

Par. 821152

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Friday,
28th November, 1952

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Six Annas (Inland)
Price Two Shillings (Foreign)

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 28th November, 1952

The House met at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDIAN NAVAL SQUADRON

*783. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the annual summer cruise of the Indian Naval Squadron has taken place this year?

(b) If so, what were the ports visited by our ships?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) The following ports were visited by the ships of the Indian Navy during June/July 1952:—

(i) *Indonesia.*

Tandjoeng Priok (DJAKARTA)
Soerabaya, Bali.

(ii) *Malaya.*

Singapore, Penang, Port Dickson
and Port Sweetenham.

(iii) *Thailand.*

Bangkok.

(iv) *Ceylon.*

Trincomalee.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Did our ships visit these countries on our own initiative or were any of them invited by some of these countries?

Sardar Majithia: What normally happens is this, that every year we have a cruise and our ships go out visiting other countries. Thus they not only carry out certain exercises, which makes them more efficient in the work that they have got to do, but they also visit the Indians in those countries and establish contacts.

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Sardar Hukam Singh: Could we know what exercises they have carried out during these months?

Sardar Majithia: I am afraid it would not be in the public interest to disclose the exercises, but I may mention that it is in furtherance of their training.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Were the exercises carried out in conjunction with our Air Force or the Royal Air Force?

Sardar Majithia: Not in these.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any mine-sweeping flotilla was formed during this period?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir.

Shri Punnoose: May I know how much these exercises cost us in terms of money?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, these exercises take place in the normal routine.

Shri Punnoose: I want to know the expenditure we had to bear in addition—the additional expenditure we had to bear.

Sardar Majithia: There is no additional expenditure, as I said. It takes place in the normal routine of their work.

DEPARTMENTAL PROMOTION COMMITTEE

*784. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any posts specified in each Ministry to which promotion is to be made by selection; and

(b) whether each Ministry has one Departmental Promotion Committee to decide the cases of promotion by selection?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. Posts in grades above the grade of Assistants in Min-

istries of the Government of India and Departments under them, which are of a supervisory and administrative character and involve the exercise of a high degree of responsibility and considerable discretion and initiative have been classified as selection posts to which appointment is made by selection of the best persons available on the basis of merit.

(b) Special Boards have been set up for advising on selection for appointment to selection posts in regular organised services, e.g. the Foreign Service Board for the Indian Foreign Service, the Central Establishment Board for appointments to posts of and above the rank of Under Secretaries to the Government of India and certain important non-Secretariat posts, and the Central Secretariat Service Selection Board for appointments to posts in Grades II and III of the Central Secretariat Service. Appointments to such posts are made on the advice of the Board concerned. For appointment to other posts to which promotions are made by selection on the basis of merit, one or more Departmental Promotion Committees have been set up in Ministries of the Government of India and Departments under them, to advise the appointing authorities concerned in the selection of officers for promotion. The number of Committees to be established and their composition is left to the Ministries or Departments concerned to decide in the light of their own needs. A member of the Union Public Service Commission is usually associated with such Departmental Promotion Committees.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I know the procedure with regard to selection—is it confined to promotion from cadre to cadre or is it also applied to promotion from grade to grade?

Shri Datar: It is both from cadre to cadre and from grade to grade.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know the number of cases where the Departmental Committee arrived at their findings not by interviews or discussions but by mere circulation of papers?

Shri Datar: I should like to have notice of this question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether there is any ratio between promotion by virtue of seniority and promotion on so-called grounds of efficiency?

Shri Datar: It is no question of ratio. The two are entirely different. The one is selection posts based entirely on merit; the other is non-selection posts promoted on the ground of seniority.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the part played by the member of the Public Service Commission when he is associated with these Departmental Committees—is he only an advisory individual or does his judgment prevail?

Shri Datar: He is a regular member of the Promotion Committees, and he takes an effective part in the selection of the officers.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether they hold any interviews before they finish the selection?

Shri Datar: In certain cases interviews are held.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Is it a fact that after the interviews the selection goes to friends, favourites and relations?

Shri Frank Anthony: Am I to understand that promotion from grade to grade in the same cadre is also done by selection?

Shri Datar: Yes.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Is there any specification of the merit necessary for selection?

Shri Datar: Merit is merit, and merit is different from seniority.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Is it something nebulous—can it not be defined and specified?

Shri Datar: 'Merit' is fairly well understandable.

Shri T. N. Singh: Besides the Union Public Service Commission representative, may I know if the Home and Finance Ministries also are represented on these Promotion Committees?

Shri Datar: No, unless the particular selection is with regard to either the Home or the Finance Ministry.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Are there any cases where the member of the Union Public Service Commission has differed from the other members, and may I know what was the after-effect of that?

Shri Datar: The proceedings are confidential and it will not be in the public interest to disclose them; but I may point out that generally his recommendations always prevail.

Shri Nambiar: What avenue is left to an employee if the Selection Board's selection is not satisfactory to the employee? Can he appeal?

Shri Datar: He can approach the Government of India directly.

Shri Nambiar: Is there a channel of appeal allowed against the decision of the Selection Board?

Shri Datar: There is no question of appeal. But such cases, whenever they are represented, are reviewed.

Shri Nambiar: How can he go to the Government if there is no appeal allowed against these decisions of the Selection Board?

Shri Datar: He can ask for a review in proper cases.

Shri Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that the Ministry has received numerous complaints against the methods of selection employed on the Railways?

Shri Datar: No.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether the principle of giving promotion according to seniority has been completely given up, and whether the Central Government servants have to appear before the Union Public Service Commission at every stage for promotion?

Shri Datar: Promotion by seniority in respect of non-selection posts is not given up; in fact it is the principal guiding factor.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS SECTION

*785. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1410 given on the 2nd July, 1952 and state whether any progress has since been made by the Audio-Visual Aids Section in various spheres of its activities?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (**Shri K. D. Malaviya**): The Audio-Visual Aids Section has further developed as a clearing house for inquiries regarding audio-visual aids to education. A number of new schemes relating to the production of audio-visual aids suited to Indian condition are also under consideration. A Training Course in the production and use of audio-visual aids and equipment has already commenced in Delhi from the 24th November 1952.

Government have also decided to set up a National Committee on Audio-Visual Education.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there is any separate Unit with this Ministry for production of these film-strips and for duplication of these negatives from foreign countries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir, a Unit has been established under the

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there is any co-operation between this Unit and the Films Division of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This Unit is actually functioning under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the total stock of films, charts and posters in the library attached to this Unit?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Film-strip Unit is equipped to produce about 300 film-strips and turn out a large number of copies of them.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the UNESCO has by now agreed to our request for lending the services of Mr. Green for this education?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. Mr. Green has not been sent here by UNESCO, but the UNESCO had sent two people to help us in this scheme.

Sardar Hukam Singh: We made a particular request for the services of this expert. I want to know whether that has not been granted or whether it is still pending.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: He could not be made available to us.

HONORARIUM FOR HIGH COURT JUDGES

*786. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to my unstarred question No. 231 asked on the 12th September, 1951 regarding honorarium for High Court Judges and state:

(a) whether, and if so, what decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have expressed their opinion against the measure?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (**Shri Datar**): (a) and (b). Instructions were issued in January last to ensure that no honorarium or remuneration be paid to any High Court Judge for performing additional functions outside his normal duties. There was a proposal to promote legislation for this purpose. Some State Governments were not in favour and, on further consideration, it was decided to drop the proposal.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the names of the States which expressed their opinion against the measures, and what are their arguments?

Shri Datar: I have not got the names but their argument was, it was better not to have a legislation in place of a convention or rules by circulars.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the circulars issued have been amended or modified in any way so as to take officers of Election Commission and Public Service Commissions?

Shri Datar: No.

ABDUCTED PERSONS IN DELHI

*787. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of persons reported to be abducted by miscreants in Delhi in the year 1952?

(b) What were their age and sex, if known?

(c) How many of such persons have been restored and how many are reported to be dead?

(d) What action is being taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such cases?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) From 1st January to 21st November, 1952 the number reported to be kidnapped or abducted was 114.

(b) Their ages and sex are as under:—

Below 10 years	(i) Male	...	6
	(ii) Female	...	7
Between 10 and 16 years	(i) Male	...	18
	(ii) Female	...	16
Above 16 years	(i) Male	...	3
	(ii) Female	...	66
			114

(c) Number of persons restored ... 90

Number of persons reported dead ... 1

(d) Intensified patrolling has been undertaken and picked staff put on detection of such crimes.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether it is a fact that a gang of people are operating in Delhi and other big cities and whether any such reports have been received?

Shri Datar: No such reports are received.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether there has been any enquiry as to what appears to be

the object of these people? Are there individual cases or does there appear to be any conspiracy?

Shri Datar: There appears to be no conspiracy but there are sporadic cases. Sometimes they grow in number.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What are the number of prosecutions with regard to these offences?

Shri Datar: I would give the number of persons apprehended as 93 and numbers convicted by now 17 and numbers under trial as 20.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether they belong to Delhi proper or they are outsiders?

Shri Datar: Some of them are from Delhi and some others are from other Provinces.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the number given by the hon. Minister includes that of a Sadhu who kidnapped a boy of ten years and who has been sentenced for one year?

Shri Datar: I am not sure whether that personality is included here.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether these offences are increasing or decreasing?

Shri Datar: They are almost the same.

Shri T. N. Singh: In view of the fact that there has been no appreciable decrease in such crimes may I know whether, anything besides patrolling has been thought of by Government and whether there is also any question of control by inter-provincial arrangements in such matters?

Shri Datar: The question of control by inter-Provincial arrangements is under consideration but the other inference is not accepted.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether there is any special staff maintained for recovering these abducted women. If so, what is the total amount spent so far on this?

Shri Datar: No special staff has been maintained.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know from the number restored, how many were restored after giving ransom for them and how many were restored by the help of the police?

Shri Datar: I should like to have notice.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE

*788. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total strength of the Central Reserve Police at present?

(b) What is the annual expenditure incurred on it?

(c) What are the functions of this organisation and what is their relation with the ordinary police?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr Katju): (a) The total present strength of the Central Reserve Police is:—

Officers	... 18
Men	... 2041

(b) Rs. 34,60,000/-.

(c) The Central Reserve Police (Formerly known as the Crown Representative's Police) was first raised in 1939 for the purpose of assisting the then Indian States in the maintenance of law and order in an emergency. Since the achievement of independence the Force has been engaged in the dual role of defence of the Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan and Kutch and helping in the maintenance of internal security in the newly formed Part B and Part C States. The force has no direct relation with the ordinary police.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know, Sir, what is the proportion undertaken by the States towards this expenditure and what is the expenditure incurred by the Central Government?

Dr. Katju: The expenditure in the first instance is borne by the Central Government but whenever any State requisitions the assistance of this Reserve Police then for the assistance given that particular State contributes the expenses.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether this police force remains in the Centre and does some work here. But if they are deputed to the States and they work there, the entire charge should come ultimately from the States.

Dr. Katju: It so happened that I was at Neemuch, where this reserve police is located, only about ten days ago out of 2000 men, I found 400 men in the lines. 1600 were out on duty in various parts of India. Therefore it is not an idle police. They are very active.

Shri Punnoose: If I understand the hon. Minister correctly, is this police being kept to maintain order in Parts B and C States?

Dr. Katju: The answer is there.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether any preference is given to people coming from Parts B and C States when selection is being made?

Dr. Katju: I want notice. I find there men belonging to all parts of India. It was a delightful thing for me to watch, very hefty people.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether any educational qualification is needed?

Dr. Katju: So far as I could see, the educational qualifications are much higher than those of the other police hands.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know the names of States where the Central Reserve Police are working today?

Dr. Katju: I have mentioned Rajasthan, Kutch, somewhere in Central Hyderabad, in Madhya Bharat and other States.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how this force is administered?

Dr. Katju: There is a Commandant who administers. It is by the Central Government here.

Shri B. S. Murthy: While in action in the States?

Dr. Katju: I want notice for that.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: This Police Force acts under the orders of the local police officers or they have their own officers?

Dr. Katju: Their own.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Their officers work in the State where they are appointed when they go there.

Dr. Katju: I could not tell you in detail. It is an absolutely independent force. Probably it works in co-ordination with the State officers wherever they go.

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether the Government of India have any idea of increasing the strength of this force and have they a different standard other than the regular recruitment?

Dr. Katju: I think the efficiency is very high. The standard is at present even very high.

Shri Achuthan: Is there any proposal to increase the strength?

Dr. Katju: I am not quite so sure. But, if there is a necessity, we will consider that.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: In view of the fact that the original functions of this force are now finished, may I know whether they are likely to be wound up?

Dr. Katju: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a continuous force.

Shri Nambiar: May I know what active functions these police officers do when the local police is available there for the maintenance of law and order? If at all, the police is used for election in any case.

Dr. Katju: Is that an argument or a question? This police force is requisitioned when the State authorities find that their own resources are inadequate. This police is really, I think, very efficient for various purposes of which my hon. friend is fully aware.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if this police force was posted in Hyderabad when Laik Ali escaped?

Dr. Katju: I do not know about that.

Shri Chinaria: May I know what success this police achieved in checking lawlessness in PEPSU?

Dr. Katju: There are various assumptions, namely, that there is at present lawlessness in PEPSU, that it is very extensive, and thirdly that the State authorities are incapable of meeting that. All these assumptions require three different answers.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL RESEARCHES

*790. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether in any of the existing Indian Universities or Engineering Colleges, provisions for carrying on researches in connection with irrigation and flood control are available;

(b) if so, in which of the Universities such provisions have been made; and

(c) if not, whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government by which Universities and Engineering Colleges may be encouraged to provide facilities for this type of research?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) From the information received, facilities for research in Irrigation and

Flood Control are available in—

- (i) Birla Engineering College, Anand (Gujarat University).
- (ii) College of Engineering, Guindy (Madras University).
- (iii) College of Engineering, Poona (Poona University).
- (iv) Engineering College, Sindri (Bihar University).

In addition, facilities for theoretical research are available in the Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, and the College proposes to provide facilities for experimental work in the Five Year Development Plan. The Roorkee University and the Engineering College, Jabalpur, also propose to provide facilities for research work in Irrigation and Flood Control.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether these institutions get any Central aid for this purpose?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These institutions do not get any specific aid for the purpose.

Shri S. N. Das: In view of the fact that a large number of foreign experts are being invited here, and also in view of the fact that a very large number of river valley projects are going to be undertaken, may I know whether the Government propose to give financial aid to the universities to carry out research, especially fundamental research in this department?

ملستو آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ

نہجول رسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ

(مرزا آزاں) - گورنمنٹ ہور کریگی -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Government will consider it.]

Shri T. N. Singh: In view of the fact that irrigation research is being carried on also under the Irrigation Ministry here and in the States, at Poona and near Hardwar and other places, has any attempt been made to co-ordinate the two researches so that there may be no duplication?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What I have said is that more or less basic research work is carried on in the universities.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: In view of the fact that the largest number of rivers in Assam are wild and untamed, causing much loss, have Government considered the advisability of doing some research in any of these rivers?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have not yet considered about that aspect, but the problem is certainly not out of our sight.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

*791. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of co-operative societies in various States that applied for loans to the Industrial Finance Corporation and the number of such of them as were granted loans giving the amount of loan in each case up to 30th June, 1952?

(b) What was the nature of business for which loan was granted?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Only two co-operative societies from a single State applied to the Industrial Finance Corporation for financial assistance. One of them withdrew the application later and a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs was granted to the other.

(b) The society in receipt of the loan is engaged in the manufacture of sugar.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the name of the State from which the co-operative societies applied for loan?

Shri M. C. Shah: Bombay State.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What are the names of the societies?

Shri M. C. Shah: I cannot disclose the names of the societies, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the co-operative society a private concern?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is a limited concern.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I do not want to embark into that matter.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What is the amount that has been allotted?

Shri M. C. Shah: Twenty lakhs of rupees. I have already stated that in the reply.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know the names of the States from which co-operative societies own shares in the Industrial Finance Corporation?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got that information with me at present. Co-operative societies have taken shares, nearly about 964 or so.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether the Government will grant

loans to the States on long term basis for multi-purpose projects and revise the rate of interest?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Industrial Finance Corporation does not grant loans to the States. It grants loans to public limited companies who are manufacturing goods and generate electric power. We are going to extend the scope of the activities as will be seen from the Bill that has been already introduced and is being discussed.

सेठ बचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह कारपोरेशन काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के वास्ते भी लोन देता है ?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Industrial Finance Corporation was not established to encourage cottage industries, but State Finance Corporations have been established. An Act has been passed. The States are going to establish State Finance Corporations to give loans to cottage industries as well as to small scale industries.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Why was the application withdrawn by one co-operative society?

Shri M. C. Shah: That society got a loan from the State Government. That society had no security to offer to the Industrial Finance Corporation. The Industrial Finance Corporation only advances loans on certain securities.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the advice of the State Government is sought when granting a loan to a co-operative society and may I know whether the withdrawal of the one application was due to that?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Industrial Finance Corporation makes all possible enquiries about the credit-worthiness of the loanees.

HINDI DICTIONARY

*792. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what progress has so far been made in the preparation of the dictionaries in Hindi, of scientific and technical terms and of administration, and social sciences?

(b) What are the general lines on which this work is now being done?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The pre-

they are permanent bodies. As soon as the work is finished, perhaps they will be wound up.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Does the hon. Minister know that the French Academy was instituted in order to compile a dictionary for the French language, and thereafter, it has been working perpetually since 1634 up to the present day? Therefore, we should have a body working perpetually on the lines of the French Academy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Has the Government considered the desirability of consulting the provincial Governments so that the scientific terminology which will be used in Hindi may also be used with regard to the other Indian languages?

مولانا آزاد - بورڈ بنائے ہوئے اس
بات کا پورا خیال رکھا گیا ہے کہ دوسری
ہندوستانی زبانوں کو بھی فائدہ پہنچے۔

[Maulana Azad: While constituting the Board, full thought was given to the point that other Indian languages should also be benefited.]

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have at all considered the terminology prepared and used by Dr. Saha, an eminent scientist, with regard to scientific terms at least?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is left to the Board.

HINDI-KNOWING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*793. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Central Government employees who already knew Hindi;

(b) the number or percentage of those who have recently picked up working knowledge of Hindi; and

(c) the number or percentage of those who are absolutely ignorant of Hindi?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Over 46 per cent. according to their own statement.

(b) It is not possible to give exact figures, but there seems to be real keenness among service personnel to learn Hindi and efforts are being made towards that end.

(c) Nearly 32 per cent. according to their own statement.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Has the Government fixed any time-limit within which all the employees are expected to gather working knowledge of Hindi?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. We have not fixed any time-limit.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know how many Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries do not know Hindi?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have not yet made that specific enquiry.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether it is a condition precedent that a person should know Hindi, and then only he will become a Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not indulge in this.

Shri Frank Anthony: Is Government aware of the fact that those bodies which examine Central Government servants, and particularly members of the Armed Services, are failing the candidates if they use any Urdu words?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government are not aware of it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Has the Government any scheme whereby their employees can be taught Hindi? Are there any courses, any facilities and so on?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Government have recently started schools where a large number of employees are getting training, and it is intended that they will be periodically examined.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Are these schools free?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, how many State Governments have introduced Hindi as second language?

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

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Has the Government fixed any dead-line by which all the Government servants must know Hindi?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government have fixed no deadline.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Does the Government propose to fix any deadline?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called the next question.

HINDI LIBRARY

*794. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what progress has so far been made with regard to the following items:

- (i) establishment of an up-to-date Hindi Library at the Centre;
- (ii) establishment of an organisation to be called 'Hindi Shiksha Samiti' to promote Hindi learning among the people whose mother tongue is not Hindi; and
- (iii) encouraging production of good and useful Hindi literature?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (i) and (ii). The Library, as well as Samiti, has been functioning since January 1952.

(iii) Prizes have been offered for original works in Hindi and translations into Hindi.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the number of prizes that have been offered for encouraging production of good Hindi literature?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: About Rs. 29,000/- are set apart for prizes altogether. Of these, there are three prizes of Rs. 3,000/- each for the best translation into Hindi from other languages. Then, there are four prizes of Rs. 2,500/- each; three of Rs. 3,000/- each for original work in Hindi, one prize of Rs. 1,000/- and several other prizes.

ALL INDIA GORKHA EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION

*795. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) when the All-India Gorkha Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association was formed:

(b) whether it is a registered and recognised Association; and

(c) if so, what are its constitution, aims and objects?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). A

statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 46].

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the capital of the Welfare Fund? How much of the capital has been invested, and what is the annual income from those investments?

Sardar Majithia: According to the formula laid down, Rs. 54 lakhs were the share of the Nepal Government. And out of that, thanks to the intervention of the External Affairs Ministry, Rs. 10 lakhs were given for this Association.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether some sum from this fund has been invested in cottage industry for the manufacture of woollen goods?

Sardar Majithia: That is correct. Sir. A woollen industry in Darjeeling has been started in which 200 ex-servicemen Gorkhas are trained.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what sum was received from the Post-war Reconstruction Fund of Nepal for this Association?

Sardar Majithia: I have already said, Sir, that it is Rs. 10 lakhs.

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH WORK

*798. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what sum has been provided for in the Budget of 1952-53 for grants to Universities for conducting fundamental research works?

(b) How has the sum been or will be distributed?

(c) What are the names of the recipients of grants?

(d) What are the fundamental research works done by the recipient Universities in each of the years from 1947-48 to 1951-52?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A sum of Rs. 2.73 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1952-53 for grants to Universities for fundamental research. In addition, some grants are also being given for the same purpose out of the provision made separately for the Atomic Energy Commission and for the Development of Scientific and Technical Education and Research.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 47].

