

Vol. II  
2nd April, 1955 (Saturday)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



*(Vol. II contains Nos. 21—40)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

  
FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (Part I—Questions and Answers)

1715

1716

LOK SABHA

Saturday, the 2nd April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दफ्तरों का हटाना जाना

\*१७७४. श्री भक्त वृश्नि : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९४४ को दिये गये अतारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या ३५९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के दफ्तरों को हटाने का विचार है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी) : पिछला उत्तर देने के बाद से स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

श्री भक्त वृश्नि : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन स्थानों के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा था उन में से किन-किन के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है और वहाँ कौन कौन से दफ्तर ले जाये जा रहे हैं ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Various places were considered, but so far the offices that have been shifted from Delhi have been five, out of which one has come back because private accommodation was not available.

श्री भक्त वृश्नि : क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि इस प्रश्न पर कई वर्षों से विचार किया जा रहा है और क्या गवर्नमेन्ट यह उचित नहीं समझती है कि इस के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय शीघ्र से शीघ्र किया जाय ?

34 L.S.D.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: To the first part of the query, the answer is in the affirmative. In regard to the second part, Government do recognise that decisions have to be taken, but there are various considerations which impede the taking of decisions.

Shri Bhakt Darshan rose—

RIVER VALLEY SCHEMES

\*1775. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether any estimate has been made about the total number of persons employed in the River Valley Schemes initiated by the Central Government and the total amount paid as their remuneration and wages during the plan period up to the end of 1954?

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

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May we know the extent of employment in figures and the amount spent also in figures?

Shri Hathi: On the Damodar Valley Corporation, the average number of persons employed is:

Regular	3,925
Work-charged	58,202
Total amount paid up to end of 1954 on regular	Rs. 4,55,97,231
„ on work-charged	Rs. 4,12,81,394

Hirakud Dam Project:

Regular	1,812
Departmental and contract labour average	35,625
Amount paid on regular staff establishment	Rs. 2,10,00,000
Amount paid on balance	Rs. 5,71,00,000

Bhakra-Nangal Dam:

Average staff	18,133
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Amount paid Rs. 5,65,03,362

Total number of labour employed on the canals ... Approximately 7,00,00,000 man days.

Amount paid .. About Rs. 15,00,00,000

**Shri T. S. A. Chettiar:** May I know whether the Government have calculated as to how many people will be permanently employed in the schemes after the work is finished, and secondly, whether they have also calculated how much money it would be necessary to spend per individual for giving employment?

**Shri Hathi:** I cannot follow.

**Shri T. S. A. Chettiar:** The Finance Minister said the other day that we would have to spend Rs. 3,000 per individual to employ him. I want to know similar statistics from this Ministry.

**Shri Hathi:** I do not have those statistics.

**The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda):** They are not here immediately, but we have got all the information. We can supply this to the hon. Member.

**श्री हेम राज :** क्या मैं सकता हूँ कि भाखरा नंगल में लंबर कोआपरेटिव के जरिये कितना काम किया जा रहा है ?

**श्री हाथी :** लंबर कोआपरेटिव से भी काम लिया जा रहा है, लेकिन कितना यह सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है ।

#### CLUB AND CANTEN FOR M. Ps.

**\*1776. Shri Keshavalengar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Club-room and a Canteen are being constructed for the use of the Members of Parliament residing in North Avenue; and

(b) if so, at what cost?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) A composite building containing a club-room, canteen, enquiry office and caretaker's residence, has already been constructed on the North Avenue for the use of the Members of Parliament residing in that locality.

(b) Rs. 94,000/-.

**Shri Keshavalengar:** May I know when Government is likely to provide the allied amenities of a swimming pool and tennis courts attached to this?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I require notice.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** How is it that the South Avenue has been deprived of these amenities?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I suppose it will come in due course.

#### EXTERNAL PUBLICITY

**\*1777. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve and extend the External publicity during the year 1954; and

(b) the amount spent on Publicity during the same period?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) Attention is invited to page 28-30 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 1954-55 which has already been circulated to the Members of the House.

(b) Figures of expenditure for the whole of the financial year are not available. However, a total amount of Rs. 38.3 lakhs (including expenditure on the Headquarters establishment) was spent during 9 months ending December 1954.

**Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** May I know how many mobile libraries were started?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** We have mobile libraries now in the West Indies and Mauritius. We have sanctioned mobile libraries for Fiji, Indonesia, Ceylon, British East Africa and Afghanistan.

**Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** May I know how many new publicity posts have been established?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** During the year, we opened five new publicity posts in three new countries.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra:** May I know how far the scheme of integrating the external publicity with the Indian Foreign Service has gone through?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** There are various schemes under consideration in the Ministry, and I am not in a position to say here as to what extent we have proceeded on this particular question.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that in certain countries of the Middle East like Afghanistan where countries not very friendly to us are very busy operating, our publicity operations are hindered by certain restrictions of entertainment expenses which are allowed to our Press Attaches and other representatives?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I am not sure if I understand the question quite correctly.

**Mr. Speaker:** Because sufficient provision is not made for entertainment, the result has been, according to the hon. Member's question, that in countries where our relations are not cordial, it becomes difficult for our embassies to meet various people and foster friendship.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** Our inspectors of the Foreign Service have been recently to these posts and they have made their recommendations which are receiving the attention of the Ministry now.

# ECONOMIC SURVEY OF BHAKRA-NANGAL DAM

**\*1778. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an economic survey of Bhakra-Nangal Dam has been undertaken; and

(b) if so by what agency?

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

(b) By the Punjab Irrigation and Electricity Departments.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know with what specific items this economic survey will deal?

**Shri Hathi:** The survey was with regard to various items. I can enumerate some of them. The first was that it should report upon the most suitable predominant crop and the ways and means of obtaining this. The second was:

(1) the area requiring reclamation, technique to be adopted and the organisation that has to be created for this purpose in the light of scientific soil survey of Bhakra area,

(2) crop experiments made by the various departments,

(3) rain-fall,

(4) water allowances approved for different areas to be served by the project, and

(5) proximity to large towns or other industrial areas.

There are some others also.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Who are the persons appointed to undertake this economic investigation?

**Shri Hathi:** There are about 18 persons. I can give that list to the hon. Member if he likes.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know by what time this investigation will

be completed and whether this investigation will also relate to the question of the persons who have been displaced on account of the Bhakra-Nangal construction?

**Shri Hathi:** The report is already ready. So far as the displaced persons' question is concerned, that is being looked after by another committee.

### सह-अस्तित्व के सिद्धान्त

\*१७५०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कि कितने देशों ने भारत के सह-अस्तित्व के सिद्धान्तों को स्वीकार किया है, और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पूज्यपाद पोप ने भी उनका समर्थन किया है ?

**बैरवशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के० चन्दा) :** (क) शायद इशारा उन पांच सिद्धान्तों की ओर है जो कि आम तौर से पंचशील के नाम से जाने जाते हैं। नौ देशों ने खास तौर पर यह राय जाहिर की है कि यह सिद्धान्त सब राष्ट्रों के लिये श्रद्धा के योग्य हैं। इसके अलावा यह भावना बढ़ती जा रही है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों में इन सिद्धान्तों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय।

(ख) पूज्यपाद पोप ने इन विशेष सिद्धान्तों का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है मगर अखबारों से मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने सब राष्ट्रों से शान्तिपूर्वक मिल जुल कर रहने की प्रार्थना की है।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** जिन नौ देशों ने को-एग्सिस्टेंस के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया है, क्या हम उनके नाम जान सकते हैं ?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** Yes, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, and Cambodia.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra:** May I know whether Government are aware of

the propagation of Panch Shila even in the United States?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** No, we have no such information.

### REHABILITATION OF EAST PAKISTAN DISPLACED PERSONS

\*1781. **Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to assist the displaced persons from East Pakistan to form Co-operative Societies for purposes of rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to implement the proposal?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Yes.

(b) A list of Co-operative Societies already formed and working is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 62].

The State Governments are continuing their efforts to form more Co-operatives.

**Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak:** May I know when these societies were registered, and how far they have progressed?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The number of societies is fairly large, and I am not in a position to give information about the registration of each society. But if the hon. Member is very particular about any particular society, and wants information, I shall be glad to supply him the same.

**Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak:** Could the hon. Minister give us information as to the average number of persons in each society?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** The societies are of different nature. This question relates to East Bengal and not to West Pakistan. The societies are housing societies, production societies and various other societies.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know whether any co-operatives have been formed on agricultural land for peasants?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I cannot volunteer an answer offhand.

#### DEMONSTRATION OF PLANTS IN VILLAGES

**\*1782. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government propose to hold demonstrations of small plants such as agricultural implements in rural areas, to utilise the skill of village craftsman and thus stimulate progress in those areas?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to recommendation VI (3) Small Plants for Demonstration mentioned at page 9 of the Ford Foundation Team's Report on Small Scale Industries in India. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether Government have started any such plant for the production of agricultural implements, and if so, where?

**Shri Kanungo:** Several units have been working, and they are at Jorhat, Muzaffarpur, Gandhinagar, Bhopal, Nilokheri, and several other places. There are 18 altogether for agricultural implements, which are being worked.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether Government have sanctioned any definite sum of money for the development of such plants?

**Shri Kanungo:** Yes, for these units which are working the cost of the scheme is Rs. 28,58,996. A part of it is met by the Ford Foundation.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether it is the intention of Government that ultimately these plants should be sold to the agriculturists or the private people?

**Shri Kanungo:** All depends the purpose is that these units should be multiplied

**Shri Heda:** May I have an idea of the cost of the plant, so that we may know which class of people would ultimately take it over?

**Shri Kanungo:** The idea is that village blacksmiths would improve their technique. It is not a sort of factory or anything like that. It is only improving the tools a little bit.

#### SPIRITUOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

**\*1783. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Central Government to empower the State Governments to control the sale, manufacture, import and export of spirituous medicinal preparations; and

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to materialise?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). A Bill to control the inter-State trade and commerce in spirituous medicinal and other preparations has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 24th March, 1955.

**Shri Ibrahim:** May I know the steps taken so far to ensure the strength of the spirituous medicinal preparations?

**Shri Kanungo:** I could not catch the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** What steps have Government taken to ensure adequate supply...

**Shri Ibrahim:** Strength.

**Mr. Speaker:**.....of medicinal preparations? I think the hon. Member will get an opportunity of discussing this point when the Bill comes up before the House.

#### RICE FLOUR AND OIL MILLS

**\*1784. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have requested the Central Government to ban the opening of new rice, flour and oil

mills in that State in the interest of village industries;

(b) if so, how many applications have been sent to the Central Government during 1954-55 for the opening of new rice, flour and oil mills; and

(c) the decisions arrived at on the Bihar Government's request?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government are concerned only with the licensing of Oil Mills falling within the purview of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. One application for extraction of oil by the solvent process was received from Bihar and a licence issued under the above Act. Licences for setting up rice and flour mills and oil mills not falling within the purview of the above Act are issued by the State Governments themselves.

(c) Government of India have appointed Expert Committees to enquire into the conditions of rice milling and oilseed crushing industries and their reports are expected shortly. Final decision on the Bihar Government's request will be taken after the Committees submit their reports. In the meantime Bihar Government have been advised that decision on individual requests for setting up new mills should be taken on the merits of each case.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या सरकार ने जो कमेटी बनाई है, उसने अब तक कोई अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट दी है ?

**श्री कानूंगो :** जी नहीं ।

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या सरकार ने उस समिति को कोई हिदायत दी है कि वह इतने समय के अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट दें ?

**श्री कानूंगो :** जल्दी से जल्दी देने के लिये कहा गया है और उम्मीद है कि यह समिति जल्दी रिपोर्ट देंगी ।

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Have Govern-

ment received any resolution of the Bihar Assembly requesting them to ban altogether the milling of rice by rice mills and that of oil by oil mills?

