 Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).
 Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

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Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).
 Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—
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 Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Rollachi).
 Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Tellicherry).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Burdwan—Reserved
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 Das, Shri B. (Jajpur-Keonjhar).
 Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).
 Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).
 Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).
 Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Re-
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 Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr cum
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 Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East.—Re-
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 Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).
 Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal—West
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 Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central).
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).
 Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).
 Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-
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 Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan
 Singh (Kalahandi—Bolangir).
 Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaibassa—
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Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal (Basti Distt.—(Central-East) cum Gorakhpur Distt.—(West)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Digambar Singh, Shri (Etah Distt.—(West cum Mainpuri Distt.—(West) cum Mathura Distt.—(East)).

Diwan, Shri Raghavendraro Srinivasrao (Osmanabad).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharlal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

Eacharan, Shri Iyyani (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

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Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central)

Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).

Gam Malludora, Shri (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) cum Rae Bareilly Distt. (East)].

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals cum Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimat (Lucknow Distt. cum Bara Bank Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

Ghulam Qader, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana)

Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).

Giridhari Bhoi, Shri (Kalahandi-Bolangir) Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt.—East).

Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan (Mohindergarh)

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South—East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

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Hanada, Shri Benjamin (Purnea cum Santa Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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- Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).
 Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).
 Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
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 Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt.—North).

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- Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North-East).
 Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Fazilka-Sirsa).
 Islamuddin, Shri Muhammad (Purnea—North-East).
 Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

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 Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).
 Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt.—South).
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Jaisoorya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).
 Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).
 Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
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 Jethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).

Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Rajnagiri South).

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Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

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Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Nambevrao (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Shri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kota-Jhalawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

Kayal, Shri Paresah Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South-West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaingar, Shri N. (Bangalore North).

K—contd.

- Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).
 Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpattanam).
 Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).
 Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).
 Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana. Akola).
 Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts. —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Khuda Baksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).
 Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).
 Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).
 Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meenachil).
 Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea).
 Kripalini, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).
 Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).
 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareilly Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kureel, Shri Piare Lal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

- Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).
 Lal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).
 Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West).
 Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).
 Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—West *cum* Jhansi Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

M

- Madiah Gowda, Shri (Bangalore South).
 Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

- Mahata, Shri Bhajahari (Manbhum—South *cum* Dhalbhum).
 Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).
 Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South *cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East *cum* Basti Distt.—West).
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (South Kanara—North).
 Malviya, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh —Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).
 Malviya, Shri Morilal (Chhatargpur-Datia-Tikamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).
 Masuodi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mathew, Shri C. P. (Kottayam).
 Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).
 Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).
 Mavalankar, Shri G. V. (Ahmedabad).
 Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona South).
 Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).
 Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).
 Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswantraji (Jodhpur).
 Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).
 Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr—North-East).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).
 Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).

M—contd.

- Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).
 Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).
 Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur—Durg-Rajpur).
 Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).
 Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).
 Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya North).
 Mohd. Akbar, Sofi (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Hyderabad City).
 Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).
 More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 More, Shri Shankar Shantaram (Sholapur).
 Muchaki Kosa, Shri (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Mudaliar, Shri C. Ramaswamy (Kumbakonam).
 Muhammed Shafee, Chaudhuri (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East).
 Mukne, Shri Y. M. (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Wandiwash).
 Muniswamy, Shri V. (Tindivanam).
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt. East).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).
 Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved Sch. Castes).
- N**
- Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).
 Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

- Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).
 Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).
 Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).
 Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).
 Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Natarajan, Shri S. S. (Srivilliputtur).
 Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Natasan, Shri P. (Tiruvallur).
 Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).
 Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West).
 Nehru, Shrimati Shivrajvati (Lucknow Distt.—Central).
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).
 Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).
 Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).
 Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Sahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).
 Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

- Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).
 Pande, Shri Badri Dutt (Almora Distt.—North—East).
 Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South-West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).
 Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).
 Pannalal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).
 Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narbheram (Zala-wad).
 Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mechsana East).

P—contd.

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

Patel, Shri Behvaurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbai (Kaira South).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranagauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Shri B. (Malaopuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Alleppey).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Venkata (On-gole).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur^g (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).

Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Unnao Distt. *cum*

Rae Bareji Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South-East—Reserved—Sch. Castes

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Gulberga).

Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Arruppukkottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Purvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central-East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South)*

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Randaman Singh, Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhuseval).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South)

Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Gudivada).

Rao, Shri Kanery Mohana (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal)

Rao, Shri T. B. Vitral (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran *cum* Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ray, Shri Birakiser (Cuttack).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Scher)

K—*consa.*

- Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).
 Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).
 Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
 Reddy, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).
 Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).
 Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).
 Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).
 Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
 Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).
 Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath (Deoria Distt.—West).
 Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).]

S

- Saha, Shri Meghnad (Calcutta—North-West).
 Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).
 Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).
 Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.).
 Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Gorakhpur Distt.—North).
 Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).
 Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinar-kovil).
 Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).
 Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt.—South).
 Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).
 Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).
 Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).
 Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).
 Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamlendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North).

- Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).
 Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).
 Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut Distt.—North-East).
 Shakuntala Nayar, Shrimati (Gonda Distt.—West).
 Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South *cum* Etawah Distt.—East).
 Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).
 Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).
 Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).
 Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).
 Shastri, Shri Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).
 Shastri, Shri Bhagwan Dutt (Shahdol Sidhi).
 Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Kanpur Distt.—Central).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
 Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).
 Shriman Narayan, Shri (Wardha).
 Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan Chikmagalur).
 Singh, Shri C. Sharan (Surguja-Raigarh).
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur—North-East).
 Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Bahraich Distt.—East).
 Singh, Shri Girraj Saran (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).
 Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur Distt.—West).
 Singh, L. Jageswar (Inner Manipur).
 Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Saran Central).
 Singh, Shri Ram Nagina (Ghazipur Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South-West).

S—*contd.*

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Banaras Distt.—East).
 Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).
 Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran East).
 Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga East).
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur East).
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadr cum Jamui).
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi).
 Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran North).
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna Central).
 Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh East).
 Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur East).
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya West).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Patna East).
 Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North-West).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).
 Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).
 Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).
 Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).
 Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).
 Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Subramania Chettiar, Shri T.A.M. (Dharmapuri).
 Sundaram, Dr. Lanka (Visakhapatnam).
 Sundar Lal, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.—West cum Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).
 Suriya Prasad, Shri (Morena-Bhind—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).
 Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran East)

T

Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].
 Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).
 Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).
 Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).
 Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North cum Farrukhabad Distt.—South).
 Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).
 Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).
 Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).
 Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).
 Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).
 Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—West cum Hardoi Distt.—South-East).
 Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Muljibhat (Chittor).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana West).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. cum Bijnor Distt.—North-West cum Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Parthargarh Distt.—East).
 Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. cum Fatehpur Distt.).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna)

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhuderdas (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukkottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South).

LOK SABHA

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The Deputy-Speaker

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Shri Frank Anthony.

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Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha.

Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.

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Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi.

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Shri Jaipal Singh.

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Shri Dev Kanta Borooah.

Shri R. Venkataraman.

Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam.

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Shri Ram Sahai Tiwari.

Shri Lakshman Singh Charek.

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House

Shri Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar (Chairman)

Shri Ganeshi Lal Chaudhary.

Shri Ram Shankar Lal.

Shri B. L. Chandak.

Shri Paidi Lakshmayya.

Shri Mahendra Nath Singh.

Shri Shivram Rango Rane.

Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Ram Dass.

Shri U. M. Trivedi.

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Shri C. R. Chowdary.

Shri K. M. Vallatharas.

Shri Vijeshwar Missir.

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Shri Jaswantraj Mehta.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Shri K. A. Damodara Menon.

Shri A. E. T. Barrow.

Shri Anirudha Sinha.

Shri Radha Charan Sharma.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma.

Shri C. P. Matthen.

Sardar Iqbal Singh.

Shri Basanta Kumar Das.

Shri Bhupendra Nath Misra.

Shri R. Venkataraman.

Pandit Lingaraj Misra.

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Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Shri K. Raghuramaiah.

Shri Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi.

Shri R. V. Dhulekar.

Shri Anirudha Sinha.

Shri S. S. More.

Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.

Shri N. Ramaseshaiah.

Shri M. Govinda Reddy.

Kazi Karimuddin.

Shri Amolakh Chand.

Prof. G. Ranga.

Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha.

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Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya.

Shri K. T. Achuthan.

Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya.

Shri S. C. Deb.

Shri Liladhar Joshi.

Shri U. R. Bopawat.

Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi.

Shri Ramraj Jajware.

Shri Resham Lal Jangde.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.

Shri P. Subba Rao.

Shri Anandchand.

Dr. Ch. V. Rama Rao.

Shri Ramji Verma.

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Shri P. Natesan.

Shri Raghunath Singh

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha.

Shri Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar.

Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo Bharati.

Shri Narendra P. Nathwani.

Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

Shri N. Rachiah.

Dr. Natabar Pandey.

Shri Bhawani Singh.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Shri C. Madhao Reddi.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Chairman)

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Shri N. M. Lingam.

Shri A. Ibrahim.

Shri Hanumantrao Ganeshrao Vaishnav.

Shri Tek Chand.

Shri Ganpati Ram.

Shri Nandlal Joshi.

Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.

Shri Hem Raj.

Shri H. Siddananjappa.

Dr. A Krishnaswami.

Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.

Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.

Estimates Committee

Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta (*Chairman*)

Shri T. Madiah Gowda.

Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar.

Shri Lalit Naryan Mishra.

Shri M. R. Krishna.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Shri Raghavendraro Srinivasrao Diwan.

Shri Satis Chandra Samanta.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha.

Col. B. H. Zaidi.

Shri Rohanlal Chaturvedi

Shri Venkatesh Narayan Tivary.

Shri Govind Hari Deshpande.

Shri B. L. Chandak.

Shrimati B. Khongmen.

Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi.

Shri B. S. Murthy.

Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

Shri C. R. Chowdary.

Shri V. P. Nayar

Shri Bhawani Singh.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.

Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam Deshpande.

Shri P. Subba Rao.

General Purposes Committee

Shri G. V. Mavalankar (*Chairman*)

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Upendra Nath Barman.

Shri Frank Anthony.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shrimati Sushama Sen.

Shri B. G. Mehta.

Shri V. B. Gandhi.

Shri Satya Naryan Sinha.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

Shri G. S. Altekar.

Shri U. S. Malliah.

Shri A. K. Gopalan.

Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.

Shri J. B. Kripalani.

Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
Dr. A. Krishnaswami.

House Committee

Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah (*Chairman*)
Shri Birbal Singh.
Shri Radha Charan Sharma.
Shri George Thomas Kottukapally.
Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh.
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi.
Shri N. Somana.
Shri Bhupendra Nath Misra.
Shri N. D. Govindaswami Kachiroyar.
Shri Raj Chandra Sen.
Shri K. Ananda Nambiar.
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.

Joint Committee on the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha (*Chairman*)
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Jagannath Kolay.
Shri Govind Hari Deshpande.
Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri P. T. Punnoose.
Shri Asoka Mehta.
Begam Aizaz Rasul
Shri H. C. Dasappa.
Shri D. Narayan.
Shri H. C. Mathur
Shri R. P. N. Sinha.

Library Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (*Chairman*)
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
Shri M. D. Joshi.
Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri V. N. Tivary.
Shri V. K. Dhage.
Prof. R. D. Sinha Dinkar.
Shrimati Seeta Paramanand.

Public Accounts Committee

Shri V. B. Gandhi (*Chairman*)
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri Ramananda Das.
Shri Awadheswar Prasad Sinha.
Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.
Shri K. G. Deshmukh.
Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta.
Shri C. D. Pande.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd.
Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
Shri V. Boovaraghasamy.
Dr. Indubhai B. Amin.
Shrimat Violet Alva.
Diwan Chaman Lall.
Shri Ram Parshad Tamta
Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu.
Shri Mohammad Valiulla.
Shri V. K. Dhage.
Shri B. C. Ghose.

Rules Committee

Shri G. V. Mavalankar (*Chairman*)
Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri N. Kesavaiah.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Shri Ghamandi Lal Bansal.
Shri Khushi Ram Sharma.
Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta.
Dr. N. M. Jaiscoorya.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri Bhawani Singh.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in-charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Home Affairs—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri C.D. Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Defence—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel—Shri T. T.

Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C.C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Labour—Shri Khandubhai Desai.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet).

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Commerce—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Dr. Syed Mahamud.

Minister of Legal Affairs—Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.

Minister of Natural Resources—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure—Shri M. C. Shah.

Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Industries—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar S. S. Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri J. K. Bhonsle.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Production—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyaman Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrivastava.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production—Shri Rajaram Gir-dharilal Dubey.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information & Broadcasting—Shri G. Rajagopalan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education—Dr. Mono Mohan Das.

LOK SABHA

Monday, 21st November, 1955

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER (SHRI G. V.
MAVALANKAR) in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shri Paresb Nath Kayal (Basirhat).
2. Shri Bansilal Lohadia (Jaipur).
3. Shri Badri Datt Pande (Almora Distt.-
North East).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आकाशवाणी संगीत प्रतियोगिता

* १. श्री श्री नारायण दास : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री सभा के टेबल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :—

(क) आकाशवाणी द्वारा आयोजित पिछली संगीत प्रतियोगिता योजना की क्या रूपरेखा थी ;

(ख) विभिन्न आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों से कितने व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया ;

(ग) पारितोषिक पाने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा वे किस केन्द्र के थे ; और

(घ) इस योजना पर सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय किया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० कौसकर) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा की टेबल पर रखा जा रहा है [रेडियो परिशिष्ट १ अनुबन्ध सं० १]

(घ) खाली इस योजना पर किये गये व्यय को पृथक् करना कठिन है, क्योंकि व्यय के बहुत से मद रेडियो द्वारा आयोजित दूसरे जलसों से मिले हुये हैं। लेकिन कहा जा सकता है कि खर्च बहुत कम हुआ।

श्री श्री नारायण दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बात का निश्चय कर लिया है कि इस तरह की प्रतियोगिता बार बार हर साल हुआ करेगी ?

डा० कौसकर : जी हाँ, क्योंकि हमारा यह तजर्बा है कि इससे अधिक से अधिक और विशेषकर बच्चों में संगीत के बारे में दिलचस्पी बढ़ रही है।

श्री श्री नारायण दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो प्रतियोगिता की जाती है उसके लिये कोई अलग समिति का निर्माण होता है, या सरकारी विभाग के द्वारा ही वह होती है ?

डा० कौसकर : यह तो रेडियो का कम्पटीशन है, रेडियो विभाग इसको चलाने के लिये कमेटी नियुक्त करता है।

डा० सत्यबाबी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो आर्टिस्ट इस कम्पटीशन के लिये आये थे वे अपने खर्च पर आये थे या गवर्न-मेंट ने उनका खर्च दिया ?

डा० केशकर : जो पहले रेडियो स्टेशनों पर कम्पटीशन हुआ उसके लिये तो आर्टिस्ट अपने खर्च से आये थे । लेकिन जो हर रेडियो पर कम्पटीशन में जीते थे, यानी पहले या दूसरे नम्बर पर जो आये थे, और जिनको यहां अन्तिम प्रतियोगिता के लिये बुलाया गया था उनको सरकार ने खर्च दिया ।

Bhakra Nangal Project

*2. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 969 on the 16th September, 1955 and state:

(a) the energy that would be released after the installation of the units at the Bhakra Dam and Nangal Power Houses; and

(b) the quantity of the firm power potential of the Bhakra reservoir?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The firm power that will be available on completion of the 5 units at Bhakra and 6 units at Nangal would be 332,000 K. W.

(b) With co-ordinated operation of the Bhakra and the Nangal Power Houses, the firm power potential of the Bhakra Nangal project is 365,000 K. W. at 100% load factor or 608,000 K. W. at 60% load factor.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Has any estimate been made as to what percentage of this power generated would be used near-about the dam for industries likely to be put up there and what percentage would flow off for the other States?

Shri Hathi: No estimate about the percentage has been worked out. But 162,000 K. W. will be used for the fertilizer factory and the rest will be used for other industries etc.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any plan has been prepared as to what portion of this energy would be available for agricultural purposes and rural industries?

Shri Hathi: The load survey is being undertaken.

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I know what amount of secondary power is likely to be generated in Bhakra-Nangal?

Shri Hathi: The total firm power is going to be, as I said, 608,000 K.W.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the reason why the original scheme of ten units was changed to nine units?

Shri Hathi: The reason is we are going to have a fertilizer factory there which will consume power at 100 per cent load factor. That means if the power were to be utilised at 60 per cent load factor, 40 per cent will be saved. But as one machine will run continuously it will not be necessary to have ten units. It will be economical to have nine instead of ten units.

Government Residential Accommodation in Delhi

*3. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses under the control of Government for the residential use of Central Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) the number of badminton, volleyball, basketball, football and hockey courts and cricket pitches laid upto now for the use of Government employees living in these quarters?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The total number of houses in the general pool for allotment to employees of the Central Government in Delhi and New Delhi is 16,462.

(b) Nil, but provision is made for playgrounds and open spaces as a part of the general development in newly developed areas where houses for Government Servants are put up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that while the houses for Class I officials have several tennis courts, each laid at a cost of several hundred rupees, the entire colonies, for Class III and Class IV employees, especially at Vinay Nagar and Lodi Colony, have practically no arrangement even for badminton?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Government does not maintain any tennis court even for Class I employees. There may be some clubs.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is not a fact that tennis courts have been laid at the cost of Government in residences of Class I employees, each costing some hundred rupees—not now but before?

Sardar Swaran Singh: If in the courtyard of the houses of the occupants there are any arrangements for tennis court, that does not mean that Government has

made any specific provision in that regard for the general use of government servants.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the importance of regular physical exercise to maintain health and also in view of better health being conducive to better work, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to ensure that whoever wants to play a game regularly and is in government service has the facilities at the place where he is given an official residence?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think it is a very desirable suggestion not only for government servants but for non-government servants also, and Delhi with its population of over a million and a half does require such facilities. But on the point whether government servants as a class should be above others I have doubts.

Shri Bogawat: May I know if the out-houses attached to bungalows, seven thousand in number, which were unauthorisedly rented by government employees have all been vacated or there are still some such out-houses which have not yet been vacated?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise out of this question which relates to playgrounds.

Karachi Industries Fair

*5. **Shri Bogawat:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was picketing, stone-throwing and demonstration with some damage to the Indian stall in the Industries Fair at Karachi, held in October, 1955;

(b) if so, the extent of damage and the causes of such unruly acts;

(c) whether India made any protest against these violent acts; and

(d) if so, the reply of the Pakistan Government received in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Neon lights outside the Indian pavilion and some glass panes of ventilator were smashed as a result of stone-throwing by some of the demonstrators. The extent of damage caused was about Rs. 300/- Demonstration were staged in front of the Indian pavilion to protest against the exhibition in it of a map of India showing Jammu and Kashmir State as part of India.

(c) and (d). Our High Commissioner in Pakistan had several discussions on this subject with the Pakistan Government.

Some persons were arrested by the Pakistan Government in the course of the demonstrations.

Shri Bogawat: May I know whether it is a fact that the unruly elements there had snatched away the Indian map and there was very little protection?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The map was not snatched away. It was a very big map, 10 feet in length and breadth.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the persons arrested are being proceeded against in the court of law?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They were prosecuted; but they were let off by the Magistrate.

Shri Barman: May I know how our nationals in Karachi reacted to these demonstrations?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They behaved with great dignity and calmness.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kasliwal.

Shri Badri Datt Pande: Has the Pakistan Government expressed regret....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Kasliwal.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether our High Commissioner had any discussions with the Pakistan Government, and whether Government have any information as to whether the Government of Pakistan took any steps to stop these unruly and unseemly demonstrations?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: There were police guards before the pavilion, and on several occasions they made a lathi charge on the demonstrators.

Shri Badri Datt Pande rose—

Flood Relief

*6. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total relief given to India by the foreign countries for the flood victims since the 1st July, 1955, country-wise;

(b) the kind of relief given;

(c) whether it has been distributed; and

(d) if so, the procedure adopted therefor?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement showing contributions received in cash from foreign countries (including Indians overseas) for relief of

flood victims, since 1st July, 1955, is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 2]. Similar information in respect of contributions in kind is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) and (d). These contributions have been received either by the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or by the Indian Red Cross Society. Cash grants are made from the Prime Minister's Fund to Governors or Chief Ministers of States and it is the responsibility of those States to utilize them to the best advantage. The Indian Red Cross Society uses its own machinery for distribution of grants and contributions in kind as well as the machinery of the states.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether all the contributions that have been received for the relief of flood-affected areas in India have been in response to the appeal made by foreigners, or whether any appeal on behalf of India has been made by any Indians there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Appeals in some countries have been made by the local Indian population, but generally most of these monies have been received from governments. They came to know of the distress in India and, therefore, they sent their contributions.

Shri S. N. Das: Did any person from India make any appeal in foreign countries for such relief?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not that I am aware of.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether institutions other than those named by the hon. Minister are receiving this relief from foreign lands, and is there any comment in any newspaper that the amounts are being distributed on communal lines?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really do not know how I can answer that question—whether any institution in India has received relief or not. For the moment, I can think of none. There may be some, but anyhow so far as I know, no large sums have been received by any other institution.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It has been stated that, in some instances, the contributions are given to the Governors and in others, to the Chief Ministers. May I know what are the circumstances which discriminate this form of handing over funds?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are no particular circumstances. Sometimes, they are given to both in a particular State. It just depends on who happens to be in charge in a particular State in regard to that. For instance, take a State like Assam. A big fund was started by the Governor there during the earthquake relief time

and that continued. So they deal with the Governor; they deal with the Chief Minister there too.

Saigon Incidents

***7. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2143 on the 26th September, 1955 and state whether compensation for damage done to the International Commission in Vietnam during the Saigon riots on the 20th July, 1955 has been paid?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Government of South Vietnam, to whom the French High Command had forwarded the International Commission's claim, have paid a total sum of Piastres 1,143,716 (Rs. 155,668 approx.) to the Commission for loss or damage to person or belongings. Payments made to Indian personnel amount to Piastres 658,796 (Rs. 87,840 approx.)

Coal Commission

***8. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at on the recommendation of the Estimates Committee as contained in para 26 of their Fifteenth Report, about the location of the Coal Commission at Dhanbad or Asansol; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The question of establishing a Coal Commission is under consideration. The location of its headquarters can only be considered at a later stage.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that due to large-scale transport bottleneck in respect of coal, the location of such an office near the region of Dhanbad or Asansol would be desirable, may I know when a decision in this connection is likely to be arrived at?

Shri Satish Chandra: The headquarters of the Eastern Railway and the South Eastern Railway—in whose jurisdiction the coal fields are situated—are in Calcutta, and it would be more convenient to make and co-ordinate the transport arrangements in Calcutta than it would be in Dhanbad or Asansol.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know how long this matter is under consideration and when the Government expect to arrive at a final decision?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to the House towards the end of September. This involves large issues of policy; the matter is being considered expeditiously.

Regional Stationery Depots

*9. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open some Regional Stationery Depots to facilitate supply of stationery articles to offices;

(b) if so, the number of such depots already opened or proposed to be opened and their locations;

(c) the transport and other charges likely to be saved by starting the depots at the various places; and

(d) the capital likely to be invested?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). For the present one regional stationery depot is being set up in New Delhi. The question of opening similar depots at Bombay and Madras will be considered later.

(c) and (d). A Statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 3].

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: In the statement, it is mentioned that there will be a capital outlay of Rs. 8,00,000 in the case of the depot in New Delhi. May I know what expenditure will be incurred on the establishment?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got the break-up with regard to that expenditure. The major part of this capital outlay is on the new building that is under construction.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what difficulty is felt now, as a result of which the proposal has been mooted for opening such a depot for supplying stationery to offices?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A departmental committee had been set up to examine the working of the stationery and printing organisation. They had recommended that as large quantities of stationery were being consumed in the offices in Delhi and New Delhi, it would be a matter of convenience if a depot could be started in New Delhi. Otherwise, the supplies from Calcutta take a pretty long time, and then transport expenditure also is involved.

Shri Velayudhan: Is it a fact that the Central Government Offices in South—India in Ernakulam and other places—will have to

wait for about three or four months for getting pencils, papers, blottings etc.?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very difficult for me to accept that proposition in a general way. But when supplies have to be moved from Calcutta, it will certainly take some time, and these where the considerations which had prompted the expert committee to recommend that a depot could be started in Madras.

Karve Committee

*10. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Karve Committee on Village and Small Scale Industries; and

(b) if so, whether they have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Report of the Karve Committee is still under consideration.

(b) No decision has been taken on it so far.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the definite time when the decision will be taken?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We hope to take some view on the report before the finalisation of the draft Plan during the next few weeks.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the report is a unanimous one or whether there is difference of opinion on some important subjects?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Sir, since the report has been placed on the Table of the House, the hon. Member will profit by its study.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Committee has recommended salt to be taken up as a small scale industry?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I would again draw the attention of the hon. Member to the report submitted.

Exodus from East Pakistan

*11. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exodus of minorities from East Pakistan is increasing;

(b) whether this exodus is likely to affect the economy of West Bengal; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The monthly influx which was on an average less than 10,000 per month during the year 1954, and over 22,000 per month during the first eight months of 1955 showed a decline during September, 1955, to 10,966. It has, however, shown an upward trend during October, rising to 16,144.

(b) No. The mere exodus from East Pakistan will not upset the economy of West Bengal. As, however, a large number of migrants have come into West Bengal, its economy has been affected.

(c) Apart from the loans and grants that have been made to the Government of West Bengal, proposals are under consideration for rehabilitation of displaced persons in other States.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what are the main reasons for the exodus?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would request my colleague the Deputy Minister for External Affairs to reply.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Several times on the floor of the House we have stated what are the reasons. They are economic distress as also the unfavourable atmosphere for them to live in those places.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether any special scheme has been prepared for the rehabilitation of these persons?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Apart from the normal rehabilitation schemes special efforts are being made to locate land outside West Bengal, to set up industries and open new training and production centres.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the discussion we have had at M.P.'s Conference and the recommendation of the Rehabilitation Ministers' Conference that the Chief Minister of West Bengal would meet the Chief Minister of East Pakistan, how far has that recommendation been proceeded with and what is the position now?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No special recommendation of that nature was made by the Conference held at Darjeeling. What we decided at the Darjeeling Conference was that certain steps like better communications, trading facilities, remittances and all that should be taken into consideration. There was no definite recommendation that the Chief Minister, West Bengal, should meet the Chief Minister of East Pakistan. It was a suggestion made by one of the Ministers.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of East Bengal some time ago on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the

late Liaquat Ali Khan that it was only the false propaganda of the Indian press that there has been any increase in the exodus?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have not seen the statement; but, I do not subscribe to it. The reasons have been very clearly stated by my hon. colleague.

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to a statement by myself that there is enough land in the eastern region and there is no need for sending these people outside Bengal; and has he enquired into the fact why refugee rehabilitation in Bihar and Orissa has been a total and unqualified failure and why they are going to commit the same mistake over and over again?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have seen the statement issued by the hon. Member. It was published in the papers yesterday. This question has been discussed in the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee as well as in the informal meetings with Members of Parliament, at Calcutta. The premises on which the hon. Member is working, I am afraid, are not acceptable to me.

As regards the failures in Bihar and Orissa, there have been various reasons; we have gone into them. In some cases, the refugees have left on account of pressure which has been brought to bear from outside; in certain other cases, there have been some defects in our rehabilitation schemes too. Those defects are being removed.

U. S. A. Trade Mission

*12. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a six-man U.S.A. Trade Mission came to India in October, 1955; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarker): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mission has been sent by the Government of the United States of America in connection with their participation in the Indian Industries Fair and also to collect first-hand information about the potentialities of the Indian market. The Mission has been having discussions with businessmen and the Chambers of Commerce in different parts of the country. Government have no other information.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या एक्सपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में भी इस मिशन के साथ कोई बातचीत हुई है या समझौता हुआ है ?

श्री कर्मकर : मैं ने जो कुछ भी कहा है उसके अलावा हमें कुछ पता नहीं है ।

Co-ordination Board of Ministers

*13. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that a meeting of the Co-ordination Board of Ministers was held in Delhi in October 1955; and

(b) if so the important subjects discussed and decisions arrived at?

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

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 4].

Shri L. N. Mishra: From the statement I find that the Board has accepted the setting up of the National Construction Corporation. May I know the exact position as regards the setting up of this Corporation?

Shri Hathi: A committee has been appointed to work out the details as to how this Corporation should be constructed, what should be its functions and such other things.

Shri L. N. Mishra: As regards technical personnel, I want to know whether the Committee of Ministers has been set up and whether it has met ever since? What happened to the decision of that special committee?

Shri Hathi: That committee has not yet met. It will be seen that the meeting of the Board was held only in October, 1955.

Shri L. N. Mishra: With regard to the surplus machinery lying at the different River Valley Projects, I want to know whether any concrete result has been achieved as regards the transfer of surplus machinery from one project to another and, if so, where?

Shri Hathi: There is a special directorate working in the CWPC which gets all the information about surplus machinery from the different projects and frames lists and circulates them to different projects which require those machinery. As and when they are required the transfer will be made.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the committee that has been set up has been asked to prepare a report before a fixed time?

Shri Hathi: No time has been fixed

Silk

*14. **Shri Eswara Reddi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Sericulture Board has expressed itself against the import of silk goods with a view to stabilise the prices of silk in the country; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No recent communication from the Central Silk Board has been received in this behalf. The import of Silk fabrics has not been permitted since July-December 1954, period.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Eswara Reddi: May I know for how many years this restriction on import of silk will be continued?

Shri Karmarkar: In future? It is too much to ask and too much to say now. We do not disclose future possibilities.

Shri Nanadas: May I know how and to what extent the substitutes to silk like rayon and other materials are competing and what steps Government are taking to avert undesirable competition?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, it is a fact that rayon is competing. Regarding the step that we are taking, my hon. friend may as well refer to the latest report of the Silk Board which is in the library of the House, which gives full information.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the present supply position of raw silk to the handloom weavers?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

National Industrial Development Corporation

*15. **Shri Gopal Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 482 on the 19th August, 1955 and state the details of the investigations made so far by the National Industrial Development Corporation into the projects relating to the manufacture of machine tools, diesel engines and generators in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The National Industrial Development Corporation have expressed the view that a detailed investigation should

be made into the projects relating to these industries at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 9th October, 1955. Steps are being taken to secure suitable experts for carrying out these investigations.

Shri Gopal Rao: In view of the importance of the matter to the whole country are the Government prepared to take steps to hasten the work?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir; Government is doing everything within its capacity. I may add that in regard to the Machine Tool Industry the Government itself proposes to set up a committee to enquire into the possibilities of developing this industry having in view the fact that we have certain information at our disposal consequent on the survey conducted by a committee appointed to consider this purpose some time ago.

Shri Valayudhan: May I know whether there is any proposal to start a new machine tool industry in India?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes Sir; if it turns out from the report of a committee which we propose to constitute that we would need more machine tools, it may be that Government would start manufacture of machine tools themselves in the public sector and perhaps encourage the starting in the private sector of such machine tools as they can economically manufacture.