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि कितने स्कालर्स विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में काम करते हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मेरे पास उन के नाम तो नहीं ह, मगर कुछ सूचनाएँ जो माननीय सदस्य ने माँगी हैं, वह जवाब में दी गयी हैं।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पटना और मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय ने इस मौलिक गवेषणा के लिये ग्रांट की मंजूरी की कोई प्रार्थना की है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जिन यूनीवर्सिटीज़ से दरखास्त आई हैं उन सब की फेहरिस्त मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : स्टेटमेंट में देखा जाता है कि एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी इंडीवीजुअल स्टाइपेंड के लिये बनाई जायगी। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वह कब तक बनेगी और यह स्कालर कब तक स्टाइपेंड पा सकेंगे ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मेरे पास इस समय इसकी सूचना नहीं है।

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि मौलिक गवेषणा के लिये एन० आर० और एस० आर० मिनिस्ट्री ने कुछ रुपया विश्वविद्यालयों को दिया है या नहीं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी नहीं, वह तो एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा यूनीवर्सिटी को सहायता दी जाती है।

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether any amount has been given to Travancore University, and if so how much?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In these grants, Travancore University has not been included.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether any scientists of foreign

nationality are working in India in fundamental research, and if so, what is the total amount paid to these foreign scientists?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am afraid this question cannot be included in the supplementaries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These grants are to fundamental research centres, and not to foreign scholars.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether any foreign scientist is associated with fundamental research in any university?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I require notice.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the names of the Universities that got this grant, and the amounts granted to each?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This sum of Rs. 2.73 lakhs has been provided to the Universities for the purpose. The names of the Universities that have received the grants have been given in the statement. If the hon. Member wants, I shall read them out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a long list?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not very long. I shall read them out.

University of Delhi	Rs. 28,572
University of Allahabad	Rs. 6,390
University of Lucknow	Rs. 10,920
University of Calcutta (Institute of Nuclear Physics)	Rs. 1,98,284

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether any other university applied in this connection, and whether any such application has been rejected?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of it just now.

Shri Nambiar: May I know why the Madras and Annamalai Universities are conspicuously absent in this list?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Possibly they have not applied.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know why no grant was given to the Andhra University?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are hon. Members in possession of any facts to the effect that applications have been sent by these universities?

Dr. Rama Rao: It is for them to deny it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There must be some meaning in questions. If any hon. Member has got any information that the Andhra University has applied and that the grant has not been made, then the answer might very well be elicited on the floor of the House. Nobody has got any information, and these are shots merely at random.

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I know whether the proposed University Grants Committee contemplates considering applications for research grants from all Universities, and not only from Central Universities?

مجلس آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹفک ریسرچ - مولانا آزاد: ہاں مگر یہ تو اس پر موقوف ہے کہ اس وقت گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی فائنڈیشنل حالت کیا ہے اور کہاں تک وہ مدد کر سکتی ہے۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Yes, but it depends on the present financial position of the Government of India and on how far it can help].

Shri B. S. Murthy: On what basis are these grants given? Is it on the basis of the fundamental research being carried out in any University, or on the basis of an application from the University itself?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These grants are given on the basis of specific work that is suggested by the Universities, and the desirability to help them is with a view to prosecuting those particular works.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact that the Andhra University has put in an application, and has not been given any grants?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of it. I require notice.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Is the hon. Minister of Education aware that the Radhakrishnan Committee has recommended that the research grant should be given to all universities and not merely Central Universities, by means of an autonomous University Grants Commission.

مولانا آزاد - کمیشن کی بہت سی سفارشات اس طرح کی ہیں - لیکن گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی جیب خالی ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: There are many such recommendations, but Government of India has no funds.]

Shri N. P. Damodaran: May I know whether any University in South India has applied for the grants?

سری گیڈبانی : یہ جب خالی ہوتے ہیں کسے مانتیوں کی تاداد بڑائی جاتی ہے ؟

SCHEME FOR WELFARE OF CRIMINAL TRIBES

*799. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Criminal Tribes Welfare Board has recommended a five-year scheme for the welfare of the criminal tribes?

(b) If so, what are the details of the scheme and what steps are Government taking for the implementation of the recommendations?

(c) What are the financial implications of the scheme and how are they proposed to be met?

(d) Do Government propose to reopen the Criminal Tribes Department?

(e) If so, why and when will it be re-opened?

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

(b) and (c). I lay a statement on the Table of the House giving the information asked for. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 48].

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: In the statement it is stated that,

"It was accordingly decided to convene an All-India Conference during the next session of Parliament."

to discuss the position of the ex-criminal tribes? May I know whether any representatives of political organisations will be called for this Conference?

Shri Datar: They are going to be called.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know what are the special features of the scheme, and whether any State Government has implemented this scheme?

Shri Datar: Government have no scheme at all. The scheme has been submitted by Ex-criminal Tribes Board of the Servants of People Society, and the Government want to know whether there are any other organi-

sations which have a similar scheme. All the schemes will be considered, and due grants made, if necessary.

Shri Tushar Chatterjee: May I know whether Government have got statistics about the number of people falling under the category of ex-criminal tribes?

Shri Datar: They are about 4 million in number.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Government of Madras submitted any scheme for furthering the work of the criminal tribes, in the State?

Shri Datar: No.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether these tribes are still criminals, so that this obnoxious term is used?

Shri Datar: They are ex-criminal tribes, and not present criminal tribes.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether the Criminal Tribes Act is still in force in any State?

Shri Datar: Unfortunately it is still in force in some Part B States.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether the grants to these bodies will be made with the consent of the State Governments or will they be directly given?

Shri Datar: That is a question which has to be considered by the Conference. They might be given directly to the organisations or to the various State Governments for distribution amongst the various organisations in these States.

Shri Dabhi: In which States is the Act in force?

Shri Datar: I think Rajasthan is, possibly, one.

CLAIMS OF DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FOR FIXATION OF PAY ETC.

*800. **Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there are any displaced Government servants, who were appointed to posts under the Ministry of Defence through the Transfer Bureau and whose claims for fixation of pay and allowances, as permissible, are still pending?

(b) If so, how many claims are so pending and, for what period?

(c) Is it a fact that some of the above-mentioned Government servants have been retrenched?

(d) If so, was this in contravention of the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs safeguarding the service of permanent Government servants who had migrated?

(e) How did such lapse, if any, occur and what steps have been taken to punish those responsible for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Information in so far as the Ministry of Defence (Main Sect.) and Armed Forces Headquarters are concerned is given below. Information in respect of Lower Formations is being collected and will be placed on the Table as soon as possible.

(a) Yes.

(b) The claims of seven displaced Government servants in respect of fixation of pay are pending—two for about a year and five for about 3 to 4 years.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION (ANDAMANS)

*801. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether a Planning Officer to draw up plans for the setting up of the Marine Biological Station at Andamans has been appointed?

(b) If so, what are his findings about the study of physical Oceanography?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

May I be allowed to make a statement in this connection?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a long one?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a short one.

The Advisory Committee for co-ordinating scientific work did make some recommendations in 1950, which are indicated by the hon. Member. But subsequently the Central Board of Geophysics appointed a Committee

on marine biology and oceanography, and that Committee is considering all these questions, to coordinate the work of marine biology and oceanography, as also scientific development of the fisheries industry. It has made certain recommendations, which are being examined by the Ministries of Finance, Defence and Natural Resources.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Arising out of the statement by the hon. Minister, may I ask whether marine biology and oceanography are subjects under the Food and Agriculture Ministry? If so, may I know why these subjects are not included in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Researches in Marine Biology and Oceanography are not included in the Natural Resources and Scientific Research Ministry. So far as the application of these principles are concerned, they are taken up by the Agriculture Ministry or other Ministries concerned.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not my question. I questioned about the subject. I did not refer to research. My question is, why these subjects have not been included in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The study of these subjects is one of our functions.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not mean study of the subjects.....

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Yes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, the hon. Minister said that this subject has come under the purview of Geophysics. May I know whether Government have any intention to start a Central Institute of Oceanography? If so, where will it be located?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This question as I have said, is being considered by the Sub-Committee on Oceanography and Marine Biology. As soon as Government are able to take a decision, we shall announce it.

SYNTHETIC MICA

*802. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether any research work has been undertaken in India to produce Synthetic Mica?

(b) Has any such Mica been produced by mica-importing countries?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No.

(b) By "synthetic mica" is meant mica produced from its constituents or from other substances. Such mica has not yet been produced though it is claimed that certain laboratories in USA have produced mica crystals of comparatively small sizes.

Shri Tek Chand: Is the Government aware that very large quantities of mica are available on the Kulu side in the Himalayas almost for a picking?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, mica is abundantly available in our country.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, if acceptable substitutes have been developed by the U.S.A. which have affected the mica exports of this country considerably?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some research is being carried out in the U.S.A. and a product known as 'Semica' is produced out of mica scraps. But as yet nothing can be said with certainty whether a real substitute to mica has been found out.

Shri N. P. Sinha: Is it a fact that because of the new substitute our export has fallen and there is also a heavy slump in the industry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We cannot attribute the recent fall in the export of mica exactly to the discovery by the Americans of a synthetic mica.

Shri Tek Chand: What attempts are made to exploit the mica wealth of our country, if any?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, a Mica Committee has been formed and it is giving consideration to all those questions of exploiting the raw material found in the country.

CENTRAL MICA ADVISORY BOARD

*803. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state when was the Central Mica Advisory Board formed?

(b) Who are its Members?

(c) What are its functions?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The

Central Mica Advisory Committee was set up on the 31st October, 1946.

(b) A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 49].

(c) The Committee advises Government on all matters connected with mica trade and industry.

Shri N. P. Sinha: I find from the statement that there are a good number of representatives of different Associations. May I know, Sir, if these Associations are registered Associations?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I cannot specifically answer this question, but I presume that these must be registered Associations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nanadas rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called the next question.

CHARGES AGAINST FORMER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY MINISTRY

*804. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the charges of corruption against the former Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been completed;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether he has been fully exonerated;

(c) whether any one else from the Ministry was also involved in the enquiry;

(d) whether the officer concerned is now in Government service and if so, where and in what capacity;

(e) whether he was appointed to that post before he was exonerated by the Enquiry Committee or later;

(f) whether it is a fact that one of the charges against him was that he had built a palace worth lakhs of rupees; and

(g) whether that charge has also been investigated and found baseless?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (g). An investigation is proceeding, and it would be prejudicial to the public interest to disclose at the present stage the information asked for.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Is it a fact, Sir, that a businessman of South India dealing in cycle manufacture had mentioned in his account books that a sum exceeding a lakh of rupees was paid to the Secretary, and the enquiry originated with that?

Shri Datar: I am not aware.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know the name of the gentleman?

Shri Datar: It is not possible at this stage to mention it.

Shrimati A. Kale: He was supposed to be Secretary of the Commerce Department. Then why not mention it?

Shri Datar: Then the name is known.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Is it a fact that all kinds of influences are being brought to bear upon the Central Government to hush up the inquiry?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): That is absolutely untrue.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know, Sir, whether the officer is still under employment?

Shri Datar: The officer is still under employment, but not here.

Shri Punnoose: Where is he.....

Shri Damodara Menon: Where is he employed now and what is his present employment?

Shri Datar: He has gone back to the State from which he came.

Shri S. S. More: What is the stage of the inquiry?

Shri Datar: The stage of the inquiry? Almost at the last stage.

Shri S. S. More: That is not an answer. I want to know what particular stage of the inquiry we have reached.

Shri Datar: It is still in the course of investigation by the police.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know, Sir, why, since these charges are pending against the officer concerned, he is not even under suspension?

Shri Datar: It was not considered necessary.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that the case is not yet complete and there is an accusation against him, is it right on the part of the Madras

Government to appoint him, and if so, whether the Central Government have done anything to see that he was not appointed?

Shri Datar: This question is entirely premature. Mere accusation against a man does not mean that he is guilty.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Government consider the desirability of placing this officer immediately under suspension? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All of you will put questions? I won't allow any place for emotion.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Was the concerned Secretary under house arrest during the pendency of the police enquiry? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Namdhari: On a point of information, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Was the concerned Secretary under house arrest for sometime during the pendency of the police enquiry? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Datar: I did not follow the question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I do not know why there should be so much of emotion. No doubt it is an interesting question. But questions should be orderly put and answers elicited. What is the question of the hon. Member?

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Is it a fact, Sir, that the concerned Secretary was under house arrest pending police enquiry?

Shri Datar: Not to my knowledge.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know the qualifications and length of service of this gentleman?

Shri Datar: He is a member of the Indian Civil Service, if I mistake not. I am not aware of the length of service.

Shri Bogawat: What is the reason for not suspending this gentleman?

Shri Datar: The Government have not considered it necessary to place him under suspension?

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, whether in reverting this officer to the State service, the Central Government had written to the State Government that his conduct had been very reprehensible and that an enquiry was to be instituted?

Dr. Katju: They know it already.

Shri Kelappan: Is that official now the first Member of the Madras Revenue Board?

Shri Datar: I should like to have notice.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know many more persons are involved? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Is it a fact that this officer was under suspension at the time the enquiry was started?

Dr. Katju: This is not generally the practice. Every case is taken into consideration on its own merits.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: In this particular case, was the official under suspension when the enquiry started?

Shri Datar: I am not sure that he was under suspension.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What does the hon. Minister mean when he says 'I am not sure'.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Government make an enquiry.....(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN TRIPURA

*789. **Shri Biren Dutt:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state whether any development scheme has been undertaken by the Central Government in Tripura?

(b) Has it been publicised in Tripura for people's co-operation?

(c) Has any attempt been made to organise a body of workers according to the directive principle laid down by the Central Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). Development schemes relating to agriculture, road construction, education, medical and public health and welfare of tribal areas have been undertaken. The broad features of these schemes have been given due

publicity in the State through the local press.

(c) The Development Board of Tripura consists of the Chief Commissioner, the Secretaries of the Departments and two non-official members. A Development Committee consisting of officers of various Departments and a number of non-officials has also been formed. Bharat Sevak Samaj is also being organised.

INDIAN ARMS ACT

*796. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of liberalising the Indian Arms Act has been considered; and

(b) if so, on what lines Government propose to amend the existing Act?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

SUPREME COMMAND OF DEFENCE FORCES

*797. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the powers of the Supreme Command of the Defence Forces of India vesting in the President under Article 53(2) have been regularised after the passing of the Constitution; and

(b) if not, under what authority the President issued the two notifications terminating India's war with Germany and Japan?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The powers to declare war and peace do not vest in the person holding the supreme command of the Armed Forces. They are the functions of the Supreme executive. They fall within the Union executive field under Article 73(1) read with entry 15 in the Union List in the Seventh Schedule, and the executive power accordingly vests in the President under Article 53(1) of the Constitution. In other words, the President acts here in his capacity as the Head of the State and not by virtue of his being vested with the supreme command of the Armed Forces.

PROPERTY DEPOSITED IN FOREIGN BANKS

*805. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of property deposited

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by Indian citizens in banks outside India during the period 15th August 1947 up to date (as far as possible)?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): No property has been permitted to be deposited by Indian citizens in banks outside India during the period 15th August 1947 up-to-date

FAMINE RELIEF (TAMILNAD)

*806. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether military personnel were posted in Tamilnad for famine relief work;

(b) whether military men were sent to Palni Taluk for relief work; and

(c) if so, what kind of relief work was done by the military personnel in the distressed areas?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Three Field Companies Engineers were employed on famine relief work in Tamilnad.

(b) One platoon of a Field Company was employed for relief work at Palni.

(c) 96 wells were deepened and a satisfactory yield of drinking water was obtained.

SYNTHETIC RICE

*807. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the Committee set up to investigate the possibilities of large scale production of synthetic rice and to formulate a detailed scheme for achieving the most economical and expeditious development in its manufacture;

(b) whether any quantity of such rice has been produced in India; and

(c) if so, by what agency and how far it compares with the ordinary rice?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The Committee was appointed to investigate the possibilities of large scale production of synthetic rice and to report to the Government of India on the technical and commercial aspects of the production of synthetic rice on a large scale and to suggest the necessary arrangements for marketing it.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Only small experimental quantities have been produced in the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. The composition of synthetic rice is adjusted, so as to be slightly better than that of natural rice. The synthetic grain cooks in 8 to 10 minutes as compared with the natural grain, which takes about 20 minutes. Cooked synthetic grain can be used for various food preparations in the same way as natural rice.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS IN INDIA

*808. **Shri Raghavaiah:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the Secretary of the Government of India, Shri Bhatnagar, regarding his experiences in the U.S.S.R. during his recent visit?

(b) If so, will his report or a gist of it be placed on the Table of the House?

(c) Have the Government considered any aspect of his report from the point of view of application to improve Scientific work in India?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the contents of the report.

(c) Government always welcome suggestions from all quarters, which are likely to effect improvement in scientific work.

POLICE CAMPS IN TRIPURA

*809. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** (a) Will the Minister of States be pleased to state how many new police camps have been established in the rural areas of Tripura after the General Elections?

(b) How many school buildings have been requisitioned for the purpose?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The answer to both (a) and (b) of the question is 'nil'.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION

*810. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction

has made any profit since its inception;

(b) if so, the percentage of profit for each year and how the profit is being utilised; and

(c) whether there is any difference in the working of this Bank and the working of an ordinary Bank?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) I place a statement on the Table of the House furnishing the required information. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 50].

(c) The main difference between the working of an ordinary bank and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are in respect of their lending policies and their source of funds. The International Bank advances long term loans to its constituents for economic development whereas an ordinary bank is able to grant only short term advances. This is because the funds of an ordinary bank are derived mostly from short term deposits. On the other hand the resources of the International Bank are derived from the contributions made by the member countries towards its share capital and from long term bonds floated by the Bank from time to time in the international money markets. Another important difference is that unlike an ordinary bank, the International Bank in granting a loan is guided by the economic need of the recipient country rather than profitability.

THERMAL PLANT

*811. **Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether licence has been given to the Tata Hydro Electric Company to set up a Thermal Plant at Trombay;

(b) if so, whether a new company is supposed to come into existence and what is its authorised capital;

(c) whether Government have a share in the capital or management of the concern; and

(d) whether negotiations are afoot with the International Bank for a loan for this plant and if so, what is the basis of such negotiations?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No licence has yet been given, but negotiations have been going on and Tatas are applying for a licence.

(b) Perhaps a new company is in formation. The position will be clarified as soon as the application for a licence is received by the State Government.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Yes, Sir. It is, however, not in the public interest to furnish at this stage details and basis of the negotiations which are confidential.

INDIAN STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD

*812. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how many of the Indian students studying abroad in each foreign country at present are holders of Central Government scholarships?

(b) What is the total amount of such scholarships?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a)—

(i) United Kingdom.	36
(ii) United States of America.	50
(iii) West Germany	68

(b) The total amount budgeted for such scholarships during 1952-53 is as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) United Kingdom	1,73,000
(ii) United States of America	1,21,000
(iii) West Germany	193,000

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

*813. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have not so far set apart any Scholarship for the education of students of the Scheduled Tribes in foreign countries?

(b) If so, do Government propose to do so now?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

VACANCIES DUE TO PARTITION

*814. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 332 on the 28th September, 1951 regarding the number of vacancies caused due to Partition and state when the information promised

therein is likely to be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The information is still being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is complete.

PANNA DIAMOND FIELDS

*815. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of royalty at which Government lease out diamond fields in Panna V. P. to the lease-holders;

(b) whether the percentage fixed is less or more than the percentage charged by former Governments of that area;

(c) whether it is a fact that the lease-holders instead of working the mines mechanically sub-let the fields to poor miners charging them more than 50 per cent. royalty for themselves;

(d) why diamonds found by sub-lettees are not deposited with Government but are deposited with the main lease-holders; and

(e) the reason why Panna diamond syndicate has been given more concessional rates than any other lease-holder?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (e). A statement showing the information given by the Government of Vindhya Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 51.]

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

*816. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Government of India propose to start an Institute for Higher Technical Education in the Western Zone?

(b) If so, where and when it is to be started, what is the estimated expenditure involved in building it, and in what courses and for how many students will it offer training?

(c) Are such institutes to be started in other zones also and if so, where and when?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSEES (ORISSA)

*817. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of income-tax assesseees in the State of Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): The number of persons assessed to the income-tax in the State of Orissa in the year of assessment 1951-52 was 3705.

COAL IN GARO HILLS

*818. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) what quantity of coal approximately according to the estimate of Sir Cyril Fox, is in deposit in Garo Hills, Assam; and

(b) the names of places where available?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). Dr. Cyril S. Fox estimated that some 500 million tons of coal exist in the area south of the Tura Range, stretching eastward from the Meridian of Tura to Siju Songmong and Rewak Songmong along the Simsang river.

MUSLIM THEOLOGY

*819. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Muslim theology is still taught in Osmania University at Hyderabad under the garb of cultural education in contravention to the provisions of the Constitution of India; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to mend that state of affair?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Raju): (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Hyderabad and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

*820. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan asked by the Hyderabad Government to complete the Tungabhadra project included in the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the Centre is sanctioning the loan and if so, to what extent and when it would be paid?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Raju): (a) The Hyderabad Government asked for a loan to cover the entire estimated expenditure on the Tungabhadra Project during the five years 1951-56.

(b) The Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2 crores for the project during 1951-52 and it is proposed to grant a loan of Rs. 2.5 crores in the current financial year.

NATIONAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY

291. **Dr. Amin:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenses incurred by the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, during the tenure of office of the last Director;

(b) the names of researches done during this period; and

(c) the number of researches patented in India since its establishment?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). Statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 52.]

CAPITAL ISSUES

292. **Shri Nanadas:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount actually invested every year in the business investments sanctioned by the Controller of Capital Issues since August, 1947;

(b) the industries in which such investments have been made and the amount in each industry;

(c) the number of foreign firms in each industry who have been given sanction and their capital;

(d) the number of sanctions in each industry in which joint participation of both Indian and foreign capital exists and the relative share of both Indian and foreign capital; and

(e) the number of cases in each industry in which sanction has been granted to existing firms for expansion or otherwise?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). Complete information regarding the amount of capital actually raised

against the sanctions issued by the Controller of Capital Issues is not available.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE DRIVE

293. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount disclosed, State-wise, as a result of Voluntary Disclosure Drive till 31st August, 1952?