**Shri Kanungo:** The answer to part (a) of the question, as I already stated, is, yes.

#### BOUNDARY DISPUTE

**\*1785. Shri Heda:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dispute has arisen between India and Pakistan over some territory in the jurisdiction of the Lopoke Police Station, about 20 miles from Amritsar; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the dispute now stands?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter has been referred to the Deputy Commissioners of Amritsar and Lahore for an amicable settlement. The joint report of the two Deputy Commissioners is awaited.

**Shri Heda:** Before this dispute arose was there any exchange of fire between the two police forces?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** No, there was no exchange of fire.

**Shri Heda:** By what time do Government expect that the matter would be decided finally?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I am afraid I could not give you the exact date or time by which we should get their reply, but we have asked the Punjab Government to expedite the matter.

#### REPAIR OF GHATS AT BANARAS

**\*1786. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government for the repairs and reconstruction of the damaged and dilapidated Ghats of Banaras;

(b) when the work is expected to begin; and

(c) whether any new ghat is proposed to be constructed out of this amount?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for expenditure on flood protection schemes in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1954-55. This includes a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for repairs to Banaras ghats.

(b) The work is already in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know the agency through which the construction work will go on?

**Shri Hathi:** The U.P. Government will carry out these works.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether Government have any information about the total amount of money required for the repairs of these ghats?

**Shri Hathi:** The total cost would be about Rs. 96 lakhs for the 32 ghats.

**Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:** Is it true that the ghat called Anandamayee ghat has not been taken up for repairs, and if so, why has it not been taken up?

**Shri Hathi:** Priority for the present has been given to 9 ghats. Out of the 32, priority this year has been given to 9 ghats.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Do Government assure us that in the course of reconstruction there will be no basic alteration of the lay-out of the ghats, nor any new structure will be built which will be out of tune with the historic environment?

**Shri Hathi:** The present idea is only to repair the ghats in their present condition.

#### JUTE PRESSES

\*1789. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many jute presses are lying idle in Calcutta and its suburbs due

to the stoppage of export of raw jute from India;

(b) how many workers have become unemployed on that account;

(c) whether Government have any plan to utilise these presses in any way; and

(d) if so, the nature of the plan?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) 18 Press Houses with 60 pressing machines are reported to be lying idle.

(b) Precise information is not available.

(c) and (d). Government are advised that the machinery installed in these presses cannot be put to alternative uses. As regards land and buildings the majority of the owners are reported to have let them out.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** May I know whether it is possible to consider the question of scattering these presses which are lying idle to the sites where jute is carried, produced, pressed and shipped.

**Shri Kanungo:** Until jute is exported, the presses will be of no use. And some of them have already been exported to Pakistan; more will be permitted to be exported if there is any request for them.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** I was asking whether it was not possible to transfer them to other jute producing areas like Assam and Bihar so that jute might be pressed there and even sent to Calcutta.

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Baling of the type that is being done in these presses is largely intended for purposes of export outside the country. Government have no information if in regard to internal supplies of jute, baling of this nature is necessary. But if the hon. Member can put us in touch with people who require use of these presses, perhaps Government might move in the matter in the direction in which he wants them to move.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** May I know whether the jute presses that are exported to Pakistan belong to Indians or are there foreign interests involved?

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

#### COTTON MILLS IN WEST BENGAL

**\*1790. Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the three Cotton Mills of West Bengal, namely the Radheshyam Cotton Mill (Howrah), the Mahaluxmi Cotton Mill (24 Parganas), and the Hooghly Cotton Mill (Hooghly), have recently closed down; and

(b) if so, the causes for their closure and whether Government have made or propose to make any enquiry into the causes of their closure?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Reported to be inadequate financial resources; (2) Labour trouble in the case of Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills; and (3) Dispute amongst partners in the case of Hooghly Cotton Mill. The latest information is that the High Court has ordered liquidation. Government propose to conduct a survey of units in the Textile industry and these mills will also be included.

**Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** When is the survey likely to take place, and likely to be completed?

**Shri Kanungo:** It has almost started.

#### KHADI

**\*1792. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of subsidy paid to the certified institutions dealing with Khadi in India, during the years 1952, 1953 and 1954;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the subsidy; and

(c) whether there are also any plans to extend the subsidy to other Khadi dealers also?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No subsidy was paid in the year 1952. The subsidy paid during 1953 and 1954 was as follows:

1953 — Rs. 21,81,626-6-0

1954 — Rs. 43,39,934-0-0

(b) The matter is under examination of the Khadi Board.

(c) No, Sir. Only the certified khadi dealers are now eligible for subsidy.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Has there been any increase in the production and sale of khadi since the introduction of the subsidy system? If so, by what percentage?

**Shri Kanungo:** For the exact figure, I require notice, But there has been considerable increase.

#### DISPLACED PERSONS REHABILITATION SCHEMES

**\*1793. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the results of the meeting held between the Minister of Planning and himself for integrating the Displaced Persons rehabilitation schemes in the Second Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (i) Services of an expert for help in starting cottage industries in States in the Eastern Region have been made available to this Ministry.

(ii) The Planning Commission have agreed to locate large areas of land where conditions are some what similar to West Bengal, and where East Pakistan displaced persons could be settled in groups of at least 500 families.

(iii) The Planning Commission have addressed the Ministries of Railways, Production and Irrigation and Power for providing gainful employment to displaced persons in workshops and River Valley Projects.

(iv) It has been decided that a rapid survey should be made of the composition of the unemployed in the various important colonies and townships in West Bengal to facilitate preparation of schemes for their gainful employment.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know within what time some of these schemes, especially the location of land similar to that of West Bengal, will be finalised?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I will not be in a position to give a target date. But I can assure the hon. Member that every possible effort is being made. The Planning Commission have addressed letters to various States in this connection.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know whether in the various plans which are being drawn up under the Five Year Plan, there is any proposal to integrate both the rehabilitation scheme and expansion scheme for employment for the local people?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** This question is under the active consideration of the Planning Commission and we have approached them more or less on the same lines as suggested by the hon. Member.

#### REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN TRIPURA

\*1794. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 153 on the 2nd April, 1954 and state:

(a) the number of displaced persons in Tripura still to be rehabilitated;

(b) whether their number has increased during the last four months; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

**Shri Biren Dutt:** May I know if any section of the people who have newly entered Tripura are kept in transit camps and they are not getting relief at present?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** My own information is that everybody who comes to Tripura from East Pakistan is being properly looked after. If there is any particular case which the hon. Member has in mind, and is intimated to me, I will look into it.

**Shrimati Khongmen:** May I know whether it is a fact that there is a large number of landless tribal people in Tripura? If so, do Government consider the case of rehabilitating them also?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I do not know about the number of landless tribals in Tripura. I am concerned with the problem of displaced persons and we are according the same treatment to every displaced person in Tripura, whether he is a tribal or non-tribal.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR INDIAN DELEGATION TO U.N.O.

\*1796. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to purchase a house in New York for the permanent Indian Delegate to the United Nations;

(b) the amount of House Rent Allowance given to him at present; and

(c) the amount spent on the permanent delegation during 1954?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) No.

(b) No house rent allowance is given to the Permanent Representative. He is provided with furnished accommodation at Government cost subject to a ceiling.

(c) The expenditure during 1953-54 was Rs. 8,75,802. The expenditure during 1954-55 is estimated to be Rs. 8,97,100.



**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** May I know how much rent is paid?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** At the moment we are paying \$ 650.00 per month for the apartment.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** May I know what is the strength of the staff and the total housing allowance given?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** This housing allowance is for the head of the delegation.

**Kumari Annie Mascarene:** May I know whether Government have any intention of inviting the UNO meeting to be held in India?

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

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I am not aware of it.

### शिमला में रीडियो स्टेशन

\*१७९९. डा० सत्यबाषी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिमला में एक रीडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने के लिये अभी तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(ख) वह स्टेशन कब तक चालू हो जायेगा , और

(ग) इस संबंध में कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० कैसकर) :  
(क) २६,६५१ रुपये फरवरी १९५५ के अंत तक ।

(ख) जून १९५५ तक ।

(ग) लगभग २,११ लाख रुपये ।

डा० सत्यबाषी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह स्टेशन कितनी ताकत का होगा और कितने इलाक़े को कवर कर सकेगा ?

डा० कैसकर : यह ढाई किलोवाट शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमिटर होगा और अन्दाज़न कोई दो सौ मील के बीच में सुना जायेगा ।

डा० सत्यबाषी : क्या यह माना जा सकता है कि इस स्टेशन के प्रोग्राम में हिमाचल प्रदेश के वाशिन्गटन की भाषा और टैस्ट का खास ख्याल रखा जायेगा ?

डा० कैसकर : जी हाँ । इसीलिये तो यह शिमला में खोला जा रहा है ।

श्री भक्त वृश्नि : क्या यह विचार किया जा रहा है कि इस रीडियो स्टेशन के द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों की भी कुछ सेवा की जा सके ?

डा० कैसकर : जहाँ तक हो सकेगी की जायेगी ।

### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

\*1799. Shri T. Subrahmanyam: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what is the anticipated progress of rural electrification by the end of the first Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to fix any targets for the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether attempts have been made to make on-the-spot studies of the economics of the rural electrification schemes carried out after 1947?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) About 6,500 villages are expected to be electrified.

(b) It is still too early to decide on the targets for rural electrification in the Second Five Year Plan. But if the number of schemes which are being received from the State Governments for inclusion in the Plan is taken as an indication, electrification of about 10,000 to 12,000 villages is anticipated during the Second Plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

**Shri T. Subrahmanyam:** How many villages have so far been supplied with electricity.

**Shri Hathi:** About 5000 or so.

**Shri T. Subrahmanyam:** What is the amount to be spent during the Plan period, and what amount has been spent so far?

**Shri Hathi:** About Rs. 17 crores have been allotted to various States, and Rs. 12 crores might be allotted this year.

**Shri T. Subrahmanyam:** Do Government propose to give any subsidy for this purpose?

**Shri Hathi:** The question of subsidy was considered at the meeting of the Co-ordination Board of Ministers. It was decided that first, the States should try to help themselves from the profits which the electricity departments themselves make, and if there was any deficit, they might approach the Government.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In view of the answer to (c), may I know whether Government propose to investigate and find out what proportion of the schemes will be used for giving electricity to industries, and what proportion will be for consumers in the villages?

**Shri Hathi:** This scheme generally is meant for cottage industries and for agricultural purposes.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know whether, before giving further grant or loan or encouragement for this rural electrification, the Government propose to have an idea of what amount of electricity will be consumed during the first Five Year Plan?

**Shri Hathi:** This scheme was started only in November, 1954. It was really a scheme for giving more employment to the rural areas. So, actually, the scope of the scheme was to give more employment.

## खादी

\*१५००. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूध के कई भागों में नकली खादी शुद्ध खादी के रूप में बेची जाती है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केंद्र द्वारा प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में नकली खादी बेचने के अपराध के लिये भारत सरकार ने कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की है ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री कानूनगो):  
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि खादी (नाम सुरक्षण) अधिनियम, १९५० के अन्तर्गत नकली खादी बेचना प्रसंगेय अपराध नहीं है । नकली खादी बेचने के अपराध की दृढ-व्यवस्था करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

श्री भक्त वर्मन : क्या कोई ऐसे कानून बनाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि इस तरह की जो गलत ढंग की खादी बिक रही है उस पर कोई रोक लगायी जा सके ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैंने इसका उत्तर अपने जवाब के भाग "ख" में दे दिया है ।

## Banjar LAND

\*1801. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions or directions have been issued to the Andhra Government asking them to auction or sell arable Banjar land coming under the River Valley projects in Andhra; and

(b) if so, how much amount is expected to be realised on this account?

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

the conditions laid down by the Government of India for the inclusion of the Nandikonda Project in the First Five Year Plan is that the sale proceeds of State waste lands should be credited to the Project; and this condition was accepted by the State Government.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** May I know whether the Government is aware that the last Andhra Assembly passed a unanimous resolution that all *banjar* land should be distributed free of charge to landless peasants and agricultural labourers?