Export Promotion Council for Engineering Goods ;

*16. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an Export Promotion Council for Engineering goods;

(b) if so, its personnel;

(c) the body which was entrusted with this work so far; and

(d) the reasons for the setting up of this council?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government have assisted the trading and manufacturing interests to set up an Export Promotion Council for engineering goods.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 5].

(c) and (d). The object of setting up this Council was to guide and promote the exports trade in engineering goods. A statement showing the functions to be performed by this Council is laid on the Table

of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 5]. There was no particular body which was specifically entrusted with this work prior to the formation of this Council.

Shri Heda: What are the categories of engineering goods which are finding good markets or which have possibilities of finding good markets and which are those countries where we can find the markets?

Shri Karmarkar: Some of the engineering items which India offers for export are bicycles and bicycle parts and accessories, incandescent lamps, steel furniture, steel structurals, etc.

Shri Heda: One of the objects of setting up this Council is to study the individual markets. May I know how many countries have been studied and what are the results?

Shri Karmarkar: The Council has been set up only recently. Regarding the study of markets we did something about it in our Ministry, but the Export Council will look into the question as time passes.

Shri Heda: May I have an idea of the total exports for the last two or three years?

Shri Karmarkar: I may inform the hon. Member that India's annual export of engineering goods is valued at about Rs. 4 crores.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Which of the countries are buying our goods at present?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Tea

*17. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2032 on the 21st September 1955 and state:

(a) the programme for increasing the tea production during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the acreage proposed to be brought under cultivation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No specific programme for increasing the production of tea during the Second Five Year Plan has yet been drawn up. It is estimated that in the normal course 20,000 to 25,000 acres of new areas may be brought under cultivation during this period.

Shri N. M. Lingam: The tea production in India has in the past been negligible whereas other countries have been expand-

ing it rapidly. In view of this situation, what specific steps Government propose to take to give an incentive to expansion of this cultivation?

Shri Karmarkar: The steps to be taken are under our consideration at the moment. The scheme for expansion is settled by mutual consultation and we find that the latitude that was given for increasing cultivation of tea was not fully availed of. During the regulation period 1950-55, out of the permission for 13,500 acres granted by Government, only 836 acres were planted.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Are we to understand that Government have not bestowed serious thought over this matter? In the Second Five Year Plan we require a lot of foreign exchange and even if these schemes are commenced, the yield will only be in the Third Five Year Plan period. May I know whether Government will come to early decisions in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): That is the idea.

Shri Badri Datt Pande: Do Government know that tea was a flourishing industry in Kamaon Hills? Would Government enquire into those methods and revive the system that was in force long ago?

Shri Karmarkar: I think I shall find that out and communicate it to the House.

Prefabricated Hospital Buildings

*18. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government entrusted the Reema Construction Company of U. K. with the construction of nine blocks of prefabricated hospital buildings;

(b) what was the amount of "over-head" paid to the Company;

(c) whether the Public Accounts Committee has observed that "the entire scheme was ill-conceived *ab initio* and that responsibility should be fixed"; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken on this recommendation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 2.66 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministries of Health and Finance.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the contract was given to the company without any formal agreement? If so, why was a formal agreement not entered into?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A letter of intent had been issued and the agreement in its final form was drafted, but there were certain items which were not acceptable in it to the Government as also to the company, and that final agreement could never be finalised.

Shri Gidwani: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a remark made by the Public Accounts Committee in their Fifteenth Report that the normal process of audit could not be applied during the execution of the work as copies of neither the letter of intent nor the estimate, etc., were furnished to Audit. May I enquire why was it not done?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Report of the Public Accounts Committee was received early in October 1955, and in consultation with the Ministry of Finance it has been forwarded to the Minister of Health for their consideration and comments. Action on the report will be finalised shortly.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the amount paid to the firm was almost double as estimated by the Central Public Works Department or what the work would have cost has it been executed by traditional methods?

Sardar Swaran Singh: These are matters of detail which have been mentioned in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, and as I have already submitted a new experiment was undertaken and the matter was examined at a fairly high level between the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Health. It is a matter about six years old. A certain loss did take place, but that should be regarded as a loss which sometimes does result in the case of new experiments.

Shri Kelappan: May I know whether the accounts of this company have been finally settled?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not finally. There is some dispute over some items with the company.

Non-Edible Oil

*19. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which non-edible oil is now used in the manufacture of washing and toilet soaps in the country; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to popularise its use for the above purpose?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Precise information is not available.

(b) It is understood that the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board have plans to develop the cottage sector of the soap industry by utilising locally available non-edible oils.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know the position of the availability of non-edible oil seeds and what portion of it has been crushed for soap purposes?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding the actual quantities crushed from non-edible oils, I have not got the figures, but I understand that neem seed could be good source for oil from non-edible seeds.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether cotton seed oil is non-edible?

Shri Karmarkar: It is non-edible, not non-audible.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know what is the estimated quantity of edible oil used in the manufacture of soaps and what proportion is covered by coconut oil?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to ask for notice.

इस्पात

*२०. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या बालिष्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस्पात की कमी की पूर्ति करने के लिये सरकार किल-किल देशों से इस्पात का आयात कर रही है ;

(ख) आजकल देश में कितने टन इस्पात की कमी है ; और

(ग) क्या द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अधीन निश्चित अधिक उत्पादन का लक्ष्य देश को इस्पात के विषय में आत्मनिर्भर बना सकेगा ?

बालिष्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी) :

(क) जापान, ब्रिटेन, अमेरिका, पश्चिमी

जर्मनी, बेलजियम, फ्रांस, रूस और चेकोस्लोवाकिया ।

(ख) लगभग १६ लाख टन की ।

(ग) इस समय स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहना बहुत कठिन है कि १९६०-६१ में हमारी इस्पात सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता ४५ लाख टन से अधिक नहीं होगी ।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो इस्पात पैदा करने का लक्ष्य था, क्या वह पूरा हो गया ?

Mr. Speaker: Has the target fixed for the First Five Year Plan been reached?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I should like to ask for notice.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the Government has got any definite idea about the shortage of steel in our country till the new plants come into operation and whether the import of steel from different countries to cover up this shortage will be under long-term agreements or under agreements entered into from year to year?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There are two questions. As regards the estimate of shortage, we are trying to make an estimate from time to time. In regard to making long-term agreements, I am not quite sure if that would be a wise thing considering the fact that steel prices are now at their peak.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that 'Thomas' steel is available in the Continent and is cheaper by 25-30 per cent and that it can be used by the railways, have Government any scheme for importing this steel?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as 'Thomas' steel being 25-30 per cent cheaper, I am afraid I will not subscribe to that idea; it is a question based on comparison of prices on the basis of what type of steel, from which country, etc. we are buying. So far as persuading the railways to use it, we had a certain amount of co-operation from the railway administration in this matter and a test is now being made. ●

Arrears of Rent

*२१. **Shri M. D. Joshi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of rent on Government buildings and property upto the end of October, 1955;

(b) whether any special measures have been devised for the recovery of the amount due from Government employees; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) The accounts for the month of October, 1955 have not yet been closed. The total arrears upto the end of September, 1955 were Rs. 20,45,359/14/11.

(b) Yes, Sir. An Arrears Group charged with this special task scrutinizes all items of arrears and takes action for realising them.

(c) The arrears group mentioned in (b) above has so far succeeded in clearing 13,703 items out of approximately 20,000 items which were outstanding in the books of the Estate Office spread over the period from October, 1942 to March, 1951. This alone means in financial effect, bringing the arrears (upto March, 1951) of Rs. 29,02,919/5/10 to Rs. 3,37,877/10/8 or a recovery of Rs. 25,65,041/11/2.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire how the arrears had accrued ? Is there no scheme to deduct the rent due from the Government employees from their salaries ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is a scheme but inspite of all the schemes there are some defaulters and arrears do accumulate.

Shri Kelappan: May I know the amount outstanding from the Government servants and also from the various Ministries ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The amount in arrears from the Government servants if of the order of Rs. 15 lakhs and from private persons it is about Rs. 88,000. With regard to office accommodation, it is of the order of Rs. 2.25 lakhs. There is another item: 'bulk accommodation placed at the disposal of State Governments, etc.' and that comes to about Rs. 1.72 lakhs.

I may add that there is a time-lag between the actual deduction of these amounts from the salaries of the officers and intimation of such deductions being communicated to the Estate Office. Until the communication is actually received, the amounts are shown in the books of the Estate Office as being in arrears even though they may in fact have been recovered by departments and treasuries from the individual Government servants concerned. There is this time-lag which may cover a sum anywhere between Rs. 5-7 lakhs.

Bicycles

***22. Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the manufacture of bicycles in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that to reach the target new factories will have to be set up; and

(c) if so their number and location ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Development Council for Bicycles has approved a target of 1.25 millions for 1960-61.

The target has not been finalised nor has the means of achieving the target either by increasing the production capacity of existing units or by the starting of new units.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know the present capacity of the industry ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is expected that by the end of this year the industry will produce about five lakhs of cycles.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know the total investment over new units ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I should like to have notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is not a fact that at present a lot of imported raw material goes into the manufacture of cycles and may I also know whether Government have any scheme by which in a short time we can have cent per cent indigenous cycles made in India starting from the primary raw materials ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The cost of imported raw materials which go into the cycle today varies between Rs. 20 and Rs. 32 according to particular units. Government do hope that when steel tubes that go into the manufacture of cycles are made in India—it will be in a couple of years—this element would be considerably reduced.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the targets fixed so far are estimated on the basis of the requirements in our country or any export factors are also taken into consideration ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At present our ability to fix targets is confined to the demands in this country.

Hindustan Housing Factory

*23. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Works Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2385 on the 29th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the surplus stores of the Government Housing Factory have been fully disposed of;

(b) whether the target date for final disposal of the stores has been maintained;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the establishment and staff for disposal; and

(d) the total amount recovered from disposal of the surplus ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) Out of the total surplus stores of the book value of Rs. 39.26 lakhs, stores of the value of Rs. 38.74 lakhs have been disposed of.

(b) Efforts are being made to dispose of the balance stores as expeditiously as possible, though no target dates were prescribed.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on establishment and staff retained for the disposal of the surplus stores upto the 31st October, 1955, was Rs. 98,400/-.

(d) The actual recoveries cannot be determined, as credits for a number of items are yet to be received.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that this Rs. 39.26 lakhs was the book value ? May I know what is the actual amount that is yet to be recovered ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is correct in saying that this is book value; I have said so in my reply to part (a). As to the actual realisations, I have already attempted a reply in part (d) and said that I could not give the actuals as credits or a number of items had not actually been received.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Rs. 2.69 lakhs worth of aluminium components have been taken by C.P.W.D. and if so when ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a matter of detail. I cannot keep a track of everything that is purchased by the C.P.W.D. If they have taken over this stock, surely the debit would have been raised.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know ? whether the number of the staff was decreased as the amount for disposal also decreased.

Sardar Swaran Singh: At the moment, the staff that is there is very small; it is only a small cell consisting of a few clerks. I think the total number is not more than 5-6. I am speaking from memory.

Quinine

*24. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 19 on the 26th July, 1955 and state how the quality of indigenous quinine compares with imported quinine ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): The quinine manufactured in India conforms to the B.P. 1948 standard and is reported to be as good as imported quinine.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what machinery the Government have got to assess the quality of quinine which is manufactured in India ?

Shri Karmarkar: I cannot recall the exact names but there are agencies which do that for us.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the cinchona plantations which were set up in the States of West Bengal and Madras have gone out of production and if so what is the reason thereof ?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice in respect of the cinchona plantations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the quantity of quinine and also its value in terms of money that is imported from abroad ?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. I can give him the latest figure for April, 1955 to September, 1955. The imports of quinine during this period was 5000 lbs. and the value of it was Rs. 1,02,000. I have got the value of paludrine imported during the period April to September 1955 and that is Rs. 3,54,000.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When it has been stated that the quality of quinine produced in our country is as good as the quinine imported from other countries may I know what is the need for importing quinine from other countries ?

Shri Karmarkar: It is only a token import.

Remodelling of Villages

*25. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to remodel Indian villages scientifically;

(b) if so, how far the scheme has proved fruitful to the best interest of Indian villages; and

(c) the names of the places where the scheme has been given effect to?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) to (c). Obviously no one scheme can apply uniformly throughout the country. The State Governments, who are primarily concerned with rural housing, will no doubt take local requirements into consideration in evolving their schemes aimed at remodelling villages. Certain basic designs of model houses have been evolved and the booklet brought out for the Community Project Administration entitled "Rural Housing—A Draft Manual", contains drawings of different layouts, houses and community centres for adoption in the rural areas. We are currently advising the authorities concerned in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, PEPSU and the Punjab on setting up a few model villages in those States.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : गांवों की गरीबी को देखते हुये और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो बुकलेट ईशू किया है उसको देखते हुये क्या गवर्नमेंट का यह खयाल है कि गांव के लोग उसके मुताबिक अपने गांवों को रिमाडल कर पायेंगे ? यदि हां, तो सरकार उसके लिये क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां, खयाल तो है कि गांवों को जरूर रिमाडल कर पायेंगे ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : गांवों की जैसी सैनिटरी हालत है उसको देखते हुये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को कोई आदेश जारी करेगी या किये गये हैं कि गांवों की सैनिटरी कंडिशन को किस तरह सुधारा जाये ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां, प्रान्तीय सरकारें इस विषय में विचार कर रही हैं और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कोई जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई कि कोई खास हिदायत इस बात के मुताल्लिक जारी करे ।

शाला अचिंत राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि पंजाब और पेप्सू में जो

हाल ही में कलड आये थे और उनमें कई घर नाश हो गए थे, क्या उन गांवों में माडल हाउसिस बनाने के लिए गवर्नमेंट ने कोई स्कीम तैयार की है या क्या वह प्रान्तीय सरकारों को माडल हाउसिस बनाने के लिये कुछ रुपया देने का विचार कर रही है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने इस विषय में कोई खास स्कीम तैयार नहीं की है ।

India's Export Trade

***28. Shrimati Maydeo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1454 on the 5th September, 1955 and state how far the measures taken to stimulate India's export trade have proved successful?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): It is not possible to estimate precisely the effects of the export promotion drive on the export trade. It is nevertheless significant that our total exports during 1954-55 valued at Rs. 577.76 crores were higher than our exports in the previous year by approximately Rs. 55 crores.

Shrimati Maydeo: May I know how many trade delegations were sent out and to what countries and whether they could canvass substantial orders for Indian goods?

Shri Karmarkar: In the recent passed Government had sent out the following trade delegations: one to U.S.S.R. under the leadership of Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai; a second to China and other East Asian Countries headed by Shri Raghuramaiah, Member of Parliament, and a third to West Asian countries headed by Shri M.P. Birla and sponsored by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Councils. They did not go to canvass orders.

Shrimati Maydeo: May I know whether there is only one Central Export Promotion Council or these Councils are Statewise?

Shri Karmarkar: I thought my hon. friend knew that there have been numerous Export Promotion Councils set up one for each separate principal commodity.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know whether the export trade of India after the advent of freedom is on the increase or on the decrease.

Shri Karmarkar: Sometimes it is on the increase and sometimes it is on the decrease; but on the whole it is doing well.

Shrimati Maydeo: Referring to the statement already given it appears that nearly nine to ten different measures were taken to promote trade. May I know if any of these measures can be pointed out to have given more satisfactory results as regards promotion of trade?

Shri Karmarkar: I thought my hon. friend appreciated the fact that we are taking simultaneously all possible measures and all these measures are expected to yield results. For instance, take the case of an exhibition. If you participate in an exhibition it catches the appreciation of the people of that country. As I said earlier in my main answer the precise relationship between the extent of increase in our export trade and a particular step cannot be specifically noted down.

Tea Estates

*29. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether some of the tea estates in India are still under the ownership of foreign Nationals?

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

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether the Government have any idea about the annual income from the tea estates which are under the ownership of foreign nationals?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not got the break-up of the incomes but so far as the incorporated companies are concerned I understand that their paid-up capital in 1954 was Rs. 34,80,00,000 and something.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know the acreage of the tea estates?

Shri Karmarkar: In these 128 units which I was referring to the registered area of crop is 4,56,732 acres and the number of estates is 428.

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय : पिछले दो सालों में क्या कोई विदेशी टी एस्टेट्स (चाय बागान) हिन्दुस्तानियों के हाथ में ट्रांसफर (हस्तान्तरित) हुई है, अगर हुई है तो कितनी ?

श्री कर्मकर : समझ में नहीं आया कि माननीय सदस्य ने क्या कहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there has been a transfer of foreign interests into Indian hands?

Shri Karmarkar: I should think so, in some cases, but I cannot vouch for it unless I ask for notice.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know what is the average rate of dividend on these foreign concerns for the last three years?

Shri Karmarkar: I think there is sufficient reference material in the library; in any case, I am not prepared for an answer to that question.

Export Promotion Council for Tobacco

*31. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Export Promotion Council for Tobacco; and

(b) if so, how the personnel is proposed to be selected?

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

(b) The Council will consist of 20 members to be chosen by Government to represent all concerned interests.

Shri Amjad Ali: In view of answer "Yes" to part (a) of the question may I know whether the acreage under tobacco cultivation in India has increased?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no information on the increase of acreage.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know whether the Council consists of persons drawn from the States where tobacco is grown in plenty?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes; that is the idea.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know whether in view of the fact that the Government has given a positive answer to this question, they will take a majority of members from Andhra where this commodity is grown in plenty, nearly 90 per cent. of the total production?

Shri Karmarkar: The positive answer was because that was the positive idea with regard to the setting up of the Council. But, so far as the representation is concerned we give proper attention to all relevant factors including the area where the crop is grown.

Bhadravati Iron Works

*32. **Shri Siddananajappa** : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether any development of the Bhadravati Iron Works in Mysore State is contemplated;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated therefor; and

(c) the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A scheme for increasing the capacity of the Mysore Iron & Steel Works from about 30,000 tons to 100,000 tons a year is under consideration.

Shri Siddananajappa : May I know the cost of the scheme and the share of the State Government if any ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : The cost of the scheme varies because originally we were prepared for about Rs. 6 crores some amount of which had already been spent. Then we had a revised scheme which lowered the demand by about a crore and half rupees. In the meantime there have been fresh proposals from the State. We have not determined what the State's expenditure would be on these schemes.

Shri Siddananajappa : May I know if any new lines of production are contemplated?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Not so far as I know, but I think the State is contemplating several new lines of production.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : May I know if similar steps are being taken by the Government to give fillip to the production of steel from the various factories owned by the Indian Railways?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I do not know that the Indian Railways own any factories to produce steel. I take the information from the hon. Member.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : May I ask whether a steel plant is not in existence in the Ajmer workshop of the Western Railway for the last 15 years?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : As I said, I shall take the information, if it is really manufacturing steel.

Shri V. P. Nayar : In view of the fact that South India does not have any furnace for the re-rolling of scrap iron and steel, may I know whether the scheme proposed for the Bhadravati Works would

include sufficient furnace capacity for re-rolling of scrap iron, the lack of which is at present causing a transport bottleneck in the docks?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : When we are considering a scheme of setting up re-rolling mills all over India, the factor which the hon. Member has mentioned will be borne in mind.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Jamuna Floods

*4. **Shri Radha Raman** : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the intervals of floods in Jamuna at Delhi since 1924;

(b) the damage of life and property on each occasion; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to prevent their recurrence?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 6.]

Indian Jute Mills Association

*26. **Shri Tushar Chatterjee** : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial aid to the Indian Jute Mills Association for carrying on their modernisation scheme;

(b) if so, the total amount granted;

(c) whether any condition has been laid down for the utilisation of this aid; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) No, Sir. The National Industrial Development Corporation has evolved a scheme for the grant of loans to jute mills to enable them to carry out their rehabilitation and modernisation schemes. No loans have yet been given.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A Note showing the procedure to be followed in the scrutiny of applications for loans from jute mills and the conditions on which loans are proposed to be given, is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 7].

Clock Factories

*27. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give any encouragement to the Clock manufacturing factories in the country either by purchasing clocks from them or by giving any direct financial help or both; and

(b) if so, the names of such factories?

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

(b) Purchases have been made from:—

(1) Messrs. Time Instruments (India) Ltd., Bombay, who have since gone into liquidation.

(2) Messrs. Swadeshi Electric Clock Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(3) Messrs. Dutex Clock Co., Calcutta.

Financial assistance has been given to the Government of Madhya Bharat for setting up a clock manufacturing factory at Indore.

Flood Relief Aid to Pakistan

*30. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have contributed Rs. 10,000 towards floods relief in West Pakistan;

(b) whether this aid to Pakistan was in cash or kind; and

(c) what is the total amount of aid given so far by India to Pakistan towards the flood relief?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aid has been given in kind. Coarse cloth has been supplied according to the request of the West Pakistan Government.

(c) The total amount of aid given to Pakistan for flood relief during 1955 is Rs. 1,10,000, Rs. 1,00,000 for East Pakistan and Rs. 10,000 for West Pakistan.

Import and Export of Publications

*33. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and if so, what restrictions are in force with regard to imports

to and exports from India of books and periodicals in so far as the Sterling and Dollar areas are concerned;

(b) whether there is any organisation which looks to the worth of these books and periodicals, on the recommendation of which permits for their import and export are granted; and

(c) if so, the nature of that organisation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The import of books and periodicals from all countries except the Union of South Africa is covered by an Open General Licence which is valid upto the 30th September, 1956. There is also no control over their export.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Caustic Soda

*34. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Caustic Soda has been allowed to be imported in the first half of 1956.

(b) if so, the quantity thereof;

(c) the names of the firms to which import licences have been given and for what quantities; and

(d) the prices offered by each such firm?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The import policy for January-June 1956 has not yet been finalised, and no licences have been issued therefor.

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

Bihar Project Plants

*35. **Shri Bogawat:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have submitted memoranda to the Union Government for the location of fertilizer, synthetic oil and heavy electrical equipment plants in Bihar;

(b) if so, which of the proposals have been accepted by the Union Government; and

(c) the estimated cost of each of these plants and their location?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement

containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 8].

Neiveli Lignite Project

*36. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 757 on the 16th August, 1955 and state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of working the lignite mines at Neiveli after the installation of the submersible pumps;

(b) the rate at which water pumped out of the mines; and

(c) when Government expect to start extraction of the lignite?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) An order was placed for the remaining eight submersible type pumps to make up the total of 12 turbine and 12 submersible-type pumps each with a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute. These are required for large-scale pumping tests to assess the ground water conditions at Neiveli. Eight pumps have arrived at the site so far, eight are expected to arrive shortly and the rest may arrive in January, 1956. The electric power required to operate 20 pumping sets is likely to be made available in January, 1956. In the meantime, drilling, casing and development of pump holes is in progress for which additional equipment has been obtained.

(b) Large-scale pumping tests will start soon after the pumps have been installed and requisite quantity of electric power is available.

(c) It is too early to forecast a date. Mining operations cannot begin till results of the pumping tests have been found to be satisfactory and necessary equipment is procured.

Bhakra Nangal Project

*37. { **Dr. Satyawadi:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the details of the damage caused to the Bhakra Irrigation and Power system by the recent floods in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 9].

Salt

*38. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Estimates Committee as contained in paras. 107 and 92 of their Fifteenth Report regarding the removal of price control on salt and the formation of an autonomous Salt Board have been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) and (b). As pointed out by the Estimates Committee in Para 111 of their Fifteenth Report, the price of salt is not subject to any price control by the Centre. Certain State Governments are, however, continuing the price control on salt and they have been advised that such control should be removed as soon as the circumstances permit.

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee regarding the formation of an autonomous Salt Board is still under consideration.

Jute Tribunal

*39. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the effect of wage award of the Third Jute Tribunal on the jute export trade and prices of raw jute?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Information has been received that the Labour Union have appealed against this award and the Indian Jute Mills Association have counter-appealed. Under these circumstances, I do not wish to comment on the effect of the award at present.

Community Development Projects

*40. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the names of Asian countries whose delegations have visited community Development Project areas so far?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Delegations from the following Asian Countries have visited Community Project areas in India:

Philippines.
Indonesia.
Burma.
Ceylon.
Pakistan.
Iran.
Iraq.
Thailand.

Newsprint Plant

*41. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 183 on the 28th July, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the Punjab Government's proposal for the setting up of a newsprint plant in that State; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Punjab Government's Scheme was discussed in the Planning Commission with the State Government representatives and it is understood that the Commission has not decided to include it in the Second Five Year Plan as a scheme to be taken up by the State Government.

Steel Plant

*42. **Shri Siddananjappa :** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Czechoslovakia has made an offer to the Government of India to set up a steel plant in India on a long-term credit basis:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) at what stage is the proposal?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

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

Indo-U. S. Treaty of Friendship and Establishment

*43. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 416 on the 2nd March, 1955 and state the progress made so far with regard to the resumption of negotiations with the Representatives of the U. S. Government for a Treaty of Friendship and Establishment?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Some talks were held in June, 1955. There are no immediate prospects for the conclusion of the Treaty.

Steel Plant for Bihar

*44. **Shri Bogawat:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have submitted a memorandum to the Union Government for the location of a steel plant in Bihar;

(b) whether the Union Government have accepted the proposal; and

(c) if so, the location and the estimated cost of the plant?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir, in connection with the location of the Third Steel Plant.

(b) and (c). The Third Steel Plant will be located at Durgapur in West Bengal, but it is proposed to develop the Bokaro area as a possible location for another steel plant in the future.

Trade with Japan

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

(a) the quantum of India's export trade with Japan during 1955 so far;

(b) how it compares with the last 2 years' export trade; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the trade with Japan is decreasing; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). India's exports to Japan during the period January-September 1955 were valued at Rs. 16.80 lakhs. The figures for the corresponding period of 1954 and 1953 were Rs. 10.75 lakhs and Rs. 20.33 lakhs respectively.

(d) On account of balance of payments difficulties, Japan has been following a restrictive import policy.

Typewriters

I. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shafie: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of typewriters manufactured in India since the 1st July, 1955;

(b) the cost price and the sale price per typewriter;

(c) whether all the parts of a typewriter are produced in India or some of them are still imported; and

(d) if these are still imported, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 1576 upto September, 1955.

(b) It is understood that the selling price of the Godrej Typewriter is Rs. 630/-

for 14" carriage and that of the standard Remington Typewriter varies from Rs. 895/- to Rs. 1,215/- according to different sizes. Their cost pieces are not known.

(c) and (d). All components of typewriters are not produced in India; some of them are imported according to the phased manufacturing programme approved by the Government.

African of Indian Origin in Kenya

2. { Sardar Hukam Singh;
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 901 on the 13th September, 1955 and state the latest assessment of the number of Africans of Indian origin killed in Kenya so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 33 persons of Indian origin are reported to have been killed in Kenya since the beginning of the Emergency in October, 1952.

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये आवास स्थान

३. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से भाये हुए ऐसे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जो अभी भी बिना किसी आवास स्थान के हैं; और

(ख) उन्हें ऐसे आवास स्थान कब दिये जायेंगे?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले): (क) तथा (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। हम 'ए' प्रकार के बिल्टे हुए शरणार्थियों को छ्क्रान देने का प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं। जब यह काम पूरा हो जायगा तब इसी प्रकार के शरणार्थियों के बारे में विचार करेंगे। लेकिन यह बताना कि कितने शरणार्थियों को मकान दिये जायेंगे बहुत कठिन है।

लोहा और इस्पात के सामान का निर्यात

४. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या बाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५३-५६ में लोहा, इस्पात

तथा नालीदार चाबरों का कितनी मात्रा में बर्मा को निर्यात किया गया?

बाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी): १९५३-५४ में बर्मा को ८३६२ टन लोहे और इस्पात से बने सब प्रकार के सामान का निर्यात किया गया। इसमें चाबरों का निर्यात भी शामिल है।

बर्मा के साथ व्यापार

५. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या वस्तु विनिमय (बाटर्) के आधार पर बर्मा के साथ व्यापार करने का कोई प्रयत्न चालू वर्ष में किया गया है?

बाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी): जी, नहीं।

विदेशी चलचित्र

६. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १ जनवरी, १९५५ से ३ जून, १९५५ तक फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के सामने कितने विदेशी चलचित्र पास होने के लिये भाये और उनमें से कितने चलचित्रों के प्रदर्शन के लिये स्वीकृति दी गई?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : क्रमशः २६२८ और २५६७।

जेबी चर्चा

७. डा० सत्यबाबी : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रावनकोर-कोचीन के श्री जोय कुरीन ने एक जेबी चर्च का आविष्कार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या कुटीर उद्योग में उसके उपयोग की सम्भाव्यता पर सरकार ने विचार किया है?

उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री को० सी० रेड्डी)

(क) तथा (ख). सम्भवतः सदस्य का आशय श्री जो क्यूरिअन से है। वह एक नया नमूना बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस समय निश्चित रूप से यह कहना कठिन है कि इस बर्तन को कुटीर उद्योग के रूप में आर्थिक दृष्टि से कहाँ तक काम में लाया जा सकता है।

Steel Plant

8. { **Shri Bogawat:**
Shri Barman:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations with British firms about a third Steel Plant at Durgapur have concluded;

(b) if not, how far the negotiations have progressed;

(c) the capacity of the plant and the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) Government's share in so far as capital and administration of the plant are concerned?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (d). The first stage of discussions with the delegation from the Indian Steel Works Construction Company, which is a consortium of British steel interests, has been concluded. The delegation has returned to the United Kingdom and discussions are expected to be resumed in January 1956. The plant which will be owned entirely by the Government of India will produce about 350,000 tons of big iron for sale and about 750,000 tons of steel products.

N. E. F. A.

9. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development works for the North East Frontier Agency to be executed during the Second Five Year Plan have been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features of these works; and

(c) the estimated cost of the Second Five Year Plan for that area?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) They have been finalised by the NEFA administration and are now under

consideration of the Planning Commission for their final approval.

(b) The Development work covers the following fields:—

(i) Buildings & Communications.

(ii) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

(iii) Medical and Public Health to eradicate disease by the opening of hospitals and dispensaries.

(iv) Cottage Industries for encouraging local production of handicrafts.

(v) Education.

(vi) Community Projects and National Extension Service Programmes.

(vii) Forests.

(viii) Research in Philology culture and history of tribal peoples.

(ix) Publicity and provision of audio-visual aids for instructing the local people.

(c) Rupees Ten crores and fifty thousands.

Broadcasting Stations

10. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total number of Broadcasting stations and Radio receiving sets working in the country during 1947 and 1954?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The total number of Broadcasting stations in the territories now included in India during 1947 and 1954 was 7 and 23 respectively. The total number of receiving sets on 31st December, 1947 and on 31st December 1954 was 2,48,274 and 9,07,196 respectively according to the B. R. Licence figures on these dates. The figures for 1947 includes all the licences issued in undivided India till the 15th August, 1947 plus the licences issued in India in the post-partition period up to 31st December, 1947.