(b) Have the disclosed amounts been put in Government Coffer?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The total amount disclosed upto 31st August, 1952 by assesseees statewide is as follows:—

	Income disclosed (in thousands)
	Rs.
Assam	1,28,12
Bihar and Orissa	10,00,44
Bombay City	*8,01,35
Bombay North	5,02,51
Bombay South	62,47
Bombay Central	66,97
Calcutta Central	97,01
Delhi	2,20,10
Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal	1,32,74
Madras	5,20,96
Punjab	1,87,73
Uttar Pradesh	10,81,56
West Bengal	22,97,62
Hyderabad	25,14
Mysore, Travancore-Cochin.	68,26
Total all India.	71,92,98

*Bombay City: Add 2 crores pre-DRIVE Disclosures.

(b) The disclosed amounts do not go into the Government coffers. It is only the tax on this disclosed income which the Government is entitled to take.

AGRICULTURISTS OF MANIPUR (LOANS)

294. **Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have extended any agricultural loan either in cash or otherwise to the agriculturists of Manipur;

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(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, in the case of cash loan, the number of agriculturists to whom cash loan has been given and what is the process of repayment; and

(c) in the case of seed or other loan, the number of agriculturists to whom seed or other loan has been given and what is the process for repayment?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No cash loan has been advanced to the agriculturists by the State Government. Loan in the form of seeds has, however, been given to them.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 514 agriculturists have been provided with different kinds of seeds during the current year and the price of seeds loaned has to be paid in cash.

PAY OF MANIPUR TEACHERS

295. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scales of pay of school teachers of Manipur are the lowest in India; and

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration to adopt the Assam pay scales for schools in Manipur?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, as far as the scales of pay of lower primary teachers are concerned.

(b) Yes.

SCHOOLS IN MANIPUR

296. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Private, Government aided, and full-fledged Government M.E. and High Schools in Manipur; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Grants-in-aid given by the Government to M.E. and High Schools in Manipur are Rs. 50/- and Rs. 100/- respectively?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The number of High and M. E. Schools in Manipur is

as follows:

	Government.		Private	
		Aided.	Unre- cognised.	Total
High School	3	13	9	25
M. E. Schools	18	20	19	57

(b) Yes.

CONFIRMATION OF DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

297. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the statement placed on the Table of the House on 19th March, 1951 in reply to the starred question No. 2315, and state whether it is a fact that less than 500 displaced Government servants out of nearly 5,000 employed under the Government of India, have been confirmed so far within four years?

(b) At this rate, how long will Government take to confirm the remaining displaced Government servants?

(c) Is it a fact that a large number of them will reach superannuation before being confirmed?

(d) If so, what measures are under contemplation to accelerate the pace of their confirmation and to ensure their security of service until confirmation?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) The total number of displaced Government servants confirmed upto the end of February 1951 was 507. Information as to the total number of such persons confirmed from the 1st March 1951 to date is not readily available. The correct position will be known after the Service Schemes which are in the process of implementation or formation have been given full effect.

(b) Government have not and could not possibly give an assurance that all displaced Government servants will be confirmed. They must take their chance of confirmation along with other categories of temporary Government servants. In this connection attention is invited to the reply given by Shri Rajagopalachari to supplementary question to Starred

Question No. 1268 asked by Shri Sidhwa on the 25th September, 1951.

(c) No definite information is readily available.

(d) Confirmations are made in accordance with rules under which interests of all categories of temporary Government servants have to be safeguarded. Every effort is being made to place on a permanent footing, at the earliest possible date, as many temporary Government servants (including displaced Government servants) as satisfy the prescribed rules and conditions. In order to ensure security of service, displaced Government servants have been afforded due protection for retention in service and separate quotas for purposes of confirmation have been or are being prescribed. Further, permanent displaced Government servants who may be retiring in the near future before securing confirmation in posts under the Central Government will be entitled to payment of 60 per cent. of the pension admissible under the Provisional Pension Payments Scheme which has been accepted by Cabinet and orders in respect of which will issue shortly.

CANTEENS AND CAFETERIA

298. **Shri A. N. Vidyalaankar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of canteens or cafeteria being run for the members of the staff in the Central Secretariat;

(b) the number of those that are being run on co-operative basis;

(c) the number of those run through contractors; and

(d) what steps are being taken to run all the canteens entirely on co-operative lines?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) 17.

(b) 4 on co-operative lines and 9 as Departmental Canteens initially financed by Government.

(c) 4.

(d) All private contractors' tiffin rooms in the Central Secretariat are being replaced gradually by canteens run either on co-operative lines or as departmental canteens with initial assistance from Government.

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 28th November, 1952

The House met at a Quarter to
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-45 A.M.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the hon. Members that I have received the following letter from Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, M.P.:

"In my capacity as Leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, I am required to be present at New York until the end of December next. I therefore write to request, in accordance with sub-rule (1) of Rule 228 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, that I may be permitted to be absent from all the meetings of the House during its current session."

I have received another letter from Shri B. Shiva Rao, M.P. who is a Representative on the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. The letter reads as follows:

"In my capacity as a Representative on the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, I am required to be present at New York until the end of December next. I therefore write to request, in accordance with sub-rule (1) of Rule 228 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, that I may be permitted to be

absent from all the meetings of the House during its current session."

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and Shri B. Shiva Rao to be absent from all the meetings of the House during this Session?

Leave was granted.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—East): On a point of order, Sir. Just now, in reply to a question the Deputy Minister stated that he is not sure whether the officer concerned was under suspension at the time the enquiry began. Now, I would like to appeal to you, Sir, are you going to allow such answers to be given. All the details are mentioned. The question is a long question. Everything is there and certainly the Minister should be sure of what has happened to this particular officer.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): The same question may be asked again and full information may be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When a point of order is raised, unless the Speaker requests any hon. Member to advise him, no other hon. Member can speak. I am really sorry that whenever a point of order is raised it is not open to any other hon. Member to get up and seek to give voluntary advice to the Speaker. It is open to him to ask if he can intervene in the matter and give suggestions on the point. I understand that the hon. Member feels it important, but this applies to all hon. Members.

So far as the point of order is concerned, whenever a point of order of this kind is raised, it should be raised immediately when the answer is given.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

If the hon. Minister says he is not sure, then it means that he has no immediate and definite information on the subject.

It may be very necessary that any Minister who is put a particular question must have all the information relevant to it. He must anticipate a number of supplementary questions. It is no good for any hon. Minister to say, 'I do not know, I do not know'. If the Ministers do not know more than what is asked exactly, then there is no need for supplementary questions at all here. The House expects every hon. Minister to be posted with all kinds of information relevant to the question which may be put on the floor of the House.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): With your permission, Sir, before I move my motion, may I just say one word with respect to what was said about Ministers?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no harm in hearing a suggestion from the hon. Minister.

Dr. Katju: I submit, Sir, Ministers and Deputy Ministers make every endeavour to post themselves with information which is relevant to the question and which arises out of the question. But if, now and again, there is an attempt made to traverse or to travel from China to Peru, then I submit we have got to say, we do not know or we guess or 'I am not sure'. It depends upon the temperament of every Minister. Otherwise, so far as I am concerned, I say I do not know and finish. I cannot speculate as to what questions will be asked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to raise any debate on this matter. All that I am submitting even for the consideration of the Home Minister is that the Speaker will always take care to see that only relevant questions are allowed. It is open to the hon. Minister to say that he did not anticipate that question or that he will take time to answer that question. The House naturally expects every serious attempt to be made by the Ministers to give all such information relevant to the question and if any questioner wants to go out of the way, of course, the Speaker is there to pull him up and not to allow the question. If the Speaker has any doubt, certainly he may be advised by the Minister.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to move:

"That the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the following two questions of privilege be further extended up to Friday, the 12th December, 1952—

(i) Question of privilege regarding certain papers laid on the Table of the House by Dr. Satyanarain Sinha, M.P.

(ii) Question of privilege regarding a statement alleged to have been made by Shri P. Sundarayya, Member, Council of States."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the following two questions of privilege be further extended up to Friday, the 12th December, 1952—

(i) Question of privilege regarding certain papers laid on the Table of the House by Dr. Satyanarain Sinha, M.P.

(ii) Question of privilege regarding a statement alleged to have been made by Shri P. Sundarayya, Member, Council of States."

The motion was adopted.

DELIMITATION COMMISSION BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the readjustment of the representation of territorial constituencies in the House of the People and in the State Legislative Assemblies and for matters connected therewith, be further extended up to Friday, the 5th December, 1952."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to

provide for the readjustment of the representation of territorial constituencies in the House of the People and in the State Legislative Assemblies and for matters connected therewith, be further extended up to Friday, the 5th December, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE. INVESTIGATION INTO WEALTH AND PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Sir, I must congratulate myself in having drawn this ballot and having the honour of moving this resolution. I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that Government should take steps to investigate into the wealth, fortune or property, whether held in his own name or of any member or members of his family, jointly or severally, of any person who—

(a) holds an office under the Constitution; or

(b) is a responsible officer of the Government of India or of any State in India; and in particular, is authorised to place contracts, issue licences, collect revenues or taxes or control the procurement, storage, distribution, movement or sale of any commodity;

and is about to relinquish his post or office or retire from Government service;

and for this purpose appoint a Commission which should be authorised to call for any witness or document and make a thorough investigation into all the possessions of such an officer.

This House is further of opinion that if as a result of such an investigation any officer is found to be owning, or holding, or to have accumulated any property, which in the opinion of the Investigation Commission is substantially in excess of what could be accumulated by an honest and upright officer, the matter should be reported to this House which will after such further consideration take such action as it deems just and necessary in each case."

Shri Rane (Bhusaval): On a point of order. I submit that this resolution is *ultra vires* and is beyond the power of this House to consider. (Laughter).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me know how. Why are hon. Members impatient? Of course, hon. Members can work themselves up to laughter, but if they laugh at all times irrespective of the circumstances, it would be wrong. Let me hear the point of order.

Shri Rane: If you scan the resolution, it proposes to appoint a Commission to investigate into the fortunes and properties of the following three classes of persons: (i) persons in the State service; (ii) persons in the Union service; and (iii) persons who hold office under the Constitution of India. As regards the first category, i.e. persons in the State service, I do not wish to say anything in the present resolution. I would like to submit that under article 246 of the Constitution it is only the State Legislature that read out article 246.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not necessary. I accept that point. We will assume that it is correct.

Shri Rane: Then, as regards the second category, namely, persons in the Union service, I submit that articles 308 to 314 lay down special provisions with regard to recruitment etc. In particular, article 314 gives protection to certain classes of people who were already in the service. Therefore, I submit that this House cannot discuss this point at random.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But do these provisions give protection against corruption?

Shri Rane: I am saying that they lay down a special procedure in respect of these persons.

As regards the third category, under this category come the President of India, the Vice-President of India, the Speaker of this House, the Deputy-Speaker of this House, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States, the Prime Minister of India and members of his Cabinet, the Ministers in the States, the Judges of the Supreme Court and so on. I submit that the Constitution makes a special provision for them. Of course, acceptance of illegal gratification is against the provisions of the Constitution. If a violation of the Constitution is committed by the President, he can be impeached under article 61. Similarly, according to the relevant articles of the Constitution, the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker may also be removed. I submit that this is an indirect way of... (Interruption).

12 Noon

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard the point of order sufficiently. There need not be any further argument. I do not find that the point of order ought to be accepted by me. So far as the first category is concerned, there is nothing preventing us from investigating into the affairs or the properties of any officer of the State, but as far as officers of the provincial Governments are concerned, I have my doubts. Anyhow, that is only a small portion of the resolution. If that particular aspect is not within the jurisdiction of this House, then the proposed Commission may be instructed not to go into that matter. Regarding the officers of the Government of India and others serving under the Constitution of India, article 314 does not militate against our carrying out an investigation. That article relates to certain guarantees given to civil servants regarding remuneration etc. fixed before the change-over in 1947 but it does not say that no Committee or Commission should be appointed to investigate and try to find out whether there is such an abnormal increase in the wealth of these officers as to be reported to Parliament for further action. No disciplinary action is contemplated under this provision, but it will be too much to say that the Parliament ought not to know the exact facts of the situation to enable it to take proper and suitable action. The hushing up of such things is dangerous to the society and also affects the integrity of Parliament. Therefore, I rule that there is no point of order.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): How about the provincial Government servants?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall consider whether State Government servants can be included. I reserve my opinion on that point. After all, it is only a portion and if need be, I shall consider a suitable amendment.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I cannot see the difficulty that has been pointed out. After all, all that I ask for is that the Government should take steps. It is only a recommendation. Whether those steps are to be taken by the Central Government itself or by the State Governments, is an entirely different thing. So far as the recommendation is concerned, it only states that steps should be taken. What those steps should be is an entirely different matter, which will arise only subsequently.

At the outset I must say that this idea struck me when I was going through the Constituent Assembly Debates. So, this is not a novel idea. It was put forward when the Draft Constitution was under discussion. During December, 1948 certain amendments were sought to be moved by Prof. K. T. Shah that officers of the State including the President, the Ministers and others, whenever they take the oath, should be required to declare what their assets were when they were entering their offices. The amendments were turned down and Prof. Shah was not successful, because it was considered not fair and proper to include such a provision in the Constitution. Even so, a declaration was made that if the proposition came in some other form, it would receive proper consideration. Subsequently, therefore, Prof. K. T. Shah brought up a resolution, but he was not lucky enough to draw the ballot. Therefore, it could not be discussed. However, if any credit is due for the idea, I must publicly confess that it should be given to Prof. K. T. Shah and not to myself.

When I was going through the newspaper this morning, I found a report in the *Statesman*—I do not know how far it is correct—to the effect that at a meeting of the Congress Party Executive it had been decided to oppose this resolution, and that there were certain objections to the phraseology and wording, to the practicability of the idea and so on. I want to make it clear that I have no other object but to get these services purified. If the language of my resolution is defective, it can certainly be improved. I would be prepared to accept any amendments that are proposed—I will have no objection to that. My only object is that there should be greater integrity in our services. No organisation can work efficiently unless the workers therein have a spirit of sacrifice and are not merely motivated by the idea of money and money alone.

It was pointed out in certain papers that an opposition resolution would not be accepted, and so my resolution would be thrown out. But I do not insist that it should come from me. If the underlying idea of the resolution is accepted and Government are prepared to accept it if it comes from any other Member, I would not mind. If Government are prepared to propose a resolution on these lines, I am prepared to support them. If any other Member of the ruling party brings forward a resolution similar to this, I would have no objection. I am not wedded to the phraseology or the

description of officers of the language that is put down there. All that I want is that the spirit underlying the resolution must be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules are not public servants bound to make a declaration of their property?

Sardar Hukam Singh: It was also mentioned in the papers that the provision made in the rules are adequate to serve the purpose. I shall deal with that also,—why the provisions at present existing are not sufficient, and why in view of great increase in corruption in recent years the rules have to be further tightened. If, however, Government are satisfied that corruption is not on the increase, I shall not quarrel with them, but I wish to tell them this much that everybody outside feels that corruption in recent years has increased very much.

Certain claims have been put forward that during the last few years we have achieved a great deal. It has been said that we have successfully maintained law and order. But I wish to differ slightly with this statement, though I do not in the least wish to minimise the credit due to Government. For that I give credit more to the masses because Indians are, by nature, peace-loving and law-abiding. It has been said that we have been able to integrate the different parts of the country, which in itself is a great achievement. I do give them credit for that; we are all happy that we have a country that is integrated. We also boast that we have passed a very beautiful Constitution. There is no denying the fact that so far as its volume and phraseology are concerned, it is a very good Constitution. I, however, wish to say that implementation of certain provisions in it are not very satisfactory.

We gave a number of promises to our people before independence that as soon as freedom was attained, we would do this and we would do that. We have not been able to fulfil them with the result that people feel frustrated. Now they feel that those people who gave these promises were not discreet and those people who believed in them were not wise. They were fools who believed in these promises: they were reckless who made these high promises.

Government are to be judged by the standards which they lay down for themselves. If the Government mean business, if they want that some of these big schemes that they have laid before the country are to be completed, the administrative

machinery has to be improved. Unless the machinery working the schemes is pure, unless the administrators are imbued with a spirit of sacrifice and honesty, there will be no improvement and the condition of the country would only go from bad to worse. Of course, we may make certain claims that we have achieved certain things. But it has to be admitted that corruption has increased. The ordinary man has not felt the change-over from the foreign domination to the Sovereign Republic. The glow of that freedom is not visible on his face.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. The hon. Mover will have half an hour; other hon. Members will have fifteen minutes each. He started at 12-4.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I felt encouraged that no time-limit had been fixed for me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is already in the rules—rule 165.

Sardar Hukam Singh: That glow of freedom is not visible on his looks. He is depressed by the fact that the cost of living is rising; unemployment has increased and even the elementary necessities are not available. He feels doubtful whether in reality any change has come at all, or if at all there has been any change it is only a change for the worse. The same gulf divides the Government from the common man, the administration from the masses. And when he finds that the administrative machinery is as corrupt as it was before and even more so, he feels puzzled and perplexed as to how to have his lot improved. I do not for a moment mean to say that there was no corruption at all during British days. There were certain departments in the executive and the police where corruption was prevalent. At least in the other departments it was kept under control. The police and the executive branches were considered to be instruments of oppression and of exploitation. They were not considered to be means of service to the public, but rather of governance. So, certain defects in them were overlooked. But so far as the Secretariat and other utility departments were concerned, there was very little corruption, at least before the pre-war period. At that time the incentive for work was money and not patriotism. It was hoped when the change came that our leaders who had taken up the reins of Government would infuse the administrative machinery with a spirit of self-sacrifice and of service and that the administrators and public servants would learn something from them. The pity is that the

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services have infected our political leaders as well and now some of them—I will not say all—have been contaminated by the same evils of greed and power. So, the hope that the ordinary man was holding is also gone. I would be the last man in the world to say that every public servant is corrupt. There are a good number of them who are honest and I must pay my tribute to them. I would not specify any particular individual to be corrupt. But this fact should be admitted that the machinery has become so rotten that unless something is done to improve it there would be no hope of our achieving the goal.

Sir, it has been said—and just now you referred to them—that there are already provisions in certain Acts and certain rules that public servants have to make a declaration of their property. One such provision is there in the Penal Code—sections 161 and 165. Those provisions were amended by the Act II of 1947 to make for the more effective prevention of bribery and corruption. Surely, they were made cognizable, and there was also a provision that public misconduct would be punished with seven years' imprisonment. That was very good. There is also a similar provision that if in any trial it has been found that a public servant cannot give a satisfactory account of the assets he has which are far beyond his means, then too the presumption might be taken. But that is only restrictive and confined to those cases which come before the court under section 161 or section 165. It is not an enquiry generally into all cases. In the very few cases that come before them the presumption can be raised. Therefore it is very limited in its scope. Then there is also a provision that the Government servants shall be required to state the property that they acquire each time. But that is also restricted to immovable property and they have to declare them. The other assets are not at all required to be given. So, the provisions or the rules that exist so far do not help us to achieve the object that we have in view. When we are dealing with this matter we must realize that this influence of corruption is insidious. Its roots lie much deeper, below the surface, and the wrong it does is difficult to redress for the corrupt often wield much influence. They are more influential than others. They wield so much power that it is very difficult to catch them. Therefore, an all-out offensive is necessary, be it preventive, curative or punitive. The provisions that we have so far are mostly punitive. Punishment has certainly got

some curative effect as well. But so far as my resolution goes, it is purely curative, and I might submit here that it is not to punish those persons in the initial stages. It is for their benefit as well. We hear so many rumours. Some persons are, without any grounds, defamed or calumniated. There would be a chance for them to prove themselves to be innocent. If the declaration is made, certainly it will make those who blame them to keep silent. Therefore it is not only in the interest of the public and the country and the community but also in the interest of the public servants themselves that they should file these declarations to save themselves from unjustified blame and unjustified infamy.

I have just mentioned that we have got so many schemes ahead, and for those schemes we want public co-operation. These schemes cannot materialise unless public co-operation is there. But in order to secure that public co-operation you must have that atmosphere where the people believe that the administration that is to carry out these schemes is pure. Unless that feeling is there, public co-operation would not be forthcoming. Otherwise these big schemes would not be of any avail. I do not want to go into details because the time at my disposal is very short. But I must say this. There are big schemes, but the scandals are bigger there. If we hush these up by claiming that the only scandal about them is the talk about scandals, we do not seriously go into the matter. Recently we have been enquiring into the working of this project and that project. Perhaps in respect of every project that we have launched some enquiry is being instituted. There are some scandals attached to everything. That scandal about jeeps perhaps is of undying history. That is also before us. It is everywhere. I need not mention them separately.

We want to run these democratic institutions. These democratic institutions are in their nature difficult to work. Without any consciousness of social purpose, courage to stand by principles and restraint in the exercise of authority, and without a high level of integrity, an organisation cannot be efficient or render satisfactory service to the community. Therefore it is very essential that we should launch an all-out offensive against this corruption.

How corruption is practised and the community is being sapped are things well-known to hon. Members, perhaps better than to myself. It really

involves the exercise of authority or discretion, for some consideration or gratification. It may be cash, it may be in kind, directly given to the public servant or—more recently—passed on to his wife, to his children or to his dependents. The measures that are already there, so far as our rules go, directly deal with the person who is employed. But what about the gifts that are passed on to the wife? What about the persons who are dependent who get rich overnight? What about those who get permits and other advantages? I am only giving an illustrative description. They cannot be exhausted here. There may be only one way of making a law; but there are hundred ways to break it, to escape from it. Therefore it is very difficult to catch a person who indulges in such things. It is not an easy job. Therefore a very vigilant check shall have to be exercised if we want really to improve our administration.

My intention in bringing this resolution is to guard the public service in its very source, where it sprouts, where the corruption begins. If the public servant knows that he will have to file that declaration at the very start—of course my resolution does not specifically say that it should be done when he enters on his office; but then too he will have to make that inventory; it does imply that, because unless that inventory is also there no comparison can be made; and if the words are missing they can be added—if the public servant knows that as soon as he retires he will have to submit himself to an enquiry and if any excess to a disproportionate degree is found in his possession action will be taken, then this would act as a deterrent against these acts that he might indulge in otherwise. Therefore it would be for his benefit as well. And I hope that if the spirit of this resolution is adopted there would be a great check on public servants and the whole atmosphere would change and people would feel satisfied that something is being done. Moreover a psychological effect would be produced on the public servants as well as the masses.