**Shri Hathi:** Yes Sir. There was that resolution. The Government is aware of that.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** May I know whether the Government is going to insist on this in spite of the fact that all political parties including the Congress definitely promised in their manifestos that the *banjar* land will be distributed free of charge?

**Shri Hathi:** I do not think it may be possible to give land to landless labour completely free of cost.

#### FORMER PONDICHERRY ADMINISTRATION

\*1802. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of advances made by the French Government to the former Pondicherry Administrations and the purposes for which they were made;

(b) whether the Government of India have agreed to make payments against all these advances; and

(c) the payments that have already been made?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (c). Rs. 42.9 lakhs were paid as advance by the French Government to the former Pondicherry Administration. Of this, Rs. 42.8 lakhs remained

unpaid on 31st October 1954. A statement giving the details of the loans and advances, and their terms of repayment, is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 63]. The Government of India have not yet made any repayment against these loans.

(b) Under Article 20 of the Indo-French Agreement of the 21st October, 1954 for the *de facto* transfer of the territories, the Government of India have undertaken to reimburse the French Government the loans and funds advanced by the latter to the former French Administration.

**Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Are there any liabilities excepting these loans?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I think we have to pay them Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 lakhs for the purchase of the electric installation in that city.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** May I know whether Government is aware that a percentage of these loans is utilised for the maintenance of the French forces of the French Administration office?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** These were clearly ear-marked loans. These were not meant for the police or the Army.

#### CEMENT PLANT AT NANDIKONDA

\*1804. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a Cement plant at Nandikonda in Andhra State?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey):** There is no proposal at present under consideration of Government.

**Shri C. R. Chowdary:** May I know whether any application for licence has been received for the construction of a cement factory in the project area?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** Yes, Sir; the information is that Messrs Ramakrishna & Sons of Madras have been granted a licence recently to set up a factory at Macherla.

**Shri C. R. Chowdary:** May I know whether before the issue of licence any investigations were ordered and conducted whether it is feasible to have a factory in the area in view of the fact that the Nandikonda project is going to be taken up?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** When this factory under construction at Macherla will be completed, it will be catering to the need of Nandikonda project as well.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** May I know if the Andhra Government has suggested and asked for permission to start a Government cement factory for this purpose?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** Not so far.

#### TRACTORS

\*1805. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1035 on the 16th March, 1955 and lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) whether any estimates have been made of the cost per tractor of various horse-powers, as also of the various tractor-drawn implements, now being assembled in the country from imported parts;

(b) the makes of tractors which are being assembled;

(c) how the estimated costs compare with the prices of the imported tractors and of tractor-drawn implements of the same make; and

(d) the names of the firms engaged in this assembling work and their location?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 64].

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know if these companies are manufacturing or planning to manufacture in their workshops any of the parts of these tractors and, if so, how many of them

and what are the names of the principle parts?

**Shri Kanungo:** We have no information; but, in their proposals, they have provided for the manufacture of certain parts.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know if Government have granted licences to these companies to manufacture tractors in India and, if so, what is the target date by which the tractors are expected to be completely manufactured in India?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The question of manufacturing tractors and licences for it does not arise, in these cases; they are automobile manufacturers. In the case of one of the tractors, the Ferguson Tractor, the engine that is used is the engine that is being used by the Standard Motor Car Co., for their car. Therefore, when that engine is wholly manufactured in India—it is presumed it will be before long—then the motive power for the tractor would have been manufactured in India.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Arising out of the answer to (b), will the Minister be pleased to tell us the comparative prices of more or less the same horse-power tractors of other manufacturers imported from abroad?

**Shri Kanungo:** The other tractors are not imported because all are imported in CKD condition.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** I want to know whether similar horse-power tractors of other makes are being sold in India and what the prices of those tractors are?

**Shri Kanungo:** That will be supplied on notice.

#### DAMS

\*1806. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the relative merits of masonry and concrete dams keeping

in view such factors as cost, draining of wealth to foreign countries and the cost of maintenance;

(b) what are Government's preferences in this matter and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will place on the Table a list giving names of the concrete and masonry dams built so far and under construction at present?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). The question regarding the relative merits of masonry dams versus concrete dams etc. is under examination.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 65].

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Have the Government any scheme to utilise the two engineering organisations of the DVC and Hirakud, which are likely to be released when these two projects are completed in the next few years?

**Shri Hathi:** Yes, Sir. The question of how to avail the services of these trained personnel working at different projects has been under consideration and a Personnel Committee has been appointed not only with regard to these projects but to assess the requirements of the country for works to be taken up within a period of 15 years.

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Pending the decision of the Committee, will care be taken to see that works are not committed to other private engineering organisations?

**Shri Hathi:** The question of giving contracts to these firms can be decided only on the terms on which these firms come to undertake the works.

**Shri Kelappan:** Is it not a fact that concrete dam involves the use of a lot of costly machinery which is imported?

**Shri Hathi:** Yes; generally, in concrete dams we have to use machinery.

**Shri Kelappan:** May I know the comparative cost of the random rubble masonry stone-work and concrete work?

**Shri Hathi:** I cannot generalise the statement. But, I have a few figures. At Tungabhadra it was Rs. 130 per 100 c.ft., at Lower Bhavani, it was Rs. 110 and at Hirakud it was Rs. 150. These are masonry dams. For concrete dams, I have got three or four figures. It was Rs. 195 for one for 100 c. ft. Rs. 218 for another and for the third it was Rs. 190 per 100 c. ft.

#### HEAVY WATER PLANT

**\*1808. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1255 on the 21st March, 1955 and state the approximate time by which work on the Heavy Water Plant will begin?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The heavy water will be produced as a by-product of fertilizer at the Plant proposed to be set up in the Bhakra-Nangal area. Work on the clearing of the site may begin before the end of the year. The plant is not expected to be in full operation before 1959 as power will not be available from the Bhakra Dam till then.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know whether Government can give any idea of the approximate cost of this project?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No. Very very rough estimates, of course, have been prepared. I have not got them here. But the stage has now arrived to estimate them properly and have a project report. We have asked for that to be prepared.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know whether any exploratory talk about this project has taken place with the United States Atomic Energy Commission and if so, with what result?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** To my knowledge no such talks have taken place. I do not know—in the course of talks reference might have been made that we are going to have this. I am not aware of any particular talks.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** May I know what was the basis of the statement made by Dr. Babha, who accompanied the Prime Minister in this Bhakra Nangal tour, to the newspapermen that exploratory talks are in progress with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** About what?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** About this heavy water plant.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We have bought and are buying, heavy water from the United States. There are other matters in connection with atomic energy which we have discussed with them here and in America.

**इस्पात में हित रखने वालों का सम्मेलन**

\*१८०६. श्री भागवत भा आजाब : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या २९ मार्च, १९५५ को नई दिल्ली में इस्पात उत्पादन में हित रखने वालों का कोई सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन किन प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था और वे कहाँ कहाँ से आये थे ; और

(ग) उस सम्मेलन में क्या निश्चय हुए ?

**योजना उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एन० मिश्र):** (क) जी. हां ।

(ख) जिन प्रतिनिधियों ने सम्मेलन में भाग लिया उनके नामों की सूची लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है [वृत्तिबे परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६] .

(ग) सम्मेलन इस उद्देश्य से बुलाया गया था कि मौजूदा और भविष्य के मुख्य उत्पादकों के विचारों को, इस्पात उद्योग के विरल के लिये प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार जो अन्तिम उत्पादन होंगे उनके सम्बन्ध में जाना जाय । इस सम्मेलन में सम्बंधित विषयों की छानबीन के लिये विचार-विनियम हुए और अभी तक उन पर अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुए हैं ।

**श्री भागवत भा आजाब :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस सम्मेलन में विदेशों से इस्पात के कारखाने खोलने के जो प्रस्ताव आ रहे हैं उन पर भी विचार किया गया था ?

**श्री एस० एन० मिश्र :** किस क्षेत्र के बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं ? क्या व्यक्तिगत पूंजी के क्षेत्र में या अन्य क्षेत्र में ? कुछ प्रस्ताव तो पहले ही से आते हैं । उस सम्मेलन में इस की भी कुछ चर्चा हुई थी और होनी मुनासिब भी थी ।

**श्री भागवत भा आजाब :** क्या इस्पात उद्योग के प्रतिनिधियों ने सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसी भी योजना रखी है कि जिस के अन्तर्गत निकट भविष्य में इस्पात के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की सम्भावना हो ?

**श्री एस० एन० मिश्र :** जी हां, इस बात पर सरकार पहले ही गौर कर चुकी थी और योजना आयोग के सामने जो विषय था वह इसी से ताल्लुक रखता था । लेकिन इस के बारे में इस सम्मेलन में कुछ करना नहीं था । इस पर सरकारी निर्णय हो गया है कि कितनी वृद्धि हो ।

**श्री भागवत भा आजाब :** क्या इस सदन को यह मालूम हो सकता है कि इस सम्मेलन ने किन किन प्रश्नों पर विचार किया और उन की मुख्य मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

**श्री एस० एन० मिश्र :** जैसा मैंने जवाब में बतलाया कि इस सम्मेलन का उद्देश्य यह था कि मौजूदा और भविष्य के उत्पादकों के बीच में जो हमारा कार्यक्रम है और उसके अनुसार जो अन्तिम उत्पादन होने वाले हैं उन का किस प्रकार से बटवारा हो । और, इस सम्बन्ध के विषयों की छान बीन हुई । उस सम्मेलन का उद्देश्य केवल "एक्स्प्लोरटरी टाक्स" ही था और अब हम उस पर कुछ बातों में निर्णय करने वाले हैं ।

### INDUSTRY-WIDE CONFERENCES

\*1811. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recommendation of the International Planning Team for the immediate organisation of an industry-wide conference in each major export commodity, such as lac and mica, for appraisal of available scientific research on new uses of the commodities in domestic and foreign markets; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement this recommendation?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Shri Morarka:** This report was submitted as far back as March 1954. May I know how many more months Government will take to come to a decision on this point?

**Shri Kanungo:** The latest meeting of the Mica Committee under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research was held a few weeks back. It is not the Government's decision that counts, but the sense of all the interests concerned. Therefore, it is better to take little longer time.

### P.T.I.

\*1813. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 275 on the 23rd November, 1954 and state whether any decision has since been taken for the formation of a Public Corporation to take over the management of the P.T.I., as recommended by the Press Commission?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** The views of Government were made known to the House in a statement giving the factual position regarding the consideration of certain recommendations

of the Press Commission (S. No. 11) laid on the Table of the House on 22nd December, 1954. The position stated therein is reproduced below:

"The Commission have addressed these recommendations to the shareholders and managements of the two news agencies concerned and Government trust that they will receive their serious consideration. Government will be glad to consider any scheme put forward by them for changes in their constitution. Government would prefer to treat both news agencies on the same footing in this matter."

Government have not so far received any scheme from the shareholders or the management of the P.T.I. for changes in the constitution of this news agency.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what action Government propose to take in this matter, in view of the fact that the Directors and the Management have not sent any report to Government so far?

**Dr. Keskar:** Government is in contact with the management and I hope to get some sort of answer very soon and after that we will take a decision.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that there has been deterioration in the relations between the P.T.I. Management and the P.T.I. employees? If so, pending the formation of this Corporation do Government propose to take any action?

**Dr. Keskar:** Government is in contact with the P.T.I. Employees' Union. They are coming to see me within a few days and I propose to have a talk with them. We will see what we can do in the matter.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** In taking a decision in regard to the P.T.I. dispute will Government await the decisions of the adjudication of the dispute, or will they take it before?

**Dr. Keskar:** It is premature for me to answer that question now. It is a hypothetical question.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Are any negotiations going on between the Government and the PTI Management regarding the enhancement of the subsidy and reduction in the wireless reception charges; if so, what do Government propose to do in view of the fact that the question of the corporation is still pending before Government?

**Dr. Kesar:** There are no negotiations going on between the PTI and the Government. The PTI Board have certainly put before Government their requirements and their necessities. But Government will certainly keep in view the opinion expressed by the Press Commission in taking any decision regarding this matter.