नेपाल को सद्भावना मंडल

११. श्री भक्त बर्मान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल को अब तक कोई सरकारी प्रयास गैर-सरकारी सद्भावना मंडल भेजा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने तथा किन किन तिथियों को भेजे गये थे ; और
(ग) इन मिशनों के सदस्यों के कौन कौन सदस्य थे ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) से (ग). संसद के नीचे लिखे गये सदस्य अपने स्वयं पर, २८ मई, १९५४ से ३ जून, १९५४ तक एक हफ्ते के लिये एक प्राइवेट सद्भावना मिशन पर नेपाल गये थे ।

१. श्री राधा रमण—नेता
२. श्री बलवन्त सिंह महता
३. श्री भागवत झा भाजाव
४. श्री एन० केशवयंगार
५. श्री एन० धार० मल्कानी
६. श्री गोपाल राव वैष्णव
७. श्री गोविन्दा रेड्डी
८. श्रीमती माया देवी खेतरी

Bicycles

12. **Shri M. D. Joshi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of component parts of bicycles which are manufactured in large scale factories and those manufactured in small scale factories;

(b) whether it is a fact that ancillary parts produced in small-scale factories are sub-standard;

(c) if so, the remedies Government propose to adopt to raise their standard; and

(d) the number of small-scale factories producing bicycle components at present ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) So far as large-scale factories are concerned, all bicycle parts except tube valve are being manufactured by them. As regards small scale factories, they are manufacturing all the parts, excepting the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Wheel rims. | (6) B. B. Shells. |
| (2) Tyres and tubes. | (7) Hubs. |
| (3) Free wheels. | (8) Steel tubes. |
| (4) Chains. | (9) Steel balls. |
| (5) Spokes and Nipples. | (10) Fork fitting. (friction parts) |

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) About 350.

Newsprint Factories

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

(a) the number of newsprint factories working at present in the country (State-wise); and

(b) the total capital invested in this industry at present ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited in Madhya Pradesh is the only newsprint factory in the country working at present. Against the authorised capital of Rs. 400 lakhs of the company, only Rs. 140 lakhs have been subscribed so far.

Indians in Singapore

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

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin in Singapore who have acquired local nationality during the last six years; and

(b) the number of persons of Indian origin in this Settlement who have applied for local nationality but have failed to acquire the same?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 34,500 by the end of 1954. (This includes 'Pakistanis' also).

(b) So far as we know no person who is qualified has failed to acquire local citizenship.

Government Publications

15. **Shrimati Maydeo:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any catalogue of priced and unpriced publications issued by various Ministries of the Government of India on the model of one in U. K.; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to publish such a catalogue.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) :

(a) Yes, Sir. A catalogue of Civil priced publications is issued every few years. Copies of the catalogue last issued are, however, out of stock and steps are being taken to compile a fresh catalogue. In addition monthly and annual lists of priced publications are printed regularly and are available.

(b) Does not arise.

Markets for Displaced Persons

16. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of markets for displaced persons constructed in New Delhi; and

(b) the number of such markets proposed to be constructed in New Delhi?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Seven;

(b) Under construction 2.

Trade with Burma

17. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of the articles exported to and imported from Burma during the period from May to November 1955?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : Two statements containing the information required are attached [See Appendix I, annexure No. 10]. Information relating to the months of October and November 1955 is not yet available.

Bicycles

18. Shri Anirudha Sinha : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the value of bicycles imported in the country during the last two years; and

(b) the number and the value of indigenous bicycles exported during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 11].

Trade Missions

19. Ch. Raghubir Singh : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 543 on the 23rd August, 1955 and state the countries that were visited by our trade missions that were sent abroad last year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (i) *Delegation for exploring possibility of increased trade for Tobacco:*

China, Japan, Thailand, Hongkong and Singapore.

(ii) *The Indian Goodwill Trade Mission to the Middle East Countries:*

Bahrein, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt and Sudan.

Bristles

20. Shri Dhusia : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1846 on the 16th September, 1955 and state :

(a) the names of the various centres in the country where bristles are utilised for manufacturing purposes; and

(b) the percentage of consumption in those centres of the available bristles in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Agra, Jabalpur and Palghat (South India).

(b) Accurate information is not available, but it is estimated to be about 10 per cent.

Trade with Afghanistan

21. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the value and the tonnage of the commercial goods exported to and imported from Afghanistan during 1955-56 so far;

(b) the names of goods exported to and imported from Afghanistan with their value during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase trade with Afghanistan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) The

value of India's exports to and imports from Afghanistan during the period April-September 1955 was Rs. 59.56 lakhs and Rs. 63.11 lakhs, respectively. The figures for later months and statistics of the actual tonnage of commercial goods exported or imported are not available.

(b) and (c). The information is contained in the two statements attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 12].

Passports

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

(a) the number of passports granted during 1955 by the Regional Passport Office, Delhi ; and

(b) the number of applications rejected during the same period ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) From the period 1st January to the 15th November, 1955, the Regional Passport Office, Delhi, issued 6507 passports.

(b) The information is not available.

Radio Licence Fee

23. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply

given to starred question No. 1484 on the 22nd December, 1954 and state :

(a) whether Government have since decided to reduce the licence fee of the Commercial Broadcast Receivers; and

(b) if so, when it will come into force ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) :

(a) It has since been decided that for the present there need be no reduction in the license fee for Commercial Broadcast Receivers.

(b) Does not arise.

Village Industries

24. Shri Karni Singhji : Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants, loans and subsidies sanctioned for Rajasthan, year-wise from 1951-52 to 1954-55 for the development of village industries; and

(b) the amounts utilised year-wise by the Rajasthan Government out of these grants.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

DAILY DIGEST

[Monday, 21st November, 1955]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

MEMBERS SWORN I

Shri Paresh Nath Kayal.

Shri Bansilal Lohadia.

Shri Badri Datt Pande.

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DAILY DIGEST

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NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Vol. IX] First day of the Eleventh Session of Parliament of India [No. 1

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, 21st November, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12.01 P.M.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I have to inform the House that the following Bills, which were passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Tenth Session, have been assented to by the President since a report to the House was last made on the 26th September, 1955:

- (1) The Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
- (2) The Land Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
- (3) The Durgah Khawaja, Saheb Bill, 1952.
- (4) The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
- (5) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955.
- (6) The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Bill, 1955.
- (7) The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
- (8) The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Bill, 1955.
- (9) The Prize Competitions Bill, 1955.

2

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON FAIR PRICE OF RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under the sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:

- (1) Report (1955) of the Tariff Commission on the Fair Prices of Rubber Tyres and Tubes.
- (2) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. C.I. 24 (18)/55 dated the 3rd October, 1955.
- (3) Statement under proviso to section 16(2) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why the documents referred to at (1) and (2) above could not be laid within the prescribed

[Placed in Library. See No. S-379/55.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): On behalf of Shri A. P. Jain, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following notifications of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture containing certain orders, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1953:

- (1) Notification No. S. R. O. 1673-A, dated the 3rd August, 1953.

[Shri Karmarkar]

- (2) Notification No. S. R. O. 1673-B, dated the 3rd August, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. S-380/55.]
- (3) Notification No. S.R.O. 1862-Ess. Com/Sugar, dated the 27th August, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. S-381/55].
- (4) Notification No. S.R.O. 1863-Ess. Com/Sugarcane, dated the 27th August, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. S-382/55].

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY PRESIDENT AFTER TERMINATION OF TENTH SESSION

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table, under the provisions of Article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution, a copy of each of the following ordinances promulgated by the President after the termination of the Tenth Session of the Houses of Parliament:

- (1) The Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Ordinance, 1955 (No. 5 of 1955). [Placed in Library. See No. S-383/55]
- (2) The Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (No. 6 of 1955). [Placed in Library, See No. S-384/55].

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt-West cum Rae Bareli Distt-East): May I draw your attention to this ordinance—the Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance—which has been laid on the Table, and say that it will come before the House in the shape of an amendment to section 52(b) of the Insurance Act? The House is very much interested in that amendment because, I think, it has very far-reaching effects. I do not know how much time will be allotted for that. I hope that you will at least give us three hours for a debate on that amendment.

Mr. Speaker: This question is too premature at this stage. The ordi-

nance is being laid on the Table. When the time-table of the House is considered by the Business Advisory Committee it will take into consideration all factors and then fix up the time.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Customs Notifications Nos. 151 and 152, dated the 17th September, 1955, under sub-section (4) of section 43-B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as inserted by the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-385/55].

REPORT OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE 8TH SESSION OF THE W.H.O. REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the 8th Session of the W.H.O. Regional Committee for South East Asia, held in Bandung (Indonesia) in September, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-386/55].

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES BILL

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys, pending in Rajya Sabha.

RIVER BOARDS BILL

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the establishment of River Boards for the regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys, pending in Rajya Sabha.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that, as the House was not in session, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1955, intimated to me on the 17th October, 1955, that the Report of the Committee would not be ready for presentation by the appointed date, namely, the 15th November, 1955. I have on behalf of the House granted extension of time for presentation of the report up to the 15th December, 1955.

CITIZENSHIP BILL

Mr. Speaker: I have also to inform the House that, as the House was not in session, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Citizenship Bill, 1955, intimated to me that the report of the Committee could not be ready for presentation by the appointed date, namely, the 16th November, 1955. I have on behalf of the House granted extension of time for presentation of the report up to this day.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTH AMEND- MENT) BILL

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Biswas: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTH AMEND- MENT) BILL

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Biswas: I introduce the Bill.

COMPANIES BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies and certain other associations, be taken into consideration:

Clause 199

(1) That at page 100, line 23, for the words "two years" the words "one year" be substituted.

Clause 324

(2) That at page 170, for lines 24 to 26, the following be substituted:

"(3) Copies of all rules prescribed under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after they have been prescribed, be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(4) A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) shall be laid in draft before both houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days while they are in session; and if, within that period, either House disapproves of the issue of the notification or approves of such issue only with modifications, the notification shall not be issued or as the case may require, shall be issued only with such

[Shri M. C. Shah]

modifications as may be agreed on by both the Houses".

I will not take much time of the House in explaining these two amendments. The House is fully aware that they had agreed to certain clauses with regard to the remuneration to be paid to the managing agents, managing directors, managers, secretaries and treasurers under the various clauses of the Act. In section 199, the House had agreed to the principle of allowing a commission to be paid to an officer other than the secretaries and treasurers and managing agents, managers and managing directors on the basis of certain net profits, and, at the same time, in section 199(2), they have said that this clause will apply only after two years. At that time, the consideration was that there may not be some hardship to the small officers and employees if this clause was to be applied immediately, because under the present Act, net profits are different from what the net profits will be under this Bill. We have introduced several items to be deducted from gross profits and therefore, the net profits will dwindle to a certain extent. Therefore, in order that the small officers and employees may not suffer, and may get themselves adjusted, we allowed a two years' period of grace. In the Rajya Sabha, they accepted the principle. But, they said that this period of two years was long, and therefore they suggested one year, as a matter of compromise. We accepted that. Therefore, this amendment is brought before this House for its agreement.

The second matter is with regard to clause 324. There, the Government comes to a certain conclusion after going into the matter under the rules prescribed that a certain industry or industries will not have managing agents from a certain date, that is, three years from the date of the notification or 15th August, 1960 whichever is later. Then, that industry or those industries will have no managing agent. It was provided that the

rules to be prescribed and the notification were to be laid on the Table of both the Houses. At that time there were suggestions that the notification should, in draft, be placed on the Table of both the Houses, and if approved that may issue or if modified, with the modifications that notification may be issued. There was no time limit then prescribed. We thought that it was not desirable to accept that suggestion of laying that notification in draft on the Table of both the Houses to be approved or modified. But, later on, we had agreed in clause 620, that that notification draft be placed on the Table of both the Houses to be approved or modified in relation to modifying the Act with respect to Government companies. Thereafter, the Bill went to the Rajya Sabha. Then, it was suggested that that draft notification also should be placed on the Table of both the Houses to be approved or to be rejected or to be modified, and that the issue of the notification may be made accordingly. It was said that for not less than 30 days when the Houses are in session, the notification may be laid on the Table. We considered the pros and cons of the whole matter and we came to the conclusion that we should give an opportunity to the Members of both the Houses to consider that notification and either approve or suggest modifications. We have accepted that amendment. These two amendments are now before this House for acceptance.

I hope that this does not require more clarification. The matter was fully discussed here and Members are well aware of the discussions. I hope that the House will agree to these two amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies and certain other

associations, be taken into consideration:

Clause 199

(1) That at page 100, line 23, for the words "two years" the words "one year" be substituted.

Clause 324

(2) That at page 170, for lines 24 to 26, the following be substituted:

"(3) Copies of all rules prescribed under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after they have been prescribed, be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(4) A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days while they are in session; and if, within that period, either House disapproves of the issue of the notification or approves of such issue only with modifications the notification shall not be issued or, as the case may require, shall be issued only with such modifications as may be agreed on by both the Houses."

To this, there is an amendment by Shri Kamath. I suppose he moves.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: It has been circulated to the Members.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

In the proposed amendment, for sub-clause (3) substitute:

"(3) Copies of all rules prescribed under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after they have been prescribed, be laid before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make therein."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved:

In the proposed amendment, for sub-clause (3) substitute:

"(3) Copies of all rules prescribed under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after they have been prescribed, be laid before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days, and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make therein."

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): I want to rise on a point of order before this amendment is proceeded with. As far as I am aware,—if I am wrong, I may be corrected by the hon. Finance Minister—we do not have in our hands a copy of the Bill as amended by this House. In the absence of that Bill, we are unable to follow what these amendments are. All that I have in my possession is the Bill as amended by the Joint Committee. I have been trying to compare as to in which line on which page these particular amendments come in. I have not been able to find out how these particular provisions amend the particular clauses of this Bill. Therefore, my suggestion is that these amendments will have to be held over until we get a copy of the Bill so that we can read the clauses with the amendments and make whatever observation we have.

Shri M. C. Shah: The Companies Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha is with the hon. Members.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Bansal: It is not with us.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Bill, as passed, not been circulated?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Let me be clear on facts. I am told that the Bill, as a matter of fact, as passed by the Lok Sabha has not been circulated, and the practice, I am told, is that those Members who ask for a copy get it and that about 200 Members asked

[Mr. Speaker]

for copies and they have been given copies. Whatever that may be, I am prepared to accept this—not exactly point of order—suggestion for postponement of this by a day or two if it is convenient. Let hon. Members who wish to have a copy, get it from the Notice Office.

बाबु रामनारायण सिंह (हजारीबाग पश्चिम): उसको कापी तो सब कोई चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस तरह तो कापीज बेकार जाती है अलबता जिसको चाहिये वह ले सकता है।

Hon. Members may get copies this afternoon from the Notice Office. Then the matter will be taken up. Is there any special objection to this course?

Shri M. C. Shah: No.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): It has to be circulated to all Members. Everybody is entitled to get a copy.

Mr. Speaker: Everybody is entitled to get a copy. Everybody is also bound to look to economy in the matter of distribution of papers. I am therefore following this practice that those who want may get it. It is merely as a matter of token earnestness for economy that they should go to the Notice Office, register their name and get a copy, what is the good of supplying copies to all even absent Members? This is the course that I shall follow.

When shall we take it up? Tomorrow?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: It will be taken up tomorrow. After Questions, the first item will be this Bill along with the amendment of Shri Kamath.

PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, be taken into consideration."

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We have on the statute-book a very old Act of 1867 called the Press and Books Registration Act. This is a very old piece of legislation; and in view of the considerable changes that have taken place not only in the Government machinery in the country, but also in the evolution of the press itself; that particular piece of legislation has become very out of date.

The Press Laws Enquiry Committee which was appointed to look into matter of press laws also considered the question of reform of the Press and Registration of Books Act, and they also made certain recommendations regarding this matter. In the meantime, the Press Commission was appointed to go into all matters pertaining to the press, and though we had prepared a Bill on the lines suggested by the Press laws Enquiry Committee, we felt that it might be better to wait until the Press Commission had made its recommendations, and therefore that Bill was not brought before the House for further discussion. It was held up.

The Press Commission, after having examined the whole question, has made certain recommendations regarding the question of registration of newspapers and periodicals, and the present Bill is based mainly on the Press Commission's recommendations.

I would like here to draw attention to one of the recommendations of the Commission. In paragraph 86, the Commission says:

"In view of the importance of reliable statistics regarding the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

press in the country, we consider it essential that there should be some statutory authority responsible for their collection and periodical publication."

This is their view.

"It should also be made incumbent on the newspapers to file periodic statements regarding the circulation of the paper, and it should be open to the Registrar to carry out checks as he might consider necessary for the purpose of verifying these statements."

In another place, the Commission have also said as follows—that is with regard to the implications of a statutory authority to look into the statistics regarding the press. In paragraph 1032 they say:

"We do not think that this measure offends against the concept of the Freedom of Press, and no suggestion has been made to us to that effect. We are living in an age of statistics and registration.... Statistics have to be kept of imports and exports, and one might as well argue that this constitutes restraint on the Freedom of Trade. The growth of national life has been such that without the necessary registration and continued attention to statistics, proper administration of the State is impossible."

In another place, in paragraph 1483, the Commission says:

"We consider that the whole administration of the Press and Registration of Books Act requires to be overhauled. There is a general laxity in the checking of the filing and the registration of books and periodicals. It has been a matter of great difficulty to us to obtain the files of newspapers or even to verify whether a paper is currently being published or not. In many cases the information supplied by the State Governments was grossly inaccurate and never up

to date. There is little or no check to see whether a paper comes out regularly and if it does not, to find out the cause or to correct the record accordingly."

I have just given a few extracts—there are some other references which we need not pursue here. What I have quoted from the Press Commission is sufficient to make it clear as to what the Commission intends with regard to this question of registration of newspapers and periodicals.

I would like to make at the very outset one thing clear, because it has been brought to my notice by representatives of the proprietors, and then also by the comments published in certain papers, more especially outside the country, that this is an indirect way of controlling the press. It is clear that the present is purely a kind of statistical measure. Even at present, there is on the statute-book an Act called the Collection of Statistics Act of 1953 which gives not only the Central Government but also the State Governments quite considerable powers with regard to gathering of statistics and data regarding any industry they like. In fact, even under that Act, it would have been possible for Government just to issue a notification saying that according to the Collection of Statistics Act newspapers and periodicals also should be called upon to furnish this or that particular information. But probably certain clauses of the Collection of Statistics Act would not have been relevant with regard to newspapers and periodicals, and therefore we thought it better to bring forward a separate Bill. Moreover, so far as the question of the appointment of a Central Registrar is concerned, that naturally could not come under the former Collection of Statistics Act of 1953. But what I want to make clear is that the object of the Bill and the appointment of a central registering authority are concerned purely with the statistical and business side of newspapers. It has nothing to do with the question of what information is published in a

[Dr. Keskar]

newspaper or what the editorial side does. The business side, that is proprietorship, circulation and such other data will be the concern of the central registering authority. It cannot be considered or contended that this is something which interferes with the working of newspapers.

I might say that newspapers are not simply businesses run by an individual or a company as the case may be. They are organs of public opinion. They claim to be organs of public opinion in which any complaint of the public can be voiced. Anybody who has a grievance against anybody can come and voice it through the papers. To that extent they are some sort of public institutions, and I think it is in the national interest that these organs of public opinion, these institutions of public interest, should run in a proper way, that everything with regard to their business side, their organisation, their structure, is above board, that there is nothing shady in it.

This is not something extraordinary because hon. Members might know, or they must be knowing, that in a large number of foreign countries it is obligatory even now for newspapers to declare periodically their proprietorial interests, who are the persons who are their main proprietors, what is their executive authority and all their names—that has to be done in most of the countries and in such an important country where the freedom of the press is considered to be probably a very, very important matter, namely the United States of America. So, any legislation which asks this to be declared should not be considered, as it is claimed to be by some persons more especially in the proprietorial set of newspapers, to be something which indirectly infringes on the freedom of the newspaper to do what it likes. As far as the freedom to express its opinion is concerned, certainly this has nothing to do with it, but as far as freedom to do whatever they like on the industrial side

of it is concerned, there certainly is going to be a check to see that nothing wrong or shady is done, and that is certainly the object of this central registering authority. This has become clear because recently, as Members are aware, when an important newspaper concern was called in question regarding certain transactions, there was a debate in the papers as to who was the real proprietor of that important newspaper. Even now it is not clear as to who is the proprietor. Such illustrations are enough to convince us that it is necessary that in these matters it should be made obligatory that the real proprietors, the real persons who run the paper should be in the public eye. They should come forward saying "We are the people running the papers. Therefore, the opinion expressed is ours". Why should they try to disclaim or keep it under a kind of cloak of invisibility as to who are the people who are expressing their opinions through this organ of public opinion? I do not think that there is anything wrong; unless it be that somebody has to hide something, I think everybody should accept this as something proper and legitimate.

The Bill being a purely statistical one, I do not think it can be considered to be anything more than a very routine Bill. This Bill should already have been on the statute-book, but we waited for the Press Commission to give their opinion, and now that their opinion has been given, this is being brought forward before Parliament for early legislation. I do not think there is any important principle involved in the measure. It is a routine measure, necessary but not very important.

Most of the provisions regarding statistical authority have been taken from the Collection of Statistics Act of 1953 with slight modifications here and there. In fact, in one or two matters, probably the authority that has been given here is slightly less than what has been given under that

Act. But we have thought that in regard to the press, it might be better to err more on the side of precaution rather than on the side of being extreme.

The Bill and its provisions were discussed with the various interests concerned. We had invited them to put forward their point of view if they had any objection to the provisions of the Bill, and we had long discussions with them. In the light of those discussions we have proposed two or three amendments which are before the House, which clarify the matter further and which also add to the Bill one or two important provisions.

I might say that among the provisions which have been added, one is about secrecy. It was put before us by a number of newspapers that the real circulation of a paper, for instance, is a zealously guarded secret of the paper, and if it becomes public, then it might be taken advantage of by rival newspapers. As far as advertisements are concerned, and certain other matters concerning the paper which Government might like to know for their own register but which it will not be in the interests of the paper to show, it is necessary that all these matters should be kept secret.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): How does the ABC work?

Dr. Keskar: It is not a Government organisation.

Shri Kamath: I know it is not a Government organisation. But how does it work?

Dr. Keskar: So, we have put in a provision regarding maintenance of confidential records, which in fact has been taken from the Collection of Statistics Act of 1953.

The other point is about the access to records. In the Collection of Statistics Act, there is section under which in order to check whether a particular fact or facts furnished are correct or not, anybody authorised in that behalf can enter and check the records. As

far as access to the premises is concerned, an objection was made by newspapers that this might be exploited or used for other purposes.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): By whom?

Dr. Keskar: They think, by Government, of course. But I do not think that such an eventuality will ever arise. However, in order to be very sure, we have proposed an amendment to the effect that any such person authorised shall not be below the rank of a gazetted officer, so that the person will be a responsible person and will act only in pursuance of the authorised items that have been enumerated in the Act, and will not be somebody irresponsible.

The third amendment which we have proposed is regarding penalty. In order to see that real authentic facts are furnished, it was necessary to provide that any person who furnishes false information shall be proceeded against. This provision also has been taken from the Collection of Statistics Act of 1953. So, this is not something new.

There is another amendment by which we propose that all the rules that are made under this Act shall be laid before Parliament.

I have very briefly mentioned the main points of the Bill. The Bill itself is a very minor one. The main question is the appointing of a Central registering authority with power also to appoint. State Registrars for the same purpose, the main object being to gather all statistics and data regarding newspapers and periodicals, so that at any time we can have all authentic facts and figures regarding newspapers at hand.

The legislation is a very minor one. It does not involve any great principle. So, I hope that the House will pass it as soon as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Books Act, 1867, be taken into consideration."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The House has before it now a Bill which the explanatory memorandum describes as of a purely procedural and routine character. I am bound to say that even though it is purely a question of collection of statistics, very important issues are involved in this Bill. And since, as the House knows, this Bill is the outcome of the recommendations of the Press Commission, the newspaper world in particular and the country in general had expected a better and a more comprehensive Bill than what the hon. Minister in charge, Dr. Keskar, has brought before us.

I would be very brief in my remarks, and straightway I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the provisions of the Bill are not in accordance with some of the recommendations of the Commission themselves.

Dr. Keskar: I said, mainly, and not in respect of every single comma and fullstop.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Just now, the hon. Minister said that there are certain reasons why categories of information need not be collected by the Registrar. Here, I have got a list of the recommendations made by the Commission, which have been omitted from the provisions of the Bill. With your permission, I would like briefly to enlighten the House on that. For example, the Commission recommended that information must be made available through the Registrar's office regarding the copies of audited profit and loss accounts and balance-sheets in the form prescribed under the Indian Companies Act with suitable modifications; details about employees, both on the editorial and the managerial side, classified according to pay groups; breakup of circulation in each town and in each district; certain details about newspaper sales commission paid to agents, newsprint consumption,

advertisement revenue and commission paid, etc. These are some of the points on which the Commission made very positive recommendations. But I regret to say that my hon. friend the Minister of Information and Broadcasting did not feel called upon to include these as some of the duties for which the Registrar is to be maintained at the taxpayer's expense.

The more important point, as far as the Commission's recommendations go, which unfortunately the Bill does not make any reference to, is with regard to the applicability of this Bill to news agencies also. I regret to say that to the extent to which the Indian news agencies are not brought within the purview of this Bill, to that extent the Bill will become a dead letter, in the sense that it excludes a wide sector of newspaper activity in this land. I sincerely hope that even at this late stage, my hon. friend the Minister would consider ways and means, even through what we call consequential amendments to the Bill as drafted, to bring in the news agencies within the ambit of this measure. I believe that the whole country and the entire newspaper profession will be behind this particular suggestion of mine, because I have reasons to know that this lacuna or omission on the part of the hon. Minister has not been appreciated at all. In fact, there was a tremendous amount of protest regarding the manner in which the news agency business has been kept out of the scope of this Bill. Here, with your permission and with the permission of the House, I would like to draw attention to a letter written by Shri Nirmal Ghosh, President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society to the hon. Minister in which instead of co-operating with the Government, as announced from house tops, they have saddled the Minister with certain doubts, difficulties and impediments. I wish I had time to go through all the points made in this letter and, I am sure, the Minister would not repudiate the existence of this letter. It says: "The definition of working journalist is loosely

worded and will create problems in administration The claims of discipline in any well ordered units of industry must be recognised here also." Then it says that everything must be done to ensure that only newspapers with a turnover of Rs. 5 lakhs and over should be brought within the ambit of the Bill.

Dr. Keskar: Not this Bill.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I only wanted to say that there is resistance on the part of the newspaper world, particularly the monopolist section of it, to any action taken by Government, and I am prepared to suggest very seriously that my hon. friend the Minister was, perhaps, slightly hesitant to bring in this category of information—the recommendations on which from the Press Commission I have already quoted—because of this opposition from the newspaper world.

I think the House is entitled to remember one point, namely, that apart from this Registrar, there is what is called the Press Council which has got to function. The Press Council cannot function without adequate information and if this type of information, samples of which I have read out, which the Press Commission said must be brought within the scope of this Bill is not made available to them they cannot function properly. This is one additional reason why I make bold to say that the Minister, even at this stage, should agree to what you all incorporating within the provisions of this Bill the recommendations which I have read out in particular from the Press Commission so that the register of information will be adequate and comprehensive and will be useful to the Press Council. I am sure the Minister would not deny that the Press Council must be enabled to function properly—and further it must have access to information, and this is what I feel must be done at this stage.

For example, I am prepared to make a few suggestions—and I am sure the Minister might still be in a position at

this late hour to accept them—that the Registrar should be made responsible for the collection of information on points like these:

- (a) Copies of the audited profit and loss account and balance sheet with such details and in such form as may be prescribed by the Government.

(I concede that the Government can prescribe the manner in which this should be obtained.)

- (b) List of subscribers in the form which may be prescribed again by the Government.
- (c) List of employees, their classification, their pay scales, leave rules etc. as on the last day of each year.
- (d) The number of employees dismissed, resigned or left service, the amount paid etc.

This information is very vital in order to see that when eventually the other recommendations of the Commission are implemented the workers in the newspaper profession are also properly dealt with.

I must be very emphatic on one point, namely, that the monopolist section of the press as constituted is a danger not only to the newspaper profession but also to the public at large in this country. Nobody, least of all myself, would be anxious to see that the goose that lays the golden eggs should be killed. In India today the newspaper industry, especially a major section of it, is worked on a chain basis on a monopoly basis. I am not here for the destruction of the press. I am here for its improvement and, I am sure, the Minister would not disagree with me on this point. Improve it by all means, and for that information of the type I have mentioned just now is absolutely necessary, and it can only be made available if suitable amendments are accepted even at this late hour within the ambit of this Bill, and I do hope that the Minister would cease to mock at them.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (My-
sore): The Minister said just now that
this is a very simple Bill. I also feel
that this Bill has too much of simpli-
city. The Bill, I expected, will be very
comprehensive and I thought that the
Minister will incorporate all the recom-
mendations of the Press Commission.
Unfortunately, the Bill that is being
placed before us does not satisfy many
of the Members of the House, because
he has taken certain routine things
and incorporated them in a small Bill.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram pointed out
that certain recommendations of the
Press Commission had been left out. I
feel they have been deliberately left
out from the purview of the Bill. I
thought the Government wants to col-
lect, maintain and publish statistics in
respect of the press in full. I thought
that the people would be able to get
here-after a comprehensive view of
the affairs of the entire press. We are
not only concerned with the number of
copies published or printed. We are
also equally concerned with the
amount of investment made by the
proprietors. I may draw the attention
of the House to the aspect of invest-
ment. You may be aware that many
proprietors say that they underwent
loss and incurred lot of expenditure
because they invested huge sums of
money on the press and thereby they
escape income-tax and other taxes.
So, it is vital that information regard-
ing the investment made in various
presses must be collected and main-
tained. I say this is more important
than the collection of statistics in re-
spect of distribution and printing of
papers.

Then again, it is very necessary that
we should have statistics regarding
employment interests. Employees come
and employees go everyday. Though
there might be some other measures to
deal with the problem, it would have
been better if the collection of infor-
mation has also been included in this
Bill.

I do not want to say much about
news agencies—the other day I said
enough about it—but regarding adver-
tising agency I must say one thing.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Har-
bour): To a deaf ear.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The
advertisement agencies have been in
charge of most of the advertisement
in the country. Especially foreign
advertisement agencies are controlling
a large portion of it. We do not know
how these advertisement agencies are
running. We do not know any details
about these advertisement agencies.
So I thought the Bill would also pro-
vide for collection of information
regarding advertisement agencies. So
I have to say that in many aspects the
Bill suffers from what I may call too
much of simplicity.