My resolution has been drafted primarily to apply to certain public servants. It is not exhaustive, as I said. But if it is adopted even as regards those persons I have mentioned—that is those who issue permits, who give licences, because there is greater scope for succumbing to temptation here than in other spheres—it will go a great way in removing the evil. And I might submit here that so far as

the public servant is concerned he should have no complaint because his emoluments are appreciated and fixed, so far as that income group is concerned, according to his needs; he gets promotions occasionally, allowances sometimes; his health is looked after; leave is granted to him so that there might be a provision against human wear and tear that he might suffer under. All these things are provided for him. Then he has this old age benefit, an advantage given to the public servant alone, of the provision of pension and collections of provident fund. Therefore, he should not look to these illegal sources and illegal means but the pity is that from top to bottom, it is at this moment in everybody's mind that corruption is there. I am reminded of an incident. A *chaprasi* was caught by an officer because he had taken some *bakhshish* from a visitor. He came out with a reply—

साहब बजीर तो इतनी इतनी रकम लेते हैं
मुझ गरीब ने इतना के लिया तो क्या हो
गया ।

Whether it is correct or not is a different thing but if that feeling is there and if a *chaprasi* can say like this we must be on our guard to find out the measures to check this. Unless that atmosphere is removed, we are not going to improve. I caught one *patwari* taking bribe and he came out with the reply, "Sir, before punishing me, you find out whether there is one who is honest among these 300 *patwaris* serving in this State". That was the reply that he gave and certainly I succumbed to that. That is the condition, Sir. At least that is the atmosphere that is there. We should be on our guard.

Sir, I was asked whether there was a precedent for this. We are very fond of precedents. I told my friend I want to stand on my own legs. Let this resolution be discussed on its own merits. Why should we go after precedents? If it is to be thrown out, let it be thrown out. Then my friend Dr. Saha suggested to me that there were several precedents and he gave me this book. This is "Inside Latin America" by John Gunther. There he pointed out to me the passage about this Avila, President of Mexico. This, I do not say by way of illustration. Among the many measures introduced by him, one of the most important was a re-statement of the anti-graft law providing that every person accepting public office must declare his wealth on entering and leaving office. Therefore it is really a precedent. There are

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precedents in other places as well but why should we run after precedents? So far it has been suggested that it shall be a slur on our public servants. I have already alluded that it is far from it. It shall not be a slur. It shall raise us in the standard of the masses. It shall absolve a public servant from the ignominy that he possesses because there are references against him. I have included without discrimination—there was an objection by my friend—the President, the Vice-President, the Deputy-Speaker. That is the beauty of it. We should show to the world that we treat all citizens equally. I have given this list but this can also be made more exhaustive.

Then, Sir, if I were required to give illustrations, I can do so. It is commonly known that an officer of the Secretariat had a house constructed in his own State worth rupees four lakhs. He got his son educated in foreign countries, which is very costly, and he was living in an extravagant style. Then again there are instances. A son of a Minister has got a very lucrative business from an Insurance Company. There may be other instances. I can add to these, any number of them. There have been other instances, I should say, highly placed Government servants who have retired after completing their services or even terminated them earlier and got employment with some concerns like Tatas and Birlas. Some have got their sons employed there. I do not mean to say that any particular deal was not worth and I do not mean to say that there are disqualifications attached against these relations of Ministers. A highly placed official had a business of two crores in Bombay. That was also much talked of. He got a certificate from the Head of his Department saying that there was nothing against him lest subsequently something might happen. These things are instances. There are instances when people feel worried and people could draw their own conclusions that these are not honest means. We have to guard against them, against such things.

So far as other countries are concerned, I remember under Mr. Baldwin, a high officer had to be dispensed with because he had only some talk with the Head of the Imperial Airways regarding the chances of his own employment on retirement. His services were dispensed with. Then the case of that tea pot scandal. In the administration of President Harding in America, the Attorney General had to resign under a cloud. There

may be many. I have only got two or three here. We draw a moral from these instances. We may not believe that all these rumours that we hear about our public servants to be correct. I may not believe that all are correct but we cannot ignore them. We should not feel complacent. We should not say, "everything is O.K." We have to do something. Further, as I said, a conscientious officer, if confronted with such allegations, he himself will demand such an enquiry. He would place his facts before the public. He will say, "I place my inventory before you and let people come and find out." If he is proved to be innocent, then it would add to his credit. I do not know whether our public servants, our leaders have that motive or have those exalted ideals in them or whether they would feel that there is nothing to be done and everything is proceeding quite all right, that the provisions that are there are sufficient checks against any evasion or amassing of wealth. So far as I am concerned, I assure you, Sir, that this is not the case and we are deteriorating every day and we cannot progress unless some step, similar to the one that I have suggested in my resolution, is taken at once to convince the masses that the Government does mean business and it is wedded to the eradication of evils that have been sitting on the brains of our community.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member to say anything regarding the objection that the State was included in this resolution? Omit the words "in a State".

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have only said in my resolution that it is a recommendation to the Government that they should take steps. So, the Government can take steps, even the State Governments. There is no harm in that. Overall control is with the Central Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They may mean the Central Services, officers who are serving in States. What is the object of this? I am not able to follow: "...and is about to relinquish his post or office or retire..." This resolution only relates to retiring people.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Some people try to throw away their posts and run away. They should not be allowed to run away when there are clouds hanging. He must be asked when it is found that a person is about to go away.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not relate to existing persons. It says: "any person who is about to relinquish his post or office or retire....." It is cumulative. It applies only to people who are likely to retire.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): There are some amendments, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am talking of the resolution.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Which words are you referring to, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The resolution is:

"This House is of opinion that Government should take steps to investigate into the wealth, fortune or property, whether held in his own name or of any member or members of his family....."

Sardar Hukam Singh: If I may absolve myself, Sir, this is not my wording. This has been revised by the office. My words are different. I am not to blame. The whole resolution has been re-drafted and revised by the office. It is not my original resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the hon. Member's desire is that it "should apply not only to those persons who are likely to retire or relinquish, but to all persons in office."

Sardar Hukam Singh: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like the hon. Member to look at the wording. It says, about to relinquish or retire. That is, it only applies to old people. Any way, I will place this resolution before the House.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): I think we can delete the word 'and' and put in the word 'or'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see. Any number of amendments can be moved. I will place this formally before the House. There are a number of amendments and I shall take them one after another.

Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government should take steps to investigate into the wealth, fortune or property, whether held in his own name or of any member or members of his family, jointly, or severally, of any person who—

(a) holds an office under the Constitution; or

(b) is a responsible officer of the Government of India or of any

State in India; and in particular, is authorised to place contracts, issue licences, collect revenues or taxes or control the procurement, storage, distribution, movement or sale of any commodity;

and is about to relinquish his post or office or retire from Government service; and.....

Some Hon. Members: It may be.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It can be moved by any hon. Member later on, as an amendment.

"and for this purpose appoint a Commission which should be authorised to call for any witness or document and make a thorough investigation into all the possessions of such an officer."

This House is further of opinion that if as a result of such an investigation any officer is found to be owning, or holding, or to have accumulated any property, which in the opinion of the Investigation Commission is substantially in excess of what could be accumulated by an honest and upright officer, the matter should be reported to this House which will after such further consideration take such action as it deems just and necessary in each case."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a number of amendments which have been tabled.

Sardar Hukam Singh: With the permission of the House, I would like to make some verbal amendments. It may read like this:

"and in particular, any person who is about to relinquish his post or office or retire from Government service;"

or something like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may consider the amendment and move it. I take it that it includes all. Let him think about it. The scope of the resolution is not limited.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I am advised, Sir, to submit for your consideration and the consideration of the House that it may be amended thus:

"and in particular, any person who is about to relinquish his post or office....."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That last line will read as follows:

"and in particular, any person who is about to relinquish his post

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or office or retire from Government service."

Let it stand so, for the present.

Now, the hon. Members may move their amendments. Mr. S. N. Das.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of twenty-one members of the House of the People to be nominated by the Speaker be constituted during this session of the House to consider the necessity, desirability and feasibility of appointing an Investigation Commission to investigate into the wealth, fortune or property whether held in his own name or of any member or members of his family, jointly or severally, of any person who,—

(a) holds an office under the Constitution; or

(b) is a responsible officer of the Government of India or of any State in India; and in particular is authorised to place contracts, issue licences, collect revenue or taxes or control the procurement, storage, distribution, movement or sale of any commodity;

and is about to relinquish his post or office or retire from Government service.

The Committee so appointed shall submit its report to the House of the People by the first week of the next session of the House of the People."

Shri N. Somana (Coorg): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House views with great concern at the allegations of corruption made in this House and outside against officers of the Government, and is of the opinion that Government should take immediate and strong measures to put down all kinds of corruption among all ranks of officials of the Government of India and the States as also all the legislators including Ministers of Government and with a view to achieving this object, either appoint a Commission with powers of inquiry and investigation or by the reorganiza-

tion of the Central Intelligence Department with suitable powers of investigation, into the wealth, fortune or property of any individual."

Shri Simhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): I beg to move:

That after the words "take steps to investigate" the word "periodically" be inserted.

Shri H. G. Vakhnav (Ambad): I beg to move:

(i) That after the words "steps to investigate" the words "if they deem fit" be inserted.

(ii) That for the words "of any member or members of his family, jointly or severally", the words "in the name of any person as Benamidar" be substituted.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I beg to move:

That before the existing part (a) the following new part be inserted, and the existing parts (a) and (b) be relettered as parts (b) and (c) respectively:—

"(a) was elected in or after the year 1945 to either House of Legislature of any State."

Shri K. Subrahmanyam (Vizianagaram): I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri Raghavachari, the words "and at the Centre" be added at the end.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I beg to move:

That in part (a) after the word "Constitution" the following be inserted:

"or has held such office after the 15th of August, 1947".

Shri N. P. Sinha (Hazaribagh East): I beg to move:

That in part (a) after the word "Constitution", the following be inserted:

"except those covered by Chapter IV of Part V and Chapter V of Part VI of the Constitution.

Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): I beg to move:

That in part (a) after the word "Constitution" the following be inserted:

"Or is a member of Parliament or of the State Legislature."

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): I beg to move:

That in part (b), for the words "a responsible officer" the words "an employee" be substituted.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: I beg to move:

That in part (b) for the words "a responsible officer" the words "an employee" be substituted.

Shri Telkikar (Nanded): I beg to move:

That for the word "officer" wherever it occurs, the word "employee" be substituted.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I beg to move:

That for the word "officer" wherever it occurs, the word "employee" be substituted.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: I beg to move:

That after part (b) the following new part (c) be inserted:

"(c) is a member of the police service and holds the office above the rank of a sub-inspector."

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): I beg to move:

That after part (b) the following new part (c) be inserted:

"(c) serves as a Minister in the Union or in any of the States".

Dr. Gaagadhara Siva (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That after part (b) the following new part (c) be inserted:

"(c) is a non-official holding Government post or is a legislator of a State or is a member of Parliament".

Shri Telkikar: I beg to move:

That the words "and is about to relinquish his post or office or retire from Government service" be omitted.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I beg to move:

That the words "and is about to relinquish his post or office or retire from Government service" be omitted.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: I beg to move:

(i) That for the words "and is about to relinquish his post or office or retire from Government service" the words "before he relinquishes his office or retires from Government service" be substituted.

(ii) That for the word "possessions" the words "movable and immovable properties" be substituted.

Shri Telkikar: I beg to move:

That after the words "make a thorough investigation into all the possessions of such an officer" the following be added:

"as and when the Commission has sufficient reasons to believe or a complaint being lodged or an information being received from either the Government or the public, that such an employee is owning or holding or to have accumulated wealth or property in excess of what could be accumulated by an honest and miserly employee."

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to move:

That in the last paragraph for the word "officer" wherever it occurs the word "person" be substituted.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: I beg to move:

(i) That in the last paragraph for the word "officer" occurring for the first time, the word "employee" be substituted.

(ii) That for the words "upright officer" the words "upright employee of his grade" be substituted.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: I beg to move:

That the following be added, at the end:

"This House is also of opinion that all persons of the above mentioned categories be asked to declare periodically their wealth, fortune or property, and, if required, specify the sources from which it was acquired, and for this purpose the necessary provision be made in Government employment rules."

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I beg to move:

That the following be added, at the end:

"This House is further of opinion that all persons referred to above be required to submit all their assets and possessions at the time of appointments or elections."

Shri Bhagwat Jha: I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"This House is further of opinion that henceforth all persons mentioned above be required to submit their annual returns of incomes specifically mentioning their sources."

Shri Punnosee (Alleppey): I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"This House is of further opinion that notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no person who volunteers to give information regarding receipt of illegal gratification or bribery by any Government servant shall be proceeded against under any such law."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the amendments and the original resolution are before the House. Now, discussion will be allowed on all of them together.

I will call upon Shri Telkikar to speak. He writes to say he has had no opportunity to speak. He says: "I could not get any chance to speak on any occasion either in the last session or in the present one."

Shri Telkikar: Sir, the resolution is not in keeping with the dignity of the individual, or a Government servant of this great sovereign Republic of India. Moreover, I think it is repugnant to the principles of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fifteen minutes is the time-limit.

Shri Telkikar: At the outset, it seems to nullify the assurance given in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. I shall read the Preamble. In the Preamble, we find:

"We, the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens:

Justice.....

Liberty.....

Equality.....

and Fraternity....."

And under the head "Fraternity", we find the assurance given:

"assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation."

I think the security of honour and dignity of individuals is guaranteed here.

Again, when we come to article 14 of the Constitution, we see:

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

But when we take cases which come under the resolution, we find we make a sort of distinction. For example, if a man who is not in Government service possesses property in excess of what a man of his calibre could have secured honestly, then he is not required to undergo any investigation. So, I think it is a sin to be a Government servant. If he is a Government servant, of course, without any distinction whether he has acquired the property honestly or dishonestly, he is required to allow his property and wealth to be investigated into, so that there is a distinction which is not allowed by the Constitution.

Again, to some extent articles 19 and 21 are also relevant to the subject because there we find everybody has got the right to acquire property and to utilise his wealth in any way and no investigation is called for, but here we find they are harassed. Again, Government servants are deprived of their personal liberty. Of course, it is a negative sort of right, but still it is wrong that anybody's wealth and property should be investigated unless there is any cause of action or complaint, because even in civil suits we find that the cause of action is the antecedent, and unless we find that, we are not allowed to institute a suit. In these cases, there is no cause of action at all, no complaint is being lodged.

Again, it is in contravention of the first and most important principle of criminal law. The criminal law presumes everybody to be innocent unless he is proved to be guilty, while the resolution seeks to start with the assumption that every employee or officer is guilty and dishonest. Innocence is general, and crime is the exception, but the resolution has reversed the position. This false assumption, in my opinion, to some extent lowers down the dignity of the indivi-

dual, not only of the individual but of our nation itself. I am confident that this august House will not approve the idea of all the Indian Government servants being considered unexceptionally to be corrupt and dishonest.

Pandit Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—West): That is not the point.

Shri Telkikar: India was famous for its high moral standards and the House is aware that the Chinese pilgrim Hsien Tsang, when he came to India, was surprised to see that theft was not known in the city of Patliputra of those days, and obviously we have to follow this tradition. (An Hon. Member: What about today?) I ask the Mover of this resolution, Sardar Hukam Singh whether we have degraded to such an extent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: You do not know the reality.

Shri Telkikar: When I say all this, I do not mean to say that there is no corruption. There is corruption. But what I mean to say is that this is not the way of tackling the problem. This is not the remedy.

Pandit Algu Rai Shastri: This is the only way. No other way is possible.

Shri Telkikar: Certainly we must try our level best to eliminate this evil completely from our land. Of course, I have suggested some amendments to the resolution. I shall speak on the amendments as and when they come up for discussion, but it would not be out of place to mention them here and now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must exhaust all that he has to say both on the resolution and the amendments. He can speak in favour of his amendment, he can oppose other amendments, or he can oppose the resolution.

Shri Telkikar: It would not be out of place to mention here...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member does not speak on his amendments now, he will have no other chance.

Shri Telkikar: All right, Sir. One of the amendments which I have moved reads as follows:

That after the words "make a thorough investigation into all the possessions of such an officer" the following be added:

"as and when the Commission has sufficient reasons to believe

or a complaint being lodged or an information being received from either the Government or the public, that such an employee is owning or holding or to have accumulated wealth or property in excess of what could be accumulated by an honest and miserly employee."

At least what I have suggested is this. Without a complaint being lodged, no Government servant, whether he be an innocent man or otherwise, will be required to undergo all these troubles. I think what I have suggested is the best way of dealing with the problem. It would be too harsh and drastic a step to investigate into the wealth and property of each and every Government servant, without having the least shadow of doubt about the character of the officer concerned. It pains me very much to see that the resolution as it is before us, seeks to harass each and every Government servant, guilty or innocent, alike.

I have suggested in one of my amendments, that the words 'and is about to relinquish his post or office or retire from Government service' be omitted. In this connection I am reminded of my jail experience. All of us without exception were required to be searched when we entered into the jail wards. Here also it is just like that. When a man is retiring or is resigning from his post, he is required to be searched by the others. The very idea of a search is abhorring to people. I would request hon. Members just to imagine one small example. Supposing you are in a library, and you are being searched when you are leaving it, would you like it? Of course, the idea behind the search may be that the books may not be stolen otherwise. But that search is humiliating.

Shri S. S. More: It will be in the interests of the library, if that is done.

Shri Telkikar: Of course, the library authorities are justified in making that search, because they have sufficient reasons to believe that the books may be stolen. Similarly also in the jail wards, the jail authorities make that search because they have reasons to disbelieve the convicts, who have been put in jail either for crimes alleged or proved to have been committed. But there is nothing of that sort here.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Were we not searched when we went into jails?

Shri Telkikar: We were, but we disliked that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What the hon. Member says is that jail is not office, and that office is not jail.

Pandit Alga Rai Shastri: But office is a bigger jail, and there is greater responsibility.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Jail-going is also an office?

Shri Telikar: I think by keeping a vigilant eye on the working and activities of the Government servants, or by asking them to justify their conduct before the Government or the public we can gradually wipe out the crimes of corruption and bribery. I think, to be honest is to be healthy-minded. Dishonesty is a sort of disease. The very word 'dishonesty' smells of crime, and we have yet to root it out. In this connection, the Government has to play the part of a wise doctor. I remember to have read recently an American doctor, Felix Charles saying in a magazine that he never admitted to any of his patients that his condition was hopeless; and that if it made him a liar, he would be proud of that. Again, he said that a doctor should try to keep the patient's attention focussed on recovery and good health. Now, what is the recovery of patients, the Government servants in this case? Their recovery means that they should focus their attention on honesty. How can we achieve that? We would have to change their psychology, and gradually heighten the standard of morality. This alone would be a permanent cure. Laws are necessary to correct and punish offenders. But they should not harass innocent and honest men. Government should punish the offenders, but what I would suggest is this—If good faith is established on both sides, then it would meet the present situation. If there is bad faith and there are laws, we shall find that Government servants will be seeking loopholes of escape. Each side has to bear in mind the overall good of the nation.

1 P.M.

An Hon. Member: It is one o'clock now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House sits for three more minutes, the hon. Member will conclude his speech.

Shri Telikar: On these grounds, I strongly oppose the resolution as it is framed.

I have done. Thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you gave me to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned for lunch till 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Loknath Mishra (Puri): On a point of information, Sir. Have you got a list of speakers already from which you are calling names and would you add names to that list?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got a list. Whoever has sent a chit, I have noted down his name. I am going to note down the names of those who stand up also.

Shri Loknath Mishra: Will you kindly take my name? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. No other person or party has sent names. For my own convenience, if I find that an hon. Member wants to speak, I note down his name here. I am also noting down the names of those who sent chits. I am arranging in that order and I am trying to distribute the time among as many Members as possible consistent with the level of the debate. So if one view is expressed on one side, I would like to call upon a Member from the other side and so on.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): You would not insist on chits being sent to you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Absolutely not.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): Sir, ten minutes should be the time-limit so that more Members can speak.

Shri Raghavachari: Sir, I have an amendment and I should be allowed to speak.

Shri Gidwani: Ten minutes should be the time-limit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rule is that nobody who has got an amendment can as a matter of right be expected to be called. But I will try and see. I shall give a fair chance to almost all sections of the House and to every viewpoint. Now, is it the desire that the time for speeches should be limited to ten minutes?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fifteen minutes is the rule, but if the House is willing I will make it ten minutes. A number of hon. Members want to speak. So I will make it ten minutes except in the case of one or two, but

no hon. Member ought to take advantage of that.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): Sir, I am very happy to support this resolution moved by Sardar Hukam Singh. I am also happy that such a resolution has after all come in this House.

First of all, I want to examine why such a resolution is necessary. In the last five or six years wherever we go we hear about corruption among the officers, among the higher-ups in our society and I have noticed during the last five years that even the villagers in the very interior of the country have resorted to means of corruption. For instance, all this adulteration of food that was talked about the other day—not fully; every kind of food produced by the villages is now being adulterated with one thing or another and that shows that the morale of the country has absolutely gone down. And the ordinary mass of the people because of ignorance, illiteracy and because of the structure of Hindu society that has existed for thousands of years, the people lower down, say:

राजाना गता धर्मः :

'As the Raja does, it is Dharma and the Praja should follow.'

एक माननीय सदस्य : यथा राजा तथा

प्रजा ।

Shri Sarangadhar Das: That is why the whole country has been corrupted and the cause of corruption is in the higher stratum of society, whether it is among the officers or among the ordinary gentry—the higher class gentry. The fact of the matter is that it is only after the war that corruption in the higher circles of officers became rampant. There was a time before the war when you never heard of an I.C.S. officer doing anything to bring the slightest blemish on the cadre of that service, and that is why they were paid so highly. In the lower rungs of the ladder there was corruption here and there, but never in the I.C.S.