#### VISAS

\*1814. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Governments of Pakistan and India are considering proposals for relaxing the Visa Rules?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India at present. Government are however always prepared to consider, in consultation with the Pakistan Government suitable relaxations of the visa rules.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की विसा के सम्बन्ध में आप कोई सहूलियत और देंगे ?

**श्री अनिल कं चन्दा :** जी, हाँ ।

#### TRANSIT PASS

\*1817. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a transit pass is required to transport manufactured goods, raw materials and cereals from India to Tripura state;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many applications are being refused by the Government of Tripura to the prospective dealers; and

3 4L.S.D.

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

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Shri Biren Dutt:** May I know whether it is a fact that only certain businessmen who hold licenses from the Tripura State Supply Department are allowed to transport these goods from Calcutta to Tripura?

**Shri Kanungo:** There is no transit permit, but in regard to certain commodities, dealers have to take licences.

**Shri Biren Dutt:** What is the reason for refusing licences to certain dealers?

**Shri Kanungo:** No complaints have been received; on the contrary all applications have been entertained.

#### CLOCK FACTORY

\*1819. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 979 on the 9th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Bharat have since purchased the necessary machinery and equipment for starting a clock factory;

(b) if so, the actual cost involved;

(c) the amount, if any, contributed by the Madhya Bharat Government; and

(d) whether the factory has started working?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know if the Government is aware that this factory will be run on a home-industry basis?

**Shri Kanungo:** The components might be made in small units and the assembly will have to be done in a factory.



**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether any attempts have been made before in our country to assemble the parts here?

**Shri Kanungo:** No, Sir. Only imported parts have been assembled sometimes.

### अख्तारी कागज का कारखाना

\*१८२२. श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या बार्निश तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये अपने यहां अख्तारी कागज का एक कारखाना खोलने की सिफारिश की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

बार्निश तथा उद्योग उचमंत्री (श्री कानूनगो):

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं ।

श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या इसका यह अर्थ है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक ५० पी० सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच कोई पत्र व्यवहार ही नहीं हुआ है और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई छानबीन नहीं की गई है ?

श्री कानूनगो : ५० पी० सरकार ने कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है ।

श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या इसका यह मतलब है कि यदि ५० पी० सरकार इस तरह की किसी स्कीम पर विचार कर रही है तो उसको उपयुक्त अवसर आने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरी सहायता प्रदान करेगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : जरूर गौर किया जायेगा ।

### COAL

\*1823. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total quantity of metallurgical coal produced in Government collieries, colliery-wise during the

years 1951, 1952 and 1953 separately; and

(b) the total quantity of metallurgical coal produced in market collieries during the same years?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 67].

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** The production figures shown in the year 1953 as compared to the previous years, are short of the "pegged" limit, may I know the reasons therefor?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** Some of these mines—Serampore and Bokaro—have been worked for long and so the capacity to work more is reduced.

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** I could not follow whether the shortage of production is due to the incapacity of the mines to produce or whether it is due to shortage of labour and other things?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** There is no dearth of labour. These particular mines have been working for a long time and so certain difficulties have arisen.

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Is it the intention of the Government to bring the production of these deficit collieries up to the "pegged" limit and to do away with the losses as far as possible?

**Shri R. G. Dubey:** Surely.

### DISPLACED PERSONS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

\*1824. **Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiee:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of displaced persons of Jammu and Kashmir State, who have been rehabilitated in various States of India upto the 28th March 1955;

(b) how many of them have been given employment by the Government of India upto the 28th March, 1955; and

(c) how many have been given stipends upto the 28th March, 1955 and the amount so granted?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 8,064 excluding those re-settled in Jammu and Kashmir State.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

#### SAMPLE SURVEYS

\*1826. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government propose to have periodical sample surveys to have a correct idea as to what extent the newspapers utilise the services of the Press Information Bureau?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** Sample surveys extending over 127 to 246 newspapers have given satisfactory results regarding the use made by newspapers of services of the Press Information Bureau. Such use was also independently acknowledged in the Press Commission Report. The question of extending the scope of the sample surveys to all newspapers with its attendant expenditure is under consideration.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know when the sample survey was last conducted and at what intervals it is being conducted?

**Dr. Keskar:** The sample surveys are periodically conducted; It may not be possible for me to give all the dates here. For example, in January each year, a survey was undertaken to find out the response from the papers. There is a periodical sample survey in August. There are two more periodical surveys and if the hon. Member would table a question, I would certainly give him the dates.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know what the sample survey reveals: whether the number of newspapers making use of this Bureau is increasing or decreasing?

**Dr. Keskar:** The survey is meant to find out not only the number of newspapers which are using this Bureau but also to find out how much material supplied is used and what they think of the material supplied.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know what is the opinion of the newspapers according to the sample survey. What do the newspapers think of the news supplied by this Bureau?

**Dr. Keskar:** They think that the information is very factual and useful.

#### पूर्वी जर्मनी से व्यापार

\*१८२७. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार तथा पूर्वी जर्मनी के बीच अक्टूबर, १९५४ में हुये व्यापार करार के परिणामस्वरूप पूर्वी जर्मनी से कितने मूल्य का सामान आयात किया गया ?

**वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपायुक्ता (श्री कानूनगो):** अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर तक पूर्वी जर्मनी से भारत में हुए आयात का योग ५.६ लाख रुपये हैं ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** इसी समय में हमने कितना एक्सपोर्ट किया ?

**श्री कानूनगो :** इसकी इन्फार्मेशन हमारे पास इस वक्त नहीं है ।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या मैं उन चीजों के नाम जान सकता हूँ जो कि इम्पोर्ट की गई थीं ?

**श्री कानूनगो :** न्यूजपेपर, दूसरी किस्म का कागज, कार्ड बोर्ड, इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स, कॉमिकल्स, सिंथेटिक रीजिन, मोल्डिंग पाउडर, फायर आर्मस वगैरह ।

**श्री डी० ली० शर्मा :** क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछ सकता हूँ कि वह दूसरी किस्म का कागज क्या हैं ?

**श्री कानूनगो :** छपाई का कागज, लिखने का कागज, पैकिंग का कागज वगैरह ।

## ROAD ROLLERS

\*1828. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of red rollers as well as steam rollers manufactured in India during 1954-55; and

(b) the future scope for the development of this industry?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Only one steam road roller was manufactured.

(b) There is scope for the development of the road roller industry in India. But the demand appears to be switching over to the diesel types.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know if there was an agreement with Messrs. Marshall Sons for the manufacture of these steam road rollers here on a royalty basis?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Sir, there was an agreement between Marshall Sons and Telco for the manufacture of steam road rollers.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Do I understand that only one was manufactured and not one thousand?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The hon. Member has not apparently looked into the period covered by the question. During this period only one was manufactured for the reason that there was no demand. The answer to part (b) has indicated that the demand is switching over to diesel type road rollers.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** How much are we importing?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Notice, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Question List is over.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** May I ask that question 1821 be taken up?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, question No. 1821,

## PETROLEUM

\*1821. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of the indigenous petrol is much less than the prices of the imported petrol; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to effect any reduction in petrol prices?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) and (b). The hon. Member has presumably in mind the setting up of the new refineries when he refers to the production of indigenous petrol. As the requisite crude oil has to be imported from a long distance, it is unlikely that the cost of production of petrol in these refineries will be less than the price of imported petrol.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Apart from Government being interested in the reduction of oil price, has Government got any definite policy of training up a corps of Indian students who will do oil prospecting and get a chance of training, whether it be in the countries of the East or West?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would respectfully suggest that the question might be put to the Minister of Natural Resources.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In view of the fact that we lose quite a lot of money by import duty on that, may I know whether the cost of bringing the crude oil over a long distance is much more than that?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The argument advanced is involved and slightly beyond my comprehension.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** May I know if, in view of the fact that the crude oil will come from the Persian Gulf, the price is still based on the Gulf of Mexico prices?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** This question has to be decided after these

refineries start working in full strength. It is quite likely that there may be a variation in regard to the prices. Whether the price of crude oil and the freight paid there to would materially affect the price of petrol charged here is still a matter which is hypothetical.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Is it included in the agreement with the oil companies that the price will be determined later on after they go into full production?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The agreement with the oil companies has been before the House and the hon. Member can verify whether his presumption is correct or not.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### TRADE WITH PAKISTAN

\*1773. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade relations between India and Pakistan have been reviewed recently by the representatives of both countries;

(b) if so, what is the outcome of that review; and

(c) the nature of decisions taken and whether any trade agreement is likely to be signed?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) There has not been recently any joint review of the nature referred to by the hon. Member.

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

### उर्वरक कारखाना, सिंदरी

\*१९७६. { श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :  
श्री पी० सी० बांस :

क्या उत्पादन मंत्री एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) सिंदरी उर्वरक कारखाने में उपात्पादों में यूरिया और अमोनियम नाइट्रेट तैयार करने

के लिये किन किन दशां से अंतिम रूप में टेंडर प्राप्त हो गये हैं ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं पर विदेशी निर्माता कितनी पूंजी लगायेंगे और उनको क्या सुविधाएँ दी जायेंगी ; और

(ग) क्या भारत में कोई भी व्यक्ति इस काम को करने के लिये तैयार नहीं था और स्वयं सरकार द्वारा इस काम को कराने के मार्ग में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

**उत्पादन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री आर० जी० दुबे):** (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [बैलिवे परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६५] .

### PEACE MONUMENT

\*1787. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese sculptor, has approached Government for permission for building a peace monument in India and for a piece of land;

(b) whether he has also submitted the plan of the monument; and

(c) whether his request has been considered?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) to (c). Shri Soshu Nisikawa approached the Government of India in November, 1954, with an offer to build a peace monument in India at the expense of the Government of India. Along with the offer he sent a rough plan of the monument. Government have considered the proposal but found it unsuitable.

### ADVISORY BOARD

\*1788. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be any specified scope within which the advice

of the Board, constituted recently in connection with the administration of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 would be sought; and

(b) whether the Board would be consulted on matters regarding the quantum of compensation also?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) The Advisory Board was constituted to advise the Central Government on matters of policy arising out of the administration of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

(b) Yes, the Board has been consulted.

#### MICA INDUSTRY

**\*1795. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1317 on the 17th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government of India have since received the required communication from the Government of Bihar regarding the grant of permits to foreign experts in the Mica industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). It is understood that the investigation has been completed. A report is awaited.

#### MINERAL OIL

**\*1798. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of mineral oil imported into India and how much of it is refined oil and how much crude oil;

(b) the number of oil refineries in India and the quantity of oil refined by them per year; and

(c) the amount of savings achieved by refining the oil in the country and

its effect on our Dollar and Sterling exchange position?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):**

(a) During the year 1954 3.9 million tons of mineral oil was imported. Out of this 0.5 million tons was crude oil.

(b) Three refineries are at present in operation including the old established one at Digboi. They could refine about 9000 tons of crude per day.

(c) When all the three new refineries are in full operation, it is anticipated that the saving in foreign exchange will be of the order of Rs. 10 crores per year.

#### HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES, LTD.

**\*1803. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of the directors of the Hindustan Insecticides, Ltd., Delhi; and

(b) the constitution of the Board of Directors of this company?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 69]

#### उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्त अभिकरण

**\*१८१. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस में निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमान्त अभिकरण केंद्रों में वहां कार्य करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये भोजन आदि के विषय में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये कृषि फार्म स्थापित करने के हेतु बनाई गई योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिये सरकार ने कुल कितनी राशि निश्चित की है और प्रारम्भिक तथा वार्षिक व्यय के आंकड़ें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब से आरम्भ होगा ?

**बैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कौन्टवा) :** (क) से (ग). खाद्य पदार्थों को हवाई जहाज से लाने से जाने के ऊपर जो अधिक खर्च हो रहा है, उसको कम करने के लिए और उत्तरी-पूर्वी सीमान्त अभिकरण क्षेत्रों को खाद्य पदार्थों में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए, भारत सरकार शासन सम्बन्धी केंद्रों में कृषि फार्मस् स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है। अन्न सरकारी फार्म में उगाया जायेगा और फल सब्जी सरकारी कर्मचारी, व्यक्तिगत या सहकारी रूप से, उगाएंगे। इस योजना पर काम किया जा रहा है।

#### TRADE FAIR AT MILAN

**\*1812. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to participate in the Trade Fair to be held at Milan in April, 1955;

(b) if so, the goods that are proposed to be sent for exhibition in the fair; and

(c) whether any amount has been sanctioned by Government for this purpose?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 70].

(c) Rs. 2,60,000.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING

**\*1816. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the amount spent up to the 31st January, 1955 out of the total provision made in the First Five Year Plan for the development of broadcasting in India?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** The amount of expenditure booked up to

the 31st January, 1955 is Rs. 76,06,810 out of the total provision of Rs. 4,94,25,000. The actual expenditure is in fact considerably higher but has not been brought on the books pending the receipt of intimation regarding debits on account of building works of the Central Public Works Department and cost of imported equipment.

#### एकीकृत प्रचार कार्यक्रम

**\*१८१८. डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एकीकृत प्रचार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी नाटक मंडलियां बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मंडली में कितने और किस प्रकार के कलाकार हैं ; और

(ग) इस मंडलियों के कार्यक्षेत्र का निर्णय किस आधार पर किया गया है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) :** (क) कोई नयी नाटक मंडली नहीं बनायी गयी, इस समय पेशेवर या शौकिया नाटक खेलने वालों की और राज्यों की जो मंडलियां पहले से उपलब्ध हैं उनका उपयोग किया जाता है।

(ख) तथा (ग) . से प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

#### COMPENSATION

**\*1820. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of claims of displaced persons registered by Government under the Interim Compensation Scheme; and

(b) the amount of claims so far verified?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Claims were not registered under the Interim Compensation Scheme which was introduced in November, 1953. They were registered under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950. The value claimed in these claims is not

known as this information was not compiled.

(b) Roughly Rs. 500 crores excluding agricultural land claims.

#### JUTE INDUSTRY

\*1825. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the growing foreign competition which the Indian Jute Industry is facing; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help the industry solve its difficulties?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Yes, Sir, Government are aware of this.

(b) Following are the main steps taken to assist the industry in overcoming its difficulties in the export markets:

(i) Export duty on the jute goods is being adjusted from time to time.

(ii) *Ad hoc* grants-in-aid are paid to the industry for undertaking publicity work in foreign countries.

(iii) The industry has been asked to apply itself diligently to the task of developing market research and diversifying the pattern of production as far as possible.

As a result of these measures, the export of Indian jute goods improved from 747,000 tons in 1953 to 843,000 tons in 1954.

#### GANGA BARRAGE

\*1829. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state when the work on the construction of the Ganga Barrage is likely to be begun?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** The scheme is in a very preliminary stage and it is not possible at this stage to say as

to when the construction of the Ganga Barrage is likely to be begun.

#### विदेशी फिल्म कम्पनियां

५२९. डा० सत्यबाबी: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितनी विदेशी फिल्म कम्पनियां फिल्म निर्माण कार्य कर रही हैं : और

(ख) इन कम्पनियों ने गत पांच वर्षों में कितनी फिल्मों का निर्माण किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० कौसकर) : (क) तथा (ख). चूंकि ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है जिसके अनुसार विदेशी फिल्म कम्पनियों को परमिट लेना या रिपोर्ट पेश करना आवश्यक हो, ऐसी कम्पनियों की संख्या या उनके बनाये चित्रों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। सरकार के पास केवल ऐसी कम्पनियों के बारे में जानकारी है जिन्होंने विशेष सुविधायें मांगी हैं।

#### चलचित्र (फिल्में)

५२८. डा० सत्यबाबी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस में निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) भारत में १९४८ से प्रत्येक वर्ष विभिन्न देशों से अलग अलग कितने विदेशी चलचित्र आयात किये गये ; और

(ख) इसी काल में किन-किन देशों में भारतीय चलचित्र (फिल्में) निर्यात किये गये ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी) : (क) भारत में आयात किये गये विदेशी चलचित्रों की संख्या विषयक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं फिर भी एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें दशानुसार फ़ोटों के आधार पर सिने चित्रों के आयात से सम्बन्धित जानकारी दी गई है [दीर्घ एवं परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ९१] .

(ख) यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

### आल इण्डिया रीडियो

५२६. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आल इण्डिया रीडियो में नौकरी से अलग किये गये अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों में से कितने लोगों को १९५१ से फिर से सेवा में रख लिया गया है , और

(ख) उन्हें फिर से सेवा में रख लेने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) :  
(क) तथा (ख) . सूचना की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-घटल पर रखी जायगी ।

### COAL

530. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the average cost of stowing of coal in 1954 and how it compares with that for last three years?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. C. Dubey):** The average cost of sand stowing in Coal Mines during the years 1950-51 to 1953-54 was as follows:

1950-51	Rs. 1-13-3 per ton of material stowed.
1951-52	Rs. 1-12-10 Do.
1952-53	Rs. 1-11-7 Do.
1953-54	Rs. 1-11-9* Do.

(\*The figure for 1953-54 is approximate)

### BRICK-MAKING MACHINE

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Brick-making machine has been invented; and

(b) if so, its cost and advantages?

3 41.S.D.

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). Several types of Brick-making machines are available in the market. Some are manually operated and others power driven. The cost varies with the type of machine, its capacity and its purpose. The advantages are that a denser and better finished brick can be obtained by the use of the machine.

### AUDITION TESTS

532. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of artists who absented themselves from audition tests of the All India Radio and have been kept out since January, 1954 till date?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** Only those artists who absent themselves from auditions without giving any valid reasons are not given programmes. From 1st January 1954 till 28th February 1955, the number of such artists for Karnataka music was 247 and 165 for Hindustani music. These artists are eligible to appear for auditions held hereafter and thus to qualify for getting programmes.

### TEXTILE MILLS

533. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the quantity of yarn and cloth, both of medium and coarse qualities, produced by the textile mills in Beawar and Bijainagar during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 (April—December); and

(b) the percentage of overall increase or decrease, and reasons for the decrease, if any?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). A statement is attached [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 72]



### साइकिलें

५२४. श्री अरुण एस० तिवारी : क्या काँग्रेस तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में १९५२ और १९५४ में कितनी साइकिलें बनाई गईं ; और

(ख) उन्हीं वर्षों में भारत में कितनी साइकिलें आयात की गईं ?

काँग्रेस तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी): (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है [वित्त विभाग ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७२].

### INVESTMENT

535. Kumari Annie Mascarene: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made in the public sector since the formation of the Ministry;

(b) the total investment made in the private sector since the formation of that Ministry; and

(c) the new industries started since the formation of the Ministry?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) The following manufacturing projects under the Production Ministry were started or went into regular production after the formation of the Ministry in May 1952:

1. Fertilisers.
2. Telephone Cables.
3. Machine Tools.
4. D. D. T.
5. Penicillin.

6. Steel (Rourkela and Bhilai Projects); others are in the planning stage.

### TRIBALS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

536. Shri Subodh Hasda: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of tribals from East Pakistan came to West Bengal during the year 1954;

(b) if so, their total number; and

(c) the number of those who have come to India so far during the year 1955?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (a). Information regarding the number of Tribals is not readily available. It is felt that its collection will involve considerable time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

### EXPORTS

537. { Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:  
Shri C. R. Chowdary:

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

(a) the names of the commodities which are permitted to be exported from the ports of Vishakhapatnam, Madras and Bombay respectively; and

(b) the reasons for the difference in the commodities exported from port to port?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). There are no commodities which are reserved for exports through any particular port. The exportable surplus for different commodities, particularly agricultural commodities, is determined on a regional basis from time to time. Where there is no surplus of a commodity for export from a particular region, no exports take place from the port serving that region.

2nd April, 1955(Saturday)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

(VOLUME III, 1955)

(2nd to 21st April, 1955)



सत्यमेव जयते



NINTH SESSION, 1955

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LOK SABHA DEBATES Date 09.12.2016

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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**LOK SABHA**

*Saturday, 2nd April, 1955*

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

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

(See Part I)

12 NOON.

**\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR  
1955-56**

**DEMANDS *re.* MINISTRY OF INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 126 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. As the House is aware, four hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry. The discussion on these Demands will continue upto 2-30 P.M. when the Private Members' Business will be taken up.

There are a number of Cut Motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected Cut Motions which they propose to move, at the Table within fifteen minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those Cut Motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

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The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be fifteen minutes for the Members including Movers of Cut Motions and twenty minutes, if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

**DEMAND No. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND No. 63—BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

[Mr. Speaker]

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

**DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

**Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur):** I welcome and support the Demand for Grant which has been put before the House in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting by the hon. Minister. While on the one hand this Ministry has made a great progress reaching the goal of the Five Year Plan, which is really a great and admirable work, simultaneously on the other hand I am finding several hindrances in the way of the film industry which I think it is my duty to put before the House. I also request that the hon. Minister should take the earliest steps in removing these hindrances. The Government should also give it the prestige which it deserves from the point of view of its national importance but which it is deprived of.

The film industry is forty years old. It has reached its present position without any help from the Government so far and through passing so many barriers of difficulties in its way. Today the Indian film industry has become one of the major industries in the country. In view of the improvement and the progress that it has made within such a short period

without any help, it deserves great protection now by the Government.

The following data will show its progress. India stands second in respect of capital investment, fourth in respect of wages paid, and fifth in respect of the number of people employed in this industry, in comparison with other countries of the world. There are seventy-three studios and three thousand theatres at present.

I shall put before the House the hindrances faced by the industry and I hope the hon. Minister will consider them. We find that foreign pictures score over ours. It is not due to the superior skill and craftsmanship but due to the superior equipment manufactured in their own countries. Our technicians are indigenous. They have never had any technical training; neither they have any means nor the encouragement to go abroad for training in new machines and advance studies. All they have learnt by their own skill and intelligence. In this respect I would like to point out that the Film Enquiry Committee which was appointed by the Government two years back made suggestions for establishing a Film Bureau, a Central Film Board and an Institute. It was also brought before the House. But it is a pity that up till now nothing has been done.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is it that the hon. Member is reading from?

**Sardar A. S. Saigal:** I have got notes, Sir. Not all.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is too big a pill for the Chair to swallow.

**Sardar A. S. Saigal:** But this is a detailed note, I admit.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can refer to his notes. But it is not the practice, and I do not allow any speeches prepared outside the House.

**Sardar A. S. Saigal:** I would submit that I have prepared this.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members must realise that we meet in the House for the purposes of a debate. A speech prepared outside the House, without reference to what other Members have said and their arguments, has no necessary connection with what is passing on in the House. And therefore it is a good parliamentary practice not to allow written speeches. Hon. Members may refer to their notes. They may take the points. They may have quotations. In the beginning I thought the hon. Member was quoting from something. So I allowed him. (*An Hon. Member:* He is quoting from his own speech). But when I saw that he was reading a speech I had to call attention that such speeches are not permitted. The debate becomes unreal if speeches written outside are read in the House. If that is the object of the Members that they should read speeches only, I think the best course would be—if at all it is admissible—to put those speeches, for the benefit of other Members, on the Table of the House, and those Members may read those speeches. But they are irrelevant in debates.

**Shri K. K. Basu** (Diamond Harbour): He is following the A.L.R. practice.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member may touch his points and finish his speech, but not read his speech.

**Sardar A. S. Saigal:** I will request the Government to take early steps to start its work on this matter and on the suggestions of the Film Enquiry Committee. I am sure that the Institute will be a great boon not only to the industry but also to the nation. The technical training which will be given to the technicians will result in making out good pictures which will be in keeping with the prestige of the nation. The Government should also give some scholarships to deserving candidates for getting technical training abroad.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member may discontinue his speech. He is reading his speech.