The financial memorandum states
that nearly 70,000 rupees would be
spent on the machinery. I do not object
to the expenditure of that amount. But
I only make an observation that the
money spent should be well spent. Un-
fortunately, we have got the experience
of the Registrar working under the
Indian Company Law. Those Registrars
who were working under the Company
Law have failed our expectations.
They do not fulfil their normal obliga-
tions. There have been too much of
laxity and inefficiency. The same thing
should not be repeated in respect of
Press Registrar and the machinery set
up under his authority.

I agree with some of the things pro-
vided here. But I do not agree with
one provision. The Bill provides that
any person whose paper fall in circula-
tion by 50 per cent should give a
fresh declaration.

I cannot understand the reason
behind this provision. A fall in the
circulation of a paper should be
brought to the notice of the Registrar;
this fact should be placed before the
country; the public should know it.
That I can understand. But I cannot
understand why there should be
another declaration before the District
Magistrate. What purpose would be
served by that, I cannot say. The
Minister has not even explained this

provision. I feel, whether the circulation of the paper is high or low, whether it has increased or decreased, there should not be any fresh declaration by the publisher or printer. It is unnecessary, so long as the paper is printed and published and circulated. If there is continuity, it is not necessary to have a fresh declaration. I think this condition is a hardship on the printer and publisher of a newspaper.

Regarding other provisions, I do not want to say much because I endorse them, as they have already been recommended by the Press Commission. But I feel very sorry that all the recommendations of the Press Commission have not been incorporated in the Bill; I feel doubly sorry that a comprehensive measure has not been brought forward by the Minister. I know this measure is simple, and I repeat that it suffers from too much simplicity. It should have been more comprehensive.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is a skeleton.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The Bill should have been more comprehensive to include all the recommendations of the Press Commission. We have been very much upset—and naturally we are upset—over this measure, and I expect that the Minister would soon come forward with a fuller measure so that all the recommendations of the Press Commission may be incorporated.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): The Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Minister is one of considerable importance and I am only sorry—to tell you quite frankly—that we have been caught somewhat unawares and we are not quite in a position for no fault of the Minister, perhaps, to discuss this measure that with the comprehensiveness which at least I wish we could introduce into this discussion.

I find the Minister making much of a point about his pursuing the recommendations of the Press Commission. I do not mind him saying what he has said because he has, of course to a certain extent, pursued the recommendations of the Press Commission. But I feel that, quite apart from the detailed discussion in the Press Commission's Report in regard to the amendment of the Act of 1867, the general tenor of the Press Commission's Report as well as the feeling in the country has been that it is about time that we have a really comprehensive code in regard to the Press in this country and we do not have merely amending legislation, specially Bills amending Acts passed in the year of grace 1867 or so. I say this because the whole spirit of the kind of legislation which used to be adopted round about 1867 is a spirit which goes counter to the spirit of the times today, and that is why it is very necessary that there is an effort, on the basis of the findings of the Press Commission, whose Report is fairly comprehensive, to bring about a comprehensive code in regard to the Press. Therefore, I find that in this amending Bill there are some additions to the restrictions which were intended to be imposed on publication, generally speaking, and as far as I am concerned, I am not very happy about certain of the additions to the restrictive powers which Government are now taking over under the terms of this Bill. Now, I do not know why cyclostyling and printing by lithography has come to be looked askance at in the fashion which obviously Government imagine it should be done. I quite realise that for purposes of statistical computation, to which reference was made by the Minister, it is essential for Government to find out what exactly is happening in the country, what publications are being put out and so on and so forth. But it so happens that in the particular context of our conditions, cyclostyled leaflets go out or sometimes things are lithographed and are circulated by people, and it is not always necessary, not always essential—and not always desirable either—that Government

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should take it into their head to have an absolutely exact inventory as to what is being published under the lithographic or cyclostyling auspices. I say this because we have in this country, if we want a democratic atmosphere to grow and develop properly, to insist on the dissemination of so many types of information under so many different auspices that it is perhaps desirable for us to be not quite so illiberal, not quite so exact, not quite so rigid as this Bill wishes us to be. And that is why I feel that the inclusion of documents which are cyclostyled, and printed by lithography is something which we should take objection to. I find also that unless the matter is clarified, it may be that some officious bureaucrat might even object to the absence of the printer's name under invitation cards and documents of that description. I feel that this kind of insistence on a rigid and absolute collection of statistical information should not be made, and we should have a more liberal provision in regard to the registration of books

But the more important point to which I wish to make reference is that while the Minister has followed the recommendations of the Press Commission in regard to the appointment of a Press Registrar, and in regard also to the enumeration of certain of the functions which he shall perform, the Bill makes no mention of certain other recommendations which the Press Commission had made. Now, I find that the Press Commission has given in an appendix to Volume III of its Report the particulars which it thought should be filed with the Registrar; it was suggested that news agencies also, apart from newspapers, should be called upon to file certain data about their working. Now, it is important that this particular recommendation of the Press Commission is given effect to, because, as you know, when the Report of the Press Commission was under discussion in this House, there were many allega-

tions made—and they were not merely allegations; they were averments—from time to time which were made with all due authority and could be verified, and it seems that the profit and loss accounts and the balance sheets of these news agencies are things which should be registered and should be available for inspection by the public. I say also that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there is no explanation as to why these particular recommendations of the Press Commission have not been acted upon. The particulars asked for by the Press Commission are essential if the Press Registrar and his department are to discharge their duties properly. I feel, therefore, that this is a haphazard way of proceeding with the job of registration of books and papers; I feel that a certain amount of liberality should be introduced into these provisions; I feel that the context of our conditions today has got to be remembered; I feel that lithographic and cyclostyled papers should not be brought within the ambit of this legislation; I feel that there should be some safeguard against officious bureaucracy as far as the enforcement of the rights conferred on the Press Registrar is concerned; and I feel very strongly that the omission of certain recommendations, particularly in relation to news agencies, which were made by the Press Commission is a very significant pointer. And that is why I ask the Minister, if he is so minded, to see to it that there are certain additions, certain alterations made in the draft of the Bill as he has presented to us, and if he pursues the Press Commission's recommendations in their entirety, then surely, he will have a much better warrant than he has at present to secure the support of the House for the measure that he has sponsored.

I P M.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Dist.-East): I am very glad that this very important, though small, measure has been brought out and placed before the House after all. I personally felt

that this measure could have been easily introduced much earlier because there was no ground for controversy so far as gathering of facts about newspapers was concerned. That was the object of the recommendation made by the Press Commission in this regard. But, I was really amazed that some newspapers, since the Commission's Report came out, started attacking those very simple recommendations on the ground of their own industrial, business and commercial secrets. I say that is the limit; that mentality must end. I am very definite about this. In the name of keeping confidence, for commercial purposes, we cannot allow such a vital industry as the newspaper industry to run riot. I see no objection why a newspaper should not furnish its circulation figures. As a matter of fact, I think, not to publish one's circulation figures is a fraud on the public, on the consumer and on everybody else. They accept advertisements by making statements of their circulation.

Every advertising agency asks for information; they have got a *pro forma* and there one of the items is the circulation figures. They actually supply them. If that circulation figure is not correct, then they have no business to supply that information. Why do they want it to be kept confidential? Because, they cannot stand the light of criticism (*Interruption*).

Another thing is this. In the course of our enquiry we had certain doubts as to the figures that were trotted out as ABC figures. Where do they come from? Now, we have heard from our Minister that there are papers which are objecting to this clause. I feel they are, probably, the very same papers who publish their ABC figures. If so, there is something very fishy about the figures which they declare for their advertisement purposes. I have felt that the figures about the circulation of newspapers should be accurate, should be above board and should be publicly proclaimed. That is in their own interests and if a paper objects to that reasonable thing, if they want to

keep this secret, then all other objections regarding other recommendations fall to the ground. What business have they to object to the presentation of this information when they want to give all information about every other activity and when they say everything should come to the public? That is freedom of the Press. But, in giving their own information, in giving their own points which concern the public, they want to keep them confidential and hidden in their own books. I strongly urge that in all the measures that may be taken, whether in this Bill or in any other Bill that may be subsequently brought forward, this argument of commercial confidence should not be paid the least heed. That is my very humble request because, after all, these are public utility concerns. Apart from other things that I have said, it is desirable that their transactions should be above board and should be subject to the limelight of public criticism.

I may take the House into confidence and state that there are newspapers which are giving all kinds of wrong information. I think whatever information the Press Registrar—the District Magistrate today—gets about these newspapers should not form the basis of any statistics to be put out by the Government of India or any State Government. They have been guilty of such wrong declarations made before the District Magistrates and others even resulting in the publication of all kinds of documents up to the international level even in the UNO about their circulations being wrong. I ask is that happy position? It is time that energetic, prompt and rigid action is taken on such matters. Therefore, I am all for making the law on this point as wide and comprehensive as possible so that our statistics may be complete.

I fail to understand the objection about the right of the Press Registrar or the delegated authority to enter the premises of the newspapers. I am not able to make out why there should be this objection. After all, he will enter

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the premises for a particular specific purpose, the purpose being to gather information as mentioned in the Act itself. If they do not supply the information, then the only way left is that somebody should go there. I would tell the House my unhappy experience. When we wanted to gather information from these very papers they did not send them. We gave them more time—one month or two months. We served notices, as we were entitled to do under the Commission's Act. Even then no information came out. It came to almost issuing warrants against them and though we did not want to create much noise about these things, we were perfectly justified in taking such measures. But, we did not take such measures. The result was that many newspapers just evaded their responsibility and they did not supply the information. Therefore, with that experience, I say that some more steps will have to be taken. Of course, rules will have to be made by the Government as to how many times one has to be asked and what time has to be given for them to supply the information and if they fail to supply the information then, some provision must be there in the Act whereby we can get that information willy-nilly. Therefore, I say that there should not be any yielding even by a comma on that essential point.

I am rather anxiously waiting for the amendment which the hon. Minister said he was going to propose. I hope so far as the essential right of the delegated person is concerned, there should be no whittling down. I can understand that they should be people of some rank. That is quite reasonable. We never thought that an ordinary clerk or peon will summon the books. It has always been intended that some officials of some standing will go. So, if the amendment empowers some gazetted officers, then, personally, I will have no objection. But, I would not, in any way, like to have the power of the Government or

its representative being restricted in getting such information. No loophole should be allowed. I would appeal to the legal talent here to look into the matter and see that an amendment, properly, worded, is brought forward and accepted by this House.

My colleague here and others also have raised the point about the statements of accounts, profit and loss accounts etc., being submitted. We in the Commission were very clear that every newspaper should furnish that information and one of the reasons was that there are papers which start for three or four months, they have practically no capital and no resources, they employ journalists and no salary for three or four months or till the paper closes down is paid to the employees. No paper has any business to start if it has not got the financial backing necessary. It must have some finances for the employees to have their wages. It will be a humane act if something is done to see that newspapers are not started in a mushroom way, resulting in the unemployment of a number of people. There was a tragic case even with such a grant paper as *The Times of India* with all its years of tradition and resources.

Shri K. K. Basu: And misdeeds.

Shri T. N. Singh: Resources often lead to misdeeds. When that paper closed down, hundreds of people were thrown out of employment. It is good that Government should have information on that point and there is no reason why such information should not be supplied to Government. The joint stock companies are required to furnish all information to the Joint Stock Registrar. When I heard my colleague on the opposite side, the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party, suggesting that the Act should not be rigid in the matter of information and that it should be leniently applied, I was taken aback and I must express my surprise at it. The Act on the other hand must be very strict;

that is my firm opinion. He just took a small point of cyclostyling. Nowhere cyclostyled matter is treated on any other footing than printed matter. There are other countries and we can look to their laws on the subject. Today cyclostyling machines are almost as efficient as any of the flat beds which the newspapers have here. Therefore, it will be folly to make any exception in these modern days in regard to cyclostyled matters. I would very strongly urge that the definition of printed matter, as it is here, should be kept intact and should not be modified even by a single comma. I hope that such relaxation or non-rigidity was not meant as stopping the information that we want to be supplied to some authorities in regard to profit and loss, balance sheet, etc. Let me be frank here on this point. There are some newspapers which are run like *bhai chara*. The term *bhai chara* is very well known. They are almost run on domestic lines and there is no proper accounting system at all. A political party might say "It is our own paper; whatever salary we pay is none of your concern; we are content with two *chapaties*, why should anybody object?" If the idea is that we should have any relaxation in regard to these matters, I would very humbly suggest "Please do not have any exceptions, because there is no end to that; another man may come and say that his is a missionary paper and a third man may come and say that it is for some other purpose." There are certain standards which must be observed in regard to wages in regard to the conduct of the paper, its regularity, periodicity etc. All these things must be observed very rigidly. It is a shame that papers declare themselves weeklies or bi-weeklies but their papers do not come out on the due dates. It is certainly a fraud on the readers who subscribe to that paper. Such a thing should not and cannot be tolerated, because these are the things on which we have to be rigid. I hope it will be possible for my friend on the other side to revise his opinion on this very important

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provision. This is a question where there is no great penalty or any such thing involved, and everyone can observe these things. Though I am very strong on this point of financial statement, balance sheet, etc., I am told, and I believe I am correct and the hon. Minister may please confirm this, that a separate legislation is being brought on this subject because it was felt that the Press Registration Act cannot properly deal with that aspect. Some amendment is being made, I am told, to the Industrial Relations Act in which all these things are provided for, and when that power is taken for the supply of such information, it is proposed that the Press Registrar will get the information in regard to financial statements, etc., of the newspapers. If my purpose is served, I do not mind whether it is provided for in this Bill or in any other Bill because that is a small point. I can understand some force in the argument that the Press Registration Act as such nowhere contains these data or information. If that is omitted, I do not mind it, provided I am assured that some such steps as mentioned by me are going to be taken.

I am also told that the question of news agencies' registration does not properly come under the Press Registration Act. It may be that they do not come properly and strictly within the purview of the Press Registration Act. If I am assured that the news agencies are going to be included in the other Bill to which I made a reference previously, I would not mind waiting for that legislation. I would urge that a news agency is a very essential part of the newspaper industry and it should not continue to enjoy any privileged position. After all we have suggested that financial statements, etc., should be submitted and somebody should have statistics on the point because we thought that our people who work there should not suffer. If a news agency starts without any proper financial backing, what will happen? After three months there will be a number of people who will not have got a single pie of their wages;

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that is an intolerable position. We do not want to stop any news agency or any newspaper because it has got a few lakhs more or less, but what we want is to see that we are alert on the point—the public, the Government and the newspapers—so that the working journalists do not suffer. With that object in view I think that some such regulation will have to be made and if the other Bill, which is to come, includes all these points, I would not mind it being deferred for a short time. But I would like to be very clear if some Members on the Opposition Benches feel the other way about because when I heard about this Act being rather lax and not rigid, I felt that there was an idea that the financial position should not be disclosed to anybody, one for commercial reasons and another for other reasons. We do not want to make any distinction. I want to be very clear on this. That must be supplied because it is in the interest of the working journalist himself.

These are the points which I have to stress mainly and I warn that this is rather a measure which must be passed very quickly and come into force very quickly. We have already lost enough time and unless there are some very important points which should be rushed through I would appeal to the hon. Members to see that this measure becomes law as early as possible.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): On the occasion of the discussion on Press Commission Report, I had stated that the golden age of Indian journalism was over and that the Hungs and Vandals had invaded it. Today they are the fathers and mothers—nay the progenitors—of this Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill. The system of double entries and treble entries in account books, widely prevalent in the Indian firms and especially in the monopolistic Press of India to which a reference was made barely seven weeks ago in the foreign Press is responsible or is the cause of this all. If an officer of the Government

invades the monopolistic press office he will find how the barons of the Press have accumulated profits and diverted illegally the profits from other firms and confiscated the reserves of well-established industries to suit their own needs. It is this diversion which has led today to this Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill.

The objection of the hon. Minister in introducing this Bill have been laudable but I wish that the provisions were not so drastic as they are. I do hope that he will show the same zeal in introducing the price-page-schedule and fulfil the other major provisions of the report of the Press Commission and bring in the relevant Bills also before us. We also hope that he will not be very late in turning his lance towards the news agencies.

The House will forgive me for mentioning an episode; it happened in the year 1930 when one of the great Chief Justices of India had come from England. I refer to the hon. Sir John Beaumont who later sat in the Supreme Court and also on the Privy Council. The House may recall the advocacy of the great Bhulabhai Desai one of our greatest men who adored our benches here. Bhulabhai argued the appeal to the Bombay High Court on behalf of the three Sholapur accused. They were patriots and were sentenced to be hanged. The appeal was being argued in the Bombay High Court and Sir John Beaumont had just come in as the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. Bhulabhai Desai argued the case very ably but not all his skill and patriotism could save the three men from the gallows. The then Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court who had just come from England confirmed the order of executions. But it must be said to his credit that months later he regretted having passed such an order. He thought that every word made or uttered by a police officer in evidence was as good as the King's writ: He felt that the statements

made by the police officers in that case was sanctified truth. It took him a long time to find out that the statements made by police officers in criminal cases had no veracity, that they had not even 25 per cent or 50 per cent truth and that they were not half as correct as the King's writ of the police officers in England. Later on we got the benefit of the judgments of this very Chief Justice. When the Allahabad High Court Judges—ICS Judges—wanted to drag Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman from Bombay to Allahabad—that order is not still rescinded by the Allahabad High Court—for very unwitting remarks made by him on the sanctity and dignity of the High Court Judges, he, Sir John Beaumont as the Chief Justice in Revision refused to hand over Horniman to the Allahabad High Court.

Why I am mentioning this episode of past legal history is because we have to be very strict about statements. It is like asking a young lady about her age. Of course that fashion has not crept into our land. No lady outside this land will perhaps give her correct age if you ask her about her age. When they are really 30 or 40, they will say much less. That system has not yet crept into our country except to a very limited extent. I am saying this because we shall ask for very few particulars from our papermen. These particulars shall be tendered with veracity and truthfulness; they shall not be put to the temptation of saying lies and making false statements. Once the newspapers have made any statements we shall hold them responsible for such statements at their peril.

I think that the provision with regard to the circulation is fairly drastic and some kind of laxity should be made for certain papers under a circulation of 5,000 or even 3,000. They should be exempted from submitting these particulars. The provisions should be a little more generous. The

powers of the Registrar of Indian Companies were amended by the Companies Bill. The statements, particulars etc. to be filed before the Registrar of companies before the companies law was amended are much less in magnitude. This Bill seeks to do the same thing in regard to the newspapers.

I am one with my friend, Sri T. N. Singh when he says that the term newspapers should also include news agencies. Why is it that we are keeping out news agencies from the operation of newspaper legislations? I do not understand that. Why should we have separate legislation? We cannot foresee the time when news agencies will be brought in the purview of this legislation.

We are bringing in books. By bringing in books, we may hit the book trade. India has established major industries, minor industries, handicrafts, etc. But there is one industry which is in a completely hopeless condition—that is the book trade. It cannot flourish in this land because certain things are missing. A publisher may establish a book firm but will not find valuable manuscripts coming to him; unless you engage authors you cannot get good books as in UK, USA, Russia and China. We cannot have good books unless we have got good publishers. In those countries the publisher says; "I shall pay 40 per cent of the price of this book to the author." There is nothing like that in India. The Government is now moving slowly and the Ministry of Education will give some subsidies. It will have its own organisation or it will subsidise booksellers and publishers so that our Indian companies may bring forth and produce great books of great value for the benefit of the people.

As I said earlier, the system of double and treble entries is very fashionable in large industrial houses. Otherwise, how can one industrialist man ten companies? Most of our big industrialists do that. An industrialist comes to the Government of India and

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takes a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for one industry and goes back and divert that money in another industry. Government of India is willing to give money to these industrialists in crores even before the prospectus is published. How can this system progress unless we are very strict? Let us not have two scissors in our hands; I am very glad that the hon. Minister here is handling this portfolio. There are other portfolios where they should be very strict. Here this industry is like a tender plant and it should be nurtured well so that the tree of knowledge may spread out its light into the public life. It is not so in other industries. I will refer to one industry here. I am referring to the West Coast Paper Mills—the paper industry which is going to come to my most backward constituency of North Kanara. Before even the prospectus was advertised, the Government of India offered to give one crore of rupees. The sponsors say that they have collected Rs. 50 lakhs from the promoters. But the Government has no scheme by which they can give even a minimum sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to the newspaper industry. We must change our mental set-up and our ideology. If newspapers are the organs of public opinion, the newspapers, magazines and books perform as important functions as any other industry. On a thing which is not born you are ready to throw crores of rupees. Our friend Shri G. D. Somani is connected with that West Coast Paper Mills industry. Why I am stating this is that newspapers do not get a dog's chance for development. If the Government of India, before the publication of the prospectus is ready to give away Rs. 1 crore for the West Coast Paper Mills in my backward constituency I do not know why the Government did not take it over in their own hands and train young men from our country either in America or Germany to run this business.

Dr. Keskar: Sir, this Bill concerns the registration of papers.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want that our books and newspaper industry to be also given the same latitude, the same magnanimity and the Government must not have two minds on the subject. If our national books are to be great products they also must be given a chance. I hope the hon. Minister will keep his mind open and vision wide enough by which he will put these things right so that our books and newspaper industry may flourish.

Now, in regard to the correct information being supplied I think we should be more strict. As I said already let us ask the newspapers to supply as little information as possible; as minimum information as possible so that they will not be put to the temptation of stating lies. But, once they have stated a lie let not the Government be lax. At the same time the Government machinery should not also be a drastic one. One summer morning, we remember, in the year 1930 after the famed Dandi March, the British Government came out with ordinances in regard to the Press. How drastic, how coercive and how all-sweeping they were by which all the Presses of India could be confiscated. Today you are putting the publishers, especially the monopolistic press on its guard by saying that they should not furnish false information. As my friend Shri T. N. Singh said, unless we keep a check on false information we are not going to progress.

One word about foreign publications. Although it is not stated in the Bill the hon. Minister made a reference to it in the past that no foreign publications will be permitted either for the publication of huge books or huge newspapers, I am glad the hon. Minister stated in this House very firmly, emphatically and unequivocally that we shall not permit the publication or printing of foreign newspapers

in India. However, I do not know how the Readers' Digest was permitted; how a little camel almost escaped from out tent. We shall have to be very strict about this.

I hope the Government will be liberal towards the newspapers that exist today by forgiving and condoning where unwitting and unconscious mistakes are made. The Government can devise a very big machinery today but they should also be liberal and magnanimous where some newspapers out of ignorance have made some mistakes, unwitting, unconscious mistakes at that. I hope the Government will not be hard in the matter of prosecutions. It is very wise and sound for Parliament to devise legislation, but when the legislation is translated into the hands of the officers of Government for fulfilment, people at the top must also see that small newspapers, national newspapers and Indian language newspapers, in towns and districts are not harassed or prosecuted.

A more word about the ABC. A reference here to the average number of copies to be supplied to the Registrar who is supposed to collect all this information about the circulation of newspapers. The ABC is also doing it. "ABC" means the Audit Bureau of Circulation. It is dominated or pressurised by British and American advertisers who dictate their own terms. It is a pure racket. When discussing the Press Commission's Report this House had not enough opportunity or scope to discuss about these matters. Today the Government is perhaps taking more drastic powers by asking the newspapers to supply these copies and other particulars. The ABC, as I said, is pressurised and dominated by foreign advertisers. They have been dictating policies to newspapers and even compelling leading newspapers into evil ways of supplying false figures. I just want to touch upon this topic and say that the ABC in Indian journalism is dominated by foreign advertisers who even influence good papers to resort to evil ways. Now, Government will also as

newspapers to supply these very particulars. That is why I would beg of the hon. Minister to lay a limit in regard to the supply of these particulars as mentioned under item (b) of sub-section (2) of proposed section 19B of the Bill. A limit may be laid down that papers having a certain amount of circulation should submit the figures and if they are found guilty they may be dealt with accordingly; and others having lesser circulation may be allowed to do what they like.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, whenever we discuss anything concerning the Press on the floor of this House I find that the monopoly Press is more or less on our brains. But, I must submit most respectfully that in India, while we have to shackle the monopoly Press so far as its malpractices are concerned if there are any, we have also to safeguard the interests of those newspapers and journals which do not come under the definition of monopoly Press.

In India even today there are many newspapers and many journals which are run as sacred trusts and if we want to have a free sound and stable democracy in this country I feel that nothing should be done to decrease the number of such papers at the provincial level or district level. I feel that by framing this Bill the hon. Minister might have done something to curb the bad practices of the proprietors of chain newspapers but I would also say that by doing so he has also put very vexatious controls on those persons who are going to run the newspapers not in the interest of making money or as business enterprises but for the education of the masses of India.

I, therefore, think that the statistical approach to which the hon. Minister referred in his opening remarks is not the only approach that is needed. I think the statistical approach is going to be submerged under so many other kinds of approaches which will be the by-products of this Bill and I will refer to them in the course of my speech.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

In the first place I wish to submit that the definition of the word 'paper' has been made very very inclusive and I would think that it should not be made to include even those things which are published or cyclostyled, or brought into being in some other way not with the idea of any political propaganda or party propaganda but which are brought into being for highly educative purposes. Again, I do not think that in the word 'printing' cyclostyling and printing by lithography have been included. We are living in a country where printing presses are not to be found in plenty. We are living in a country where we are not very rich and prosperous. Our country has not been geared up to that degree of mechanical perfection as some other countries are. Therefore, we cannot afford to have a rotary press and all those kinds of fine presses which progressive and highly industrialised countries have. Naturally, we, therefore, require some simpler machine, a simpler mechanism in order to distribute the information to our people. Now, if we are going to treat this simple mechanism also on the same level as these big presses, I think we are not doing something which is in the interests of democracy would, therefore, say that stencilled and lithographic materials should not be included so far as this is concerned. I know there are papers stencilled and lithographed; there are journals stencilled and lithographed; magazines stencilled and lithographed and research papers stencilled and lithographed in so many educational institutions and so many other philanthropic societies and bodies. I do not see any reason why all of them should be brought within the purview of this Bill. I would, therefore, say that the Minister should apply some kind of a less stringent code towards these materials.

It has been said that "as often as the place where a press is kept is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary". I think this is another

vexatious condition put forward in the Bill. In the first place, it is not necessary that the keeper of the press should try to inform the Registrar as often as the place of the press is changed and again, if it is necessary, I do not see any reason why some of the extenuating clauses should have been put into this Bill. I feel that an offence of this kind should not have been made penal, as has been put in the Bill. The punishment may take the form of fine or some other kind of punishment may be given, but it should not be made an offence of the description contained in the Bill, because, I am speaking for the small newspaper, for the small man who is producing a newspaper, and such a clause will adversely affect the interests of those persons. If it should be done, it should be done only with the help of a letter or something like that which is provided in some way. It should not be made compulsory that he should go to a magistrate. I think by doing so—by doing what is contained in the Bill—we will be in a way putting a curb on the printing of books and newspapers which a democracy like ours needs very, very badly. I think books and newspapers should be produced as fast and in as great a number as possible.

Let us now turn to clause 6(5). It says: "Every declaration made in respect of a newspaper shall be void, where the newspaper does not commence publication—" etc. I tell you that when I read this provision I thought that I was reading a Bill which was going to be introduced in some country of the world where the national income is very high and where the newspaper readers are many and where every town has one or two newspapers published in the town itself. But we are dealing with India and I know how difficult it is to bring a newspaper into being. I refer to a newspaper with which I was connected at one time. I refer to the "Nation" which was published in Lahore in the good old days. It was a paper which Dewan Chamanlal brought into

being. They wanted to bring the paper into being and they wanted to do so in the interests of the country and of the nation. It was meant to accelerate our struggle for freedom. They collected money, went here, there and everywhere, but then the publication of the paper had to be postponed from day to day. Why? Because, after all, money had to be collected from persons and so many arrangements had to be made. I therefore say that this would be very good for those persons who are described on the floor of the House as press-barons or similar names that one may choose. Of course, I do not have any brief for them and you may deal with them anyway you like, but I should say that this kind of provision is going to work very detrimentally in respect of those who run small newspapers in small towns and who do not look upon newspapers as sources of revenue or profit but as journals, as instruments of healthy, sound and democratic education. I would, therefore, say that we should distinguish the sheep from the goats. We should not have the same kind of law operating in the case of both.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): We should distinguish between a white sheep and a black sheep.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes; I now agree with my friend Shri Nand Lal Sharma though I very seldom agree with him. The present rule may be very good for the black sheep but I should say that there are good sheep also, and so, so far as the code of the press is concerned, these provisions should not be kept as stringent as they are and they should be made less stringent.

As I have already said, we have prescribed punishments in clauses 13 and 14 through a kind of schedule. I would say that there should be two types of punishments one for those who are running big newspapers and another schedule of punishments for those who are running small newspapers. The same schedule should not apply to both.

The duties of the Press Registrar have been enumerated in the Bill, and they are quite a respectable number. Whereas the Press Registrar is asked to note the name of the paper, the title of the paper, the language in which it is going to be published and all that kind of thing, I do not know why the Press Registrar is not asked to collect information about the employees of a press or newspaper,—their different categories, etc. I would not be satisfied unless this item is also included. Of course I may be told that some other Bill will be brought to make provision for that. But I want to say that some kind of statistics could also be collected by the Press Registrar. What I mean to say is that while the duties of the Press Registrar have been enumerated, the human element which goes to print a newspaper, the human element which goes to make a paper as it is, has been utterly ignored. I should say that it should be made incumbent on the Press Registrar to have statistics with regard to them.

Again, look at proposed section 19B(h). The register shall contain "the average number of copies printed, the average number of copies sold to the public and the average number of copies distributed free to the public," etc. I may submit that we have been talking here about double entries and treble entries so far as the circulation of newspapers is concerned, but I must also submit that there should be another thing added here and it is this: the average number of copies sold as waste-paper. I do not know if my friends are aware of this fact or not. Sometimes these newspapermen swell the figures of circulation. They will tell you that their circulation is so many thousands, but if you want to find out whether all the copies have been sold or how much has gone out as waste-paper, you will not be able to find it. Some of the copies may have been sold; a few may have been distributed free. But, I may tell you that the remaining copies go to the man who goes about buying wastepaper.

An Hon. Member: Kabadiwala.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think there should be a provision to that effect also, because, if you do not do that, the newspaper men will charge high advertisement rates from other persons on the plea that they are printing so many copies and that they are selling so many copies.