Now, the higher officers and the people who rule the country above those officers are so much involved in this corruption that it becomes very necessary for a resolution of this kind to come before this House. Unless this resolution is given effect to, unless there is submission of one's own property before he enters service and before he leaves service and unless periodical checks are there, corruption will never go. But I am very sorry to know from the replies that were given to the last question this morning—

Starred Question No. 804, I believe—that our Ministers are surely shielding the officers, and I am positive that in this case it is not the Secretary alone, but people higher up are also involved. And this is being shielded not only in this House but also in the Upper House. The other day in the Upper House there were questions about permits and licences granted by a Minister here for use in Orissa—for sale in Orissa of cycles and other things. The Minister there gave the reply that in the registers there was nothing specifically recorded for Orissa. So many cycles were to be imported into India, but not for Orissa. Sir, what happens now is this. A man comes here as a Minister and then he brings with him what was called in the United States at the time of President Harding the 'Ohio gang'. The whole 'gang' comes here. Places of rendezvous are founded on Ferozeshah Road or some other road. Secretaries are appointed—political jobs—by such Ministers who bring in people who want licences and permits. And these are granted to them. What happens then? A firm in Orissa was granted a permit, and that firm that was granted the permit is no firm at all. It is one single individual who has become prominent in Orissa and was the right-hand man of the Minister. He prints letterheads "Eastern Mercantile Corporation" and permit for three lakhs of cycles—I cannot say what is the exact number—is granted to him. It is sold somewhere in Calcutta or Madras. The Madras or Calcutta firm imports these cycles and sells them in the black-market, and the Eastern Mercantile Corporation—that one-man show—gets a lakh for it.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): Cycles are black.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But if it is distributed in Orissa, there is no objection.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: No, no. That is not the point. What I am pointing out is that if a firm in Orissa is granted a licence it goes without saying that it will be sold in Orissa. And yet our Government says that we do not have any record whether it was meant for Orissa or any other place. I know the import register will give all this information and yet the Minister had said that they had no information.

Now, Sir, I say if we—I say we, I do not say you—in the upper class of our society do this sort of thing and shield corruption, then how is it possible to do away with this immoral thing, that has pervaded the whole country. There are plenty of cases

[Shri Sarangadhar Das]

that could be cited here, but the time allotted to me does not permit me to do so. I wish to point out to the Government that we have heard so many things. Take for instance the molasses scandal of Bihar and the cases of corruption that were given to the Prime Minister from Bengal. The Prime Minister himself went into them and said that eleven of them had no foundation but three of them had foundation and had to be looked into. I want to find out what has happened to those three. Then, there were cases from Madras, where Mr. Prakasam had pointed out certain things. There was an enquiry from the High Command of the Congress and I was surprised that one who claimed himself during the independence struggle to be a great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, while examining the case of giving licences for motor-cars to each member of the Assembly in Madras—and those licences were sold in the black-market without purchasing the cars—could say that these things were nothing new and that they had taken place in Bengal and Bihar. I was surprised that we Hindus who have been brought up in the tenets of the *shastras* by our mothers, sisters and grandmothers should forget all that and say that because it had happened in Bengal or in Bihar there was nothing if it happened in Madras too. If I had the time, I could say plenty more. But I urge upon the Government to accept this resolution instead of saying it is "cumbersome", or that "it cannot be done" or "something is being done". I say, nothing is being done. This morning we heard in reply to a question that the officer has been shifted to Madras. Madras is a part of India and these services are interlocked. The Government of India brings an officer from Madras or the Madras Government wants an officer from the Centre. Consequently, if an officer has misbehaved here while serving at the Centre and if he goes to Madras, automatically he must be suspended.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I ask my hon. friend, "Can you suspend an officer when investigation is going on?" The answer given was that there was an investigation and if the investigation showed that there was some basis for the charge against him, then the consequences follow. That was the answer given this morning. What is the use of the hon. Member pre-judging the issue?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I say—let Government deny that—that an order for suspension was issued. That officer

came to know about it because all secrets of Government go from place to place. He managed to get away to Madras. I put this accusation against the Government and let Government deny that there was never a suspension order issued. (*Hon. Members:* They cannot.) If we go on in this way, we are encouraging corruption to go down below to the lowest stratum of our society and we are ruining our country and I accuse the Government of the day as the cause of the ruination of our country, for the loss of our morals and everything that we and our forefathers cherished. Therefore, I again give the warning to Government that they should be up and doing to end this and not shilly-shally with this. Let them accept this resolution and if a Commission has to be appointed let them do it or else something is going to happen for which they will themselves regret.

श्री भगवत झा (पुर्निया व सन्थाल परगना) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इसे मैं अपना सौभाग्य समझता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अवसर दिया कि इस रिजोल्यूशन पर बोलूँ।

(*Some Hon. Members:* Speak in English). There is no question of compulsion. I can speak both in English and in Hindi.

Sir, I take the privilege this afternoon to speak on this resolution. Though sitting just in front of you, I have tried many times to catch your eye but I regret I could not. Of course, it is not the fault of the Chair. I am very much thankful to our old friend on the opposite side that he has brought this resolution and he could top the ballot. I put one question to the House and that is, 'Is there any Member in this House who is of the opinion that there is no corruption in the country and no measures are required to check it?' Of course, our ways of dealing with them might differ. But on this point we are agreed, whether on this side or on that side, that corruption either in the form of illegal gratification or some way of taking bribe, is going on. I have gone through all the amendments that have been tabled. I find, topping the list, that a friend of mine here on my left side has suggested that there should be a Commission of 21 members which can go into the matter and investigate and find out whether it exists or not. I wonder, is it still time to go into the question of whether there is corruption or not in this country. Should there be any

Commission? It is just a wonder to me. Many friends have talked in the Press and on the platform outside this House and I was eager to get a chance to speak to my elder statesmen who are reigning over the destiny of our country to find out what is going on. I think everybody in this House is convinced or should be convinced that there is corruption not in one department but all round. Of course, I do not indict all officers. There are honest officers too. Nonetheless, it is true that due to some of these officers indulging in corruption and undue accumulation of wealth thereby, our morality is going down. It is often said that not only are Government officers corrupt, but even non-officials, men who are engaged in public affairs, are also corrupt and the common man is also corrupt. Granting all this, I want to ask this House one question. If we cannot control our officers, who are very few in number, how can we expect to control the common people, who are crores and crores in number. You can very well give lectures from a platform, but when you are charged with the responsibility for carrying out controls, you also indulge in black-market. Then, what is the good of your speaking to the people at large? I for one am prepared to admit that some of us here, and some of our friends outside this Parliament may be accumulating wealth, but my question is that if we cannot check the officers who are accumulating wealth, how can we expect the common man to behave in an ideal fashion? It has been said that there are laws which debar officers from buying immovable property and even if I agree that there are such laws, we find that in actual practice, they are not having the desired effect. The provisions are not implemented and the laws are thrown into the waste paper basket or they remain dead letters.

When we mention these things to our elder statesmen, they ask us to give them instances. I want to tell them to go along anywhere, and they will discover numerous cases. Everybody knows who is who and what is what. We know that 'A' officer has done this, 'B' officer has done that and 'C' officer has done the other thing. Even ordinary civil supply inspectors drawing Rs. 150 per month go about well dressed in the best available clothing and they go about only in Chevrolet cars. What more proof do you want? We can only point out these things. We all know that these things are happening. At least, I from my inner heart can say that these things are going on.

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Now, China under Chiang-ki-Shek was a country of black-marketeers, but the same China under Mao Tse Tung is a country of brave fighters and nationalists. Similarly, we Indians should remember that under Mahatma Gandhi we could wrest our freedom from the hands of the Britishers who were well equipped with machine guns and sten guns. It is therefore up to our leaders to try and root out these evils. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not only the supreme leader of our country, he is not only the Prime Minister of India, he is not only the head of the strongest political organisation in the country, apart from all these, he is the man about whom there are romances. (An Hon. Member: Romances?) My hon. friend, being a lawyer, may interpret the word "romance" in a particular way. He has got romance all around him. But I was saying that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not only the Prime Minister of this country, but he enjoys the popularity of the masses. Therefore, I have still some hope left that we would be able to curb these evils of corruption and bribery. I am sure that if Government makes up its mind to do so, it can stop these things. One of our friends asked how we can do it. Of course, I do not want that we should go on shooting people. We know of a particular country where hundreds and hundreds of people have been shot. We know what the effect is. Many of our friends go to that country and come back entirely changed. If we were to import those laws into our country, then hundreds and thousands of people working in the Secretariat and elsewhere will be brought to book. I do not want that. I only want the Government to show to the people that they are alert and they are determined to put an end to this corruption and unfair accumulation of wealth. If two or three persons who are guilty are brought to book, we will be able to effect a great improvement. It is not a question of mass shooting or mass imprisonment. It is a question of showing determination and creating a right psychology in the country. At present, whenever we take up these cases, we are at once told, "Look at the officers and see how they are acting". So, if you want to end this corruption, you should strike at the top. If you are not prepared to do that, it is no use sitting in this Parliament and passing this Resolution.

My final conclusion is that there are no two opinions in this House about the existence of corruption. By bringing forward this Resolution, I think what my hon. friend intends to do is to induce the Government to proclaim,

[Shri Bhagwat Jha]

"We shall allow this only thus far and no further." He wants the Government, I think, to create this psychology in the country. I am sure that if this policy is pursued with determination, we can put an end to these evils.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): At the very outset I may say that I do not think there are any two opinions on this question of corruption. If there is one thing on which we are all agreed, it is in regard to the rooting out of this evil. Corruption has corroded our public life. It has destroyed and is destroying our social values. But I would like to remind you that a problem like this can be dealt with only on a national level, and political exploitation of it should not be tolerated. I suppose, Members of the Opposition—if they are keen on this question—would lend a helping hand and try to root out corruption, whether it is at high levels or at the lower levels.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: That is why an Opposition Member has brought this resolution.

3 P.M.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I shall tell you why I say that it should be dealt with at a national level. I shall give you one or two very interesting cases which happened when I went round my constituency some time ago. People came to me and said that they wanted some fair price shops to be opened. I asked them what the trouble was. They told me, "Well, Sir, we went to the Deputy Collector. He was willing to do it and he said he had passed orders. We went to the office..." I asked them what happened then. They told me that the particular clerk was one who had been speaking so much against corruption during election time—of course outside the office—(and I believe, my information is not beyond correction). This is based on what those people told me. They also said that that man was one who voted for one of the parties who have their spiritual attachment to some other country. That man wanted Rs. 20 to issue the order. Another instance, Sir, I can give you. It is a case of a gentleman who attacked congressmen as blackmarketeers on the election platform, went about from place to place haranguing people on that issue and when he became President of the District Board, he began taking money like water and that from petty school teachers for transfers!

Shri S. S. More: Hang him

Shri Raghuramaiah: To say, therefore, that the ruling classes are guilty of this is defamation of the worst type. It is a matter which must be dealt with at a highly patriotic and national level, without regard to party affiliations. There can be no two opinions on that.

I am not one of those who consider that a man however highly and eminently placed he may be should be sacrosanct or free from impeachment for corruption. He must be brought to book. But how are you going to do it? Not by making a political issue of it. My hon. friend Mr. Sarangadhar Das mentioned about Mr. Prakasam's allegations against the members of the Madras Ministry. I happen to know some of them very intimately. And, Sir, people who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. I am not here to hold brief for anybody or any party, but the charges that were levelled against the Madras Ministry were enquired into by no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—the very embodiment of integrity—and he had acquitted them honourably.

Dr. N. B. Khare: The cat is out of the bag now!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must be allowed to proceed. Nobody interrupted when hon. Members on this side were speaking. Why should there be so much of impatience?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I would request hon. Members on the other side not to be so sensitive to some slight criticism made of them. We have borne many a criticism: I think it is up to them to bear a part at least because they too are a part of the national life of this country and corruption is a thing which has contaminated all.

I entirely agree that something must be done; but as I have already said the question is "what is to be done?" I am not one of those who consider it advisable or practicable to undertake an investigation of the nature suggested in the resolution and I will say why. The resolution requires investigation into the property of every officer appointed under the Constitution and the property of every relation of theirs and the word "relation" has not been defined. It says "members of their family". I suppose in Hindu joint families you can find sometimes even two hundred members. Are you going to bring all of them to book? In that case no respectable and honest citizen would enter Government service. Do not make everybody guilty. Whenever there is an allegation against

an officer, by all means enquire into it, impose upon him the highest penalty if he is found guilty and see that he does not get out of the clutches of law. I think we must find out some method of doing it and I have got a few suggestions towards the achievement of that objective.

In the first place I quite agree that even Ministers of Government should not regard themselves as immune from prosecution in cases of corruption. But I would suggest that perhaps a convention should be established that whenever any serious allegation is made by a responsible person against a Minister, investigation should be made by no less a person than a Judge of the Supreme Court and there must be a high penalty if the charge is proved. I have known certain officers of Government who have made fortunes. I do not wish to say to which party they belong. They belong to various parties. Some of them are about to retire, or even resign. They say: "Very well, now you can carry on the investigation against me. After all what are you going to do? You are going to retire me. I am prepared for compulsory retirement or suspension. I do not mind. I have had my fill." In fact, there are some officers who have refused promotion because the present position in which they find themselves is more lucrative. Therefore, more severe penalty than mere departmental action should be laid down and that I think will meet the ends of justice. If the guilt of any officer accused of the offence of corruption or maladministration is proved, the entire property which he has illegally acquired should be forfeited. I think that would meet the needs of the case.

There is another point in the case of Government servants. The House is no doubt aware that the Tek Chand Committee has recommended that they should be dealt with by a separate departmental tribunal and their report refers to the experience in Madras. I may tell you, Sir, that the experience of Madras has been quite wholesome. The difficulty which many of the officers who conduct investigations against Government servants and others who have been charged with corruption, are faced with is this. Recently there was a case being investigated by an officer and I asked the officer: "What is the trouble, why are you not making much headway?" He said: "Our trouble is we have to go before a court of law and the court of law requires very strict and stringent evidence. We are not in possession of it." "Why, what is the parti-

cular difficulty you are faced with?" I asked. He replied: "I have found four or five Account Ledgers of some so-called respectable business men and there were debits to the tune of about Rs. 50,000." When I asked them 'what has happened to this money', they said that they had lent it to that officer and were still unable to get it back. Of course, it is well known among circles close to the officer concerned that it was not a loan at all, but something of an underhand nature. But the difficulty is if you produce that evidence before a court, the court will not accept it. They want complete and satisfactory proof, beyond all possible doubt. That is not possible in many of these cases. Therefore, we must have a special tribunal consisting of judicial or ex-judicial officers before whom cases dealing with officers should be placed and they would be in a position to render justice which it might not be possible for the courts of law to render with all their cumbersome procedure, complicated matters of evidence, etc.

There is another suggestion which I would like to make. No doubt Government servants, when they enter service are required to give a list of their immovable property and they do so every year also. But I suppose that with the advance of business in this country, there is more property in the shape of movable property than immovable property. There seems to be no method or means of checking the movable property which might be possessed by officers and I would, therefore, suggest for the consideration of Government that they should make it incumbent on Government servants not only when they enter service, but from year to year, to show the extent of movable property acquired by them and to account for every pie of it. If these measures which I have suggested—in the case of high personages appointed under the Constitution, an investigation by the Supreme Court and in the case of ordinary Government servants a declaration of their movable property and a trial by an administrative tribunal—are taken we would have gone a long way to root out corruption.

I have got one more suggestion. Allegations are easily made—as those referred to by my hon. friend Mr. Sarangadhar Das regarding the Madras Ministry. Sometimes allegations are made just for political purposes. There must be some guarantee that that sort of thing does not happen. I would submit, Sir, that the only way to ensure it is to make section 211, I.P.C., applicable to those bringing baseless, malicious and defamatory,

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

charges. Section 211 now refers to charges made in a criminal court. Well, some legislative measure is perhaps necessary to make that section applicable to the cases we are now dealing with. I know, Sir, of many cases where just because an officer is about to be promoted, or just because a public man has got the fortune of being in a ministerial position, anonymous letters are sent to spite and humiliate him. We must put an end to that practice. Otherwise, public life will become simply impossible. It requires only a piece of paper and a pencil to write an anonymous letter and the sender loses nothing. I would suggest that no action should generally be taken on anonymous letters and when a signed petition comes action should be taken on the lines indicated by me. But we should avoid this kind of annoyance to respectable citizens, respectable members of the services, respectable Ministers, and I would here pay my tribute to the great public men and public women of this country who are manning the various Ministries and who have shown that corruption is a thing which cannot be tolerated.

At the very beginning I appealed to my friends to make this a national issue. I do not know why they are feeling so sensitive when I talk about the honesty and integrity of some of our public men and why they are so boisterous. If that is the way they are going to deal with this problem it will never be solved. If we want a real solution of this problem.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member, quite unwittingly I am sure, applied the epithet to women also.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I wanted to give them a good status.

I would once again, Sir, appeal to the Opposition to co-operate in this matter and not to make it a political issue, to deal with it on national lines and to see that the evil which is corroding our public life and which as Mr. Sarangadhar Das himself said, has been spreading even to our rural areas, should be rooted out lock, stock and barrel.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Sir, I did not say anything about the Madras Ministry. What I said was that certain allegations were made by Mr. Prakasam and one of the highest personages of the Congress said that it had happened in Bengal and Bihar. I said this was wrong. I did not go into the merits of the allegations made against the Madras Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Anandan Nambiar.

I would like to say that hon. Members should try to raise the level of the debate. Many things can be said. We need not use language which need not be used. There is enough of material on this subject. Therefore I would urge upon all hon. Members with caution and restraint to say things which must appeal to every section, to whatever party they might belong.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me. It is an irony of fate that we had these two subjects today: during question hour we had a question about one senior officer, and immediately after that, within five minutes, this matter about corruption and how public life is to be purified came up. We also heard the case of ex-officers whose representative is here, of course in some other garb—my predecessor who spoke just now. We heard their case also. It is an irony of fate that all these things were put together today. Sir, I support this resolution.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Member was also a clerk once.

Shri Nambiar: Yes, I was. But I was not a Gazetted officer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would urge upon hon. Members not to refer to Members of Parliament at all here. It is rather embarrassing. The hon. Member has come as a Member of Parliament. He held an exalted position—Mr. Raghuramaiah—he resigned it and came here. The hon. Member on this side also was in the Railway Service. He has also come here. Today he is an hon. Member of the House. Therefore it is no good saying such things. If the hon. Member, Mr. Raghuramaiah, has got a chance of personal explanation he will say: I resigned as a Joint Secretary, look at this man, he was only a clerk. Therefore it is wrong to enter into such matters as this when there is enough material outside this House to draw upon.

Shri Nambiar: I was saying it is an irony of fate.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nothing is an irony of fate. It is a blessing to this House that the hon. Member is here.

Shri Nambiar: What I wish to submit to you, Sir, is I do not want to accuse all the officers, at random. But I would bring certain relevant facts

to your notice so that I can prove the case which has been well brought out by my hon. colleague, Sardar Hukam Singh. I can do so with Government records at my disposal. Certain questions standing in the name of Mr. A. K. Gopalan were answered on the floor of this Parliament on the 2nd June. He put a question (No. 364) about the police investigations in the case concerning certain fertilizer scandal. And the reply came: "One officer has already been dismissed". Nothing more was done. No prosecution was launched against him. Here is another case. That too was replied on the floor of this House on the 2nd June in answer to question No. 365 about certain deals that the Government of India had entered into. The reply was: "The Government of India have not placed orders for any consignment of tractors recently." And a particular company known as Pashabhai Patel and Company was mentioned. This company was connected with one of the hon. Members of this House, or Minister, well placed in society. And nothing was done in that case. Here is another case. It was answered on the floor of this House on 3rd June in reply to question No. 411 concerning the purchase of certain anti-tank grenades. And the answer given was: "It would not be in the public interest to give an indication of the size of the demand. These are not ordinary marketable commodities for which rates are quoted openly by manufacturers. In such cases prices have to be specially negotiated". A scandal goes on, lakhs and lakhs of rupees were swindled, and nothing was done. These are cases which were referred to on the floor of this Parliament and answered.

I can quote you cases which came out during the course of the Estimates Committee's Report about the Damodar Valley Corporation. Here the Estimates Committee says: "It was the experience of the Committee that the houses that had been constructed for the displaced persons had given way before they had been occupied by the persons concerned". Here it would be seen how the contractors swallowed the money, because before the houses were even occupied they gave way. How could that be? These are facts referred to in the Estimates Committee's Report.

About the Damodar Valley Corporation a report appeared in the press—I can place it on the Table of the House, if you require—that the D. V. C. has placed orders for

Rs. seventeen crores, and of this Rupees eight crores have gone to the International General Electric Company of America for the purchase of Power House materials. Out of Rupees Seventeen crores, Rupees eight crores go there! And who have entered into these agreements? These are facts. They came in the papers. Nobody has hitherto made any efforts to go into this matter and enquire.

I can also show you another case. Of course there may be differences in this. But the point is it appeared in the paper in bold letters. I may be permitted to read it out:

"Story of Mahatab's Millions:
Huge conspiracy unearthed:
Calcutta Businessmen involved:
Vital documents seized
by Government of India."

This appeared in the paper in bold letters. A question was put on this matter. The reply came: With reference to your Starred Question so-and-so I am directed to request you to furnish the press cuttings referred to therein. The press cuttings were submitted.

These are the cases. Therefore, if anybody on the other side were to say that we are creating a case out of nothing or that we are making political capital out of it, it is absurd—I have to say—because we do not want to make political capital out of these cases. This is a social evil. This is an evil which no man with any sense of honour will tolerate. We want to fight it out with all the power at the disposal of the nation. We do not merely say that the five hundred Members here alone must fight it. We say that the entire nation must fight against corruption. And we say: you must not spare your officers. That is all.

I have another case on the Railway side. I have a newspaper cutting here. It is in Tamil and I may be permitted to read that portion. I will explain it. This says that a particular person was asked why he did not apply for a post in the Perambur workshop. And the reply he gave was: "I have only sixty rupees. For the post of a *khalasi* I must give hundred or hundred and fifty rupees; how can I apply?"