**Pandit Balkrishna Sharma** (Kanpur Distt.—South cum Etawah Distt.—East): May I, Sir, in this connection, without in any way trying to have the audacity to challenge your ruling, point out to you that in this very House you have been pleased to permit many of the friends to read their speeches, amongst them some of the prominent Members who can speak English more fluently than some of us, poor, uneducated people can do?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member perhaps is not always present in this House. There existed a practice in the old Central Legislative Assembly, when I came here, that speeches were allowed to be read. The interpretation was that a speech includes reading; that was how it was interpreted. After the Central Assembly was not in existence I have deliberately developed the practice of not allowing written speeches for the reason which I have just explained. Members are allowed to refer freely to notes. They may be copious. But that does not mean that every word that he reads is to be taken as "notes".

Hon. Members will appreciate there is also another aspect of the matter. And that is that the speech which an hon. Member reads may not necessarily be his own speech. It often happens somebody else writes a speech and that speech is read here under the guise of the speech being the hon. Member's speech. I do not, here in this particular case, insinuate that this particular speech was not written by the hon. Member himself. I am merely giving the probabilities. And a consistent practice has been followed. I believe—I am speaking only from memory—I had asked, if I mistake not, Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad from discontinuing the reading of his speech; and when he went on reading the same, I asked him to stop his speech. I may be mistaken about

[Mr. Speaker]

the name of the person. Recently I do not remember even a single case where I have permitted the reading of a speech.

Matters stand differently when Ministers are making a statement of policy. It is also a parliamentary convention that responsible statements of policy or other things are written and read. But, so far as speeches are concerned, they are not permitted to be read in the House. So, it is a mis-statement to say that, in this House, I have permitted written speeches. At least, I have been here for 9 years now. Except for the first year or two, when the Central Assembly was functioning, I do remember, I have discouraged this practice and totally abolished it practically since at least the last 5 or 6 years. I cannot say what happens when I am not in the Chair. I presume the Chairmen also follow this practice.

**Shri Gadgil (Poona Central):** That is generally observed even when you are not in the Chair.

**Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore):** The Deputy-Speaker has allowed Acharya Kripalani to read his speech.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a point which may be raised when the Deputy-Speaker is in the Chair. I do not know the facts about it.

**सरदार ए० एस० सहगल :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका यह चार्ज है कि स्पीच में हाथ की तैयारी की हुई नहीं है, यदि इस किस्म का कोई चार्ज है तो मैं आपके सामने अपनी कच्ची स्पीच रखने के लिये तैयार हूँ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठ जाइये और सुनिये । मैं ने साफ कहा है कि इस कंस में मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि आनंदबुल मेम्बर ने स्पीच नहीं लिखी है, लेकिन सामान्य तौर पर मैंने कहा कि कई दफा ऐसा होता है कि आनंदबुल मेम्बरान की स्पीचें कोई दूसरा लिखता है और उनके लिये मैंने कहा है कि स्पीचें पढ़ने की

प्रैक्टिस यहां पर ठीक नहीं है, इतना ही मेरा कहना है ।

**सरदार ए० एस० सहगल :** आपने जो अभी फरमाया मैं उस पर कोई आगुर्मेंट नहीं करना चाहता, जो कुछ आप इस सम्बन्ध में आज्ञा देंगे उसका पालन करूंगा । पालन करने के साथ साथ यह मेरा फर्ज हो जाता है कि जिस वक्त आप चेंबर में होते हैं और इस किस्म की जो रूलिंग्स देते हैं तो आपके बाद जो चेंबर में आते हैं उनको आपकी रूलिंग मान्य होनी चाहिये और वे भी इसी किस्म की रूलिंग्स अवसर आने पर दें क्योंकि मैंने देखा है कि आपके बाद जो दूसरे महानुभाव इस चेंबर को सुशोभित करते हैं उन लोगों ने बराबर इस हाउस में मेम्बरों को अपनी स्पीचें पढ़ने के वास्ते एलाउ किया है और मैं आपको इस किस्म के बहुत से इंस्टेंसेज देने को तैयार हूँ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं आनंदबुल मेम्बर को बताना चाहूंगा कि हाउस का तरीका एक ही होता है । अगर यहां पर कोई दूसरी रूलिंग्स दी गयी होगी तो मैं रूलिंग्स देने वालों से विनती करूंगा कि चेंबर में बैठ कर ऐसी बात न करें, ऐसा मैं उनसे कहूंगा । अब यह मामला खत्म होता है ।

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) :** आपने अभी यह फरमाया कि अगर किसी के पास कॉपीएस नोट्स हैं तो जो उस समय चेंबर पर बैठे हैं उसे देखना होगा कि आया वह मेम्बर नोट्स को कभी कभी देख कर स्पीच दे रहा है या उस स्पीच को पढ़ता ही जा रहा है । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब के जिस फंसले का हवाला मेरे लायक दोस्त ने दिया है, उस वक्त भी उन्होंने कभी उस लिखी हुई स्पीच को स्पीच की तरह पढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं दी थी । मेरे दोस्त का यह कहना कि चेंबरमें साहब इस तरह की इजाजत देते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है । रूल्स में लिखा हुआ है कि रिटिनिंग स्पीचेंज को पढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं होगी लेकिन यह एक शरूस् की ताहिनी होगी अगर वह नोट्स को

सामने रख कर बोल रहा हो, और उसको टोक दिया जाय, क्योंकि वह कभी कभी अपने नोट्स पर नजर डाल कर स्पीच दे रहा है, और ऐसी हालत में उसको टोकना उस आनरबल मंत्री की बंद्ज्जती करनी होगी। जब तक वह चेंबरमैन को मालूम न हो जाय कि एक आनरबल मंत्री अपने नोट्स को ही पढ़ कर सुनाये जा रहा है, तब तक उसको टोकना मुनासिब नहीं जान पड़ता। जब जो चेंबरमैन उस वक्त चेंबर पर है उसके इंडिविजुअल ऑब्जर्वेशन का सवाल है कि आनरबल मंत्री अपनी लिखी हुई स्पीच को ही पढ़ता जा रहा है या कभी कभी उस पर नजर डाल कर स्पीच दे रहा है, इसमें इंडिविजुअल ऑब्जर्वेशन का सवाल है, रूल्स का सवाल नहीं है। हमारे रूल्स लिखी हुई स्पीच को इजाजत नहीं देते हैं लेकिन नोट्स देखने की पूरी इजाजत है, हमारी प्रॉक्टिस भी वही है।

Several Hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not want any further arguments on this point. It is a settled rule. Shri Sadhan Gupta.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : आप मुझे अंग्रेजी में मत बोलने दीजिए, लेकिन मुझे बोलने की इजाजत तो दीजिये ताकि मैं अपनी बात कह सकूँ।

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member persisted in reading his speech even after I said that he should not read his speech. I therefore called upon him to resume his seat. He cannot be permitted to have a second speech now.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta** (Calcutta South-East): The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting controls broadcasting and is concerned with the proper direction of films. Properly handled, the radio and the cinema could be transformed into the most powerful means of creating a luxuriant cultural life in the country by helping to carry forward the great cultural heritage of our country in music and literature, poetry and drama. To

judge the activities of this Ministry, therefore, one has to enquire how much it has contributed to our cultural development. In this respect, the report that has been circulated to us is singularly unhelpful for arriving at such a judgment. Rather, it creates a smoke-screen of apparently impressive figures, figures of expansion of broadcasting facilities, light music units, etc., to hide the real story of plunder and blunder, as a famous British Prime Minister put it, and of injustice, favouritism and indifference to our cultural needs.

We have more than once had glimpses of excerpts from that story or even whole chapters from that story. But so far, the Minister has evaded facing it by keeping discreet silence over the more inconvenient aspects and by giving us half the truth in respect of other matters. Take the case of the All India Radio.

[FANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Again and again in this House of Parliament or the other House, the question of the treatment meted out to its staff has been raised. Twenty-four Programme Assistants were retrenched, although they had served this institution for years faithfully and loyally from a time when the All India Radio had got into difficulties due to Partition of the country. In the name of irregularity they were retrenched. But, what the Minister did not tell us is that ten out of these were regularly appointed at the time of their appointment, which was before the Union Public Service Commission came into existence. What he did not tell us is that they were, in fact, up-graded in quite a regular manner in 1949. Therefore, there could be no question of their cases being referred to the Union Public Service Commission.

Even assuming that their cases were validly referred to the Union Public Service Commission, the Minister was positively unfair to this House by

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giving the impression in his last Budget speech,—I hope not deliberately—that it was the Union Public Service Commission which compelled him to give these Programme Assistants the kick that drove them into the streets or at least that it was the Union Public Service Commission which left no other alternative for him than to administer that kick. What he did not tell us is the inconvenient fact that the Union Public Service Commission had actually recommended that the ten regularly appointed Programme Assistants could continue in service till they appeared before the Union Public Service Commission. In his last Budget speech, the Minister completely disarmed all critics by shedding tears of sympathy for these retrenched Programme Assistants and had given out that he was willing to employ them as opportunity came. The Report does not say anything as to what has been done in this respect. No doubt, it may be said that a report of a Ministry of the great Government of India has more important things to concern itself with than the fate of street beggars. But then; we take quite the reverse view of the order of importance of things. Some of these people have been given alternative jobs, jobs of staff artistes which have no prospects as the job of a Programme Assistant has and which are liable to be terminated at any time without notice, or jobs which bring only half the remuneration that they used to get before. Nor is it that there were no opportunities of employing them. The report tells how transmitter after transmitter was going on the air. However, these unfortunate people have to wait indefinitely consoling their hungry mouths, and you know how many more hungry mouths, with the hope that one day the Minister's assurance will translate itself into reality. Meanwhile, the reality is far away. A number of posts of Transmission Assistants actually fell vacant. The Minister could have accommodated some of the retrenched Pro-

gramme Assistants in them and then could have had their jobs regularised by the Union Public Service Commission. But, after months of hesitation, the Ministry notified the posts for advertisement through the Union Public Service Commission. The posts were advertised and many of the employed Programme Assistants applied, and then, what do you think happened? After the last day fixed for receiving applications, the Ministry decided to withdraw the advertisement. I am told that the Ministry can take credit for being the pioneer in this kind of behaviour which was unheard of till then, and is unheard of even now. I would even be prepared to enjoy a hearty laugh at this unique sense of humour and this unique ability to fool a number of job-seekers had it not been for the fact that for a number of unemployed expectant ex-employees, it was a most cruel joke.

If you want a model of exploitation, you have to turn to the engineering staff of All-India Radio. Of the 176 Assistant Engineers approved by the Union Public Service Commission, only 32 have been confirmed. Many senior engineers have been kept only on an officiating basis and are confirmed only as Assistant Engineers. I understand that even the Chief Engineer has been confirmed only as a Maintenance Engineer, and is only officiating as Chief Engineer. To crown all, 40 Assistant Engineers have been retrenched or reverted due to no fault of theirs.

In 1953 two Boards of the Union Public Service Commission simultaneously gave interviews to two sets of candidates, one set applying for the posts of Technical Assistants and another set applying for the posts of Assistant Engineers. Yet, I understand that when the lists of selected candidates were published, 16 candidates interviewed by the Board concerned with Technical Assistants found places, and high places at that, in the list of candidates selected for the posts of Assistant Engineers.

The same kind of story of exploitation goes on in the case of staff artistes excepting a few favourites who have been appointed Directors and Producers at very high salaries. The vast majority of staff artistes are low paid and, what is worse, they have absolutely no security of service. Promises were made of schemes for improving their lot, but they, like all other similar promises of the Government of India, have gone the same way.