I am very glad to find that the expenses of this organisation are not going to be very high. I do object to the expression, nuclear organisation. The word 'nuclear' has got a new import in this atomic age. I would not like that any organisation which has to do administrative work should be called a nuclear organisation. That is something which is connected with atomic energy or something like that. I think the word may be changed. Even if it is not changed, I would say that the hon. Minister should tell us what the expenses, recurring and non-recurring, would be, in the course of the next five years. Of course, we are asked to vote at this time only Rs. 20,000 non-recurring and Rs. 50,000 recurring, Rs. 70,000 in all. But, you know these administrative cells, like some animals and insects, have a knack of multiplying themselves. They have a knack of expanding; they have a knack of growing. Sometimes they grow so big and the expenditure is so terrible that the money spent on them is entirely out of proportion to the utility which they serve. Of course, I do not think that this Press Registrar is going to be in any way a very useful person. Taking for granted that the Press Registrar is going to perform some useful function, I would say that we Members of Parliament should know how much this expenditure recurring and non-recurring, would be. It is very good to ask us to vote a small sum. But, I know this small sum will expand, the administrative cell will expand.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You are not voting now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But, before we vote, I think we have reason to ask the hon. Minister to tell us.....

Dr. Keskar: They will be kept informed from time to time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: what will be the ceiling for this cell and for the various dignitaries of this cell, and what efforts you are making to keep down the expenses and see that the cell does not expand beyond due proportions.

I would say that this registration of books is good so far as it goes, and as the hon. Minister has said, so far as statistics go, it is effective. I would ask the hon. Minister to look at this Bill not only from the statistical point of view, but also from the human and administrative point of view. The administration should be in such a way as to serve the interests of the newspapers and to help them to grow. The human aspect should be so guarded as to enable the human material that prints or edits these newspapers has also its rights and privileges guaranteed as fully as possible.

श्री श्री नारायण दास (दरभंगा-मध्य) :
सदन के सामने माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रेस रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट (प्रेस पंजीयन अधिनियम) में संशोधन लाने के लिए जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है यह यद्यपि एक छोटा सा विधेयक है लेकिन बड़ा ही महत्व रखता है। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि कुछ दिन पहले जब विधान का निर्माण हो रहा था उस समय इस प्रेस सम्बन्धी कानून की जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी और उसने कुछ अपनी सिफारिशों की थी कि इस कानून में क्या क्या संशोधन किए जायें। मेरा जहाँ तक खयाल है एक विधेयक भी इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया गया था। लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा इस बीच में प्रेस कमिशन की नियुक्ति हो गई और मंत्री जी ने यह मुनासिब समझा कि कमेटी द्वारा सुझाए गए संशोधनों पर विचार करने से पहले प्रेस कमिशन की सिफारिशों को देख लिया जाए। अब प्रेस कमिशन ने भी इस

सम्बन्ध में प्रेस सम्बन्धी सिफारिशें करने के साथ-साथ इस कानून में भी संशोधन करने के लिए अपने सुझाव दिये हैं।

प्रजातंत्र में अखबार का क्या महत्व है इसके विषय में कुछ विशेष कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सारा लोकतंत्र लोकमत पर चलता है और लोकमत जितना उन्नत होता है, जितना शिक्षित होता है प्रजातंत्र में उतनी ही मजबूती आती है। हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातंत्र है और इस प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए जहां हमने हिन्दुस्तान के लगभग १८-१९ करोड़ मतदाताओं को मत देने का अधिकार दिया है वहां पर अभी भी सैकड़ों में १८ ही आदमी पड़े लिखे हैं। जब पड़े लिखे लोगों में ऐसे लोगों की गिनती कर लेते हैं या किसी तरह से अपने हस्ताक्षर कर लेते हैं या किसी तरह से कुछ अक्षर पढ़लिख सकते हैं। हमें जनता को शिक्षित बनाने के और भी दूसरे अनेक काम करने होंगे। इस देश में जब हमने प्रजातंत्र की स्थापना की है और हर बालिग को वोट देने का अधिकार दिया है जिसे मैं मुनासिब समझता हूं कि हमें देना चाहिये या लेकिन इसके साथ ही यह आवश्यक है कि इस देश में ऐसी पत्र पत्रिकायें हों जो प्रजातंत्र सम्बन्धी विचार हिन्दुस्तान के गांव-गांव में और हिन्दुस्तान के घर घर में पहुंचावें ताकि जो बड़े-बड़े आदर्श हमने अपने सामने रखे हैं और साथ ही हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा प्रजातंत्र सफल हो और हमारे प्रजातंत्र में सामाजिक न्याय, आर्थिक न्याय और राजनीतिक न्याय सबको पूरे तौर से उपलब्ध हो तो इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि लोकमत को तेजी के साथ और जल्दी से जल्दी शिक्षित बनाया जाए। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में अभी अखबारों की तादाद बहुत ही कम है और ऐसे भी अखबार हैं जिनका उद्देश्य हो सकता है कि प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के नाम पर वह अपने हक के लिए लड़ते हैं लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूं ऐसा रहता है और नीति ऐसी होती है जो प्रजातंत्र के लिए पोषक भी

नहीं रहती है। खैर इस विषय में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में यद्यपि सरकार समझती है कि वह हमारा काम नहीं है कि पत्रपत्रिकायें चलायें और मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार द्वारा पत्र पत्रिकायें चलाने से फायदे के साथ साथ कुछ नुकसानभी होता है लेकिन फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में प्रजातंत्र को सफल बनाने के लिए सरकार को ऐसे प्रयत्न करने पड़ेंगे, इस तरह की कोई योजना बनानी पड़ेगी कि जिससे स्वतंत्र अखबारों का निर्माण हो और ऐसे ऐसे अखबार चलें जिन में सरकार का हस्तक्षेप न हो लेकिन वह सरकार की मदद से चलें जैसे उद्योगों में सरकार का हाथ होता है सरकार उन्हें चलाती है और नाना प्रकार से संरक्षण देती, है सहायता देती है, कर्ज देती है और इस तरह से बहुत से उद्योग-धंधे चलते हैं। वे उद्योग-धंधे भलाई करने के साथ-साथ जो कि वह भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं चूंकि वे व्यक्ति विशेष के हाथ में होते हैं उनका नफा भी ज्यादा तर कुछ व्यक्ति विशेष के हाथ में जाता है समूह विशेष के हाथ में जाता है।

2 P.M.

मैं समझता हूं कि प्रजातंत्र को सफल बनाने के लिए गांव गांव में ऐसे समाचार पत्रों का जाना जरूरी है जिनसे जनता को विधान सम्बन्धी और शासन सम्बन्धी बातों की जानकारी प्राप्त हो और उनको यह मालूम हो कि सरकारी कर्मचारी और जो उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं वे व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं में किस तरह काम करते हैं। गांवों की जनता को इन सब बातों की जानकारी प्राप्त हो इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि सस्ते दाम पर अच्छे-अच्छे समाचार पत्र गांवों में जायें। ऐसे अखबारों को सच्चे अर्थ में स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए और उन पर किसी व्यक्ति विशेष का प्रभाव नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन आजकल हमारे देश में हो यह रहा है कि अखबार को व्यवसाय समझ कर चलाया जाता है अगर नफा होता है तो अखबार को चलाते हैं और अगर नफा नहीं होता है तो नहीं चलाते हैं और अखबार चलाने के लिए हर तरह का जायज और नाजायज काम

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

किया जाता है। यदि उनको सरकार में सहायता लेनी है तो सरकार को गलत सूचनायें देकर सहायता लेते हैं और विज्ञापन लेते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में अधिकतर अखबार चलाने वालों की यह प्रवृत्ति है और इसको खत्म करना चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार को इस दिशा में जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिए। सरकार को अपने बजट में कुछ इस तरह की रकम रखनी चाहिए जिसको कि वह ऐसी संस्थाओं सहकारी संस्थाओं को या सामाजिक संगठनों को सहायता के रूप में दिया करे जोकि स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक, बिना सरकार के दबाव या प्रेरणा के देहातों में जनता तक स्वतंत्र विचार पहुंचाये। इस दिशा में सरकार की प्रगति बहुत धीमी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय में जरूरत इस बात की है प्रैस कमिशन ने जो सिफारिशें अखबारों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के सामने रखी हैं उन को जल्द से जल्द कार्यान्वित किया जाय। अगर सरकार यह चाहती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहना चाहिये और चाहती है कि इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र मजबूत हो तो जिस प्रकार वह राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में काम कर रही है उसी प्रकार उस को अखबार के क्षेत्र में भी कार्य करना चाहिये। सरकार को चाहिये कि जिस तरह से हो सके ऐसी संस्थाओं को अखबार चलाने के लिये सहायता दे जो कि स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक अखबारों का संचालन करती हों जिन के विचार स्वतन्त्र हों और कल्याणकारी हों। उन को बिना किसी शर्त के सहायता दी जाय और उन पर किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या समूह विशेष का दबाव न हो। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इस प्रकार के अखबारों को प्रोत्साहन दे।

अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जो विधेयक इस सदन के सामने आया है उसके सम्बन्ध में अखबार सम्बन्धी बहुत सी

संस्थाओं ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। कुछ संस्थाओं ने इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है कुछ ने इस का यह कह कर विरोध किया है कि यह प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता में हस्तक्षेप करता है और वे संस्थाएँ ये समझती हैं कि जिस तरह का नियंत्रण यह विधेयक करेगा उस से अखबारों के विकास और तरक्की में बाधा पैदा होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आजकल के जमाने में कोई भी काम बिना नियंत्रण से चलना मुश्किल है। हमारे सामने कल्याणकारी समाज बनाने का ध्येय है। लेकिन हमारी जो मीशिनरी है वह उपयुक्त नहीं है। आप के जो काम करने वाले हैं वे आप के आदर्शों से उतने अनुप्राणित नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा समाज कल्याणकारी हो और साथ ही साथ हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार सही मानों में कल्याणकारी समाज का अंग हो। सरकारी यंत्र का एक एक पुर्जा इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि वह जिस पद पर है वह समाज की सेवा करने के लिये है किसी अधिकार का उपयोग करने के लिये नहीं है। लेकिन हमें दुःख के साथ हर समय यह अनुभव करना पड़ता है कि ऊपर से नीचे तक यह हालत है कि जो भी सरकारी विभाग में नियुक्त हो जाता है वह अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने में यह ध्यान नहीं रखता। और न यह समझता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के पांच लाख गांवों में रहने वाली जनता का सेवक है। यह सही है कि हम अच्छे अच्छे कानून बनाते हैं लेकिन जिस तरह से वे कानून अमल में लाये जाते हैं वह तरीका उपयुक्त नहीं होता। इसी से वह सब लोगों को अखरता है। आप कानून तो अच्छा बनाते हैं लेकिन जिस तरह से वह कानून चलाया जाता है उससे काम की आगे तरक्की नहीं होती बल्कि काम में बाधा पहुंचती है। इसीन्वय मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो कानून बन गया जा रहा है इसके भी बरतने में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि उस का दुरुपयोग न हो। मैं इस कानून के बहुत से अंगों का समर्थन

करता हूँ। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के अनुसार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बहुत बड़े अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार का संगठन होगा। उसको यह अधिकार होगा, या उसके द्वारा किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार होगा कि वह किसी अखबार की संस्था में या मकान में जा कर किसी तरह का कागज अपने अधिकार में ले सकता है। अगर इस अधिकार का व्यवहार समुचित ढंग से किया जाय तो इसमें कुछ हर्ज नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारा अनुभव यह है कि इस तरह से अफसर पत्रों के संचालकों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं करते।

डा० कौत्कर : उन का शायद यह अधिकार नहीं है। आप फिर से बिल के इस क्लॉज को पढ़ें। कुछ खास सीमाओं में ही उनको यह अधिकार है। अगर वे उन के बाहर जायेंगे तो संचालक लोग इतने बेवकूफ नहीं हैं कि उन को ऐसा करने देंगे। वे वकील की सहायता से उन को फौरन बाहर कर देंगे।

श्री श्री नारायण दास : इस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। लेकिन मुझे कुछ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अगर किसी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी जाती है तो चाहे वह अदालत में जा कर बरी हो जाय लेकिन उसको ऐसा करने में बहुत दिक्कत उठानी पड़ती है। यह बात मंत्री महोदय को भी मालूम होगी।

मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं साथ ही साथ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रेस कमीशन ने कहा है कि अखबार के सम्बन्ध में, न्यूज एजेंसी के सम्बन्ध में और विज्ञापन के सम्बन्ध में जो एजेंसी हैं उन सब के लिये एक रजिस्ट्रार बनाया जाय। मैंने इस विषय पर पूरी तरह से नहीं सोचा है लेकिन मैं ने देखा है कि प्रेस कमीशन की यह सिफारिश है कि जो प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार बनाया जाय वह जो रजिस्टर में नोट करे तो अखबार के सम्बन्ध में भी करे, न्यूज एजेंसी के सम्बन्ध में भी करे और विज्ञापन सम्बन्धी जो एजेंसी है

उसके सम्बन्ध में भी जानकारी रखे। लेकिन इस विधेयक में मंत्री महोदय ने इस का जिक्र नहीं किया है। मालूम नहीं उनके मन में क्या है। मुझे आशा है कि वह अपने भाषण में इस की सफाई कर देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि भिन्न भिन्न संस्थाएँ बनाने की बजाये यह ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि एक ही संस्था बनाई जाती और उसी को अखबारों और उनसे सम्बन्धित दूसरी चीजों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी और स्टेटिस्टिक्स रखने का काम सौंपा जाता।

दूसरी बात मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : तीसरी बात कहिये।

श्री श्री नारायण दास : इस बिल में कहा गया है कि कोई अखबार चाहे वह दैनिक हो या साप्ताहिक हो अगर एक निश्चित संस्था में अखबार नहीं निकालेगा तो उस का डिक्लेरेशन रद्द हो जायेगा। अगर कोई दैनिक अखबार है और वह अगर महीने में १५ अखबार प्रकाशित नहीं करेगा तो उसका डिक्लेरेशन, रद्द हो जायगा। इस विषय में जो कुछ शर्मा जी ने कहा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। कोई व्यक्ति विशेष अपनी पूंजी लगा कर अखबार चलाता है, कुछ लोग कम्पनी बना कर अखबार चलाते हैं, कुछ लोग दस पांच आदमी मिल कर एक रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी बना कर अखबार चलाते हैं। इन सब संस्थाओं के लिये आप एक ही नियम लागू करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा। जो लोग लोककल्याण के लिये अखबार चलाते हैं उनके भी दो प्रकार हैं। एक तो इसलिये चलाते हैं कि लोकमत को शिक्षित करें और दूसरे इसलिये चलाते हैं कि लोकमत को प्रभावित करके अपने पक्ष में करें। एक तीसरा वर्ग और है जो इसलिये अखबार चलाता है कि उससे पैसा आता है। अगर आप सब संस्थाओं के लिये एक ही नियम रखेंगे तो इस का परिणाम यह होना

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

कि छोटी संस्थाएँ जोकि दैनिक अखबार निकालती हैं अगर वे महीने में १५ अखबार नहीं निकाल सकेंगी तो उन का डिक्लेरेशन रद्द हो जायगा। यह मुनासिब नहीं है। ऐसा नियम लगाना तब ठीक होता जबकि समाज में सब के आर्थिक साधन समान होते। जो सम्पन्न लोग अखबार निकालते हैं, या जो कम्पनी बना कर अखबार निकालते हैं वे तो महीने में ३० अखबार भी निकाल सकते हैं और विशेषांक भी निकाल सकते हैं, मानिग न्यूज और ईवनिंग न्यूज भी निकालते हैं। लेकिन जो छोटी छोटी संस्थाएँ जनता को शिक्षित करने के लिये अखबार निकालती हैं उन को इस प्रकार के नियम से दिक्कत पैदा हो जायगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन दिक्कतों को समझ कर, यदि इस विधेयक में नहीं तो कम से कम नियम बनाते समय इस के लिये कोई मार्ग निकाल सकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

डा० कलकर : आप अपने अखबार को दैनिक के बजाय साप्ताहिक क्यों न डिक्लेयर करें ?

श्री श्री नारायण दास : मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटी संस्थाओं का इस प्रकार काम नहीं चल सकता। मंत्री महोदय को यह अनुभव करना चाहिये कि अभी हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों के आर्थिक साधन समान नहीं हैं और आर्थिक साधनों के बिना अखबार नहीं चल सकते। जो संविधान हमने बनाया है उसमें हमने यह ध्येय अपने सामने रखा है कि हर आदमी को हर विषय में समान अवसर देंगे। लेकिन अभी तक हम केवल राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में जनता को समान अधिकार और अवसर दे पाये हैं। अभी सब को सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में समान अधिकार देने में हमें सफलता नहीं मिली है। इसलिए जब हम को प्रोत्साहन देना है तो जो प्रोत्साहन देने के स्थान पर है, जिसे प्रोत्साहन पान का अधिकार है उसे अधिक प्रोत्साहन देना

चाहिये और जो प्रोत्साहन नहीं चाहता उसे प्रोत्साहन देने की क्या जरूरत है। अखबार व्यक्ति विशेष निकाल सकता है, कम्पनी निकाल सकती है, समाज सोसायटी निकाल सकती है और अखबार अगर कोई सोसायटी बिना नफ़े के खयाल से चलाती है तो उस के सम्बन्ध में एक अलग नीति लागू नहीं होनी चाहिये और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उसके साथ एक प्रकार से अन्याय होगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। प्रेस कमीशन ने कहा था कि

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we having a general discussion on the Press Commission's report now? This Bill is very limited in scope. A general discussion of the Press Commission's report is not warranted by it.

Shri Shree Naryan Das: I am not speaking a single word which does not concern this Bill at all. I am just speaking with regard to the editor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Floating of newspapers, promoting them, financing them—how do all these come within the scope of this Bill? I have no objection. Hon. Members may go on, and have once again a debate on the Press Commission's report.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Dist. South): It is a timeless measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:but there are other items of work also before the House.

An Hon. Member: Is there any time-limit?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time-limit for this Bill is relevancy. The time-limit is three hours.

श्री श्री नारायण दास : अब जिस बात के लिये प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार की नियुक्ति हो रही है, जिस तरह के आंकड़े संग्रह करने का अधिकार दिया जाता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश की मौजूदा हालत में यह सब आंकड़े सरकार के पास रहने चाहिये

और अगर यह सब आंकड़े नहीं रहते हैं तो सरकार को आगे कोई कार्यक्रम बनाने में बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है और जैसाकि प्रेस कमिशन ने कहा कि इसकी जांच करना कि देश में कितने अखबार चलते हैं और किस स्टेट में कितने अखबार चलते हैं और किस अखबार की क्या हालत है, इस सब की जानकारी हासिल करने में बड़ी कठिनाई हुई। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार के पद को कायम करने के लिये कानून बनाया जा रहा है, यह बहुत अच्छा है और इसको जल्दी हमको पास करना चाहिये। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा :

नमोऽस्तु रामाय ससम्पणाय,
दैव्यं च तस्यै जनकात्मजायै ।
नमोऽस्तु रुद्रैक्यमानिलेभ्यो,
नमोऽस्तु चन्द्रार्कभरुणभ्यः ।

समाचारपत्र पद्धति यद्यपि आधुनिक भारत में आधुनिक पाश्चात्य देशों से भले ही आई हो, मेरा यह विश्वास है कि प्रचार पद्धति भारतवर्ष से ही चली है। अपने विचारों की ओर अपने व्यक्तिगत विचारों की नहीं, जगत् के कल्याण के लिये विचारों का प्रसार करना, यह भारत की ही संसार को देन है और बड़े बड़े पाश्चात्य दार्शनिकों ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि भारत से कुछ न कुछ बुद्धिमानों ने आकर हमको प्रकाश दिया।

आज हमारे सामने यह विधेयक प्रेस और रजिस्ट्रेशन आफ बुक्स के नाम से उपस्थित है, यद्यपि मैं खेद से देखता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय किसी कार्य में संलग्न हैं और अपने स्थान पर इस समय मौजूद नहीं हैं और सम्भवतः हमारी बात को नोट करना नहीं चाहते। परन्तु एक बात हम जरूर समझते हैं और उसमें भले ही मंत्री महोदय का दोष न हो और जिसकी ओर अभी श्री एच० एन० मुकुर्जी ने संकेत किया था कि पहले तो हाउस को कम्पनीज बिल के लिये तैयारी करनी

पड़ी थी जब कि बिल्कुल अचानक हाउस को इस बिल की ओर मुड़ आना पड़ा और अगर इस बिल के लिये समय और अवसर मिलता तो हाउस उसकी ओर अधिक योग्यता से ध्यान दे सकता था।

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA
in the Chair]

एक बात मंत्री महोदय ने कही कि यह एक रूटीन बिल है और इस में कोई बहुत मौलिक परिवर्तन होने वाला नहीं है।

परन्तु आप के ही उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य का जो विवरण है उस को देखने से हमें पता चलता है कि पहला भाग तो रूटीन है, परन्तु दूसरा और तीसरा और चौथा भाग जिस में कि पेपर को बंद करने का अंश है जिस में किसी पेपर के अन्दर कोई पोस्टर भी लिया जा सकता है, यह अंश है और जिसमें प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न है, यह रूटीन नहीं माना जा सकता और निश्चय ही यह मानना पड़ेगा कि एक मौलिक परिवर्तन समाचार जगत में करने के लिये यह विधेयक उपस्थित हुआ है। मुझे यहां पर एक दृष्टिकोण देख कर खेद हुआ। अंग्रेज सरकार के समय में यदि हमारे समाचारपत्र जगत के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध समय समय पर लगाया जा रहा था तो अंग्रेज सरकार को हर समय यह शंका और आशंका बनी रहती थी कि यह भारतीय यदि इनको वाक्स्वातन्त्र्य मिल गया, वाणी की स्वतन्त्रता मिल गई तो हो सकता है कि वह हमारे इस साम्राज्य को उखाड़ फेंकने में प्रयत्नशील हों और यदि जनता के पास उनके विचार पहुँच गये तो हमारे लिये यहां रहना कठिन हो जायेगा।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : इस सरकार को भी यही भय है।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : मैंने जब श्री टी० एन० सिंह का भाषण सुना तो मुझे बहुत अचम्भा हुआ। हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जितनी सादगी से, जितनी शान्ति से, अपनी कर्तव्य

[श्री नंद लाल शर्मा]

पालन बुद्धि से केवल एक विषयक को हमारे सामने रख दिया है, हम समझते हैं कि उन बेचारों पर चाहे उनकी इच्छा हो या न हो, एक कर्तव्य आया है और इसलिये उसका पालन कर रहे हैं, परन्तु उसके समर्थक तो उनसे भी आगे बढ़ गये हैं और उनके बारे में तो यह कहावत चरितार्थ होती है कि “बड़े मियां तो बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां सुभान अल्ला”। ऐसे समर्थक अनेक बार कह देते हैं कि भले ही जनता पर बम चला दो, या गोली से उड़ा दो और यह जितने सारे बेईमान लोग खड़े हैं उनको किसी प्रकार की कोई सुविधा देनी ही नहीं चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे भाई श्री जोकिम आल्ता और अन्य बन्धुओं ने और श्री श्री नारायण दास ने जो अभी प्रेस को सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में कहा है, उधर सरकार शायद ध्यान देना भी नहीं चाहती और उस मांग की ओर सरकार ने अपने कानों को बहरा कर दिया है और साथ ही हम यह भी बखूबी जानते हैं कि अगर सरकार को सहायता देनी भी होगी तो वह अपने पक्ष वालों को देगी, सहायता उसको मिलेगी जो उन के पक्ष का होगा।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : ठीक, ठीक।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : अगर सरकार वास्तव में सच्चे जनतन्त्र की स्थापना करना चाहती है, तो उस को चाहिये कि अपने विरोधी पक्षों को भी उसी प्रकार सहायता दे जिस तरह कि वह अपने पक्ष वालों को देती है, तभी सच्चे मानों में इस देश में जनतन्त्रवाद की स्थापना होना संभव है, अन्यथा नहीं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि किसी भी पक्ष को सहायता मत दो। मैं एक बात और कहता हूँ कि क्या आप शपथपूर्वक कह सकते हैं कि हम विरोधी पक्ष के अखबारों और सरकारी पक्ष के अखबारों के साथ एक सा व्यवहार करते हैं? अगर आप के जो सरकारी समाचारपत्र चल रहे हैं, वे अपने पक्ष की और विरोधी पक्ष की दोनों के विचारों को उसी प्रकार से बिना

किसी पक्षपात के अपने वहाँ छाप देंगे तो हम समझेंगे कि हाँ आप वास्तव में यहाँ पर जनतन्त्रवाद स्थापित कर रहे हैं। दोनों पक्षों को स्वतन्त्रता दी जाय कि वह अपनी अपनी बात को जनता के सामने रखें। आप को अपने पक्ष को स्थापित करने का अधिकार है, आप को माता ने दूध पिलाया है आप अखबार में अपना मत रखें और अपनी बुद्धि शक्ति दिखायें और यदि आप के विपक्षी के पास भी कुछ बल होगा तो वह भी अपना बल दिखा देगा। आप ने इस देश में समाजवादी ढांचे पर आधारित समाज की रचना की चेष्टा की है। अभी रूस के साथ आप का गठबन्धन हुआ है और इस अवसर पर व्यक्ति के स्वातन्त्र्य को दबा कर के केवल नाम मात्र का समाजवादी समाज खड़ा करना कोई माने नहीं रखता।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (पूनिया व संचाल परगना) : आप किससे संगठन करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : हम ऐसा संगठन स्थापित करना चाहते हैं जिस में व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व बना रहे और समाज हित के लिये भी अक्षुण्ण हो और पूरक हो और समाज के लिये हानिकारक न हो.....

श्री अलनू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़ पूर्व व जिला बलिया पश्चिम) : वह हवाई सवाल है।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : हवाई नहीं वह वास्तविक तथ्य भारतवर्ष में रह चुका है, आप के भाग्य से वह सवाल आज हवाई हो गया है।

हां एक बात जरूर है कि इस समाचार जगत में और पुस्तकों के जगत में काम करने वालों को इतनी रायलटी इस प्रकार देने का यह दृष्टिकोण हमारे भारतवर्ष में विद्या के प्रचार के लिये कभी नहीं हुआ। मुझे याद है स्मरण है और आप लोगों को भी मालूम होगा जिन्होंने कि भारतीय साहित्य को

पढ़ा होगा और देखा होगा कि महाकवि भारवि का यह एक श्लोक "सहसा विदधीत न क्रियाम्"। एक लाख रुपये में गिरवी होने के लिये पहुँचा। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जब कि अपने मस्तिष्क को केवल जगत के कल्याण के लिये उपयोग किया।

निज निर्मित कारिकावालीमतिसंक्षिप्तचिरन्तनो-
वितभि :

विशदीकरवाणि कौतुकाभनुराजीवदयावशंवद :

पंडित विश्वनाथ ने एक शिष्य के ऊपर दया कर के पुस्तक लिख डाली और उसी पुस्तक पर स्वयं कमेंट्री लिख डाली। न कहीं वह पुस्तक बिकने जा रही थी, न कोई रायल्टी मिलने वाली थी, न प्रेस की ही सुविधा थी। ऐसी चीज जिस का प्रेस पवित्र भावना से प्रचार किया गया हो, आज उस पर ह्यामन इन्टेलेक्ट का प्रास्टिट्यूशन किया जाय और उन से कहा जाय कि तुम को अपनी खोपड़ी की उपज इस प्रकार बेचनी होगी, यह दृष्टिकोण हमें परिवर्तित करना होगा। मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि अगर आप ने भारत को स्वतन्त्रता दिलवाई है, और भारतवर्ष आप का धन्यवाद करता है, तो आप भारतीयता को भी स्वतन्त्रता दिलाइये। यह बात मैं भारत के नाम से कहता हूँ। बाहर से आने वाले जो विदेशी यात्री यहाँ पर हैं वह भारत के वास्तविक रूप को देख नहीं पाते हैं। जरा उन को वह स्थान भी दिखाते जहाँ आप के भूखे और नंगे लोग रहते हैं। आप उन को केवल वह स्थान दिखाते हैं जहाँ गुलखरें उड़ते हैं और पाटियाँ होती हैं। आप उन को नहीं बताते कि भारतीय कैसे जीवित रहते हैं। इसलिये मैं हाउस के समस्त बंधुओं से निवेदन करता हूँ कि हम इस भारत में भारतीयता को स्वातंत्र्य दिलाने का प्रयत्न करें। इस समय भारतीय मस्तिष्क जो है वह स्वयं पराधीन हो रहा है। भारतीयता को अपनी सांस लेने का भी अधिकार प्रतीत नहीं होता। हमारे डेफीनीशन सैक्शन में क्या है ?

"Paper means any document, including a newspaper, other than a book."

यह क्या परिस्थिति है ? अगर इस समय किसी के घर में विवाह हो और वह कहीं निमंत्रण छपवा बैठता है, या किसी प्रकार का कोई समारोह हो, आध्यात्मिक समारोह, किसी के स्वायं के बढ़ाने का प्रश्न नहीं है, तो उस के निमंत्रण पत्र को भी फाइल करना होगा, पहुँचाना होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा तो ऐसा न करने वाले के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी। यह केवल भारत के समाचार जगत की स्वतन्त्रता नहीं बल्कि तमाम व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता के ऊपर रूकावट है, और वह भी उस समय जब हम स्वतन्त्र हो चुके हैं। क्या सचमुच हमेशा के लिये भारत में १४४ लगाई जा रही है ? इस के अतिरिक्त और क्या कहा जा सकता है ? जैसे जैसे भारत आगे चला जा रहा है, उस का रोग बढ़ता चला जाता है।

कहते हैं कि यदि किसी कारणवश न्यूजपेपर को अपना स्थान परिवर्तित करना पड़े तो उस को नया डिक्लेरेशन फाइल करना पड़ेगा। उचित तो यह है कि यदि उस ने स्थान परिवर्तन किया तो उस की सूचना जो आवश्यक अथारिटी हो, उस को पहुँचा दे। लेकिन उसका पिछला डिक्लेरेशन कैंसल्ड समझा जाय और उस को नया डिक्लेरेशन फाइल करना पड़े, यह एक विचित्र बात है जो समझ में नहीं आती है।

इसीप्रकार से अभी आप ने कहा था प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार के सम्बन्ध में। प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार की इयूटीज और पावर्स में मैं ने देखा है कि उस को अधिकार है पूरी अपनी पावर्स डलीगेट करने का। उस में कहा गया है।

"have access to any relevant record or document relating to the newspaper in the possession of the publisher thereof, and may enter at any reasonable time any premises where he believes such

[श्री नंद लाल शर्मा]

record or document to be and may inspect or take copies of the relevant records or documents or ask any question necessary for obtaining any information required to be furnished under this Act."

मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह कोई पेपर वहाँ से उठा कर ला सकता है, किसी प्रकार का प्रश्न कर सकता है और किसी के घर में घुस सकता है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में न केवल प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार को बल्कि "any person adopted by him" को यह अधिकार देना कि वह घर में प्रवेश कर सके कहां तक उचित है ? क्या आप समझते हैं कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में कोई न्यूजपेपर आगे उन्नति कर सकेगा, आगे चल सकेगा, विशेषकर जब आप का दृष्टिकोण अपने से विरोधी पक्ष के समाचार पत्रों को दबाने का है ? सत्यता का इसी प्रकार गला घोटा जा सकता है जब आप उस के मार्ग में रुकावटें रक्खें। मुझे स्मरण है हमारे एक से अधिक दैनिक पत्र अभी भी चल रहे हैं, और पहले भी चलते थे, जब मैं स्वयं एक जगह विज्ञापन के लिये गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें बतलाइये कि आप का कितना सर्कुलेशन है। मैंने अपने साथ के पत्रों का सर्कुलेशन वहाँ देखा। मुझे देख कर अचम्भा हुआ कि चौगुने और भाठ गुने से भी अधिक लिखा हुआ था। मैं ने स्पष्ट कहा कि मुझे आप का विज्ञापन नहीं चाहिये, मैं झूठ कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। आडिटर्स की आडिट रिपोर्ट्स भी मैं ने देखी। मैंने आडिट करवाने से इन्कार कर दिया। मैंने कहा कि मैं इस प्रकार आडिट नहीं करवाना चाहता जिस में मुझ को झूठ बोलना पड़े और जिस में आडिट झूठ बोलने के लिये तैयार हो।

You must give him a few chips to receive the audit report.

ऐसी परिस्थिति हो गई। आप कितने झूठार और न्यूज पेपर चलायें, लेकिन स्मरण

रखिये कि जो वस्तु आरम्भ में ही असत्यता पूर्ण है, जिस के अन्दर आरम्भ में ही पाप छिपा हुआ है, वह न व्यक्ति का कल्याण करेगी और न समाज का ही कल्याण करेगी। अगर आप "सत्यमेव जयते", "सत्यमेव जयते" की घोषणा मात्र ही कीजिये और "सत्यमेव जयते" के बेश में "असत्य सत्यत्वेन जयते" का पालन करें तो आप झूठ को ही सत्य के नाम से चला सकते हैं और असत्य को ही सत्य के नाम से जीवित रख सकते हैं। फिर भी मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि आप के व्यक्तिगत व दलगत स्वार्थ दो चार दिन ही रह सकेंगे किन्तु भारतीय जनता आप के उपकार को सदा के लिये स्मरण रखेगा।

मैं ने कई बार पहले भी कहा है कि और भाज भी कहता हूँ और पूरी सद्भावना से कहता हूँ कि हम भारतीय इतने शान्तिप्रिय हैं कि रावण ने कितना ही अपना अत्याचार बढ़ाया, हम ने उस के विरुद्ध शान्ति से प्रार्थनायें कीं, सब कुछ किया। परन्तु जब उसे मारा तो साढ़े नौ लाख वर्ष बीत गये, प्रति वर्ष मारते हैं, लेकिन उस का पीछा नहीं छोड़ते। हम किसी के भी पीछे पड़ जायें तो उस का पीछा नहीं छोड़ते, यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। हम व्यभिचार का प्रचार करने वाले को व्यभिचार के लिये दंड दे कर सदा के लिये विश्व के सामने रक्खेंगे कि इस पापी को दंड दिया गया। किसी पाप करने वाले को बचा लेना इस विचार से कि उस का कल्याण हो, इस में बचाने वाला भी दोष का भागी और जिस ने भी पाप किया उस के साथ भी अन्याय हुआ क्योंकि वह पाप के लिये और भी आगे बढ़ेगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषयक के द्वारा आप जिस अभीष्ट को प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं उस अभीष्ट की सिद्धि तो हो ही नहीं सकती, केवल व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्य और जो देश के कल्याण में साधक होने वाली वस्तु है, उसी का हास होगा। समाचार जगत और दृष्टिकोण बनाने वालों, दृष्टिकोणों का

प्रसार करने वालों के मार्ग में जो रुकावट आजाने वाली है, उस का फल यह होगा कि भविष्य में जितनी भी विद्वत्ता, जितनी आध्यात्मिकता और जितनी धार्मिक भावना का प्रसार हो सकता था वह सब रुक जायेगा। एक ओर तो आप चिल्लाते जा रहे हैं कि जनता की घूस खोरी नहीं समाप्त हुई चोर बाजारी नहीं समाप्त हो पाई, दूसरी ओर आप चिल्लाते हैं कि धार्मिक शिक्षा बन्द करो, ईश्वर का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है राजनैतिक सत्ता से। अगर आप इन प्रचारों को बन्द नहीं करेंगे। तो हजार प्रयत्न करने पर भी बेईमानी नहीं जायेगी। आखिर वह जायेगी कैसे जब ईश्वर का डर ही नहीं, जब हम को अपने सत्कर्म और दुष्कर्म का फल भोगना ही नहीं है। ऐसी दशा में एक इन्स्पेक्टर पुलिस जिस को एक लाख रुपया एक समय में मिल सकता है, और जो लुट गया है वह एक कौड़ी भी न दे सके यदि उस इन्स्पेक्टर को ईश्वर का कोई डर नहीं है, धर्म का प्रचार ज्यादा नहीं है, तब उस से यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती वह रुपया न ले। ऐसी परिस्थिति में यह आशा आप नहीं कर सकते कि पाप संसार से मिट जायगा।

इस लिये अपने ऊपर कृपा कर के देश पर कृपा कर के और भारतीय जनता पर कृपा कर के आप अपने दृष्टिकोण को बदल दें। जब आप का दृष्टिकोण बदलेगा, उस समय आप का जो भी कानून बनेगा वह आप के कल्याण का होगा और अगर आप इसी दृष्टिकोण को बढ़ावेंगे तो उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): This is a very important Bill which we are debating today, and I am also rather sorry that we have not had enough time to be able to properly prepare for this Bill.

Now, having heard some speakers earlier, I would like to say that the attitude which we would bring to bear upon this is that we would like this Bill to bring about two things. One

is the development of a good public press which will foster democracy; the other is that it should also do justice to the workers who are associated with the Press. Now, if this is the two-fold conception behind this Bill, naturally the first, which is the development of a good public Press which would foster democracy, has also again certain other aspects which we have to take into consideration. I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Shri T. N. Singh, in his concern over the growth of the chains, of the monopolies, which are developing in our newspaper concerns. During the debate on the Press Commission's Report, we had sufficient examples to prove the unhealthy way in which public opinion is being moulded in the hands of certain financial magnates and big concerns. Now, as far as the breaking up of these monopolies is concerned, we are entirely at one with Shri T. N. Singh. Yet we are sorry to say that whilst this Bill is certainly an improvement on the earlier Bill which was introduced in 1952, certain very important factors regarding statistics necessary for registration have been left out of the relevant clause—I think it is clause 19B. Specially, of course, there is the question of the supply of audited profit and loss accounts and balance sheets. This is very necessary; in spite of our knowing that these accounts are not always very honest, that there are double entries and treble entries, it is a check, a check which is necessary and without which we feel that the entire aim of breaking these monopolies and really making them function in a proper manner will not be achieved. That is why it is absolutely necessary to know why the Government, when they bring forward an amending Bill, which has been long awaited, and which has been held over on the plea that they are waiting for the recommendations of the Press Commission, fail to accept the important part of the Press Commission's recommendations where it says that copies of the audited profit and loss accounts and balance sheets in the form prescribed under the Indian

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Companies Act, with suitable modifications, should be included.

Also there is the question about the employees in regard to whom recommendation has been made by the Press Commission. Now, it may be argued by the Government that they are bringing forward another Bill which will safeguard the rights of the employees, their wages and conditions of work. It would have been better if we could have seen that Bill discussed on the floor of the House instead of keeping it hanging for such a long time. But in any case, it is necessary to have these details about the employees, about the numbers that are there on the books at the end of each year, those who have retired, those who have been dismissed etc. This entire catalogue is necessary, because we have seen how these employees have been treated, how often for having gone against a particular individual who is the boss of these big Press businesses they have been thrown out for no fault of theirs. These are things that we would like to see included in the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, and we would like to have a satisfactory answer from Government as to why these important recommendations of the Press Commission have been omitted.

I would also like to add my voice in support of the plea made by certain speakers that the news agencies should also be brought within the scope of this Bill. Because after all, specially in the case of the P.T.I., and also the U.P.I., we have seen how these agencies have been functioning, and it is absolutely necessary, if we want a healthy Press and the development of a democratic Press, that these news agencies should be closely under scrutiny and the provision regarding supply of all information and statistics by newspapers should also be made applicable in the case of the news agencies.

So much for the restrictions and the control which we would like to see exercised on the monopolies. At the

same time, there is this question about seeing what is the actual objective position of the Press in India today. There is, on the one side, the big monopolies; there is also on the other side, the smaller groups struggling for new cultural ideas, political ideas, ideas of Opposition parties; their literature, their propaganda and their newspapers. Now, these are the papers of the 'have-nots' in a way. They have to fight against the entire financial magnates of this country. As my hon. friend, Shri Joachim Alva, said very correctly, there is this whole ABC organisation which controls, to a certain extent, by its finances the policies of newspapers. For instance, we know that there is black-balling against the Communist papers by all British firms. Naturally, we are the only party that stands for the nationalisation of their concerns. Then there are the big industrial organisations which do not advertise in the newspapers of Opposition parties. So, again and again, we have to fight against tremendous odds, against financial stringency. It is, therefore, necessary that we help and foster these papers, whether of a cultural nature or of a political nature, and not put any extra burden upon them, not put extra obstacles. It may be that the Government may say 'Well, this will never be applied in their case'. But when it is applied through the machinery of Government, we see again and again the difficulties that we have to face. We cannot even get a declaration accepted. For instance, I would like to bring to the notice of this House on the question of declaration how very difficult it is for even cultural magazines or even for women's magazines, with which one or two Opposition leaders are associated, to get their declarations accepted. In my State, although the law does not require it, the Magistrate asks for police information. Always, invariably, whenever we go for a declaration, the Magistrate, before he agrees to the declaration, will ask for police inquiry. So many times we are harassed in getting even the declaration accepted.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): That is not accepted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Generally it is not accepted. But often harassment is there too. What is going to happen is this. Every declaration will have to be within six weeks before the commencement of publication; otherwise, the declaration will go. Now, those of us who run papers—I personally am associated with a women's magazine—know exactly how very difficult it is for us to raise the funds. We have been running that paper for three years, but we know that at any moment of time we might have to close down. We also know that often after a declaration, it has not been possible again to bring out that paper. I do not see any reason why in the case of a person who has got a declaration accepted and who within six weeks may not be able to bring out that paper, the declaration should fall through. Those of us who come from Bengal also remember the historic days when a paper had ceased publication. One night the *Forward* had to go out of publication. The next morning the *Liberty* came out. Then the next morning the *New Forward* came out. We know how it was that one after the other, papers ran because declarations were there. Therefore, I do not see how the lapsing of the declaration is going to help in either breaking the monopoly of newspaper concerns, or safeguarding the workers from being cheated.

Now, I come to another point—on the question of cyclostyling. Now, my hon. friend, **Shri T. N. Singh**—I am sorry he is not here—said that he was surprised why it was that we did not want that the entire rules should be very rigidly applied. It is true that we should be able to sit round the table and discuss how we can make a differentiation between the newspapers of monopolies and those struggling newspapers, struggling periodicals, magazines etc., because I feel that it is necessary to make this distinction. About cyclostyling, **Shri T. N. Singh** says that new machines are coming

out and cyclostyle machines might even take the place of flat beds and they might even produce huge newspapers with a circulation of 20,000. I am not very much up to date as to the latest cyclostyle machines which might have been discovered in America. But, I can certainly say that the cyclostyle machines which you and I know, which every organisation, political, commercial or small scale social organisations, uses, is used in a different way—because it is cheap and we can easily duplicate copies and because it is easily available. If you apply the same standards which you want to apply to big newspaper concerns with a circulation of several thousands to the small cyclostyle machine also, then, I think, you will really stand in the way of the development of the various organisations, their propaganda and even the functioning of these organisations. Therefore, I would plead strongly for the non-inclusion of the cyclostyle machine for the purposes of registration because I do not think that really big monopolists or big commercial concerns which will be actually moulding public opinion will be using this particular type of machine for the purpose of their propaganda.

Before I leave the question of cyclostyle, I would also like to say that the connotation of the word 'newspaper' has been made so wide that it means any document including a newspaper other than a book. It includes every pamphlet, and the party documents of any political organisation; every bulletin is included in that. That again, I would like to say, would be an impediment and difficulty in the way of the ordinary work of many organisations and institutions.

There is the question of whether certain big presses have come out objecting to our asking them to supply all the information required under clause 19. Here I am one with **Mr. Singh** that it is necessary for them to give those facts because I feel that if under the Companies Act big commercial undertakings are to supply

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much more information, it is absolutely essential that they should also be forced to give that information. There is nothing wrong in it. I believe that the creation of public opinion by open statement of facts is necessary and it is only by that we will be able to ensure a healthy Press.

I feel that there are important points in the Bill and I would again like to press before the Minister that he should make a difference between the big monopolistic and commercial newspapers and the smaller organisations, political, social or cultural that have to fight against great financial odds and who will be put to great difficulty if every clause of this Bill is made applicable to them, both in print as well as in cyclostyle.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I feel very unhappy about this Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill. Why I say so is this. We ought to have a consolidated Act governing everything about the Press. We have got one Press Act, here, another Press Act there, another Press Objectionable Matter Act and so on. All these things make a hotch-potch for people who run the Press. (*Interruption*). When this Bill is going to provide for the declaration by the printer and publisher, there is no provision for giving any facility whatever to the owner of the Press. After all, the object of having a registered newspaper is only this much, that the publisher of a registered newspaper can send his paper throughout India by paying a postage of one pice. It is left in the hands of the Postmaster or whosoever is the authority, at present called the Postmaster General. He decides. Why has it not been that once a newspaper is registered, once the registration is accepted, that he should be allowed to have this right immediately without writing to the Postmaster to have his paper despatched for one pice?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt my friend? The rule is different now. Unless you have 50 paid subscribers the post office will not give the

benefit of one pice postage privilege. That is a different thing altogether.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I know this rule as much as Dr. Lanka Sundaram, perhaps much better. Unfortunately, what happens is this. The Postmaster or the Postmaster General sits tight over this declaration even if you have 50, or 100 or even 200 subscribers. We have very recently read of cases where writs of Mandamus have been taken out before the Nagpur High Court and the postal authorities have been compelled to allow the postings to be carried out. I have similar writs pending in other High Courts also. That is why I say, when this Bill is being brought, why not make a provision that a man who has got his newspaper registered will automatically get this benefit without writing further to the postal authorities. The first thing that Burma did on separation was this. Burma was separated from India in April 1937 and those people, with probably the highest literacy in the world said that once a newspaper is registered it should be able to send it throughout the whole of Burma for one pie not one pice. We must have some provision here; some rights must also be given to those who own the Press.

I quite agree with the provisions that have been made here of stopping the declaration of such papers who never publish but simply keep the sword of Damocles hanging upon other people when opportunity is offered to them. I can name one paper which never comes out except when it is to abuse somebody. That paper is known as 'Pandrah August'. I had once to prosecute that paper for contempt of court and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court remarked that it was difficult to find out when this paper was published. There was no date of publication. It was known as 'Pandrah August'. It will come out whenever it liked, only to abuse somebody and nothing else. This is a very salutary provision that has been made. Looking at it from the judicial point

of view, I can say that it is a very salutary provision that has been embodied in the Bill.

There are other provisions which I find quite unnecessary. Why should the declaration be made before a magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the paper is to be published? Why not allow the declaration to be made before any Commissioner for Oaths and Affidavits and send that declaration on a properly stamped paper to the Registrar? Let the Registrar record it and be done with the whole process. Why go before a magistrate, why give one rupee to the Jemadar Sahib and two rupees to the Reader Sahib and then get these declarations? This thing must go. We must start trusting good officers and our own people. We must allow our people to be considered honest and we must allow them to use our officers in an honest manner. This declaration before a magistrate causes hardship and as Mrs. Renu Chakravarty was saying just now, when the declaration has to be filed before the magistrate, he wants to find out your antecedents. The magistrates, as they exist at present all over India, are executive officers always with an eye to please their bosses, and to please their bosses they will never agree to a declaration in a very smooth manner. They will try to put obstacles in the way of declarations being filed. They will say that they will have to verify this or verify that, whether you live in this locality or not, from where you have come, what are your antecedents, have you got funds, etc. and he will have to send for a police report and write to the Press Registrar and so on. So many obstacles are brought forward by the magistrates. Under these circumstances I would suggest that declarations, if they can be made before any Commissioner of Oaths and Affidavits, will be a better thing than being made before these magistrates.

There is vagueness in clause 6, rule (2A) —

"Every declaration under rule (2) shall specify the title of the

newspaper, the language in which it is to be published and the periodicity of its publication and shall contain such other particulars as may be prescribed."

Now, what are the other particulars which are necessary? I fail to understand this. In the annexure you have given under section 5 what type of declaration it is to be.

"I, A.B., declare that I am the printer or publisher, or printer and publisher of the newspaper entitled.....and printed or published, or printed and published, as the case may be at...."

That ought to be enough so far as the declaration goes and this is what we have been doing so far. But now why this novel thing "such other particulars as may be prescribed" is introduced, I do not know. It is getting into the neck. What are the other particulars that you are going to prescribe? Why do you put further fetters on the little liberty that the Press enjoys? Before passing the Bill, full consideration must be given whether or not this provision should be continued at the place where it is put in.

After a declaration is made and a particular fetter has been put, if you do not publish half the number of the periodical issues which are necessary to be published, then automatically your declaration will cease. When that embargo has been placed, why is there this further embargo put, namely, that you should immediately make a declaration if you want to shift your office or change your address? Circumstances may arise where a man may be driven out of his rented accommodation or house in which he is carrying on his work. Why should another declaration be made because of his shift from one place to another? If my suggestion is accepted that the declaration need not be made before a magistrate and that it is sufficient if it can be filed before a Commissioner of Oaths and Affidavits, who will send it over to the Press Registrar, it will not be essential at all to make a

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

further declaration where the change is with reference to the place where the printing takes place.

There is a further provision to which I wish to draw your particular attention. In clause 7, an amendment to section 6 of the Press Act is suggested:

"Provided that where any declaration is made and subscribed under section 5 in respect of a newspaper, the declaration shall not, save in the case of newspapers owned by the same person, be so authenticated unless the Magistrate is satisfied from such inquiry as he thinks fit to make from the Press Registrar or otherwise that the newspapers proposed to be published does not bear a title which is the same as, or similar to, that of any other newspaper published either in the same language or in the same State."

A provision can be made authorising the Press Registrar to strike off or refuse to register, but giving powers in the hands of the Magistrate is not advisable. When a declaration is imminent and when a person wants to have it with a desire to propagate his views or the views of a political party, the Magistrate might say "I am making an enquiry" and will delay the publication of the newspaper for three or four months, particularly at the time of elections. I would therefore suggest that the declaration may be made by the person in some such terms as this:

"I am now issuing a paper under this name and no similar paper bearing a similar name exists or is being published in this State."

Such a declaration coming from the man will put him within the clutches of the law in case he makes a false declaration. But to leave it in the hands of the Magistrate to make such inquiries as he thinks fit will be giving powers to the Magistrate to obstruct the propagation of the views of the various political parties.

The provision which is put under section 19C is also a fetter on the freedom of the Press. The matter should end, in my opinion, as soon as a declaration has been made and filed with the Magistrate. This red tapism, which is being put into this law, will create obstacles, and I do not know whether it is with that desire that this provision has been made in this law. If we value the freedom of the Press, if we value the constitutional position of the freedom of speech in our country, these fetters are unreasonable and uncalled for. My submission, therefore, is that these fetters must be taken out from the provisions of this Bill. Otherwise, in other respects, I welcome the Bill.

Dr. Keekar: Before I take up the points raised by hon. Members, I note that most Members agree with the general principles enunciated in the Bill. I again reiterate that the Bill is to clarify the procedure and it is simply to amplify and specify the duties which have been carried out before. They were being carried out in a discordant and sporadic way in the different States, and the Press Commission has suggested that this should be done in a more regular and methodical way and on a central basis, and that is what is proposed mainly in the Bill.

Before I take up the clause for replying to the criticisms made, I would like at the very outset to clear one misunderstanding which has been repeated by many hon. Members. It is with regard to cyclostyled and litho papers that in clause 4 of the Bill, in section 1 of the principal Act, in the definition of "book", the words "or lithographed" shall be omitted. A number of Members have misunderstood it.

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First of all, it should be clearly understood that the Press and the Registration of Books Act, even as amended, will apply only to published

books—that is, books which are published for public sale and public circulation. It does not apply to anything which is published for private circulation whether it is a leaflet or pamphlet or party circular; it does not apply to them. So, even if you publish a fat volume for private circulation this does not apply to it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: There should be no price on that.

Dr. Keskar: Yes. It should not be sold publicly. If it is circulated privately, it will not apply. It is meant to apply only for the purpose of printing on that leaflet or pamphlet the name of the printer and the publisher. That is all. As far as the publication of the leaflet or booklet is concerned, the obligation is only to print as to who has printed it and who is publishing it. There is no other obligation; there is no question of filing statistics or giving any other particulars about that book. That only devolves upon newspapers and periodicals and not on the printers of such leaflets, etc.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Every cyclostyle machine—one should get a declaration for that also.

Dr. Keskar: It need not have a declaration; there need not be a declaration if you cyclostyle sporadically. But if you use this machine or the litho machine regularly as a press, naturally then you will have to make a declaration. But hon. Members need be under no fear that party leaflets which are printed or cyclostyled or lithographed will come under this. If you carefully read the Press and the Registration of Books Act with the amendment, there is no need for fear. This has been, if I may say so, added at the express recommendation of the Press Commission who have, in paragraph 1033 of their report, discussed this question. They have said:

“The doubt, if any, would be set at rest by adding after the definition of ‘newspaper’ the following definition, viz.

‘paper includes every document printed, other than a book, and printing includes cyclostyling and printing by lithography’.”

We ourselves were not very keen to add this. We debated it and looked into it from all points of view before we agreed to add this. I may inform the hon. Members that in the rules we propose to make an exception of certain things like invitations and some other things so that they do not come within the purview of these clauses or sub-clauses. So, I hope that hon. Members and more especially the Opposition Parties will have no fear that anything that is done for party propaganda—if any leaflets are printed and published—they will be adversely affected. If they are published and put to sale, it should be written at the end: who has printed and published it. I do not think they have any objection to that. After all they do not go in for anonymous publications. I take it that they are quite ready to acknowledge it; it is they who are printing and selling it and I do not think there is anything wrong or unreasonable in the clause or the amendment as suggested. The Press Commission itself has gone into all the aspects of the matter and has made an express recommendation regarding this question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the rules be placed before the House?

Dr. Keskar: I have tabled an amendment that the rules shall be placed before this House..

Shri Raghavaiah (Ongole):....and be discussed and amended also.

Dr. Keskar: A number of questions have been raised regarding the various provisions of the Act and a number of hon. Members have come forward saying that though the Bill is supposed to be unimportant, it is very important. It is only a way of looking at things. When I say it is unimportant, I say that it is a procedural thing. The effects may be very important in the sense that the co-ordination of all data and facts regarding the

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Press and the periodical will certainly be an important thing because this data and this statistics will be available for the first time in an authentic form. But, otherwise I do not think that it proposes to do anything radical or revolutionary. There is nothing new. Some of the work, though in an unsystematic way, is already being done. The defects that we have found in that system have been remedied by this Bill. That is all; there is nothing more than that.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram has raised one or two important questions and they have been repeated by some other hon. Members. Let us first take the point regarding the news agencies. It is not possible to make this Act applicable to the news agencies. That does not mean that Government does not want the facts and data regarding news agencies to be collected. This particular Act cannot be made applicable to them; it is not possible to bring them within the definition here. We propose to do this in the Industrial Relations Bill; there the Central Government gets the authority to bring all industries within the purview of the Central Government. Then we will make it applicable to the news agencies as we are now making it applicable to the other periodicals and books. But for the moment legally it is not possible for us to take up that; we propose to do it as quickly as possible. So, he may rest assured that there is no conscious omission of the news agencies from the purview here or screen them...

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt the hon. Minister? Will he include the news syndicates along with news agencies?

Dr. Keskar: I think they do come within the definition of news agencies.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: How soon does the hon. Minister propose to bring the legislation?

Dr. Keskar: It is coming very soon before this House.

The other point which he raised was with regard to a number of important matters relating to statistics; which have not been included in this. He has given them: the audited accounts, the number of employees, details of their sales, advertisement revenue; he has enumerated many other things. If he looks at the Bill carefully, he will find that it is not possible to enumerate every possible detail here but power has been taken to get anything necessary with regard to the declaration. For instance he will find this in the rule making power:

"prescribing the particulars which an annual statement to be furnished by the publisher of a newspaper to the Press Registrar may contain."

The things which he has put forward today are quite useful and I will certainly look into them; I have not had time to go through them. He may rest assured that whatever details and data are necessary and useful can certainly be put in the rules and they can be got from the papers. He will also find that while registering even, 'any other particulars which may be prescribed' can be had. If certain matters regarding data are considered useful, we can put them also here. He referred to the question of audited accounts being furnished. I am doubtful whether it is necessary to put in that. Supposing he is asked to furnish a statement regarding their accounts, it means the audited accounts. As far as financial statement is concerned, the hon. friend may be aware that as at present the Central Government have no authority to call for it or other details of any industry. We have to take the power and when we take the power then only we will be able to do it. We shall certainly do that. I do agree with him that it will be necessary for the Press Council to have such data; otherwise it will not be able to function effectively. There is no doubt about the importance of having that; it is obvious. All the hon.

Members are agreed that getting the right facts and figures regarding newspapers is essential if we want to see that they function in a proper way. As I said at the very beginning, newspapers are organs of public opinion and they claim to probe into anything and everything. At the same time they should be ready to have themselves probed into as far as their working is concerned and not as far as their opinion is concerned. I think they should consider that as a very reasonable proposition.

Many Members have questioned about a comprehensive Bill not being brought before this House. I submit that a comprehensive Bill regarding all the recommendations of the Press Commission will be so comprehensive and so complicated that it will probably take as much time as the Companies Bill took. Because the subject matters will be of a very different texture I do not think it is a practical thing or it is something which can expedite matters. Taking up the subjects separately or rather the taking up of different sets of things is in my opinion the quicker way of dealing with the matter. As far as certain important matters are concerned I may mention to the House that the Service Conditions of Working Journalists Bill has already been introduced in the other House where it will be taken up within a week or so. As far as the price-page schedule is concerned legislation will be coming before the House very soon. The same is the position regarding the Press Council. So, it cannot be said that because there is no comprehensive Bill we are lax in dealing with this matter or we are not trying to expedite it. A comprehensive Bill would be rather delaying the matters than expediting it.

As far as periodicals are concerned hon. Members know that the newspapers in certain languages are all practically published in lithography. For example, the Urdu press is practically all lithography and lithography, therefore, is of great importance in the publishing of newspapers and periodicals which cannot be neglected.

There has been a complaint made by my hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi—who has just gone out—about—it is a matter which does not concern me directly—the newspapers not being given postal concession and the whole thing being delayed under one excuse or the other. Probably, hon. Members are aware that as far as postal concession is concerned a newspaper has not only to be validly registered and declared but a newspaper has to fulfil certain other important conditions one of which is that it purveys news and that it does not purvey stories, novels or crossword competitions in a majority. For example a newspaper must contain 45 per cent. of news before it can be accepted for postal concession. Certain other conditions have also to be fulfilled. That is the reason why sometimes there is delay and there are arguments about this matter. As you know the Press Commission even recommended this percentage of news to be increased.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Is there a condition that a minimum number of copies should be in circulation by post?

Dr. Keskar: Yes, that also is there. Therefore, this point should also be borne in mind before any undue criticism is made of postal authorities for not accepting a particular periodical for giving the concession.

There has been a complaint that the penalty is too heavy. My friend Shri D. C. Sharma was waxing very eloquent over the heavy penalties and the dire prediction he has is that the Press will suffer. I regret I cannot share his apprehension. First of all, there might be a maximum penalty suggested but it does not mean that that particularly will be imposed. Even one rupee can be imposed as a fine. It all depends on the type of offence and I am sure this will be borne in mind by the convicting authority. Unless we impose a penalty I have little hope of getting authentic facts and figures. If we do not impose a penalty I am sure the whole thing will be ignored and we will be where

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we were before. It will not be possible to get what is wanted without a penalty being imposed. There is no doubt that a number of papers, more especially on the business and industrial side, do not want to give certain facts and figures which they feel will put them not in a very good way before the public. It is exactly for that reason that these facts and figures should be put before the public and the public should know the source or the motives which impel them to publish particular periodicals or newspapers in a particular way. Let them do it in public life and let them express any opinion they like; I have no objection to it. I am sure Members will agree that this is a very salutary provision as otherwise the Bill will become inoperative.

Shri T. N. Singh had suggested that the papers should be compelled to make their circulation public. I think they do publish or claim a circulation figure; whether that figure is a correct one or not it is very difficult to decide. It may be correct in certain cases and it may not be so in certain other cases.

Shri A. M. Thomas: More than one paper claim the largest circulation.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I just ask: are you in a position to scrutinise the circulation figures? Have you any power of that kind under any particular provision?

Dr. Keskar: Not, at present. After the Bill is passed certainly we will have the powers. If it is thought that the figure supplied is not correct then certainly we will have the power to find out as to whether a false claim has been made or not. If the Registrar has reasons to believe that a claim filed with him is false he has certainly a right to look into the matter. It is very difficult to lay down in a law by way of a detailed note that a particular provision shall be implemented in a particular way. Even after doing that we will find that certain details have been left out. In such a case there will be no end to the type of

amendments that we will have to go into.

A greater and stricter check on the financial statements and figures of newspaper industry can be done when the Central Government takes powers for control of industries and, as I said, that thing is under contemplation and will very soon come up before the House. When that is done I hope stricter check can be kept on this aspect of the matter. Hon. Members might rest assured that it will be done.

As regards the amendments that have been tabled I do not think—for example, the amendment by Shri S. N. Das seeking to change the name—they are of so much importance and certain of these amendments appear to be unnecessary. As far as the other amendments are concerned I would like to say a few words about them when they are moved.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister has not said anything about the point I had raised with regard to the declaration. Certain amendments which are now being proposed seek to make the declaration more stringent. What is the real reason behind it? We do not understand why they have been introduced?