This appeared in a newspaper. Here it is. I can place it on the floor of the House, if you want. And I have got a letter, a copy of which was sent to

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me, from Mr. Kalyana Sundaram, who is a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, to the General Manager, Southern Railway stating, "this corruption is going on for recruitment, for Heaven's sake, stop it, do something you can". I can quote several instances. We are not speaking on the resolution in the air nor are we simply making allegations. What we submit, is that this matter must be fought. When you fight, you will have to take the public into confidence. Now what do you suggest? Of course, I have to request Mr. Hukam Singh to accept an amendment, if possible, that people may be allowed to come voluntarily and give evidence without any fear or danger to their safety and to their living. Otherwise what happens? When a particular person comes and gives evidence against a Police Inspector or a Police Superintendent, he is beaten or he is punished. Or, the higher authority dismisses him. I find it so happens. Small officials are picked up. A booking clerk here, a station master there. Everytime he is punished, you can hear some news, "Booking clerk punished for receiving bribes". Where is the whole Department, the Traffic Department? The higher authority is doing so but there will be no enquiry with regard to the Engineer who is corrupt or the District Superintendent who is corrupt but there will be an enquiry and a punishment for a *chappasi*. They want just to show to the people that they are acting against corruption. Corruption means punishing a booking clerk and leaving the D.T.S. This they do. For instance we had a case in Travancore-Cochin. No less than a person, my hon. friend who is sitting on my right Mr. Sreekantan Nair, brought some allegations against a Minister in Travancore-Cochin saying that money was received by him to suppress a strike in a particular factory. This came in the form of a resolution in the Travancore-Cochin Assembly on 30th October 1952. Other than punishing that Minister and starting an enquiry, what happened? All the members of the party to which this hon. Minister belonged joined together—I may be permitted to use the word "conspiracy"—conspired against the State and the people and voted it down. I submit, Sir, this is political vindictiveness.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must remember that they belong to the Parliament here. Other hon. Members who belong to the State

Legislative Assemblies are also representatives of the public. We have no right to criticise those Members. They are sufficiently in a large number. They can take care of themselves. We have 22 States with Legislatures. If they take the cue from the hon. Member's advice here and everyone of them goes on opposing all of us here in the Parliament, it will be endless. Under the rules it is said that the conduct of any Member of a State Legislature or of any Member of Parliament shall not be referred to here.

Shri Namblar: Here is another case. I am not referring to Ministers. Here is a letter signed by one Mr. Ganesh Prasad Agarwal, General Manager of certain firm in Rewa, addressed to the Lt. Governor of Vindhya Pradesh, Mr. Santhanam, dated Rewa the 5th July 1952, a cyclostyled one in which the text book case of Vindhya Pradesh is taken up. Unfortunately a Minister is involved in this—I do not know what his portfolio is. He has narrated the full facts. I shall place it before the House. Let the hon. Member see. Here is a case. Of course, I will never be permitted to narrate the entire details of the case but I can say this is a fact. This is a published document. If things are taking shape like that everywhere, what is the step that we are going to take? I know, of course, that today the brute majority—I may call it like that—may throw this resolution but what is the alternative that they suggest? Here, the hon. Member on the other side, Mr. Jha, made a very good case and he is the person who wants to see that the elders must at least open their eyes and see things. The ears of the people on the Treasury benches are so bad that they cannot hear. It is certain that they cannot understand this. We have no other go. The people will give their verdict. What is to be done? How are you going to improve the society? Are you going to feed the people? How are you going to feed people who are starving, who lead tiny lives? Therefore, here, it is not a matter of policy or it is not a matter of programme for a long period. Here people want something better. Therefore, I suggest that such cases when enquired into should be reported to this House.

I would add, if Mr. Hukam Singh will allow me, to move an amendment that there must be a Tribunal, a standing Tribunal in every State and

for the Centre as well. In that Tribunal, non-officials, representatives of organisations with long-standing technical as well as good tradition, political career, should be appointed. They must periodically meet and take up cases and invite every sort of evidence to come in. That Tribunal must go into each case and must punish without reference to a court. My friend who spoke just before me suggested a court bureau. He requires many other paraphernalia. If that Tribunal is dissatisfied it may make a reference about the case on the floors of the Legislatures and then punish.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Member's party was against such a kind of Tribunal and wanted a court.

Shri Nambiar: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Especially on the Preventive Detention Act.....

Shri Nambiar: That is different, Sir. This Act is different. The Detention Act is used against the workers and peasants and their organisations. When there is a strike 150 or 200 people go to jail. When there is a strike contemplated or thought of or even before that, the man gets into the jail. That is the position because I have my own experience. I submit that position is different from this position. There must be a Tribunal and that Tribunal must have representatives from all organisations. That is a popular organisation. If such a situation is created then there is a chance of eradicating such corruption. Towards that end we must try. Therefore I request that such an amendment should be accepted. I appeal to the other side. My appeal may not have much weight because they are not prepared to hear. They are not even prepared to hear the voice of the people outside, let alone my voice here. That is why they are reaching their doom minute by minute. Therefore let them at least realise that there was a youngster shouting inside the Parliament. After ten years they will, of course, think, "We had an opportunity to change ourselves, we were foolish enough. Let us at least think that this is not the way and we shall go forward".

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Sir, I thought that this debate would take a particular course; it has so taken. From what I heard from the speaker who had just finished, he said that only petty officials were prosecuted and

nothing serious was done by Government. I might inform the hon. Member that between the years 1947 and 1952, end of June, 118 Gazetted officers were prosecuted and 21 cases are pending and 37 convictions have been secured.

Dr. N. B. Khare: Highly commendable.

Shri Gadgil: That is so far as my hon. friend's accusation against the Government for prosecuting petty officials was concerned.

As regards the overall position, I might inform the House that in the year 1949, the Special Police investigated 576 cases, launched 396 prosecutions and the convictions were 155. In 1950, the corresponding numbers were 362, 169 and 40; and in 1951—219, 102 and 17.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): What about the States? There have been many convictions then.

Shri Gadgil: This is so far as the Centre is concerned. There are other steps which are being taken and have already been taken by the respective State Governments.

My hon. friend Mr. Nambiar referred to the Fertilizer scandal. Probably he is not aware of the fact that two officers and two members of the particular firm are being prosecuted. He also referred to some tractor business and other matters. I have some knowledge about it. The matter is with the Government. A report in that connection has been received.

This, as one of my hon. friends, Mr. Raghuramaiah said, is a question in which every section of the House is interested. I was very much pleased with the way in which the Mover of the resolution made his speech. I entirely agree with the spirit which, I assume, has actuated him in moving this resolution.

Dr. N. B. Khare: The spirit is willing, but the flesh is not.

Shri Gadgil: I hope my hon. friend will not jump like a jack in the box every minute.

There are certain evils which are implicit in the social organisation and they are there, unless the entire organisation of the society is completely and radically changed. These evils of corruption and prostitution are as old as God and the yonder hills. It does not mean that we should do nothing to either eliminate it and if that is not possible, at least to limit it. This question has something to do with the Cons-

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stitution of any particular country. It may be that where Government governs least and is merely a police State such cases are few. Where we expect the Government to extend its activities, that it must not only remain a police State, but that it must be a welfare State, and that it must concern itself with production, distribution, trade and other matters, the entire field of Government is so big that such things are likely to appear on a larger scale. At the same time, it should be the business of every citizen and every legislator to see that the whole thing is reduced to as little as possible.

This is not a problem which is a special problem with our country. But, it is a problem which is to be seen in every democracy. In fact, popular Government and good Government sometimes are contradictions in terms. In every Parliamentary democracy, as is ours, there must necessarily be two parties. When we were only one party, nominally, last time, there was a criticism that there is no Opposition, and that the Government is not following the right lines and some of our friends here, in the field of election stated, if for nothing else, at least to constitute some Opposition. Let some of us be returned to Parliament. In other words, Parliamentary democracy can function with efficiency if there are at least two parties. Everybody knows that patronage is the life-blood of a party. I am not predicating this of our country, because we have yet to go a long way to that. We are at the initial stages of democracy. If it is a question that a party cannot live, cannot sustain its activities without some sort of patronage, it follows that the administration is bound to be influenced by some political consideration. Democracy is a luxury of freedom to be paid for by high administrative cost with poor administrative results.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazari-bagh West): Do away with democracy.

Shri Gadgil: Administrative favouritism is the result of political favouritism. In a country where officers are changed as a result of elections, there is greater scope for corruptions and nepotism. Fortunately for us, in this country, administrators are recruited under a system, which you may call a system of merit and not a system of patronage. Therefore, what we have to do is to see that some permanent changes are effected in the system of administration so that when we start on a career of democracy, let us combine democracy with good Government. Of course, it is a very difficult task;

but I do not think it is an impossible task. Therefore, in the first place, we must insist that everybody who is recruited in Government service must be recruited through the open door of competition and only merit should be the criterion whether it is admission in the cadre or promotion. Nothing by way of political influences or provincial influences or communal influences should be invoked, in order to change certain inequalities or alleged injustices to this region or the other. The administrators must be good and I think that that is only possible by a properly organised civil service. In that I include everybody from the lowest clerk right up to the Secretary.

An Hon. Member: And the Ministers.

Shri Gadgil: In this there is still scope for improvement in this country.

What is the ideal of a good civil servant? Industry, integrity and anonymity. He must remain completely out of the glare of publicity and must do his work. At the same time, there must be a proper initial incentive and a continuous incentive for him throughout his career. He must not live in conditions of poverty or made to live in such a manner as to increase his temptations in a general way. Therefore, we must see that they are properly paid. At the same time, we must see that if they do not act up in the right spirit, they are properly punished. Therefore, I welcome the idea contained in the resolution that every civil servant, every Minister, everybody who has got anything to do with administration, should, as he enters office, make a declaration of his movable and immovable property, and when he leaves it, he must also make a declaration of his movable and immovable property. At the same time, we must draw a distinction and see that we do not create an atmosphere of suspicion and man-hunting. You must not presume that every civil servant is bad; you must not presume that he is also good. Therefore, every case must be judged on the merits and there should be nothing that would make the civil servant feel as if he is in a jail, that warders, jailors and the superintendent, everybody, is looking at him. In that atmosphere, there cannot be efficiency in the administration. You must invest every officer with a fair measure of discretion. If he goes wrong, he must be punished. While he is exercising his discretion, let us trust him; let us presume that he is acting nicely, that he is acting correctly. At the same time, just as any other person in the country, if he commits offences, he

must meet the punishment as is laid down by the law.

Then, what I want to say is that there must be some restriction on Government servants retiring and joining any other commercial concern. As I understand, the present practice is that they cannot join so far as the I.C.S. is concerned, unless they get permission from the Government. This is something on which I am sure Government will apply its mind and see that the position that a person occupies in the Government is not utilised for the improvement of his own personal chances of going into commercial concerns and making a big fortune. At the same time, I should also like to see that while we insist on the payment of certain emoluments in Government service, we must also insist that nobody in the private sector shall give more than what is in consonance with the general principles of the pay structure followed by the Government of the day. If that is done, then there will be, as we say, equal pay for equal work, and there will be a sort of evenhanded justice to everybody, whether he is in Government service or whether he is outside. That is so far as some permanent solution is concerned, but we are more concerned now with what we can do immediately, i.e., by way of prevention and by way of punitive measure as was hinted by my hon. friend Sardar Hukam Singh.

By way of prevention, I think there are ways and ways in which the organisation can be improved, say the system of granting permits or placing contracts. In my own humble way, if that experience has any relevance in this House, I have changed the entire system of contracts, and laid it down that contracts of the value of beyond a certain amount should come to the Ministry, should be scrutinised by a special Committee consisting of an engineer who has nothing to do with that particular sphere, a financial Adviser and a Secretary; and further scrutinised with some independent help. Something good resulted out of it. So, by changing the organisation and the methods of dealing with these things, I think considerable improvement is possible. But, so long as we live in an age of shortage of commodities, such things are bound to happen. When there is abundance of a thing like air, there is no blackmarket in it, or questions of permit in it. Therefore, as we are advancing from poverty to plenty,

from the economy in which there has been all along *laissez-faire* to an economy in which there is going to be planned production and distribution, a higher type of administrator is absolutely necessary, and when the Planning Commission's report is presented, the House will be able to see that certain standards are laid down, and that the new administrators must conform to the new standards. What I was pointing out was this, that even in the organisation as it exists today, there is scope for improvement so that the chances of corruption will be limited, if not eliminated.

As regards the punitive side, the figures which I have just quoted show that the proportion of convictions to the number of investigations undertaken and prosecutions launched is not very encouraging. I would like the Government to consider why this is so.

Shri S. S. More: Corruption!

Shri Gadgil: May be. In the absence of any information, I will not either confirm or deny what the hon. Member says, but the point is that if we are really anxious to solve this problem,—though some of us are so anxious about the liberal conception of jurisprudence, fair trial, rules of procedure, rules of evidence, this that and the other—we must, in the highest interest of the country, in the interests of purity of administration and its efficiency, just go a little way from our accepted notions, and ask the Government that there shall be a special procedure for this, for crimes of this type; that certain rules of evidence will be changed; that there will be special Courts which will have nothing to do with the administration and doing of justice in the matter of other crimes. The thing should be done expeditiously. Trials proceed on for years and years together, and then with the help of someone who has some pull either in the Government or Parliament, matters are never taken up in that light. Therefore it is desirable that there must be a special procedure, special rules of evidence, not radically inconsistent with the principles of evidence as embodied in the Indian Evidence Act, but as are necessary for speedy disposal. Similarly, certain presumptions must be drawn, and certain presumptions must be cancelled which are there at present. I therefore suggest that these things

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must be done. And further, in the matter of punishment, there are cases in which a mere fine may not be of any help. It must be complete forfeiture of the property of the man. We must go to that extent. Not only that. We must deprive him of the rights of citizenship if necessary, if the crime is so grave and anti-social in its character.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Tell them, not this side.

Shri Gadgil: We have heard that blackmarketeers and persons indulging in anti-social activities should be whipped and be hanged. Fortunately, God has destroyed the clock tower in Chandni Chowk. Let us utilise that place for the purpose of meting out adequate punishment to some of those blackmarketeers.

This is only one part of the argument. It is never safe or sufficient to tell the people that you must do a thing because of the consequences. You must not base the compliance of the people with the act merely on fear. You must convince them that it is morally good to do so.—more we need it on this side—that they must accept the inherent goodness of these laws, and if we can secure the consent of the people at large, I have not the slightest doubt that things will improve very much.

As I stated.....

Shri S. S. More: Have we another day for the debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is open to the House to carry on as long as they want.

Shri Gadgil: Is my time over? I shall sit down, Sir, if necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not the question. Hon. Member wanted to know if there is another day. The debate can go on. It is an official one, and it is open to the House to carry on as long as it wants. Or, if the hon. Members want to have a closure they can have a closure. I am absolutely in the hands of the House. If hon. Members want to conclude the debate, I can call upon the Minister. A number of hon. Members want to speak. I have got their names.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (My-sore): Can we have another day set apart for this purpose?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next non-official day.

Shri Gadgil: I have made these definite suggestions. So far as this resolution is concerned, it is so all-embracing that it really includes everybody from the peon to the President. That should not be the object or the language of any resolution. What I urge is that there is common ground as I understand it at least, as I feel it, that everybody is anxious that administration should improve, that it must be more pure and more efficient. If there are specific cases, I think a sort of convention must be established that whenever a responsible person like a Member of Parliament informs the hon. Minister for Home Affairs or any relevant Ministry and makes a definite statement, surely there must be some agency—not necessarily a judicial agency to begin with, but some agency—to which this should be referred. My hon. friend Mr. Raghuramaiah referred to certain matters including anonymous letters, and he said that no notice should be taken of anonymous letters. I confess, Sir, that I cannot agree with him. In my experience of five years of administration, I used to receive hundreds of anonymous applications, because people would not like to put their names for fear that instead of investigations made, they themselves would be prosecuted. Our citizens have not developed that sort of moral courage as yet. There may be many reasons for that, but my own experience has been, applying my mind and some judicial experience that I have had, I used to sort them out, and where there were definite allegations made and where I felt that there was a *prima facie* case, I made enquiries, and I might inform my friend there that if I sent ten such cases for enquiry, in six cases, the report came that matters had already been properly arranged. So till such time as our people get the confidence that their complaints will be properly looked into and the complainant will not be harassed, it is necessary that when definite allegations are made in any anonymous letter, the matter should be looked into. This does not mean that every anonymous letter is true. I might give you an instance. I received an anonymous letter in which allegations were made against a Superintending Engineer to the effect that he had built six houses in Delhi. I went through it very carefully, looked into the Municipal Property Register, and everywhere, but I found that this particular engineer had not had a single house in Delhi.

An Hon. Member: It may be in his relative's name.

Shri Gadgil: There may be cases on both sides. But the point is that we must not exaggerate the evil, and at the same time, we must not underestimate it either. If we discuss all these things, and if any foreigner were to look into the proceedings, he would carry the impression that India is a country in which there are corrupt officials and immoral politicians. But that is not the case. No doubt there is evil, but definitely I am of the view that with the vigilance with which the legislators are looking at everything, much of it is going down both in quantity and also in quality. I would therefore urge the hon. Members of this House to be very vigilant, on the one hand and on the other I would very respectfully urge the Government to be more responsive. Where an officer is good, not only shield him, but protect him and defend him in the House. But where it is a bad case, that officer must be handled as the law requires, and there should be no doubt about it. I would rather prefer that an officer undergoes the risk and comes out honourably, but if there is suspicion in the minds of the public, it is far more dangerous to the building up of a good administrator; it is therefore desirable that some such solution in which the integrity of the administration is secured, should be found. If there are bad limbs, they should be amputated and done away with. I have nothing more to say. This is what I have to say, and I hope the few suggestions I have made will be duly considered by the Government.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that as many as 25 hon. Members have stood up in their seats. I have got the names of about 40 Members who want to participate in the discussion.

I learn from the hon. Minister that he wants at least 45 minutes to reply, in which case, unless we conclude it by 4-15 P.M., there may be no time left. Otherwise this matter may go on, and come up on some other non-official day during this session, if there is one. I want to know the opinion of the House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: There is no other non-official day during this session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, this will go over to the next session.

It is up to the hon. Members to ask for a closure at 4-15 P.M., and then the Chair will ask the hon. Minister to reply. If, on the other hand, all hon. Members want to participate, then this will go on. That is the situation now.

Shri Velayudhan: One hour more we can take.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Chair will be pleased to allot another non-official day during this session?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no right. The Chair has no right to allot another day. It is for the Government to allot another day.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): It will not be possible for Government to allot another non-official day during this session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is so much of other work. But this is an important matter, where every one would like to put in his word. At the same time the time is so short that I feel.....

An Hon. Member: We can have five minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What can five minutes do?

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): We can have an hour more today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I therefore, feel that the hon. Members would like to continue this debate.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, this will go on.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Shri Raghavachari: I am glad I have an opportunity of speaking on this resolution and the amendment which I have moved already.

Mr. Chairman: There is so much of noise in this House. Order, order. I would request hon. Members to kindly hear Mr. Raghavachari.

Shri Raghavachari: I was stating that so far as I have listened to the debate, I find that no hon. Member has touched the point which I wish to stress in the amendment which I have moved to this resolution, which seeks to add a clause that this inquiry or the procedure adopted must be one in which members of Legislatures of all States should be included. In other

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words, the amendment requires and desires to enlarge the scope of this inquiry not only to poor officers who might have been tempted, but to all those people who tempted them too. I remember the hon. Minister having said in the course of an amendment to the Indian Penal Code, that the man tempted is not so guilty as the tempter. My point of view is that most of these legislators of all States are the people who often times drove these officers into these ways.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar):
Question.

Shri Raghavachari: Of course you can always question. I will answer the question. It will be this way. We find that after democracy and in fact after adult franchise and elections, the representatives of this House feel that there is no other way of stemming this tide of corruption in the country, than that of tabling a resolution. Fortunately for Mr. Hukam Singh and the country, we have an opportunity of placing the reactions of the populace before this House. Member after Member, if only he consults his conscience, and believes his own ears and eyes and also what he has seen in the country, has no option but to feel convinced that this corruption is rampant, and that the signs of it are to be seen almost everywhere. He will see with his own eyes people who joined the political organisations with the spirit of self-sacrifice and service and leading simple lives, now leading lives of prosperity possessing property far beyond the opportunities of employment they have in the country. Most of them are people without any occupation which is really capable of earning anything. And yet there is a scene of their having accumulated properties far beyond those other people could with all their labour throughout life. In fact that is the thing which people see with their own eyes. And during the elections, what is it that we heard? We heard 'Corruption, Corruption' from one end to the other. And there are reasons for it. The hon. Members of this House know that it is because all kinds of legislation intimately touching the day to day life of every citizen have been passed; they are not enforced properly, and opportunities are given to petty officers to go on fleecing, with the result that there is the tempter, and the tempted, and both these things are going on. In fact it is a case where the people have felt frustrated in the country, and are thoroughly dissatisfied with the kind of administration which is being seen almost in every part of this country. Is

there really any solution for this or not? It must be the concern of the Government to find one, especially when it now represents an organisation which was wedded to honesty, service, truth and all that. But what is it that under the aegis of this Government everywhere in all States, we are finding? Nothing but corruption. So when that happens, and the people have had an opportunity of expressing their opinions in elections, they have pronounced judgments. In cases which were intolerable, in which the majority of them felt that the administration was corrupt, the only thing that they could do was to neck them out of the Legislatures. In fact it has unfortunately not happened everywhere in the country. So far as I know, from our own province an agitation was made—I am not drawing in names—that the administration was hopelessly corrupt, and the people found no redress; the consequence was that when the people had an opportunity to pronounce their judgment, they said, 'You go out.'

4 P.M.

And they sent them out. And what does that mean? It means that the disease is everywhere. The Government or this organisation under the aegis of which the country is being ruled, is unable to control this thing.