From the tale of woes, I come to a different tale, a tale of administrative interference which stifles the healthy growth of All India Radio. In this country where due to the benign educational policy and benign economic policy followed by our own bosom friends of our great British Commonwealth of Nations, where due to their policies service has become the be-all and end-all of our existence, the All India Radio cannot find a Director-General after the departure of Mr. Lal. The reason, I understand, is that the Ministry interferes so much in the administration that no officer with a reasonable sense of self-respect and desire serve the institution thinks it worth while to take up the post. I understand the Ministry dictates transfers, recruitments and even what programmes are to be included and what are to be excluded. To make matters worse, a post of Deputy Director-General, Inspection has been created for one Mr. Bhat who has been placed there in supersession of the claims of a number of officers senior to him. With such intolerable interference killing all initiative, with exploitation demoralising staff artistes, Programme Assistants and engineering staff alike, the quality of programmes cannot improve and has not improved. It is unfortunate that Radio Ceylon should presume to compete with us through trashy film songs, but it has happened because in the present state of affairs of All India Radio, art cannot flourish, although many men can undoubtedly flourish, and so we cannot give our people a

loftier and I would say, also at the same time, a more attractive alternative than the stuff dished out by Radio Ceylon.

The programme policy has not made matters any better. Everyone knows the story of how Dr. Keskar gave a particular school of music led by Mr. Ratanjankar of Morris College the sole monopoly of judging classical Hindustani music through the Screening Committee for Hindustani music. I have the greatest admiration for Mr. Ratanjankar and have heard him with delight, but I have also equally great admiration for others like Onkar Nath Thakur, Ustad Vilayat Khan, Ustad Amir Khan and others who do not subscribe to that school, and what is more, there are many millions who hold the same view. In such circumstances, it is preposterous to give one school the monopoly of judging the excellence or otherwise of classical music, and positively presumptuous to require the established masters of all other schools to submit to screening by their rivals in musical art. Today, all who disagree with Dr. Keskar's decisions are condemned and with them stand condemned some of the greatest names in Indian classical music. So violent indeed is Dr. Keskar's wrath against them that even the All-India Festival of Music arranged at the Red Fort by the Sangeet Natak Akademi was not broadcast because some of the condemned artistes happened to participate. There is no doubt that by this new untouchability—or, should I call it McCarthyism—Dr. Keskar has condemned the classical programmes of All India Radio to perpetual poverty and one-sidedness.

After classical music, one naturally wishes to proceed to light music. There is no end to the advertising of the light music units, but what is their contribution? I will only tell the story with a few figures collected from the statistics given by the hon. Minister himself in the other House on 11th May, 1954. The Delhi unit spent Rs. 24,120 in nine months, pro-

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

duced 77 items of songs, of which only 13 were found fit for recording. The Calcutta unit spent Rs. 24,250 produced 26 items of which the astonishing figure of one was found fit for recording. The Lucknow unit after spending Rs. 22,060 produced 35 items of which one was found fit for recording. The Madras unit spent Rs. 12,840, produced 64 songs of which none was found fit for recording. The Bombay unit spent Rs. 9,000, produced 120 items of songs and only 5 were found fit for recording. So, the total figures are that the five units upto 11th May, 1954, spent Rs. 92,270, produced 322 items of songs of which the astounding figure of 20 was found fit for recording. So, 20 songs at the moderate cost of Rs. 92,000 is the magnificent gift which we have up to 11th May. I understand if the uptodate story were told, the revelation would be even more astounding and I would hope that the Minister, when he replies, will not shirk giving us that story. How much more could have been achieved at how much less cost, if instead of these expensive luxuries of light music units, an offer was made to poets and artistes in all parts of the country for purchase of suitable light music items.

I think as the spokesman I may be given twenty minutes.

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** Whose spokesman?

**Mr. Chairman:** He has already taken 18 minutes.

**Shri Sadhan Gupta:** By purchase of light music items, songs or others, at Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 a piece how much better light music, how many more light music productions we would have got in that process?

Coming to the National Programme and news we find that they are taking a distinct political bias. The point of view of the Congress and particularly speeches and statements made by

Ministers are given space out of all proportion to the claims of fair journalism. Representatives or spokesmen of Opposition Parties must consider themselves fortunate if they can get more than half a sentence or one sentence for their statements or speeches, however important they might be.

So long I have told what remains untold in the Report. Let me come now to what appears in the Report itself—the boast that “after completion of the A.I.R. development plans, primary service on medium waves will be available to a population of about 220 millions in the country”. What is the use of medium wave stations blaring out programmes for 220 millions unless cheap radio sets are made available to the population intended to be covered by them? What should have been done is that till the Bharat Electronics goes into production. Government should have encouraged the private sector to manufacture cheap sets, if necessary by subsidising them if they are really unable to manufacture them without subsidy. In any case without a reasonable promise of availability of cheap sets it would be sheer waste of money to go on multiplying medium wave stations.

The Ministry is also silent about bungling with the Calcutta station where due to utter lack of foresight the 50 k.w. medium wave station was put up at an unsuitable place, and has now to be shifted at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs.

The affairs of All India Radio have caused considerable public misgivings, and these cannot be allayed without a thorough enquiry into its affairs. I reiterate the demand for setting up an enquiry commission of independent and impartial persons. The B.B.C. has undergone many investigations, and if the Minister's conscience is clear, he should be the first man to accept this challenge.

**श्रीमती शिवराजबती नेहरू (जिला सलनज-मध्य) :** सभापति महोदय, आप की आज्ञा है



आल इंडिया रीडियो के सूचना विभाग के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने कुछ विचार इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करूंगी। इस विभाग ने बहुत अच्छी दिशाओं में कदम उठाये हैं और कई एक अच्छी बातें भी की हैं, जैसे ५० किलोवाट के कई एक ट्रांस्मीटर लगाना और लाइट म्यूजिक के कार्यक्रम शुरू करना। इन चीजों की इस दिशा में बहुत आवश्यकता भी थी। अभी हमारे भाइयों ने उसकी बहुत आलोचना की। हमारे मंत्री जो भी काम करते हैं उनके बारे में कोई कन्स्ट्रक्टिव बात तो नहीं कही जाती है परन्तु उसकी आलोचना ही की जाती है। आलोचना करना तो बहुत आसान होता है और यह हमेशा की भी जा सकती है। अभी कहा गया कि लाइट म्यूजिक में रुपया वेस्ट किया गया है। जब पक्के गाने बहुत अधिक मात्रा में दिये जाते हैं तो उससे लोग परेशान हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि पक्के गाने किसी की समझ में नहीं आते हैं और किसी को अच्छा नहीं लगते हैं। मैं तो इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो कोई भाई भी हमारी आलोचना करे वह कोई कन्स्ट्रक्टिव बात भी हमें बताये। जब तक इस आलोचना के साथ साथ कोई कन्स्ट्रक्टिव बातें हमें नहीं बताई जातीं तब तक आलोचना करना व्यर्थ है और यह उपयोगी सिद्ध नहीं हो सकती। मेरे नजदीक ऐसी आलोचना जो कि सुधार के उपाय बताये बिना की जाती है बंमानी होती है और केवल क्रिटिसिज्म के लिये ही होती है जैसा कि हमारे अंपाजीशन वालों का एक रवैय्या सा हो गया है कि हर बात को क्रिटिसाइज किया जाये।

इस विभाग का जो सूचना विभाग है उसमें पिछले दिनों के मुकाबले में इस समय काफी उन्नति हो रही है और उसके प्रकाशन विषय तथा गेट अप विभागों ने काफी तरक्की की है। अच्छी फिल्में बनाने वालों के लिये पुरस्कार इत्यादि देने का जो फैसला किया गया है वह स्वागत करने योग्य है। इस से हमारी फिल्में बनाने वालों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। छोट छोट बालकों के लिये फिल्में बनाने की जिस योजना पर विचार हो रहा है यह भी बहुत उपयोगी और

लाभदायक सिद्ध होगी। यह दोनों ही बातें प्रशंसनीय हैं।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों से मैं, सभापति महोदय, देख रही हूँ कि इस विभाग के मंत्री ने इस विभाग में जो कुछ कामयाबीं की हैं उनको पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया है और इस में उनको बहुत सफलता भी प्राप्त हुई है। यदि हम देखें तो हमें मालूम होगा कि हमारे जो दहाती प्रोग्राम हैं उन्होंने हमारे दिशा में एक जागृति की लहर उत्पन्न कर दी है। आज हमारे दहाती बहुत अधिक शिक्षित न होते हुए भी बहुत समझदार हो गये हैं और हमारे दिशा की कठिनाइयाँ और समस्याओं से भली भाँति परिचित हो गये हैं। यह सब इस विभाग की दृष्टि है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में अभी भी कुछ सुधारों की आवश्यकता है और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ और कुछ ऐसी कामयाबीं की और माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि जिन को दूर करना एक विभाग के लिये आवश्यक है। सब से पहले, सभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ आल इंडिया रीडियो के सम्बन्ध में कहूंगी। मेरे विचार में आल इंडिया रीडियो के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी कंठिशन में और उनके टर्म्स आफ सर्विस में कुछ सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। इतने अधिक कर्मचारियों को इतने अधिक समय तक और एक अनिश्चित समय तक टर्मोरेरी बेसिस पर रखना, मेरे विचार में, उचित नहीं है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात की ओर ध्यान देंगे और यथासम्भव इसके अन्दर सुधार करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ वह यह है कि आल इंडिया रीडियो के प्रोग्रामों में विद्यार्थियों के कार्यक्रमों के लिये बहुत कम समय दिया जाता है। कई बार तो ऐसा लगता है कि हम आल इंडिया रीडियो का प्रयोग मनोरंजन तथा दिल बहलाव के लिये ज्यादा अधिक करते हैं और शिक्षा के लिये जितना इसका प्रयोग होना चाहिये, नहीं करते हैं। मेरे विचार से विश्वविद्यालयों के

[श्रीमती शिवराजवती नेहरू]

विद्यार्थियों के लिये इस में और ज्यादा प्रोग्राम रखने चाहियें। हमारा राष्ट्र अभी अल्प वयस्क है और यदि हम इसे शक्तिशाली बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें अपने इन कार्यक्रमों की और अधिक ध्यान देना होगा और इस के साथ ही साथ जो हम ने पंच वर्षीय योजना बनाई है उसके प्रचार की ओर भी अधिक ध्यान देना होगा।

प्रचार विभाग के सम्बन्ध में, सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ और वह यह है कि हमारे देश में जितने भी महान व्यक्ति हुए हैं उनकी जीवनीयों का सच्चा और सौंदर्यपूर्ण प्रचार इस विभाग द्वारा होना चाहिये। इस से मेरा अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि जो हमारे देश के राजनीतिक नेता गण हैं उनकी जीवनीयों का प्रचार न हो, वरन हमारे देश में सौ वर्ष से अनेकों सामाजिक और धार्मिक सुधारक हुए हैं और जिन्होंने आज भी राजनीतिक क्षेत्र को छोड़ कर दूसरे क्षेत्रों में, जैसे विज्ञान में, कला में, साहित्य में, संगीत में काफी नाम रँदा किया है, ऐसे आदिमियों की जीवनी और उनके कार्यों का यदि हम रीडियों से प्रचार करें तो वह हमारे देश के लिये बहुत ही लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा।

अब, सभापति महोदय, इस के बाद मैं फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ जहाँ मुझे सब से अधिक घुटियाँ दिखाई देती हैं। हमारे आचरण में, हमारी शिक्षा के मामलों में और दूसरी बातों में कितना ज्यादा महत्व है और कितनी प्रभावशाली यह होती है, यह आप सब को मालूम ही है और मैं इस पर कुछ कहना नहीं चाहती। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो चल चित्र का उद्योग है वह हमारे देश के उद्योगों में शायद चौथा उद्योग है और ऐसा अनुमान किया जाता है कि प्रतिवर्ष हमारे देश में ६० करोड़ व्यक्ति सिनेमा देखते हैं यानी ६० करोड़ टिकटें बिकती हैं और इससे लगभग हमारे देश को २० करोड़ की आय होती है। इसलिये यह बड़ा आवश्यक है कि इस पर हमारी सरकार का निबन्धन अधिक रहे। मुझे यह कहने हुए खेद