Dr. Keskar: I have not understood where the stringency in the declaration is. Does the hon. Member refer to the provision that the moment there is a change of residence or town a new declaration should be filed in?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, no. The provision is that suppose the newspapers etc. have not appeared within six weeks and in certain cases three months, then immediately and automatically the declaration lapses. I think that point was made by many speakers. Why is that necessary.

Dr. Keskar: If I may say so, that is a very very reasonable provision. The hon. Member has probably one or two particular cases of her own in view. Our general experience is that a large

number of papers or, rather, persons, make declarations of papers and they never bring them out or bring them out once in three months. Sometimes they bring out one and they do not bring out their issue for months. There have been several funny cases and Shri U. M. Trivedi mentioned about one or two of them. I think this is a very salutary provision. It is not at all, in my opinion, stringent. If a paper makes a declaration and does not bring out the paper within three months I cannot consider that it has got any justification for bringing out such a declaration. The hon. Member mentioned that it is very very hard on certain people who may not be able to get the requisite financial resources. Well, the persons who want to start a new paper can make a declaration after they have made sure that they have got finances. What is the necessity for coming out for a declaration when you are not sure that you can bring out a paper. I do not see in what way this is a stringent declaration. I would like to understand from the hon. Member where she considers there is a stringency in this.

Shri K. K. Basu: What is the administrative difficulty that has been experienced in the existing system of law? As you say, if one does not get out a paper, that is a different proposition. But what is the difficulty that the existing system of law has faced in regard to administration and which has given rise to this amendment? That point has to be clarified.

Dr. Keskar: There are two aspects to it. Firstly, there is the case of a person who makes a declaration and does not bring out a paper. To that extent, he is making a wrong and false declaration. The second point is, there are very many papers which claim that they are going to be dailies or weeklies. They have taken subscriptions from the people but they have not brought out their papers. Papers which have been brought out once a week are claimed to be dailies. From that point of view, I think it is cheating the public, when you make a

declaration and bring out a paper for a few days and afterwards you do not bring it out. The provision is, in my opinion, so obvious and so reasonable and I do not think that it is a stringent provision in any way. If, supposing, an hon. Member—he or she—wants to bring out a paper, he or she can make a declaration. There is nothing more easy than to make a declaration. In what way are they stopped from making a declaration, making another declaration, I do not know.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: If, after giving out a declaration, a paper is not able to be brought out, I do not see any difficulty in the lapse of time. I do not see any reason why there should not be a lapse. Why should there be another declaration? If the paper is published, it is all right. But if the man is not able to publish the paper, well, then it is not published.

Dr. Keskar: It is an innocuous declaration. It is not of a stultifying nature. You cannot go on indefinitely keeping a declaration pending, saying that I am going to bring out a paper, and yet bringing it out. Keeping a declaration indefinitely pending, in my opinion, is not a practical proposition. But it does not obstruct any one from bringing out a paper as many times as he likes, by filing a declaration. The very process is so easy and it involves no difficulty. Any number of them are filed and a declaration made. In fact, hundreds of them are pending and the papers have not been brought out. So, in what way does it create a difficulty for the hon. Member, I do not know. I would like to know in what way a fresh declaration creates difficulties.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy : rose—

Mr. Chairman: Several questions have been asked and they have been answered and argued also though this is not a question-hour.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I wanted a clarification.

Mr. Chairman: Clarifications have been given. Questions have been put

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and answered. If we go on still in that manner, it becomes a question hour. At the same time, we have got many amendments which are yet to be discussed.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I had raised that already but I did not get the answer.

Mr. Chairman: If It has already been raised, the hon. Member would have got a reply. What is the use of raising it again? The amendments are coming and the third reading also is there. So, I shall put the motion to the vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

CITIZENSHIP BILL

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship.

PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (AMENDMENT) BILL— CONTD.

Clauses 2 to 15

Mr. Chairman: I have received no amendments to clauses 2 to 15.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: There is list No. 2 in the list of amendments circulated. My amendments were slightly delayed, and I am requesting you and the House to permit me to move them formally.

Mr. Chairman: His amendment relates to clause 16. The hon. Member may kindly hear me. I am only mentioning clauses 2 to 15 for which there is no amendment. I am putting clauses 2 to 15 to the vote of the House.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): We have something to say on those clauses. Is it your direction that they will all be taken together?

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member wants any particular clause to be taken separately, I shall take such clauses.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I do not want to have any particular clause taken separately. The question is whether we can touch on those clauses, or we can take them only separately.

Mr. Chairman: So far as this question is concerned, we need not now have the same discussion over again. If there is anything specific that he wants to say in respect of a particular clause, I shall take it up separately. If the hon. Member wants to make some observations in regard to any separate clause, I shall allow him to do so.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I want to say something on clauses 3 and 6.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Firstly, regarding clause 3, I have some very serious apprehensions about the definitions sought to be introduced and especially about the last two definitions regarding paper and printing. With regard to paper—of course I have gone through the parent Act very hurriedly and I have gone through this Bill also very hurriedly—I could not see the justification of including the definition of paper in the parent Act. So far as I could see—and I cannot claim to have been able to examine the Act very thoroughly—there is no mention of 'paper' in any section. Therefore, this definition of paper seems to be without any justification. If I am wrong, and if there is any section mentioning the definition of paper, then I think the definition would be even worse because, that definition would cover every document, public as well as private. Because a document is a very wide term, the consequences will be on the person who writes or who circulates however limited that

section may be in which that paper is circulated. Therefore, I would require some further clarification as to why this definition of paper has been put in here. The Press Commission's recommendations have been cited as the authority but what I want to know is, what is the benefit of these recommendations to the press laws of our country and what is the benefit which has induced the Government to accept it? On this point, unfortunately, we have received no enlightenment at all. I want this clarification because the definition of paper is so sweeping that if it has been mentioned in the parent Act, it would mean that it could have very wide implications and would affect so many kinds of writing which normally no administration will concern itself with.

The second point is about printing. That definition raises still greater apprehensions? It has been stated that there are modern cyclostyling machines. My Deputy Leader Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has touched on this point. As the point is very important, I want to revert to it. There may be cyclostyling machines. What is the problem in India? Are there many cyclostyled newspapers? Are there many cyclostyled matters? Or, is cyclostyling being abused and it is jeopardising the healthy character of the press? Is that the position here? If that is not the position here, it is all the reason that cyclostyling should not be included. Its inclusion is by no means innocuous. Cyclostyling is used by organisations of a private nature. For example, many trade unions issue bulletins—some of them issue periodical bulletins—and these bulletins contain what may be called news or comment on public news. Suppose a certain trade union is issuing monthly or fortnightly bulletins and in one of those bulletins they refer, for example, to the Government's attitude to the Kanpur textile strike, and they express their sympathy or they draw some conclusions from the Government's attitude towards the Kanpur textile strike or the Darjeeling tea garden workers and determine their policy

accordingly. We have often done it. We have often referred to these things and we have commented in our bulletins that in the circumstances when we have a Government which is so hostile to the working classes, we have to adopt a certain policy. That kind of a thing is done in the bulletins. If these bulletins are periodically published, however small the range of their circulation, however limited the circle of their readers, they would come under the definition of newspapers. All the provisions of the Act which may be good so far as the real, genuine, newspapers are concerned, would apply to these bulletins and it would result in great vexation. This kind of interference may be very exasperating. I would appeal to the good sense of the House not to introduce this kind of interference. I would have understood if cyclostyling was being abused. But, the fact is that cyclostyling is not being abused. If it comes to be abused at some other time, then, perhaps, we shall be in a position to frame our policy much more concretely to strike at the abuse and leave out *bona fide* use of the cyclostyling machines. Therefore, I would ask the Minister to wait for the day when circumstances develop, when cyclostyling is abused, when efficient cyclostyling machines are imported for the purpose of producing a huge number of papers which may take the place of newspapers. Till that happens, I think we should not interfere with this and bring in exasperating interference with the affairs of private organisations.

Regarding clause 6, I feel that the requirement regarding cessation of declarations and the requirement as to the making of a new declaration is going to be a great fetter on the democratic development of the press. The hon. Minister has expressed his surprise why one should start a newspaper without the initial finances. Unfortunately, we are not in a country where we have enough finances. There may be so many contingencies. A democratic press, if it wants to develop, has to get its finances from

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many sources. We know from the experience of the Communist organisation, to run a paper, we have to raise funds and there are so many things in raising our funds. You may calculate in one way; things may go another way. Your calculations may not come up to expectations. There may be others who have less influence than the Communist party, who want to propagate their opinions and yet they may not be in a position readily to gather funds. In a country of this kind, to insist that you shall have your funds within 6 weeks and no more is to create an impossible situation.

Again, for the same reason of finance, it is an impossible situation. If you say that you must invariably publish so many issues in three months' time. A democratic press in our country, unlike the monopoly press, has to struggle hard for its funds. In these circumstances, it may happen that it undergoes a financial crisis and cannot bring out a sufficient number of issues in the course of three months. Yet, for the healthy development of the press, it is just this kind of press, a press that is struggling for its funds, a press that cannot make both ends meet, that needs encouragement, because it is this kind of press that would normally voice the democratic aspirations of the people. It is only those who prostitute themselves in the interests of the vested interests that readily get funds. Those who openly come out against the vested interests have many difficulties in gathering their funds. Therefore, in the interests of democratic development of the press, this kind of restriction should not be imposed.

The hon. Minister asked, what is wrong in this restriction; you can readily have another declaration. I do not know what is the position in his part of the country. I can inform him that in my part of the country a declaration is not such an easy thing. Of course, under the Act itself, there is not much difficulty. You go and sign a declaration, and there it is. But, I have seen from my experience, not as

an editor, but as a lawyer, that many papers have sought to get a declaration and the magistrate has asked for a police enquiry. I do not know why there should be a police enquiry. There have been police enquiries and it has been months before declarations have been given. Do we want to create a position that if a person, after trying for months to get a declaration and having succeeded after months, is unable to secure funds in six weeks or runs into a financial crisis, he will have again to wait for months before he can bring out another paper? You may say, you can go to the High Court and get a writ of *mandamus* to correct it. But, that takes not a month or two; it takes six months or one year. This is not a position which should be created. Why should this position be created? What is the difficulty? The hon. Minister has complained of impotent declarations. Why should he be so much concerned with the potency of a declaration? He says that at any time any one can take out a declaration. If a declaration lies idle, let it lie idle. What is the difficulty about it? On the other hand, if it lies in genuine cases, it may be a very good policy. It may promote the democratic development of the press to give them certain latitudes in order to tide over financial difficulties.

Shri Raghaviah rose—

Mr. Chairman: May I submit for the consideration of the House that I propose to devote about an hour or so to these amendments. All these amendments generally relate to clauses 16 to 18. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 15 though the discussion is taking place on them now. I am not disallowing any hon. Member from speaking, but at the same time it must be remembered that there are no amendments. Therefore they are speaking as if they are on the general discussion. So, I would request hon. Members to see that some time is devoted to particular amendments also which come later in regard to clauses 16 to 18. They will kindly conclude their remarks as early as possible on these clauses 2 to 15.

Shri Raghavaiah: In keeping with the suggestion made by you in the course of the remarks made just now, at this stage of the debate on this piece of legislation I would only confine myself to clause 4.

Under definitions it is said that "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Central Government under section 20A. To this the Government has an amendment which reads as follows:

"All rules made under this section shall, as soon as practicable after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

This making of rules is one of the important stages of a legislation and hence the House has got to bestow any amount of attention on the manner in which these rules are made by Government for the effective implementation of the legislation passed by this House. Instances have been cited in the course of the first stage of the debate on this legislation and afterwards also to show how, in the course of making rules the Government has got the liberty to do as it likes. For instance, when the question of.....

Mr. Chairman: May I interrupt the hon. Member? Up to clause 15 there are no amendments. There are amendments to clause 16 on behalf of the Minister as well as Shri Kamath and this point will be debated at the time when those amendments are taken up. If he has any remarks on clauses 2 to 15, he may offer them now.

Shri Raghavaiah: I will only confine myself to clause 4, to this amendment only.

Mr. Chairman: That is to clause 18.

Shri Raghavaiah: No. I will make a few general observations on this question, and then.....

Mr. Chairman: On what does the hon. Member want to speak? So far as clause 18 is concerned, the rule-making power is given, and suggestions are made that the rules shall

be laid before both the Houses of Parliament, and further a suggestion has been made by Shri Kamath that they may be discussed and modified by the House etc. That subject will come when we are taking up clause 18. He may reserve his remarks for that occasion.

Shri Raghavaiah: I will deal with clause 4, definitions, not to rules in particular. I do not refer to rules because that is going to be debated at a later stage. I will confine myself to the definition of certain terms in clause 4.

Coming to clause 4, "paper" means any document, including a newspaper, other than a book; "printing" includes cyclostyling and printing by lithography; "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Central Government under section 20A. We find Government giving definitions that suit their convenience and the spirit in which they want to make the rules. Everyone of these definitions has got to be discussed, and it forms an important part of every piece of legislation also.

Printing is defined here as cyclostyling and printing by lithography. I do not want to add any further to what has already been remarked by many Members both on this side and on the other side. There are no two opinions regarding the question of banning or imposing any restrictions on cyclostyled matter. In fact, the Minister in his reply has also made it clear that such material as has been brought out by certain parties in the cyclostyled form will not be subject to the restrictions or formalities that newspapers or other publications have to undergo. I really commend the answer given by the hon. Minister but he also said, in clarifying the definition, that such material will be excluded and it will come in the course of making rules. Since these rules are not going to be made the subject matter of discussion by either of these Houses and are not going to be amended in the course of the discussion, it is very difficult

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for me to agree with him when he says that these exceptions will be made in the course of making the rules. There are certain varieties that are brought out in the cyclostyl-ed form such as question papers of schools and colleges and other institutions, circulars and other informative documents brought out by private organisations for their party use etc., and these should be listed in the legislation itself. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that instead of shelving the whole thing in the manner in which he has done, it should be stated in the legislation itself. I would urge on the Minister to amend it in the form suggested by some of the Members since cyclostyled matter has been the target of criticism from all parties.

Regarding "paper" also, I would like the definition to be as self-explanatory as possible. It is now ambiguous and is likely to include anything and everything that the rules may put in. I do not want the definition to be of an ambiguous nature as to give scope to Government to include anything they like to be brought in in the course of making the rules. So, I am sure the hon. Minister will keep in mind the spirit with which I have criticised these definitions and will try to see that they are amended as effectively as possible.

Dr. Keskar: I need not give long arguments in favour of what has been proposed. I would invite the attention of hon. Members to pages 394, 395 and 396 of the Press Commission's Report in which not only have they given the reasons why they are suggesting these particular definitions, but have also given the reasons why it has appeared to them necessary to do so. They have given illustrations at page 396 of the Report of the Press Commission and pointed out why the declaration should become void in respect of papers which the persons concerned declare but do not publish, and what difficulties ensue in the collection of statistics in respect of

such papers. One of the reasons why the State Governments have not been able to furnish correct data regarding newspapers that are being published is exactly this, namely that large numbers of newspapers declare themselves but they do not bring out the issues; and to keep track of every paper that is published, or that has made a declaration but has not published any issues, or that has made a declaration, brought out one issue and afterwards has not published anything, has proved too much for them.

Secondly, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to what the Commission themselves have stated namely that even at present according to the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, the definition of 'paper' to which this objection has been taken exists already; and it can be proceeded against even today. But that has not been done. Instead of trying to bring forward an objection to what we are proposing today, and trying to get round the over-sweeping definition of today, and bring in a correct and more precise definition, the hon. Member is only trying to accuse us of giving a definition which suits our convenience. This definition has been put forward by the Press Commission themselves, and they have given very full reasons why they think that it should be so. In fact, what I added to this was that in order that there should be no hardship and there should be no ambiguity, we propose to bring forward rules exempting certain categories like printing invitations, cards etc. from the scope of this. That has not been done up till now, though that sweeping definition exists in the present Press and Registration of Books Act.

So, I need not go into a defence of what I have proposed to do.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The objection was raised because the word 'paper' as such does not exist in the Bill.

Dr. Keskar: It does exist. If the hon. Member looks into the Press and Registration of Books Act, he will

see that the word 'paper' does exist there. But what has been now suggested is that it means 'any document'. It is not simply the word 'paper'. It has been better defined here. So, it is not that the word 'paper' does not exist in the original Act. The word 'paper' does exist there, but it has been better defined here, and the definition has been given by the Press Commission. But we wanted to be much more precise than the Press Commission so as to see that certain legitimate things do not come within the purview of this.

Thirdly, I would like to reiterate that this applies only to what is published for public circulation. It does not apply at all to what is distributed by parties or by private persons for their private circulation. I think it is legitimate to ask persons who want to sell or publicly distribute things for whatever reasons they know best to simply print on them the name of the printer and the publisher; I do not see in what way it becomes a restriction on them. I do not think it is a restriction at all. In fact, in certain countries, even if you publish a hand-bill, you have to print at the bottom of that hand-bill the name of the printer and the publisher. So, I do not think there is anything wrong about it. In fact, it is legitimate; and nobody should object to this as being a restriction on them.

The other point raised by my hon. friend is this. He has merely repeated what has been stated by my other hon. friends before. If in any way the doubts and fears which he has in his mind can be answered by something, I would certainly think over the matter. But as far as we are concerned, we have gone into the matter carefully, and we feel that ours is an improvement not only on things which exist at present but even on what the Press Commission have suggested. For instance, the Press Commission have quoted the Collection of Statistics Act of 1953. If hon. Members would look at the Collection of Statistics Act of 1953, they will find that that Act is much more stringent

and much more rigid than what we have suggested here. We have tried to be much more elastic in what we have suggested here, and tried to be helpful. In fact, I would invite hon. Members to point out any difficulties that they have, so that while making the rules, we might be able to overcome them; we shall certainly look into all those difficulties and try to overcome them, and make the definition even more elastic and practicable in the rules that we would be framing.

Mr. Chairman: Unless any hon. Member wants any particular clause to be put separately, I shall put all these clauses to the vote together.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16.—*(Insertion of new Part V*

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: List No. 2 of amendments has been made available to me, to the Minister and to you, and I beg leave of the House to permit me to read them out.

Mr. Chairman: I understand they have been circulated already.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Not to all hon. Members. I would not make any speech on them, but I would only read them out for record purposes.

I beg to move:

(1) Page 6—

after line 34 add:

"(aa) To furnish the number of employees (editorial and managerial side separately) and their classification according to groups, as on the last day of each year; number of employees (editorial and managerial side separately) retired, died, dismissed, resigned or left the service during the year as well as the number of persons recruited during the year;

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

copies of audited profit and loss accounts and balance sheet in such form and manner as may be prescribed."

(2) Page 6—

after line 38, insert:

"19DD. It shall be the duty of every news agency or syndicate supplying material for publication in a newspaper to furnish to the Press Registrar annually or at such intervals as may be prescribed—

- (a) Copies of the audited profit and loss accounts and balance sheet with such details and in such form as may be prescribed;
- (b) a list of subscribers in such form and details as may be prescribed;
- (c) number of employees and their classification according to pay groups, as on the last day of each year;
- (d) number of employees retired, died, dismissed or resigned or left the service during the year as well as number of persons recruited during the year; and
- (e) such other particulars as may be prescribed from time to time."

(3) Page 7, line 1—

after "newspaper" insert "or of a news agency or syndicate supplying material for publication in a newspaper".

(4) Page 7, line 4—

after "section 19B" insert "or sections 19D and 19DD".

(5) Page 7, lines 20 and 21—

after "newspapers" insert "news agencies and syndicates".

(6) Page 7—

after line 27 insert:

"19HH. On the application of any person and on payment of such fees

as may be prescribed the Press Registrar shall furnish to the applicant copies of the Profit and Loss Accounts of a newspaper, news agency or syndicate and such other matter as may be prescribed."

I have got only two very small points to make. Since these amendments were not circulated so far, and since the hon. Minister was good enough.....

Mr. Chairman: I understand amendments Nos. 11 and 12 are not going to be moved.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That comes only after the hon. Minister's amendments Nos. 1 and 2 are moved.

Mr. Chairman: Then, let all the amendments be moved, and let us have a discussion on all the amendments relating to clause 16.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The other two amendments in my name are to clause 18. So, I shall move them later. May I make a few submissions in connection with the amendments that I have already moved?

Mr. Chairman: Just as the hon. Member pleases.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am not going to make a speech, but I would only draw the attention of the House to.....

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member to be very brief, since we are racing against time. Certainly, he can have his say, if he likes.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): May I point out one thing? I am sorry to interrupt; I do not want to waste the time of the House. But when I find that the Mover of these amendments says that they have not been circulated so far, I do not quite know what he expects of us, even if he speaks for a minute or two minutes or three minutes or even half a minute; I do not quite know what he expects us to do.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a submission? It has been the practice of this House to waive notice of amendments; and since this particular Bill was taken over today because of the earlier Bill having been postponed, there was no opportunity for hon. Members to get the duplicated copies of the amendments.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Minister has given the assurance that he will incorporate all these suggestions in the proper legislation.

Mr. Chairman: That is a different matter. So far as waiving of notice is concerned, the hon. Minister has not raised any objection so far and I have waived notice in respect of all the amendments which have been given notice of today, because today is the first day of the session and hon. Members may not have given their amendments in time as yesterday it was a holiday. The notice has been waived, and therefore the hon. Member is certainly entitled to move his amendments.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The only point I would like to mention in connection with these amendments is this. The hon. Minister has anticipated these amendments and made certain general observations while replying to the debate earlier. I am only formally moving those amendments so that the point may be made clear that the observations made by the hon. Minister in reply to the debate, anticipated these amendments, relate to these amendments only, and to nothing else. I am satisfied on the point that very soon one or two legislative measures will be brought before this House and the points contained in these amendments will be sought to be implemented by the Minister.

Dr. Keskar: Quite right.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I propose that each clause may be taken and voted upon?

Mr. Chairman: We are taking them one by one. Now clause 16 is under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has moved amendments to clause 16. But he is speaking about 19 now.

Mr. Chairman: He is speaking about clause 16.

Amendments moved:

(1) Page 6—

after line 34, add:

“(aa) To furnish the number of employees (editorial and managerial side separately) and their classification according to groups, as on the last day of each year; number of employees (editorial and managerial side separately) retired, died, dismissed, resigned or left the service during the year as well as the number of persons recruited during the year; copies of audited profit and loss accounts and balance sheet in such form and manner as may be prescribed.”

(2) Page 6—

after line 38, insert:

“19DD. It shall be the duty of every news agency or syndicate supplying material for publication in a newspaper to furnish to the Press Registrar annually or at such intervals as may be prescribed—

- (a) Copies of the audited profit and loss accounts and balance sheet with such details and in such form as may be prescribed;
- (b) a list of subscribers in such form and details as may be prescribed;
- (c) number of employees and their classification according to pay groups, as on the last day of each year;
- (d) number of employees retired, died, dismissed or resigned or left the service during the year as well as number of persons recruited during the year; and
- (e) such other particulars as may be prescribed from time to time.”

[Mr. Chairman]

(3) Page 7, line 1—

after "newspaper" insert "or of a news agency or syndicate supplying material for publication in a newspaper".

(4) Page 7, line 4—

after "section 19B" insert "or sections 19D and 19DD".

(5) Page 7, lines 20 and 21—

after "newspapers" insert "news agencies and syndicates".

(6) Page 7—

after line 27, insert:

"19HH. On the application of any person and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed the Press Registrar shall furnish to the applicant copies of the Profit and Loss Accounts of a newspaper, news agency or syndicate and such other matter as may be prescribed."

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move:

(1) Page 5, lines 28 and 29—

for "Registrar of newspapers" substitute "Press Registrar".

(2) Page 5, line 36—

for "a Register of newspapers" substitute "a Register or Registers of newspapers, news agencies and advertising agencies".

(3) Page 6—

after line 38, insert:

"19DD. It shall be the duty of the owner or manager of every news agency or advertising agency to furnish to the Press Registrar periodical statement in respect of the news agency or the advertising agency at such time and containing such of the particulars as may be prescribed."

(4) Page 7, line 22—

add at the end:

"which shall, as soon as may be, lay a copy before either House of the Parliament".

(5) Page 7—

after line 33, insert:

"19L. The Press Registrar shall perform such other functions as may be assigned to him, by the Central Government, from time to time."

Mr. Chairman: Amendments moved:

(1) Page 5, lines 28 and 29—

for "Registrar of newspapers" substitute "Press Registrar".

(2) Page 5, line 36—

for "a Register of newspapers" substitute "a Register or Registers of newspapers, news agencies and advertising agencies".

(3) Page 6—

after line 38, insert:

"19DD. It shall be the duty of the owner or manager of every news agency or advertising agency to furnish to the Press Registrar, periodical statement in respect of the news agency or the advertising agency at such time and containing such of the particulars as may be prescribed."

(4) Page 7, line 22—

add at the end "which shall, as soon as may be, lay a copy before either House of the Parliament".

(5) Page 7—

after line 33, insert:

"19L. The Press Registrar shall perform such other functions as may be assigned to him, by the Central Government, from time to time."

Dr. Keskar: I explained in the course of my speech the reason why it is not possible to accept the amendments now. As far as news agencies are concerned, we do not think it is possible to bring them within the purview of this Bill. As I said earlier, another legislation is going to come soon which gives power to the Central Government and if that power

is taken, certainly we will move in the direction which the hon. Member has indicated. We have got that in view and it will not be ignored. For the same reason I have not been able to agree to the amendment of Shri S. N. Das also.

Mr. Chairman: There are amendments standing in the hon. Minister's name.

Dr. Keskar: I have tabled these amendments 1 and 2 which stand in my name and I have spoken and explained during the course of my general speech the reasons why they are necessary and I do not think it is necessary to add anything further.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Now you were pleased to waive notice and permitted certain amendments to be moved. That Member is satisfied with that though Government has not accepted the amendments. He has, simply for the purpose of record, made some statement about them. But so far as the House is concerned, when you have permitted certain amendments to be moved, even if the Government does not accept them, we are at liberty to vote in favour of them. Therefore, they may be allowed.....

Mr. Chairman: Order. Order. The Chair knows its duty. It sometimes takes place that the hon. Member wants to withdraw an amendment but the House might not give him permission. After all it is not within the power of the Minister himself or the mover of the amendment to reject or accept the amendment. It lies with the House. If the hon. Member wants to withdraw his amendments, I will put the motion for permission to withdraw also to the House.

Shri Raghavachari: With the greatest respect, my point simply was that those amendments must be circulated to the Members though late and.....

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member had taken objection at the time when

the amendment was moved, it would have been quite different. Now it has been moved and the reply has been given. So the objection is too late.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg leave of the House to withdraw amendments Nos. 7 to 12 in view of the assurance of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: It is quite clear that the hon. Member has moved the amendments and the reply has been given by the hon. Minister that he will consider those points and will make rules. Now I want to know the wish of the House. The hon. Member wants to withdraw his amendments.

Several Hon. Members: No. No.

Mr. Chairman: In view of the "No. No" from many Members that we have.....

Shri K. K. Basu: Understanding of this sort should not be allowed.

Mr. Chairman: I am not allowing him to withdraw. I will put the motion to the vote of the House.

Dr. Keskar: My amendments have to be put to the vote of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Now I am putting amendments Nos. 7 to 12 to the vote of the House.

I think the "Noes" have it.

Several Hon. Members: The "Ayes" have it.

Mr. Chairman: I will request the hon. Members to stand up in their seats. (Interruption). So many Members are speaking that I cannot hear anything.

Shri Raghavaiah: I suggest that the bell be rung so that the Members who are in the Lobby may also come in.

Mr. Chairman: I will certainly do it, if necessary.

The hon. Member must however remember that he did not give any

[Mr. Chairman]

notice of those amendments. Therefore, what is the use of wasting some time on having a division? I will request the Members to stand in their seats and let some time be saved. That is the point. Otherwise, there is no difficulty in meeting the wishes of the hon. Members to have a division. If the House agrees with me, I would rather request the hon. Members to stand up in their seats so that some time may be saved.

Shri K. K. Basu: If the bell is rung, then we can stand up in our seats.

Mr. Chairman: It takes so much time to go to the Lobbies.

Shri K. K. Basu: If the bell is rung.....

Mr. Chairman: All right. Let it be rung.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sardar Hukam Singh: I want to have a direction from you. I do not doubt the authority of the Chair to give a ruling and a ruling has been given. But normally it has been the practice here that notice of amendment is only waived when the Government is going to accept those amendments and not otherwise. That is my view. (Interruption). In the present case the notice was waived and the impression was naturally given to the Members that the Government was in favour of accepting those amendments. The amendments were moved. The amendments were not circulated to the Members. The impression, naturally, was created that the Government were going to accept those amendments. Then the hon. Minister had occasion to speak on those amendments, and from the trend of his speech also, we thought that he was in favour of those amendments.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Not in the present Bill.

Sardar Hukam Singh: He said that he would bring in legislation subsequently.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At this stage, no long speech is necessary.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I make a submission? My hon. friend has not submitted before you that the motion was also put to the House after it was not allowed to be withdrawn, and then I asked for the vote of the House also. Now, the division bell has been rung and it is too late to make these observations.

Shri T. N. Singh: Apart from that, the general feeling of the House was that due to the sudden taking up of this measure, they had not had time to table amendments. As a special case, the Chair was indulgent; so were the Government, and every one of us wanted to be considerate. So I do not think that point arises.

Dr. Keskar: Of course, the amendments have been allowed and they might be voted upon or not. My only submission is that the present amendments, notwithstanding my sympathy with the objective of Dr. Lanka Sundaram, are beyond the powers of the Central Government and Parliament for the time being. That is the reason why we are unable to accept them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow, all those stages are over. When I was here, Dr. Lanka Sundaram brought copies of the amendments he had tabled. I wanted to observe the ordinary practice of waiving notice only in case Government were prepared to accept those amendments. Then I asked the hon. Minister. He made a statement that he was not prepared to accept the amendments. Then Dr. Lanka Sundaram told me that he would be satisfied by the kind of assurance given, that this matter may come up before the House at a later stage. On that understanding, I left instructions with Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that these amendments might be allowed to be moved as an exceptional case, when the Minister showed sympathy with those amendments but is not now prepared to accept them. Thereupon, Dr. Lanka

Sundaram said that he would only get a statement from the Minister and then withdraw his amendments. Possibly he has not consulted his friends and taken them along with him. Now, it is open to any hon. Member to say that leave to withdraw ought not to be granted. Hon. Members have said that and therefore, division has been called. In view of all that has happened, it is for the House to decide now. I will put the question once again, namely amendments Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 which Dr. Lanka Sundaram wants to withdraw.