Again Sir, you please see what is the cause of the fall of this organisation, Congress—to which all of us belonged—in the estimation and respect of the people? The real cause was that man after man who was interested in the purity of administration, man after man who joined it to serve the country was elbowed out and necked out. People who came to have opportunities of serving themselves, and not the country, were placed in places of responsibility. Here why I have been anxious to stress that the legislators should be brought within the scope of this investigation is because my own experience and impression is that most of the officers under the old tradition—leave alone small, petty people, it may be a few this way or that way and the harm that they would do is not so much to the country—these higher officers who in the beginning tried to retain the integrity of the service were interfered with at every stage by the Ministers. They compelled these officers to do things their own way, and those who protested were sent out. They found their protests of no consequence. Some of them

who had the guts did resign and get out. But very few can be expected in this poor country to take that risk. Every day they find they are interfered with. A 'phone call comes: 'Please do this, Mr. Collector'. There is nothing on paper. The next day, if he does not do it, he will be transferred from that place to another. In fact, cases after cases have come in which many honest officers investigated and put up cases against relations of Ministers and legislators as they were involved. There are many instances; I do not wish to go into those details. Most of those cases were dropped or withdrawn. Suffice it to say that the country was so disgusted with the administration in South India that these people were all necked out of jobs. And this happens once in five years or whenever there is a general election. But should we allow the people to judge at the end of that period and in the meanwhile the country to suffer?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: No, no.

Shri Raghavachari: So it is that a Government responsible to the people must welcome an occasion of this kind. It is the good fortune of Sardar Hukam Singh to be able to rivet the attention of the whole country to this. Instead, what is it that we see by way of reaction in the Government. We see an irritation, we see an unwillingness. They say, "You must cooperate; you are not doing it". In fact, there will be no section of this House which will not be prepared to cooperate in a thing of this kind. What is required is that the Government must make up their mind to root out this corruption. If they are not willing to do that, I feel most reasonably the conclusion will be that the next time it will be impossible for the Government to have any voice in the administration of this country.

श्री एस० एन० बास : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव सरदार हुकम सिंह जी ने इस सभा में पेश किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस की तह में जो ख्याल है उस का कोई शायद ही विरोध करता हो। हमारा प्रजातन्त्र एक नया प्रजातन्त्र है और जैसा कि वातावरण से मालूम होता है, इस प्रजातन्त्र पर बाहर और भीतर से आघात करने वाले भी बहुत हैं। प्रजातन्त्र के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा

ख्याल बताया जाता है उस की बुराई यही है कि धीरे धीरे शासन उन लोगों के हाथ में चला जाता है जो कर्प्शन (Corruption) से बरी नहीं होते हैं। इसलिये हमारे जैसे प्रजातन्त्र के लिये जरूरी है कि हम अपने शासन को, अपने शासन-यंत्र को, अच्छा बनावें। उस में जो व्यवस्थापक हों, चाहे वे प्रान्तीय व्यवस्थापक हों, चाहे केन्द्रीय व्यवस्थापक हों, चाहे मंत्रीगण हों, चाहे इस शासन के चलाने वाले कर्मचारी हों, सभी को ऐसा व्यवहार करना चाहिये कि जिस से जनता, जिस के ऊपर शासन करने का अधिकार हमें मिलता है, वह इस बात को समझे कि हमारा शासन यंत्र सभी दोषों से दूर है। यह भी कहा गया है कि सिर्फ न्याय करना ही जरूरी नहीं है, न्याय करने के साथ साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि देश के लोग समझें कि न्याय किया जा रहा है।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारे शासन के चलाने वाले, चाहे केन्द्र में, चाहे राज्य के अन्दर, ऐसे नहीं हैं कि जिन के लिये साफ तौर से, बड़े व्यापक-तौर से, यह कहा जाय कि सब के सब बेईमान हैं। अगर ऐसा होता तो मैं तो यह दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि आज जो पार्टी इस समय पावर (Power) में है, चाहे यहां या प्रान्त में, वह इसलिये है कि जनता समझती है कि देश की वर्तमान अवस्था में इस से बढ़िया पार्टी, इस से अधिक अच्छी व्यवस्था करने वाली पार्टी दूसरी नहीं है। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि इस कांग्रेस पार्टी के जितने सदस्य हैं, या कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से शासन करने वाले जितने मंत्रीगण हैं, अगर वे आज जनता के विश्वास के भाजन हैं तो इसलिये विश्वास के भाजन हैं कि उन का कार्य, पिछला और अभी तक का यह बताता है कि वे सचाई के रास्ते पर चलने के लिये तैयार हैं। इस का मतलब मैं यह नहीं मानता कि सारा शासन यंत्र, या सारे शासक

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

पार्टी के लोग, दूध के धोये हैं। मैं मानता हूँ और मैंने अपने चुनाव के सिलसिले में गांवों में घूमते हुए भी पाया कि जनता में यह आम धारणा है कि जब से देश में स्वराज्य हुआ तब से घूसखोरी, चोर बाजारी और दूसरे प्रकार के जो दोष हैं वे बढ़ गये हैं। मुझे उन्हें समझाने के लिये कुछ परिश्रम की आवश्यकता हुई। उन्हें मैंने समझाने की कोशिश की कि दरअसल घूसखोरी पहले भी थी और आज भी है। लेकिन चूंकि सरकार का काम इतना बढ़ गया है, इतने बड़े बड़े महकमे खुल गये हैं कि जिस से जनता के साथ उन का बराबर सम्पर्क होता है। साथ ही अब जनता की आंखें भी खुल गई हैं। इसलिये जनता अब अपनी आंखें खोल कर देखती है और देखती है कि उस के साथ संस्पर्श में आने वाले जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं या जो और दूसरे लोग हैं, उन से वह आशा करती थी कि वह हमारे शासन को जल्द से जल्द ऐसा बना देंगे कि जिस के बारे में किसी प्रकार की शिकायत नहीं की जा सकेगी, तो उस को निराशा होती है।

मैं अपने थोड़े से विचार इस सम्बन्ध में बताना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारी सरकार इस शिकायत से भाग नहीं सकती है, हमारी सरकार इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकती है कि उस का शासन यंत्र हर तरह से शुद्ध और पवित्र है। हमारी सरकार यह भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकती है कि हमारे जितने व्यवस्थापक हैं, या जितने मंत्रीगण हैं, वे सब के सब सभी दोषों से बरी हैं। इस से वह इन्कार नहीं कर सकती। इसलिये यदि हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र को सफल करना है, तो जो हमारा शासन यंत्र है, उस को इस योग्य बनाना है कि वह उन बड़े से बड़े कामों को चलाने के योग्य हो जो हमारे देश में हमें चलाने हैं।

इस के लिये जरूरी है कि हमारा जो शासन यंत्र है उस को शुद्ध होना चाहिये, पवित्र होना चाहिये। यह बात मैं मानता हूँ कि अभी वह यंत्र पूर्ण शुद्ध नहीं है। जो डांचा हम ने बनाया है उस डांचे में बहुत सी बुराइयां हैं। इसलिये जो प्रस्ताव सरदार हुकम सिंह ने रखा है मैं उस के सिद्धांत को बहुत अच्छी तरह से कबूल करता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि यह इतना आसान काम नहीं है जितना कि हम समझते हैं। किसी शासन यंत्र को बुराई से निकालने के लिये सिर्फ़ क़ानून बनाना पर्याप्त नहीं है। क़ानून बनाने के साथ साथ समाज के स्तर को भी ऊंचा करने का काम जारी होना चाहिये। इसलिये सरदार हुकम सिंह के प्रस्ताव में जो बात है उस के सिद्धान्त को मानते हुए मैंने एक संशोधन इस बात के लिये रखा है कि उस संशोधन के साथ इस प्रस्ताव को सरकार को मानना चाहिये।

यह बात सही है कि चाहे प्रान्तीय सरकारों में देखें अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार में देखें, कर्प्शन और घूसखोरी की शिकायत चारों तरफ व्याप्त है। जहां जाइये, ट्रेन में और हवाई जहाज पर हर जगह यही शिकायत है कि देश में घूसखोरी और चोरबाजारी बढ़ी हुई है और सरकार उस को रोकने के लिये पूरी कोशिश नहीं करती है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में जो साधारण क़ानून है, उस के अतिरिक्त सरकार ने प्रीवेंशन आफ़ कर्प्शन ऐक्ट (Prevention of Corruption Act) सन् १९४७ में बनाया और उस को अपने अनुभव के आधार पर संशोधित करती आई है। यह सही है कि कर्प्शन को रोकने के लिये क़ानून तो बहुत से हैं, लेकिन यह वाक्या है कि उन क़ानूनों के रहते हुए भी आज हमारे राज्य

तंत्र और समाज में ब्रूसखोरी और चोरबाजारी इत्यादि मौजूद हैं। एक व्यवस्थापक के नाते हमें यह सोचना है कि इन बुराइयों को दूर करने के क्या उपाय हैं। सरदार हुकम सिंह जी ने सुझाव रखा है कि उस के लिये एक इनवेस्टिगेटिंग कमीशन (Investigating Commission) बँटाना चाहिये लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि खाड़ी ऐसा कमीशन बिठा देना काफ़ी नहीं होगा। वह कमीशन किस तरह से काम करेगा और किस तरह से वह इस काम को सफलतापूर्वक कर सकता है, इस के ऊपर हमें गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है। इसलिये, मैं ने एक संशोधन सदन के सामने रखा है और सभापति जी, आप की आज्ञा से मैं उस संशोधन में कुछ थोड़ा सा और संशोधन कर के सदन के सामने मंजूरी के लिये रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस संसद् के २१ सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय जो इस बात पर विचार करे कि आज जो शासन यंत्र में देश के अन्दर बुराइयाँ फैली हुई हैं और जिन के कारण जनता में इतना घोर असन्तोष है, उन को दूर करने का अच्छा से अच्छा उपाय कौन सा हो सकता है वे कौन से उपाय हो सकते हैं जिन से हम इस असन्तोष को आसानी से और सफलतापूर्वक दूर कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं ने संशोधन रखा है कि इस के पहले कि हम इनवेस्टिगेटिंग कमीशन बिठायें, हम समाज और देश के अन्दर जो यह बुराइयाँ फैली हुई हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय हो सकते हैं, उन के ऊपर गंभीरतापूर्वक आपस में विचार करे और किसी निश्चय पर पहुँच सकें।

• मैं आप के सामने अपना संशोधन पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही उस में जो थोड़ा सा और संशोधन करना चाहता हूँ वह भी आप के सामने रख देना

चाहता हूँ। आशा है कि आप उस को स्वीकार करेंगे।

मेरा संशोधन इस प्रकार है :

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of twenty-one members of the House of the People, to be nominated by the Speaker be constituted during this session of the House to consider the necessity, desirability and feasibility of appointing an Investigation Commission to investigate into the wealth, fortune or property whether held in his own name or of any member or members of his family, jointly or severally, of any person who,—

- (a) holds an office under the Constitution; or
- (b) is a responsible officer of the Government of India or of any State in India; and in particular is authorised to place contracts, issue licences, collect revenue or taxes or control the procurement, storage, distribution, movement or sale of any commodity; "

और इस के बाद इस के स्थान पर—

"and is about to relinquish his post or office or retire from Government service."

मैं यह आदिष्ट करना चाहता हूँ—

"with a view to finding whether the person concerned is owing or holding or getting any property which, in the opinion of the Commission, is substantially in excess of what could be accumulated by an honest and upright officer."

• और अन्तिम पैरा है—

"The Committee so appointed shall submit its report to the House of the People by the first week of the next session of the House of the People."

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात से सब सहमत हैं कि हमारे शासन यंत्र के अन्दर बुराई

[श्री एस० एन दास]

हैं और उस को दूर करने के लिये हम को कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इस लिये मैं सभा के सामने अपना यह संशोधित संशोधन पेश करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव करने वाले हमारे माननीय सदस्य हुकम सिंह जी हैं वह भी मेरे इस संशोधन को मंजूर करेंगे और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को भी इस संशोधन को मानने में किसी प्रकार की कोई आपत्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये।

Shri Gidwani: I want this information, Sir. As a Member of the Congress Party has given a suggestion, is that acceptable to the Government?

Mr. Chairman: This is not the proper way of putting a question. It is not for the hon. Minister to say anything. The House is seized of it; it may accept it or reject it.

श्री बेबगम (चैबसा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ): श्रीमान्, मैं आज यहाँ इस सभा भवन में पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ। मैं शेड-यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की तरफ से चुन कर यहाँ आया हूँ और मैं जिस जिले से आया हूँ वह शिक्षा में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, इसलिये मेरे यहाँ तो कर्प्शन (Corruption) और भ्रष्टाचार की भरमार है और उस का बाजार गर्म है। दूसरी जगह तो भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए चेष्टा की जाती है, लेकिन हमारे वहाँ जहाँ लोग कम पढ़े हुए हैं, और शिक्षा का प्रचार बहुत ही कम है, ऐसे पिछड़े प्रान्त में तो इन भ्रष्टाचारों के विरुद्ध कोई आवाज भी उठाने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये आज जब मैं यहाँ पर बोलने का मौका पाता हूँ तो मैं समापति जी को इस के लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जिन्होंने मुझे अपने विचाररत्नों का पौका दिया। शहरों में तो जहाँ शिक्षा का प्रचार होता है वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये एक ऐन्टी

कर्प्शन ड्राइव कमेटी (Anti corruption Drive Committee) भी बना करती है, जो लोगों को ऐसे भ्रष्टाचारों लोगों का विरोध करने के लिये कहती है, लेकिन देहातों में तो ऐसा अन्वेर है कि लोग यह भी नहीं जानते कि भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले अफसरों का विरोध किया जाय। अन्त में मैं और कुछ न कह कर इस रेजोल्यूशन का बहुत जोर-शोर से समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी लोग मिल करके इस प्रस्ताव को पास करें। बस, मैं इतना कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

Dr. Jaisooraya (Medak): Sir, the whole problem has to be looked at from a different angle and that is the psychological effect that corruption has upon men who are in power. The crime may be very small but the effects are sometimes out of all proportion to the crime; because it is expected that an official, however small he may be, he may be a mere screw in that mighty machine of State, is aware of the enormous responsibilities he carries with his post. On the average, we do not expect business-men to be very honest. If we find an honest business-man we are surprised but it is the reverse with officials. We expect an official, however small he be, because he represents a supreme authority—a responsibility that the State has taken upon itself—to be honest. This is where the crisis in the confidence of the people in the integrity of a Government begins to grow, and that is fatal. I regretfully have to tell you that the people do not want to know whether your Government is very intelligent. They only want a good Government, an honest Government. The common man, the man in the village is not in direct touch with the topmost man who may be a Minister. He looks upon the officer, who is nearest to him, as the representative of the Minister; so that if this man happens to be dishonest and he appeals to the higher authorities and those higher authorities sleep six months over it—as is the general rule—before a reply is given, the common man begins to feel that the Minister is in league with this nearest

official and therefore the Minister also is not very much better. On the whole, he feels that this Government is not dependable. This is the psychological point. It is not a point of law; it is not a question of applying the I.P.C. or the Cr. P. C. These things are not there. It is a question of applying psychological rules to stiffen up things and prevent the crisis of confidence in the Government. This is how I look at it, whether it is this Government or any other Government.

Now, the question has been asked: what about the reputation and the sensitiveness of the official, if he is to be made to feel that he is a Criminal from the beginning? In America, Stevenson and Eisenhower had to declare their holdings and income. In Germany, it is obligatory on everybody to declare his holdings. There is no question of officials or merchants. (An Hon. Member: In the Nazi regime?) No, before that. It is good that everybody should declare his holdings, because without invisible means of income you cannot expect these officials to maintain these high standards of living. It is not an easy matter. Please excuse me if I tell you that the declaration of one's holdings does not mean anything at all. You may declare the immovable property. You may declare your holdings in stocks and shares. But the wealth in the form of gold nobody can find out. Today people are not accepting money, at any rate, not the notes issued by the Government of India. They are asking for payment in gold blocks and these blocks are not entered in the registers. They are converted into jewels and those jewels are re-converted into a different type of jewels. I know of a case in Hyderabad, but since it concerns a State, I would ignore it. My point is that the legal procedure is cumbrous and there are many loopholes. I believe yesterday there was a question asked regarding, an officer against whom proceedings were instituted in 1943. It went on till 1949 and in spite of the fact that no conclusive findings have been arrived at either for or against him, he has been made a Deputy Director. (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, Acting Director.) In this morning's case the matter is still *sub judice* and yet they have told this man, "The case is not very serious against you. You may be re-employed in Madras." In the good old days, when they found that a man had misappropriated money or disgraced himself in one Department—I am talk-

ing of Hyderabad—they transferred him on promotion to another Department. The matter was settled. People protest against this kind of thing. I know of station masters of wayside stations who have built three houses by supplying wagons. Once I was coming from Madras side. Near about Badrachalam, a Collector who had been appointed just then came and joined me in the compartment in the night. His little girl of about eleven years was loaded with jewels. The luggage was only a tin box. But his wife was loaded with jewels. His widowed sister was loaded with jewels. I had never known till then Hindu widows wearing so many jewels. This man did not have a proper suit on when he first joined service. So many people have resigned service and got themselves reverted to their provinces, because they made plenty of money. We should take immediate action. I tell you that it is more profitable and more economical for the Government. If they suspect a high officer, to retire him on full pension. That way you save money, because these leakages and seepages will stop. You are not harming him. You are preventing him from harming other people. But you say, "No, we cannot take drastic action, because there will be frightened birds. We must give them a sense of confidence. Then only they will work better". We are soft-hearted people. But I say no. These officers, whether they are Ministers or *chaprasis*, must be aware of their responsibility. If anyone proves unsatisfactory, we should not wait until a Governorship falls vacant to kick him upstairs. That is all, Sir.

Shri Velayudhan: I was patiently hearing the speeches in support of this resolution, although I had my own views on this subject. For a while, I was thinking what will be the fate of the officers or the Government administration if this resolution were to be passed by the House. I was also for some years an officer in the Government of India and I think I would be ungrateful to that institution if I did not say something about this resolution. If the speeches here are taken as true, then it is clear that we have taken it for granted that the whole administration and the whole officialdom is corrupt and there is not a single officer who is innocent, honest or just. That, I submit, is not a correct appraisal of the facts. There are honest officers in the Government of India. There are honest men in the lower cadre also. When we make

[Shri Velayudhan]

these allegations and fling mud at these people, are we thinking of our own selves too and do we look at the community in which we live? I would request my hon. friend, the Mover of the resolution and others who have supported it to see what is the condition of India today and find out whether this corruption is not the result of so many serious maladjustments in the society. That is the prime thing we have to consider. If a Trade Union is started by a friend of ours, he at once takes a small staff and a Secretary and he brings in his own community men, his own relatives or men connected with him. If a party man becomes President of a District Board all the Committees in that Board are filled by his own men. Take for example the Education Committee, take for example the Text Book Committee. All the posts will be given either to his party men, or to the people of his community or to the people of his caste. Why is there this partiality, this nepotism, this favouritism? We are only talking in terms of money. What about communal favouritism, what about caste favouritism, what about personal favouritism, what about party favouritism and so many ways in which it exhibits itself? If a Caste Hindu becomes a Minister or Deputy Minister he immediately appoints a relative of his as his Private Secretary.

Take for instance my State of Travancore-Cochin. There are now no people in that State: there are only communities! There are only Nairs, Menons, the Scheduled Castes and the like. If a Christian becomes a Minister, he immediately appoints a Christian as his Private Secretary. You will never find a single instance of a non-Christian working as Private Secretary to a Christian Minister. If a Nair becomes a Minister immediately he takes another Nair as his Private Secretary. If a Scheduled Caste man becomes a Minister or Deputy Minister, the Private Secretary's post goes instantaneously to a Scheduled Caste. This is the position. So, the malady lies somewhere else and the panacea is to build up a national character. It is not a party question. Unfortunately—it is an opinion not merely expressed here, but expressed throughout the country—we have not built up a national character. I do not blame anybody for it. After all we were living under foreign domination for centuries. I have often heard people say that during British days there was not so

much corruption. That is not the correct position. There was corruption in those days too. There was huge corruption at that time. (Interruption). My friend Mr. Rajabhoj knows it very well. I say there was huge corruption. But nobody used to speak about it; nobody used to give publicity to it. But it was there all the time. Now that we have got a National Government, now that our own people are in charge of the administration of the country, people are becoming conscious of it. It is not the creation of anyone of us, or anybody from this side or that side. What we have to do is to awake national opinion, and reorganise and reorient society.

I ask a straight question: how many political leaders have not taken bribes from candidates during these elections? I do not refer to any particular party. But these things have happened. Has anybody thought of it?

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South): Pandit Algu Rai Shastri has not done.

Shri Velayudhan: He is not a party leader.

So, what we have to do is to build up a strong national character. It is no use accusing one another, either personally or collectively. Sometime back the Prime Minister was speaking about these things at a private party meeting. I know of a party leader whose I.C.S. brother-in-law he was recommending for a promotion, while at the same time he was accusing the Congress President and the Congress Ministers.

The resolution as such is casting a reflection on all the officers of Government. There are thousands of public servants who are working hard for building up the country. Their work we are not appreciating. I know it because I was an officer of Government myself. I do not for a moment mean to say that every public servant is honest or innocent. There are black-sheep in every society. But that is a part of the social malady. My hon. friend Sardar Hukam Singh, who has sponsored this resolution is not aware of the consequences of our passing such a resolution.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are you a spokesman of the Government?

Shri Velayudhan: I am a spokesman of myself and such other honest people. I am a spokesman of honest causes in this House.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Still in a mobile condition?

Shri Velayudhan: I think you are also mobile.

In the end I wish to say that a resolution like this is not likely to serve the purpose we have in view. The only solution is to build up a strong national character.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Suriya Prashad.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Please give me five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry I cannot accommodate every Member. I am trying to do my best. This hon. Member has not spoken at all in the House.