The question is:

(1) Page 6—

after line 34 add:

“(aa) To furnish the number of employees (editorial and managerial side separately) and their classification according to groups, as on the last day of each year; number of employees (editorial and managerial side separately) retired, died, dismissed, resigned or left the service during the year as well as the number of persons recruited during the year; copies of audited profit and loss accounts and balance sheet in such form and manner as may be prescribed.”

Page 6—

(2) after line 38, insert:

“19DD. It shall be the duty of every news agency or syndicate supplying material for publication in a newspaper to furnish to the Press Registrar annually or at such intervals as may be prescribed—

- (a) Copies of the audited profit and loss accounts and balance sheet with such details and

in such form as may be prescribed;

- (b) a list of subscribers in such form and details as may be prescribed;
- (c) number of employees and their classification according to pay groups, as on the last day of each year;
- (d) number of employees retired, died, dismissed or resigned or left the service during the year as well as number of persons recruited during the year; and
- (e) such other particulars as may be prescribed from time to time.”

(3) Page 7, line 1—

after “newspaper” insert “or of a news agency or syndicate supplying material for publication in a newspaper”.

(4) Page 7, line 4—

after “section 19B” insert “or sections 19D and 19DD”.

(5) Page 7, lines 20 and 21—

after “newspapers” insert “news agencies and syndicates”.

(6) Page 7—

after line 27, insert:

“19HH. On the application of any person and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed the Press Registrar shall furnish to the applicant copies of the Profit and Loss Accounts of a newspaper, news agency or syndicate and such other matter as may be prescribed.”

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 64;
Noes 242

Division No. 1]

Achalu, Shri
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Basu, Shri K. K.
Biren Dutt, Shri
Bhoovaraghasamy, Shri
Buchhikotiah, Shri
Chakraverty, Shrimati Renu

AYES

Chatterjee, Shri Tushar
Chatterjee, Shri N.C.
Chattopadhyaya, Shri
Chowdary, Shri C.R.
Chowdhury, Shri N.B.
Das, Shri B.C.
Das, Shri Srangadhar

[4-15 P.M.]

Deasratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri R. N. S.
Deshpande, Shri V. G.
Gadlingans Gowd, Shri
Girdhari Bhoi, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Sadhan

AYES—contd

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.
Hanada, Shri Benjamin
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar
Kamath, Shri
Kandasamy, Shri
Kelappan, Shri
Khardekar, Shri
Lal Singh, Sardar
Mahata, Shri B.
Majhi, Shri Chaitan
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Menon, Shri Damodara
Mishra, Pandit S. C.

Missir, Shri V.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mushar, Shri
Nanada, Shri
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Pandey, Dr. Natabar
Punnoose, Shri
Raghavachari, Shri
Raghavaiah, Shri
Ramnarayan Singh, Babu
Randaman Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Gopala
Rao, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri Mohana

Rao, Shri P. Suba
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddi, Shri Eswara
Rishang Keishing, Shri
Roy, Dr. Satyaban
Shakuntala, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri Nand Lal
Shastri, Shri B. D.
Singh, Shri G. S.
Singh, Shri R. N.
Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore
Subrahmanyam, Shri K.
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Verma, Shri Ramji
Zaidi, Col.

NOES

Abdullahi, Mulla
Abdus Sattar, Shri
Achal Singh, Seth
Achuthan, Shri
Agerawal, Shri H. L.
Agrawal, Shri M. L.
Ajit Singh, Shri
Ajit Singhji, General
Akarpuri, Sardar
Alagesan, Shri
Altekar, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Asthana, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Badan Singh, Ch.
Balkrishnan, Shri
Balasubramaniam Shri
Banailal, Shri
Berman, Shri
Berupal, Shri P. L.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhatt, Shri C.
Bheekha Bhai, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai
Bose, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brohm-Choudhury, Shri
Chalihe, Shri Bimalaprasad
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandak, Shri
Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh
Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri G. L.
Damar, Shri Amar Singh
Damodaran, Shri G. R.
Damodaran, Shri Nettur P.
Das, Shri B.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Ram Dhani
Das, Shri Ramananda
Das, Shri Bhores Narayan

Datar, Shri
Deb, Shri S. C.
Desai, Shri K. N.
Desai, Shri Khandubhai
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dholakia, Shri
Dhusiya, Shri
Diwan, Shri R. S.
Dube, Shri U. S.
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dutt, Shri A. K.
Dutta, Shri S. K.
Dwivedi, Shri D. P.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Eacharan, Shri I.
Ebenezzer, Dr.
Fotedar, Pandit
Gadgil, Shri
Gam Malludore, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghose, Shri S. M.
Ghosh, Shri A.
Ghulam Qader, Shri
Gidwani, Shri
Giri, Shri V. V.
Gopi Ram, Shri
Gpunder, Shri K. S.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri R. K.
Hari Mohan, Dr.
Hasda, Shri Subodh
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hyder Hussain, Ch.
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Iyyunni, Shri C. R.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jajware, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jatav-vir, Dr.
Jayaraman, Shri

Jayashri, Shrimati
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jena, Shri Niranjan
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Shri Liladhar
Joshi, Shri M. D.
Joshi, Shri N. L.
Jwala Prasad, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kale, Shrimati A.
Kamble, Dr.
Kasliwal, Shri
Katu, Dr.
Kazmi, Shri
Keshavaiengar, Shri
Keekar, Dr.
Khedkar, Shri G. B.
Kirolikar, Shri
Kolay, Shri
Kottukappally, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kureel, Shri P. L.
Lallanji, Shri
Laskar, Shri
Lingam, Shri N. M.
Lotan Ram, Shri
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Malviya, Pandit C. N.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Mandal, Dr. P.
Masuodi, Maulana
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathew, Shri
Mehta, Shri B. G.
Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mishra, Shri B. N.
Mishra, Shri R. D.
Mishra, Shri S. P.
Monsaka, Shri

NOES—contd

More, Shri K. L.
Mudaliar, Shri C. R.
Muhammed Shaffee, Chaudhuri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Naidu, Shri N. R.
Narasimhan, Shri C. R.
Natarajan, Shri
Natawadar, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Shivravati
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Neswi, Shri
Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila
Pande, Shri B. D.
Pannalal, Shri
Paragi Lal, Ch.
Parmar, Shri R. B.
Patel, Shri B. K.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Patil, Shri Kanavade
Patil, Shri Shankargauda
Pawar, Shri V. P.
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rachiah, Shri N.
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghubir Singh, Ch.
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raj Bhadur, Shri
Rajabhoi, Shri P. N.
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswahaiah, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.

Ram Dass, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Seshagiri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shri B. K.
Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath
Rup Narain, Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sankarapandian, Shri
Satyawadi, Dr.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sen, Shrimati Sushama
Sewal, Shri A. R.
Shah, Shri C. C.
Shah, Shri Raichandbhai,
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna,
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. R.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Shri Algu Rai
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shriman Narayan, Shri
Shukla, Pandit B.
Siddananiappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar
Singh, Shri M. N.

Singh, Shri R. N.
Singh, Shri T. N.
Singhal, Shri S. C.
Sinha, Dr. S. N.
Sinha, Shri Anirudha
Sinha, Shri G. P.
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Negeshwar Prasad
Sinha, Shri S.
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Snatak, Shri
Subrahmanyam, Shri T.
Subramania Chettiar, Shri
Suresh Chandra, Dr.
Suriya Prashad, Shri -
Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu
Tek Chand, Shri
Telikar, Shri
Tewari, Sadar R. B. S.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwari, Pandit B. L.
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri B. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Verma, Shri B. R.
Vishwanath Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wilson, Shri J. N.
Wodeyar, Shri

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Kamath: Before you proceed to announce the result of the division, may I draw your attention to Rule 385(4)(g)?

Mr. Speaker: What is the point?

Shri Kamath: As far as we in the Opposition are aware, the hon. Minister voted with the Opposition in the Ayes lobby. This rule says that if a Member finds that he has voted by mistake in the wrong lobby, he will be allowed to correct his mistake provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the division is announced. I wish to know whether he has brought this to your notice.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Not only the hon. Minister but one other hon. Member also has committed the

same mistake under the misapprehension that the voting was on the question of following the Member to withdraw and not on the amendments themselves. He has invited my attention to that mistake and I have allowed him to correct. But, in any case, even if I had not known till now, as the result is not yet announced it can be done even now.

Shri Kamath: Before the result is announced.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister must be thankful to Mr. Kamath for having given him the opportunity of correcting the mistake.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is one point which I want to raise which is really about this. I think every time there is a division you should be good enough to say, 'Well, this is the result

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

of the balloting; but, if any one including the hon. Minister wishes to change his mind—I think this is very important because if that is permissible I might also have changed my mind—he will be permitted to change his mind.'

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the Chair can take the burden of giving this opportunity to Members to correct or change their minds. Whatever mind they had, they have recorded it and that is final. It is only in the case of a mistake which has been committed that it can be corrected. I do not think the Chair should be asked to give an opportunity to Members for changing their minds or for canvassing.

The result of the division is: Ayes: 64; Noes: 242.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put to the House the amendments of Shri S. N. Das.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I do not press my amendments.

Mr. Speaker: When an amendment is placed before the House the only course is to withdraw it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

The amendments were, by leave withdrawn.

Dr. Keskar: Sir, I move my amendments, Nos. 1 and 2, regarding clause 16 because clause 16 is only being debated now.

Mr. Speaker: Let me be clear on the position. The hon. Minister wants to move only amendments 1 and 2; am I right?

Dr. Keskar: I am moving amendments 1 and 2 in List No. 1 regarding clause 16.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: We are debating only clause 16. These are

the only amendments that are relevant.

Dr. Keskar: I beg to move:

(1) Page 7, line 6—

for "any person" substitute
 "any gazetted officer".

(2) Page 7—

after line 33, insert:

"19L. Penalty for contravention of section 19-D or section 19-E etc.—if the publisher of any newspaper—

(a) refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of section 19D or section 19E; or

(b) furnishes or causes to be furnished to the Press Registrar any annual statement, returns, statistics or other information which he has reason to believe to be false; or

(c) publishes in the newspaper in pursuance of clause (b) of section 19-D any particulars relating to the newspaper which he has reason to believe to be false,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

19M. Penalty for improper disclosure of information.—If any person engaged in connection with the collection of information under this Act wilfully discloses any information or the contents of any return given or furnished under this Act otherwise than in the execution of his duties under this Act or for the purposes of the prosecution of an offence under this Act or under the Indian Penal Code, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both."

Shri Raghavachari: I only wanted to raise a point. When so many

voices were against permission to withdraw Dr. Lanka Sundaram's amendments, the question to be put to the House should have been whether they should be allowed to be withdrawn. I wanted to have your ruling whether the House should not decide whether the withdrawal should be permitted or not.

Mr. Speaker: He has been referring to what has already been disposed of by the House and there is, therefore, no occasion for giving a ruling on it now.

Shri Raghavachari: I wanted to raise it earlier.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There was refusal for allowing the withdrawal of the amendment....

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Tirupati): What we heard was this. So far as the first amendment of Dr. Lanka Sundaram was concerned, the voices were clear and unequivocal, and therefore, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, who was in the Chair then, put it to the vote. A division was effected and ultimately the result was announced. So far as Shri S. N. Das's amendment was concerned, we heard only the 'yes' voices, half-hearted 'yes' voices. Under those circumstances, we took it as 'yes'.

Mr. Speaker: I think we did not hear any voice in the negative at all. I said that leave was granted by the House and there was no opposition so far as I could hear.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 are moved. What about amendment No. 3?

Dr. Keskar: Amendment No. 3 relates to clause 18 and I have not moved it yet.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendments Nos. 1 and 2 to vote.

The question is:

Page 7, line 6—

for "any person" substitute "any gazetted officer".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

after line 33, insert:

"19L. Penalty for contravention of section 19D or section 19E etc.—If the publisher of any newspaper—

- (a) refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of section 19D or section 19E; or
- (b) furnishes or causes to be furnished to the Press Registrar any annual statement, returns, statistics or other information which he has reason to believe to be false; or
- (c) publishes in the newspaper in pursuance of clause (b) of section 19D any particulars relating to the newspaper which he has reason to believe to be false.

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

19M. Penalty for improper disclosure of information:—If any person engaged in connection with the collection of information under this Act wilfully discloses any information or the contents of any return given or furnished under this Act otherwise than in the execution of his duties under this Act or for the purposes of the prosecution of an offence under this Act or under the Indian Penal Code, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Insertion of new section 20A etc.)

Dr. Keskar: I beg to move:

Page 8—

- (i) line 1, after "20A" insert "(1)".
- (ii) after line 16, insert:

"(e) prescribing the form and manner in which an annual statement under clause (a) of section 19D, or any returns, statistics or other information under section 19E, may be furnished to the Press Registrar;" and

- (iii) after line 24, add:

"(2) All rules made under this section shall, as soon as practicable after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

Shri Kamath rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let me dispose of this before coming to the hon. Member's amendment.

Shri Kamath: There are two things there. My amendment No. 5 is really to modify the second part of that amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's amendment may be moved.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 8—

- (i) line 1, after "20A" insert "(1)".
- (ii) after line 24, add:

"(2) Copies of all rules made under this section shall, as soon as may be after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days, and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make therein."

I concede that the hon. Minister's amendment is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough though

it is necessary, and it is not sufficient at all for our purposes. We cannot entrust the Government with wide rule-making powers without adequate control by Parliament. In marking the rules under these sections, the House will agree with me that all rules made by Government under this Act must come before the House and must be subject to such modifications as both the Houses might make therein during the session in which they are laid before the Houses.

May I also point out that the Joint Committee on the Citizenship Bill, the Report of which has just been laid before the House, unanimously, including the Chairman, that is, the Home Minister himself accepted an amendment of this nature which purports to make the rules subject to modification by Parliament after they are laid before the Houses. I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the House and I hope that the Minister, having gone so far, having seen so much wisdom, so much reason, will see a little more and will not hesitate to entrust the entire matter to Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved:

- (1) Page 8—

- (i) line 1, after "20A" insert "(1)".
- (ii) after line 16, insert:

"(ee) prescribing the form and manner in which an annual statement under clause (a) of section 19D, or any returns, statistics or other information under section 19E, may be furnished to the Press Registrar;" and

- (iii) after line 24, add:

"(2) All rules made under this section shall, as soon as practicable after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

(2) Page 8—

(i) line 1, after "20A" insert "(1)".

(ii) after line 24, add:

"(2) Copies of all rules made under this section shall, as soon as may be after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days, and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make therein."

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): As Chairman of the Committee on Sub-ordinate Legislation, I feel it my duty to draw the attention of the House to the recommendations of that Committee's Fifth Report. Shri Pataskar was its Chairman and I had the privilege of being a member of that Committee. We have reported to this House that there is need for uniformity in the procedure and that is all the more great in view of various types of provisions made in Acts leading to certain ambiguities. As you know we have found that unless specific rule or specific provision was made in the Act, the object of this Committee was frustrated and therefore we have recommended as follows whenever power is taken by the Central Government to frame rules:—

"(i) That in future the Acts containing provision for making rules etc. shall lay down that such rules shall be laid on the Table as soon as possible.

(ii) That all these rules shall be laid on the Table for a uniform and total period of 30 days before the date of their final publication;

(iii) That in future the Acts authorising delegation of rule-making power shall contain express provision that the rules made thereunder shall be subject to such modifications as the House may like to make."

I think this is a very commendable suggestion which is worthy of consideration and I hope the hon. Minister will accept it. It is practically the same which Shri Kamath has moved but I have re-drafted it slightly with your leave; I hope the Secretary has placed it before you. I have redrafted it in this way according to the recommendation of this Committee. I have tabled this amendment.

Page 8—

(i) line 1, after "20A" insert "(1)".

after line 24, add:

"(2) A copy of every notification to be issued under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one or more sessions, before their final publication and shall come into force thereafter subject to any modification or annulment that Parliament may make during the said period:

Provided that when it shall not be deemed expedient to lay any rule on the Table before the date of its publication in the Gazette, such rule shall be laid as early as possible after its publication together with an explanatory note giving the reasons for not laying it on the Table before publication in the Gazette."

The Minister gets ample time and the Government gets ample authority to make any rule. If it feels that it is so urgent that it cannot place the rules before the House for 30 days, they can place it before the House after its publication with an explanation giving the special circumstances so that the House may get a chance of making its voice effective in the matter. I hope the hon. Minister will accept it.

Mr. Speaker: I should like to have one clarification. The hon. Member refers to notification; the amendment relates to rules.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: What I am pointing out is this. I take it that the rules will be published in the Gazette and there will be a notification with regard to such rules. Therefore, I am saying that a copy of every notification to be issued under this section—I take that the rules will be notified and that is the normal process—shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament. That is the usual, normal process. We also consulted Shri C. C. Shah before we drafted it, and he was also of this opinion that this is in keeping with the final sovereign authority of the Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: The matter is not clear to me yet. I believe the Bill contemplates the issue of certain notifications under certain sections. They are to be treated as distinct from the rules to be made under the sections. If that is so, then this phraseology perhaps will be restricted only to the notification and not to the rules. That is why I suggest that the rules shall have to be mentioned separately.

Dr. Keskar: The suggestion of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation to which Shri Chatterjee has made a reference has not yet been accepted by the Government. It is under discussion and I do not know when and how it will be accepted; that is not within my purview for the time being and until it is accepted it is not possible for me to accept his suggestion.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am sorry I have been misunderstood. I never suggested that the Government had accepted it. I said that it was a recommendation of the Pataskar Committee. He was the Chairman of that Committee. You know, you formed that Committee consisting of not merely the representatives of the Party in power but also all parties. It was the unanimous recommendation and that was placed before this House. That recommendation has been made so that parliamentary sovereignty may not be made illusory but may be made effective.

Dr. Keskar: I was exactly giving the reasons why I could not accept. I was not saying that the suggestion made by Shri Chatterjee was not proper or good. What I am saying is that until that recommendation is accepted by the Government I am not in a position to accept it. A reference has been made to the Company Law; there it had been accepted because it was a very important Bill and amendments or rules might be promulgated which would have far reaching effect on capital, investment, etc., and therefore it has been accepted. But as far as minor legislations of this type are concerned, until the general recommendation is accepted by the Government, I will not be able to accept this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I just raise one or two points? It is about the need for having these rules placed before the Parliament. Recently we have also discussed the rules of the Rehabilitation Compensation Act. The reason why we think this Bill is important is because we have expressed certain suspicions that these rules affect adversely the opposition newspapers and propaganda machinery. Therefore, I feel that it is of sufficient importance from that point of view to have the rules played and adopted in this House. Secondly, it is a very healthy practice. We find that there are quite a number of Acts in which rules have to be made; the Government has promised to make rules. Till now, rules have not been framed for instance in the case of the Mines Regulation Act of 1947, Notaries Act etc. It is good to have this pressure so that the rules may be brought before the Parliament; the Government will then sit up and take note of it and bring these before the House without delay.

Dr. Keskar: I was not arguing against the particular recommendation referred to by Shri Chatterjee. What I am saying is that it is a very important recommendation which has to be considered by the Government. It has been brought to its notice but

it has not yet accepted it. Therefore, as far as this legislation is concerned, we have to take a decision on merit. I think that it is too minor a legislation in which every small rule which is made has to be placed before the Parliament, debated and adopted before it becomes law. So, I am not able to accept it. Later on, if the general recommendation is accepted by the Government, this could also be changed.

श्री टी० एन० सिंह : इस मामले में मैं यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि जब कि हमारी पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी ने कोई सिफारिश की हो तो वाजिब यह है कि उस को बहुत दूर तक बहस में न लाया जाय। साथ साथ गवर्नमेंट खुद कह रही है और मिनिस्टर साहब कह रहे हैं कि इस पर विचार किया जायगा और उस को बाद में लगाकर इस पर सन्स-टैशियल अमेंडमेंट मूव किया जायगा। ऐसी हालत में उस पर अभी हां या ना करवा लेना ठीक नहीं होगा।

मेरा कुछ पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटियों से ताल्लुक रहा है और मेरे सामने बहुत सी ऐसी बातें आई हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जो उसल रखा गया है उस से सभी को इतिफाक होगा, सभी उस को मानते हैं। मैं भी यह ठीक समझता हूँ कि जितने सबसिडियरी रूल्स बनें, जितना सर्वाडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन हो उस पर हाउस में विचार हो और वोट लिया जाये। लेकिन इस को अभी ईश्यू बना कर हाउस के सामने लाया जायगा और इस पर राय ली जायेगी तो इस से कमेटी की सिफारिश को ही नष्ट कर दिया जायगा। इसलिये मैं दरखास्त करूंगा जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है अगर उस को वापस ले लिया जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

डा० केशकर : मैं मानता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में कोई राय देना चाहे सोच कर, राय लेना चाहे तो फिर इस मामले में जो कुछ तबदीली करनी चाहिये, की जाय। मैं इस के लिये तैयार हूँ लेकिन फिलहाल मैं इस को

एकदम स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री कामत का जो आखिरी अमेंडमेंट है और जिस के माने यह होंगे कि जम्मू और काश्मीर पर भी यह कानून अपने आप लागू हो जाये, ऐसा आज कल के कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक हम कर नहीं सकते हैं और इसलिये ऐसा करना अवैधानिक है। बस इतना ही मुझे इस के बारे में कहना है।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I want to point out one thing for the information of the hon. Minister that after the recommendation of this Committee the Company Bill has been amended and, as a matter of fact, that is before the House and will be taken up tomorrow. Under the rule making powers under clause 324 a section has been put in exactly in the same way. It has been put in there by the Finance Minister and therefore I am pointing out that this has really been accepted by responsible Ministers of the Government. I will read that clause, Sir, with your permission. It reads like this;

"A copy of every notification proposed to be issued under subsection (1) shall be laid in draft before both Houses of Parliament for a period of not less than thirty days while they are in session; and if, within that period, either House disapproves of the issue of the notification or approves of such issue only with modifications, the notification shall not be issued or, as the case may require, shall be issued only with such modifications as may be agreed on by both the Houses."

So, it has been accepted and the Bill has been amended. Therefore, it is nothing new and we are not going to spring a surprise on the Government.

Dr. Keskar: May I say just one word. I am as much aware as Shri Chatterjee as to what is being done regarding the Companies Bill and the reasons thereof. This has not been accepted for the Companies Bill because there has been a general principle accepted regarding the rules made by the Government. It has been accepted for the Companies Bill as a special case. As far as the general rule is concerned the matter is under consideration. If Shri Chatterjee argues that this has been done because of the recommendations of the Committee I think he is wrong in that regard.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any further discussion on this question is now necessary. The recommendation has been made by a parliamentary committee on a very important aspect of delegated legislation. I quite appreciate that the hon. Minister is not rejecting that recommendation but his present plea is that it has not been accepted by the Government and, therefore, it cannot be taken up in a minor Bill of this type.

So far as the Companies Bill is concerned he has made the position clear that the Government accepted the particular provision only with regard to the Companies Bill because it is an important Bill. All the same, it involves a question of principle, to my mind. It is not only that the recommendation has been made by a parliamentary committee but, when there is delegated legislation it can be urged with force that the House should have an opportunity of discussing all that the Government is doing in pursuance of the authority vested in them. But, as it has yet to be considered by the Government, I do not know what the way out of this will be. If it is acceptable to Shri Kamath I might suggest, in view of the attitude taken by the Minister, that instead of deciding the question in a negative way by rejecting the amendment, the better course would be that he may not

press the amendment at this stage. In the meanwhile—so far as this Bill is concerned the Minister would go through with it—the Government may consider or expedite consideration of the general principle and come to a decision. That is the only compromise that I can suggest at this stage.

Shri Kamath: I should have an assurance from the Minister that as soon as the question has been finally decided he will apply that principle to this Bill also.

Dr. Keskar: I am quite ready for that.

Mr. Speaker: When I say "the Government will consider" they will also consult the Chairman of the Committee and come to a conclusion after consultation with him.

Shri Kamath: May I submit that Government, represented by a very senior Minister, the Home Minister, has accepted this principle or the recommendation of the Committee in the Citizenship Bill report on which has just been laid before the House.

Mr. Speaker: All that may be good argument but as the Minister has explained it is not possible for him to accept this at this stage unless the Government also have an opportunity to examine the implications of this in all its aspects. That is how I understand the hon. Minister.

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, if it is acceptable to Shri Kamath he may not press his amendment.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I think that would be the best course and I would also appeal to Shri Kamath not to press his amendment.

Shri Kamath: I must have an assurance from the Minister. He has only said "Yes, Yes" to you, Sir.

Dr. Keskar: If the general principle is accepted we will change it accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: He will change this accordingly if the general principle is accepted. If the Government accepts the general principle that in every legislation a provision of this type should be made, then, he says, he will bring in an amending Bill.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Or, if the House accepts the report which is going to be discussed one day—and we are going to press for an early discussion—then the Government may change this accordingly.

Dr. Keskar: Quite right.

Shri Kamath: Will the Government make up its mind before the rules are framed?

Dr. Keskar: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: He says: "Yes"; they will make up their mind before the rules are made. So, may I take it that the hon. Member does not want to press his amendment?

Shri Kamath: Only on the distinct understanding, promise, assurance and guarantee that this will be changed when the general principle is accepted, I do not press my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The only question now for me is to assume that the hon. Member wishes to withdraw the amendment.

Shri Kamath: If the House gives leave for that.

Mr. Speaker: I will put it to the House and get their leave.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will put the Minister's amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 8—

(i) line 1, after "20A" insert "(1)".

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(ii) after line 16, insert:

"(ee) prescribing the form and manner in which an annual statement under clause (a) of section 19D, or any returns, statistics or other information under section 19E, may be furnished to the Press Registrar;" and

(iii) after line 24, add:

"(2) All rules made under this section shall as soon as practicable after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19.— Insertion of new section 22)

Mr. Speaker: Now, we come to clause 19.

Shri Kamath: May I, Sir, by your leave, bring in this amendment No. 6 which seeks to substitute the word "including" for the word "except" in line 27 on page 8. The clause will then read:

"This Act extends to the whole of India including the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

Here, I invite the attention of the House to article 370 of our Constitution which reads:

"(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(a) the provisions of article 238 shall not apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the power of Parliament to make laws for the said State shall be limited to—

[Shri Kamath]

(i) those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State; and

(ii) such other matters in the said List as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify."

5 P.M.

The Minister has adverted to this aspect of the matter and, if I remember aright, he said that I believe this is *ultra vires* or outside the purview of this Act and beyond the powers of Parliament. I would like to know what the position is, under this subclause of article 370(1) of the Constitution which says: "such other matters in the said Lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify." I should like to know whether any attempt has been made or is going to be made by Government to approach the Government of Jammu and Kashmir as regards this particular matter. If this is done and if that Government agrees, then the President is empowered to issue an order accordingly. I do not see why this course could not be adopted in respect of Jammu and Kashmir which is coming closer to us day by day. I hope the whole of that State—not merely a part—will become an integral part of the Indian Union very soon, and it behoves the Ministers as well as the whole House to bring that consummation nearer. Time was when every Act that used to be passed by Parliament specifically excluded the State of Jammu and Kashmir. We did feel sad on such occasions. It did not appeal to us.

Circumstances compelled us to swallow such bitter pills. I think during at least the last two years or more, times have changed and circumstances are quite different now, and the President by order recently—some months ago—has provided for certain Act to be made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir, and various other matters have been considered and suitable orders issued in that connection. After all, the Minister himself said that this is a routine measure and not a very vital thing according to him. Though opinions may differ on this point, yet, taking him at his own word, it is a routine affair and is not to be taken very seriously as a very vital measure. Therefore, I am not at all convinced that the State of Jammu and Kashmir will object to this enactment, and if the Government makes an approach to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the order of the President may issue accordingly.

Shri T. N. Singh: Shall we hold up this legislation then?

Mr. Speaker: I think it is time for us to adjourn. I would only say one thing to the hon. Member and he may consider it. From the clause in the Constitution that he read, it appears that the concurrence of the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is necessary. Whether the matter is small or big, it will not be possible for this House to enact anything unless there is a concurrence. So, the concurrence has to precede any legislation. *Prima facie*, therefore, any legislation which this House undertakes without the concurrence of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, will become a nullity in case that State does not concur. It is not that the State may not concur; it may. But the matters are to be decided by the State and not by this House. That is the position. He may consider it.

Shri Kamath: I only wanted to know why the Government does not take the step of consulting the State of Jammu and Kashmir on every occasion.

Tomorrow we shall take up this Bill first and then the Companies Bill.

5-5 P.M.

Mr Speaker: That is a different matter. Anyway, we now adjourn.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 22nd November, 1955.

[Monday, 21 November, 1955]

COLUMNS

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT
TO BILLS

1

The following Bills passed by Houses of Parliament during Tenth Session were assented to by the President since last report on 26th September, 1955:

1. Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Bill, 1954.
2. Land Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
3. Durgah Khawaja Sahab Bill, 1952.
4. Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
5. Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1955.
6. Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Bill, 1955.
7. Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1955.
8. Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Bill, 1955.
9. Prize Competitions Bill, 1955.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE.

2-4

1. Report (1955) of the Tariff Commission on the Fair Prices of Rubber Tyres and Tubes.
2. Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. CI. 24(18)/55, dated the 3rd October, 1955.
3. Statement under proviso to section 16(2) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why the documents referred to at (1) and (2) above could not be laid within the prescribed period.
4. S. R. Os. Nos. 1673-A, 1673-B, 1862-Ess. Com/ Sugar, 1863-Ess. Com/ Sugarcane, under section 3(6) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

COLUMNS

5. Two Ordinances promulgated by the President after termination of Tenth Session—

(i) Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Ordinance, 1955 (No. 5 of 1955).

(ii) Insurance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (No. 6 of 1955).

6. Customs Notifications Nos. 151 and 152 under section 43B(4) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

7. Report of the Indian Delegation to the 8th Session of the W.H.O. Regional Committee for South East Asia.

REPORTS OF JOINT
COMMITTEES LAID
ON THE TABLE.

4

1. Report of Joint Committee on Inter-State Water Disputes Bill.
2. Report of Joint Committee on River Boards Bill.

EXTENSION OF TIME
FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORTS OF
JOINT COMMITTEES.

5

1. Time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill was extended upto the 15th December, 1955.
2. Time for presentation of the Report of Joint Committee on the Citizenship Bill was extended upto the 21st November, 1955.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

5-6

1. Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Bill.
2. Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Bill.

AMENDMENTS MADE
BY RAJYA SABHA IN
BILL

6-11

Amendments made by Rajya Sabha in Companies Bill were considered—the Consideration was not concluded.

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE PRESEN- TED	87	CONSIDERATION OF BILL	12-87
Report of Joint Committee in the Citizenship Bill.		Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill considered. Motion to consider was adopted. Clauses 2 to 18 adopted. Discussion on clause 19 was not concluded.	87-134