श्रीसूर्य प्रसाद (मुरैना-भिंड—रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, आप ने जो मुझे इस हाउस में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इस के लिये धन्यवाद ।

भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में मेरे तमाम साथियों ने अपने अनेक विचार रखे और भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन के लिये भी तमाम बातें हाउस के सामने रखीं। कुछ साथियों ने बताया कि जो भी अधिकारी भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं उन को फाँसी की सजा दे दी जाय। मेरे कुछ साथियों ने बताया कि इस की जाँच के लिये एक कमीशन बनाया जाय। वास्तव में यह तो हमें मानना पड़ेगा कि जो भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देश में है वह केवल शासन को कोसने से, शासन को गालियाँ देने से, शासन की बुराई करने से नहीं मिटेगा। यह मेरा एक विचार है और अपने इस विचार को मैं आप के सामने रखता हूँ। सब से बड़ी बात यह देखने की है कि घूस किस की तरफ से दी जाती है। यह बात भी हमारे सोचने की है। घूस जनता की तरफ से दी जाती है और अधिकारियों को भ्रष्ट किया जाता है।

तो सब से पहली जो चीज है वह यह है कि हमारे देशवासियों का, उन लोगों का, जो हमारे देश में रहते हैं नैतिक सुधार किया जाय। जब लोग उन अफसरों को, जो कि रिश्वत के बल पर काम करते हैं, रिश्वत नहीं देंगे तो देखिये कि इस देश में किस तरह भ्रष्टाचार रह सकता है। मैं यह मानने को तैयार हूँ कि राज्यों में और केन्द्र में, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जो रिश्वत के भरोसे पर चलते हैं। जिस तरह इंजन कोयला देने पर चलता है, उसी तरह वह अधिकारी रिश्वत देने पर काम करते हैं। यह सही बात है। इस को मानना पड़ेगा। सारे लोगों को मानना पड़ेगा और मैं तो यह महसूस करता हूँ कि सब को यह मान लेना चाहिये कि हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार है। भ्रष्टाचार सब लोक महसूस करते हैं। यह भ्रष्टाचार छोटे से छोटे अधिकारी से लेकर बड़े से बड़े अधिकारी तक फैला हुआ है। रेवेन्यू (Revenue) में देखिये कि पतरील से लेकर, उस आदमी से लेकर, जो कि खेत में पानी देता है, कलक्टर तक रिश्वत लेते हैं। यह मानी हुई बात है। एक किसान का खेत सूख रहा है लेकिन पतरील कहता है कि मुझे दस या बीस रुपये मिल जायेंगे तो मैं आप के खेत को पानी बूँगा। या तो किसान यह रुपया दे अन्यथा उस का धान सूख जायेगा और उस का सारा घर बरबाद हो जायगा। दूसरी तरफ आप पुलिस में जाइये। हर पुलिस स्टेशन पर, बाज पुलिस स्टेशन ऐसा होगा जहाँ पर यह न हो, रिश्वत ली जाती है। जैसे मन्दिर में आप को चढ़ोतरी चढ़ानी पड़ती है उसी तरह पुलिस स्टेशन पर रिपोर्ट करने पर ही आप को चढ़ोतरी देनी पड़ती है।

मैं मध्य भारत का रहने वाला हूँ और मुरैना-भिंड की कान्स्टिटेबुल्सी

[श्री सूर्य प्रसाद]

(Constituency) से आया हूँ। अगर मैं वहाँ की हालत आप के सामने रखूँ तो आप देखेंगे कि वहाँ जो मशीनरी है वह हम को राजाओं और अंगरेजों की देन से मिली है। आजादी के पहले हमारे देश में अंगरेज राज करते थे, जब कांग्रेस पावर (Power) में आई तब उस को जो मशीनरी मिली है वह उस देन में मिली है जो राजाओं और अंगरेजों की देन है। जो भ्रष्टाचार या कर्पशन (Corruption) हमारे देश में फैला है वह राजाओं और अंगरेजों की देन है। उन्होंने हमें यह मशीनरी दी है। उस मशीनरी को ले कर जो हमारे तपे हुए लोग हैं, जो हमारे चोटी के लोग हैं वह काम कर रहे हैं। उन को कोसने से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें मशीनरी को ठीक करना है। हमें जनता का भी नैतिक सुधार करना है ताकि वह लोगों को रिश्कत न दे। हम ने बहुत सी जगहों में देखा है कि एक चोर है, वह चोरी करता है, पाँच हजार रुपया पैदा करता है और उसी चोरी के रुपये में से एक हजार रुपया पुलिस को दे कर जमानत पर छूट जाता है और फिर बारदात करता है। इसलिये सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हमें जनता का नैतिक सुधार करना है। जनता में हमें जा कर प्रचार करना है, तथा मैं तो तमाम हाउस से अपील करूँगा कि वह अपना सब से बड़ा उद्देश्य यह रखें, और हमारा भी सब से पहला उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिये कि हम अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में जायें, अपने क्षेत्रों के छोटे छोटे किसानों से मिलें और उन को समझायें। चपरासी से लेकर बड़े बड़े लोगों तक से मिलें और देखें कि यहाँ के अधिकारी कोयला पानी अर्थात् रिश्कत ले कर काम करते हैं या वैसे ही करते हैं। अगर कहीं पर कोई ऐसा आदमी मिले तो हम उस पर हावी हो जावें। साथ ही जनता को भी समझायें कि रिश्कत देना

पाप है। जिस तरह पर हम ने अपनी चुनाव कैम्पेन में काम किया उसी प्रकार से इस भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिये प्रयत्न करें। हमें चाहिये कि हम इस के लिये लीफ्लेट (Leaflet) छपवायें और देश में प्रचार करें कि रिश्कत देना पाप है। तभी यह भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो सकता है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आज हमारी मशीनरी ठीक नहीं है, वह ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकती है, सब से पहले हमें उसे ठीक करना है। हम उस को भी सुधारें, हमारे अधिकारी सुधारें, और उस के बाद हम जो जनता के नुमाइन्दे हैं वह जनता को सुधारने की कोशिश करें।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (जिला सीतापुर बंला [खेरी-पश्चिम]) : जनाब चैयरमैन साहब, मैं आप की बहुत मस्कूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे यह मौका दिया कि मैं यहाँ पर बोलूँ। भाई हुकम सिंह जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं समझती हूँ वह बहुत ही सोच कर और समझ कर रखा है और वह निहायत उम्दा प्रस्ताव है। लेकिन मुझे सिर्फ इतना ख्याल आ रहा है कि यह प्रस्ताव जिस तरह से रखा गया है वह मेरे नज़दीक बिल्कुल ग़लत तरीका है। चौराहा पर ऐसे प्रस्ताव नहीं रखे जाते हैं। मैं तो यही कहती हूँ कि यह नेकदिली से रखा है। जब अभी मैं अपने भाई हुकम सिंह को देख रही थी तो मैं सोच रही थी कि अगर वाकई उन का दिल इसे ठीक समझता था तो इस प्रस्ताव को वह हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने लाते, कोशिश करते, औरों से मिलते और यह कहते कि हुकूमत में जो खराबियाँ आई हैं, उन को अलग करना है। लेकिन यह न कर के उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को यहाँ पर ला कर के पेश किया। यह देख कर के मुझे कभी कभी शंका होती है कि मालूम

नहीं क्या बात है। जितनी मिनिस्टर को और हुकूमत को गाली पड़ती है, या बुराई होती है, उतनी ही उन के चेहरे पर मुझे मुस्कराहट दिखाई देती है। मैं यही सोच रही हूँ कि यह बात क्या है ?

लेकिन यह सब बातें सुनने के बाद अब मेरी राय यह है कि इस में कोई संदेह नहीं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, जिन के सामने हम यह सब बयान कर रहे हैं, एक सत्यवादी आदमी हैं। लेकिन जितने सत्यवादी होते हैं उन के सामने यह मुसीबतें जरूर आती हैं। तो मुझे यह कहना है कि इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि जिस वक्त हम इस हुकूमत में आये, हुकूमत करने आये तो हमारा यह पहला धर्म था कि हम सत्य को बराबर कायम रखें और जहां भी हमें कोई चीज गलत दिखाई दे, कर्प्शन (Corruption) दिखाई दे, उस का हम ख्याल करें। यह हमारा पहला फ़र्ज था। संग संग यह भी है कि मैं यह भी देख रही हूँ कि कर्प्शन एक अजीब चीज है। किस किस चीज में कर्प्शन देखा जाय ? कर्प्शन रुपये पैसे का है, कर्प्शन चाल-चलन का है, कर्प्शन कई चीजों का होता है। अगर नेशन (Nation) में मोरल कर्प्शन (Moral Corruption) हो गया है, मोरेलिटी (Morality) नहीं रह गई है तो वह नेशन आगे भी नहीं बढ़ सकती है। रुपये की तो एक छोटी चीज होती है। घूस लेने में, या देने में जो कर्प्शन होता है वह कर्प्शन जरूर है। लेकिन मोरल कर्प्शन सब से गिराने वाली चीज होती है। जो morally corrupt है उस के लिये यह कहना कि साहब, उसने घूस ले लिया, उसने यह किया, वह किया, यह छोटी चीजें हैं। तो मैं तो अपनी गवर्नमेंट से कहूंगी, कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को सच्ची भावना से देखें। हमारी भावना तो सच्चाई की तरफ है। मैं इस

प्रस्ताव को भी सत्य की नज़र से देखती हूँ और मैं यह कहूंगी अपनी सरकार से कि यह प्रस्ताव किसी भी नियत से आया हो, लेकिन वह इस को बेकनियती से देखें। हम में आज भी कमजोरियाँ हैं और अगर हमें वह दिखाई दें अपनी नज़रों से तो हम उन को ठीक करें। लेकिन आज सुबह तो मुझे ख़राब दुख भी हुआ था। उस वक्त एक प्रश्न आया था हमारे सामने, जिस की कहानी कोई छिपी हुई नहीं है। सब जानते हैं। तो मुझे ताज़्जुब हुआ जब उस का जिक्र आया तो यहां जवाब दिया गया कि साहब हम को पता नहीं है। हमें उस बारे में अज्ञानता बतलाई गई, हाँ, यह जरूर हो सकता था जैसा कि मिलिटरी (Military) के बारे में या डिफेंस (Defence) के मामले में सवाल होते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि "इट इज नाट इन दी इन्टरेस्ट आफ़ दि कंट्री" तो यह हो सकता था कि ऐसा जवाब मिल जाता कि "इट इज नाट इन इन्टरेस्ट आफ़ दी कंट्री" यह समझ में आ सकता था। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि वह जवाब नहीं दे सकते। जब यह चीज होती है तो हम को ऐसी चीजों का इलाज भी करना होता है।

संग संग मैं अपने भाइयों से कहूंगी और बहनों से भी जो दूसरी तरफ़ हैं, और जो इस वक्त की गवर्नमेंट की गलतियाँ बताते हैं उन से भी मैं कहूंगी कि अगर कर्प्शन है, फ़र्ज कीजिये किसी भी पार्टी में कर्प्शन आता है तो उन का धर्म है कि वह नेशन को ख़राब न बनायें। उन का फ़र्ज है कि वह आये और नेक दिल से सब चीजें सामने रखें और यह कोशिश करें कि वह कर्प्शन हट जाये। लेकिन इस के लिये बड़ी मारल करेज (Moral courage) की जरूरत होती है। खुद इन्सान जब कर्प्ट हो जाता है तो वह दूसरों का कर्प्शन दूर नहीं कर सकता। मेरा मतलब रुपये पैसे के कर्प्शन से नहीं है।

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

दूसरे तरह के करप्शन भी नहीं हटाये जा सकते तो गवर्नमेंट को दो तीन चीजों पर गौर करना है ज्यादा नहीं। एक बात तो यह कि परमिट (Permit) जो मिलते हैं लोगों को, उस का ही बहुत इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। जो लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं उन का बहुत इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। खुद मेरी राय यह है कि जो ब्लैक मार्केट करता हुआ पकड़ा जाय, चाहे वह रईस हो या गरीब हो, उसे कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिये। और मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि यह राष्ट्र तभी ठीक हो सकता है जब अब छोटे आदमियों को नहीं जो बड़े आदमी आप को मिलें इन कामों में उन को भी आप जड़ से उड़ा दें। तभी आपका कल्याण हो सकता है। इसलिये यह होना बहुत जरूरी है।

बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं रहा है क्योंकि आपने मुझे आखिर में मौज्जा दिया कि मैं बोलूं। लेकिन मैं ऐसा सोचती हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस करप्शन को दूर करे क्योंकि हम देश के सामने यह वादा ले कर आये हैं कि हम करप्शन, चोरी, बेईमानी, बेइन्साफी सब को दूर करने के लिये जा रहे हैं। क्योंकि हम ने प्रतिज्ञा की है और वह हमें भूली नहीं है।

मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है कि जो हमारे भाई आज हमारे खिलाफ हैं वह पोलिटिकली (politically) जरूर खिलाफ हैं, लेकिन इन्सानियत में वह हमारे साथ हैं। इसलिये मैं तो उन से कहती हूं कि अगर हम से कोई गलती होती है तो वह हमारा रास्ता रोक कर खड़े हो जायें, और हम से वह गलती न होने दें। बस इतना कह कर मैं समझती हूं कि जिस भविष्य को मैं देखती हूं उसी भविष्य को हमारी सरकार भी देखे। और जितना करप्शन कम होगा और मिटेगा उतना हमारा देश पनपेगा।

पंडित अलगू राय शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरदार हुकम सिंह जी का जो प्रस्ताव है, उस के शब्दों का समर्थन तो मैं नहीं कर सकता, किन्तु उस के पीछे जो भावना है, उस भावना का आदर प्रायः सभी ने इस भवन में किया है। उस के पीछे भावना केवल यह है कि हम अपने सामाजिक जीवन को पवित्र करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे यह भावना है कि हमारा सामाजिक जीवन और राजनीतिक जीवन पवित्र हो।

सरदार हुकम सिंह : यही बात है।

पंडित अलगू राय शास्त्री : इस के अतिरिक्त और कोई बात नहीं है और इस भावना के सम्बन्ध में इस सम्मानित भवन का कोई सदस्य ऐसा नहीं होगा जो एक राय न रखता हो।

सच बात यह है कि हम अपने चुनावों में चुनाव का खर्चा दिखाते हैं और उस में कोई छोटा आदमी हो या बड़ा, हर एक को शपथपूर्वक यह कहना पड़ता है कि इतना खर्चा हुआ है। अब ईमानदारी की बात देखी जाय तो इतने बड़े बड़े आदमी सभी ऐसी बात क्यों करते हैं। वह जो कहते हैं वह बात मान लेनी चाहिये कि ठीक ही होगी, उस के लिये शपथ खाने की क्या आवश्यकता है? मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यह जो खर्चा दिखाने की एक प्रणाली है, प्रथा है, वह प्रथा तक ही है। जो क्रायदे क़ानून और नियम हैं, हम में से इतने आदमी यहां बैठे हैं वह देखें तो पावेंगे कि सारे क्रायदे क़ानून की पाबन्दी उस में कठिन होती है। किन्तु वह डिक्लारेसन फ़ॉर्म (Declaration Form) हम को भरना पड़ता है और भर कर देना होता है, और सब लोग यह काम करते हैं। तो इस में कोई आपत्ति की बात मुझे दिखाई नहीं पड़ती। हमारे पूंजीवादी समाज में, जहां पर कि

पूरा समाजवादी जीवन हमारे राष्ट्र का नहीं है, और न ऐसे पूरे समाजवादी जीवन का में कोई बड़ा भारी समर्थक हूँ, यह जरूरी है कि जो लोग सरकारी कोष से धन पाने वाले हों, उन का जीवन स्तर बहुत ऊँचा हो और यदि जिस समय उन की नियुक्ति किसी पद पर होती है तो उस के तीन महोने के भीतर अपने असेट्स (Assets) और लाय-बैलिटीज (Liabilities) का एक पूरा अकाउंट अपनी तरफ से उपस्थित कर दें तो इस से बड़ी भारी मदद मिले। इस में संदेह नहीं कि हमारे जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन के लिये कम से कम स्वराज्य आने के बाद तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि उन के ऊपर शासन चलाने का जो भार आया उस को उन्होंने एक शानदार ढंग से निभाया। किन्तु इस में भी संदेह नहीं कि जितनी जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर आई, जितने विभाग हमारे खुले, या जितना यह जाल सरकारी कर्मचारियों का व्यापक हुआ, उस के कारण काफ़ी शिकायतें भी सुनने में आईं, और उस का रोज अनुभव होता है।

यह देखा गया है कि साधारण से साधारण स्थिति का आदमी अन्त में बड़ी जायदादें छोड़ता है। आखिर तो एस्टेट ड्यूटी बिल (Estate Duty Bill) हाउस (House) के सामने आने ही वाला है और उस में इन लोगों की जायदाद का तख्तीना और अन्दाज़ा लगाना ही पड़ेगा। मरने के बाद लगने के बजाय पहले ही से ऐसे लोगों के बारे में लग जाय कि जो सरकारी काम को चलाने के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, तो इस में आपत्ति की क्या बात है? अन्त में तो हिसाब देना ही होगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह तो क्रयामत के दिन हिसाब देना होगा।

पंडित अलगू राय शास्त्री : जी हाँ, क्रयामत के दिन जो हिसाब देना है वह पहले ही हो जाय तो आसानी होगी।

कठिनाई यह है कि इस देश में जो विदेशी हुकूमत रही है उस विदेशी हुकूमत ने सिक्के के लिये मोह पैदा किया। बाहर की हुकूमत थी। उस ने तनख्वाहों से और वेतनों से लोगों के बहुपन और छोटेपन का फ़ैसला किया, काम के हिसाब से नहीं। नासिरुद्दीन अपने हाथ से टोपी सो कर बादशाह होते हुए भी अपनी इज्जत रख सकते थे। नासिरुद्दीन दिल्ली में बादशाह रहे हैं। लेकिन आज हमारे लिये यह बात, यह आदर्श कोई आदर्श नहीं रह गया है, यह मज़ाक़ की चीज़ हो गई है। हम समझते हैं कि वह आदमी बड़ा है जिस की तनख्वाह अच्छी है, जिस को अच्छा भत्ता मिलता है। हमारी आंखों से यह बात ओझल हो गई है कि हम को जन सेवा का एक सुअक्सर मिलता है और उसे हम ईश्वर का प्रसाद समझें। यह तो है नहीं। हम तो संग्रह के लोभी हैं। यह हमारे सामने मुख्य बात हो गई है। सब छोड़ कर अर्थ हमारा परम देवता है। हमारे सामने अभी कल तक गांधीजी थे। यहाँ बहुत से लोग इन बातों का उपहास कर रहे हैं, लेकिन गांधीजी थे दरिद्रनारायण के उपासक। स्वयं उन के जीवन का एक ढंग था। वह एक महत्त्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति थे और राष्ट्र के बापू कहलाये। लेकिन हमारे सामने आज उन के जीवन का लक्ष्य नहीं रहा है। हम सेवाओं के रूप में नहीं देखते हैं, हम आसायशें मुहय्या करने के लिये रह गये हैं। इसलिये हमारे राजनीतिक जीवन का सारा दृष्टिकोण बिल्कुल उलट-पुलट सा गया है। आवश्यकता है कि हमारी जो सरकारी सेवायें हैं उन में आने वाले लोग समझें कि हम कुछ “मेक दी हे व्हाइल दी सन शायन्स” (Make the hay while the

[वंडित अलगू राय शास्त्री]

sun shines) के स्थान पर नहीं जा रहे हैं, कि जब तक हम नौकरी में हैं कुछ कमा लें, संचित कर लें, बुढ़ापे के लिये या आने वाली नस्लों के लिये। यह दृष्टिकोण ले कर वह न आयें। उन के सामने दृष्टिकोण यह हो कि हम को एक सेवा का सुअवसर मिला है। वह यह समझें कि हम लोक सेवा में दाखिल होने जा रहे हैं।

हमारे इस देश में मैं और सोसाइटियों को नहीं जानता लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि माननीय गोखले की सोसायटी, सरवेंड्स आफ इंडिया सोसायटी, में बड़े बड़े योग्य पुरुष दाखिल हुए। उन्होंने उस के अन्दर अपना जीवन दान किया। वह जीवन भर सेवा करते थे और मुट्ठी भर जो उन को जीवन निर्वाह के लिये मिलता था उसी पर वह संतोष करते थे। इसी तरह मैं जानता हूँ कि स्वर्गीय लाला लाजपतराय की सोसायटी, सरवेंड्स आफ दी पीपुल सोसायटी, में अच्छे अच्छे और योग्य व्यक्ति आये। मैं अनुभव से कह सकता हूँ कि उन के सामने जो लक्ष्य था यदि वही आदर्श लोगों के सामने रख दें और उस में मिथ्या अहंकार की कल्पना न हो, तो बहुत कुछ काम चल सकता है। इस दृष्टि से सरकार को कोई न कोई तरीका इस के लिये निकालना चाहिये।

इस के अन्दर मैं अधिक न जा कर यह कहूँगा कि सभी को, चाहे कोई मिनिस्टर हो, या विधान सभा का सदस्य हो, या किसी सरकारी पद पर, सरकारी नौकरी पर काम करने वाला हो, जिन पदों पर रहने से हम को सरकारी खजाने से किसी तरह का धन मिलता हो, तो उस पद पर आने पर जिस दिन नियुक्ति हो उस के तीन महीने के अन्दर हमें एक ऐसा रिटर्न (Return) दाखिल

करना चाहिये कि जिस में असेट्स और लायबिल्टीज का पूरा विवरण हो। बस, इन्हीं सभ्यों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATES

Mr. Chairman: Secretary may now read the messages from the Council of States.

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following four messages received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1952, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Coconut Committee (Amendment) Bill, 1952, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 5th November, 1952."

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1952, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Oilseeds Committee (Amendment) Bill, 1952, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 5th November, 1952."

(3) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1952, agreed without any amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1952, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 5th November, 1952." and

(4) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1952, agreed without any amendment to the following Bills which were passed by the House of the People at its

sitting held on the 12th November, 1952:

(i) The Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill, 1952.

(ii) The Mysore High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction to Coorg) Bill, 1952."

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 2nd December, 1952.