होता है कि हमारे यहाँ जो चित्र बनाये जाते हैं उन का स्तर दिन प्रतिदिन गिरता ही जाता है और इस में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि जितने भी चित्र बनाये जाते हैं वे कुप्रभाव डालते हैं। अच्छे चित्र भी बनते हैं। लेकिन ऐसे चित्र जो अच्छे भी हों और शिक्षाप्रद भी नहीं बनाये गये हैं। लेकिन मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि बहुत से चित्र ऐसे बनते हैं जिन का कला और नैतिक दृष्टि से स्तर बहुत नीचे गिरा हुआ होता है। आजकल, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम एंसी फिल्में देखते हैं, जैसे कि एक आवारा फिल्म है। अब आप सोचिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि इसका नाम ही कितना अनुचित है। अगर हम एक आवारा को अपने फिल्म का नेता और हीरो बनायें तो आवरगी ऐसे एक अवगुण को अच्छाई में परिणत करना है, और उसकी प्रशंसा करके उसको बजाय बुराई के गुण बना देना है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह फिल्म हमारे शहर लखनऊ में लगभग तीन चार महीने तक चलती रही। इसकी दिलकशी और मनोरंजकता जो भी उसमें अन्त तक कमी नहीं हुई। अन्त तक हाउस खचाखच भरा रहता था। जैसी यह फिल्म है वैसे ही इसके गाने भी थे। हालत यह हुई कि सारे शहर के जो मामूली श्रेणी के लोग हैं, जैसे तांगे वाले, इक्के वाले, रिकशा वाले, बालक, और नौकर पंशा या खोंचे वाले, सभी जगह पहल्ले में, सड़कों पर, गलियों के अन्दर, हर समय यही राग अलापते दिखायी देते थे कि मैं आवारा हूँ, मैं आवारा हूँ, और सब टुनिया से न्यारा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सोचिये कि यह जैसा अश्लील और बेमानी गाना है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी फिल्मों में चोरों और डाकुओं को हीरो बनाया जाता है और उन चोरों और डाकुओं में अच्छे अच्छे गुणों का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है। हमको तिजोरियों का तोड़ना, हत्या करना, खोरियाँ करना, दीवार फाँटना इत्यादि सभी प्रकार की चार सौ बीसी करना इन फिल्मों के द्वारा सिखाया जाता है। मेरा इससे यह अभिप्राय नहीं है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि हमारे देश में

सभी फिल्मों में ऐसा किया जाता है, किन्तु कुछ फिल्मों में ऐसी हैं जिनमें ऐसी बातें सिखायी जाती हैं। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा अचम्भा है कि सेंट्रल बोर्ड आफ फिल्म सेंसरस के होते हुए भी इस प्रकार के चित्रों का कैसे प्रदर्शन हो पाता है।

मुझे यह दर्श कर दुःख होता है कि हम फिल्मों से केवल धन कमाने का एक व्यापार कर रहे हैं, और एक ऐसे शिक्षाप्रद और शक्तिशाली यंत्र का उचित उपयोग करके हम उससे पूर्ण लाभ नहीं उठा रहे हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन की इस तरुण अवस्था में रीढ़ियों के प्रोग्रामों का और फिल्मों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग राष्ट्र के उत्थार के लिये किया जाय।

इस सिनेमा के सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, और वह यह कि हमारे सारे देश में सिनेमा घरों की कुल संख्या सवा तीन या साढ़े तीन हजार है। इतने विशाल देश के लिये यह संख्या कोई बहुत अधिक नहीं है। किन्तु यह कुल संख्या कुछ थोड़े से बड़े बड़े शहरों के अन्दर संचित हो गयी है। ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे नगर निवासियों को धन कमाने के लिये दूसरा कोई काम ही नहीं रह गया है। हालत यह है कि नये सिनेमाघर बनाने वाले न तो यह देखते हैं कि यहां शिवालय हैं, या यहां मन्दिर हैं, या यहां मस्जिद हैं, या गिरजाघर हैं, या अस्पताल हैं या स्कूल हैं, जहाँ जमीन पायी वहीं सिनेमाघर बना कर खड़ा कर दिया। कुछ बड़े बड़े नगरों में इनकी संख्या पन्द्रह पन्द्रह, बीस बीस तक पहुँच गयी है और अभी यह संख्या बढ़ती ही चली जाती है। इसके ऊपर भी सरकार को कुछ प्रतिबन्ध रखना चाहिये। सरकार को ऐसा कोई नियम बनाना चाहिये कि बड़े शहरों में सिनेमाघरों की संख्या कितनी हो और किन किन स्थानों में ये सिनेमाघर बनाये जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात मुझे और कहनी है। वह है हमारी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में। शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक कवि ने कहा है : “हम ऐसी सब किताबें काबिल जन्ती समझते हैं, कि

जिनको पढ़ के लड़के बाप को खन्ती समझते हैं”। यही चीज इस फिल्मों पर लागू होती है और मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसी सब फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन सरकार की ओर से बन्द कर दिया जाय जो हमारे गष्ट्रीय जीवन को ऊपर नहीं उठाती हैं, जो लक्ष्य हीन हैं, जो कोई उच्च आदर्श हमारे सामने पेश नहीं करती हैं, और हमारे सामने कोई ऐसा साधन नहीं प्रस्तुत करती हैं जिससे हम जीवन में उन्नति करने के लिये उत्साहित हों।

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि यह हमारा रीढ़ियों और सूचना विभाग दिनों दिन उन्नति करेगा और जो कुछ मैं ने थोड़े से सुझाव सरकार के सामने रखे हैं उन पर विचार किया जायगा।

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Gadgil, I do not see him rising.

Does he want to take part? If he does not want to speak, I do not force him to speak.

**Shri Gadgil:** I do want to speak. But I find from the order paper that there is a cut motion “disapproval of policy re: film censorship” which is going to be moved or supposed to have been moved, by Shri N. Sreekantan Nair. I would like to follow him, not precede him.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shrimati Uma Nehru. She is also not rising. The difficulty is that chits are sent to me and then I cannot decide in which order I should call speakers. Various complaints are made, ‘we are left out’. If any hon. Member sends a chit to me, then it should be left to me to call him at a particular time. If they want to speak, and want to speak at a particular time of their own choice, it is difficult to accommodate every Member. I will take it that if an hon. Member who sends a chit does not stand up when I call upon him to speak, he does not want to speak.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad):** In connection with the ruling given, if you kindly follow the practice of this House that that Member who rises and catches the eye of the Chair should be allowed....

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. There are several ways in which the matter is decided, whether any hon. Member is anxious to speak or not. One of them is the sending of chits to me, and leaving it to me to call him when I choose to do so. Otherwise, it will be difficult. After all, I can call only one Member at a time. I have at least 20 chits sent to me. I do not want that all the Members should stand up every time. But if a Member wants to speak at a particular time, then he should at least stand up then. Otherwise, how will I be able to know that he wants to speak at that time? If Members send in chits and ask me to be allowed to speak at a time of their own choice, it will be difficult to accommodate all the Members. That is my difficulty.

**Shri Chatopadhyaya (Vijayavada):** My name has been sent up. Would you please call me?

**Mr. Chairman:** If all the Members without my calling on them to speak stand up like this and ask me to call them when they choose to speak, it will be difficult for me to proceed.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** I am only reminding you of my presence here.

**Mr. Chairman:** I need not be reminded of the hon. Member's presence. His presence is something which everybody is bound to notice, especially on an occasion like this. We remember his speech on the last occasion also.

I would, therefore, request that Members should at least leave the choice to me. Otherwise, it will be difficult. Now one Member from the communist group has already spoken. I cannot call another Member from the same group just at this moment. If there is time, I will call another Member from that group also. But then, this is not the way in which Members can be called to speak. The time as to when a Member should be called should be left to the Chair. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to have a reasonably good debate.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur).** Mr. Chairman, the pattern of the debate on the Information and Broadcasting Ministry can be foretold and foreseen long before the time the actual discussion takes place. It is the very usual pattern and the pattern consists of this, minimising the efforts made by this Ministry. I am using the word 'minimising' deliberately. In fact, an attempt is made to reduce the good things done by this Ministry to zero. At the same time, an effort is made to magnify individual grievances, administrative difficulties here and there and cases of so-called injustice etc. to the highest degree. Sir, I would be the last man to say that if there have been any loopholes in the administration of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, they should now be plugged. If some persons have been unjustly retrenched, if some persons have not been given their due, if promotions have not been made according to order, if people have not been made permanent when they deserved to be, if these things have been done, I would say that these things should be looked into and there should be no occasion given to anybody to say or to think that he is not given a fair deal. But I must say that it is no use raising these things to the nth degree and losing sight of the wood for the trees. It is no use doing that.

A complaint has been made that the I. & B. Ministry does not look after the cultural interests of this country. I am very sorry that this complaint has been made. But I would say that a change has taken place during the last year or two in our A.I.R.

I would not have said this two years ago, but I can say this now because this Ministry has shed all the vestiges of colonialism which clung to it for some time. There was a transitional period in the A.I.R. and this Ministry and that transitional period had certain disadvantages. We could not get rid of those legacies which had been left by the previous administration. But I am glad to say that these-

legacies have now been given the go-by and I don't think I am making an extravagant statement when I say that the I. & B. Ministry and the Departments which it administers have now a definitely national policy. They have a national objective and they have a national goal. Of course, when I come to the performance later on, I will show that there are certain handicaps and there are certain short-falls in performance. But, I will come to that later on.

But no one can deny that all the various interests, cultural or otherwise of our nation are being served by this Ministry as ably, as effectively and as well as they can be, given the resources, the material that we have and given the time that we have. I must say that in all good faith.

A casual perusal of this report will show that so far as the Publications Division is concerned, there are books published which give a view of our culture, Indian drama, Indian literature etc. Is music not culture, is literature not culture, is dancing not culture and is folk-dance no culture? I must say that the efforts which the I. & B. Ministry has made in this direction are laudable. I do not say that they are adequate because for bigger resource: and we require all that. But, I say, the efforts which are adequate efforts we require large funds, we require bigger resources and we require all that. But, I say, the efforts which are there are worth while and the road that this Ministry is following is the road that leads to the realisation of national objectives.

Now, that I am speaking on programmes, I would say one thing. I have before me the Annual Report of the B.B.C. I do not think that we should take the B.B.C. as our model. But in this report, I have come across a chapter which deals with the programmes. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the division of programmes as it has been made in that report. Of course, this comes from the Scottish Unit of the B.B.C. I think something like that should be done in

our country also. What are the main trends in life? Cultural interests, entertainment, school broadcasts, human relations, religious faith—of course, religious faith has to be there in our country in a different way. What I mean to say is this. If our programmes are visualised in the terms in which the Scottish Advisory Council of the B.B.C. does, I think, there will be little room for making these complaints and all that.

I want to say something about the films. An hon. Member just now spoke about films and I also want to say something about them. I went and saw a film only last evening. I went there only because I wanted to say something about the films today in this House. I go there otherwise also. Let this be known also. After looking at that film, I looked at the report once more and the instructions which are given to the Board of Film Censors, instructions with regard to the depiction of crime, instructions with regard to the depiction of vice, morality, instructions with regard to the relation between sexes, instructions with regard to other things. I read through these instructions again. I must tell you, in all seriousness, that all those instructions.....

**Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam):**  
Have been violated.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I do not want to give the name of the film and give it undue publicity. I can tell you that all those instructions which are given in this report with regard to these things had been violated and flouted. And, I do not see how the film censors are able to certify such films. (*Interruption*). I tell you that in these films there is an emphasis on criminality and vulgarity and there is an emphasis on shoddiness of all kinds. And, if we are to look to the well-being of our country, if we have to look to the well-being of our nation, I would say, these films should be scrutinised with greater care than before. If we do not do that, I am sure, there will be no end of trouble because, I have read certain reports which say that in the

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

matter of education of the people, the films take a very high place. If these films are to have an educative influence, I think their tone should be improved, their complexion should be improved and their approach to our social problems should be improved. Unless that is done, I am sure, things will not improve.

Now, it has been said that the A.I.R. is a link between us and the nation. I concede that point. But, I must say that so far it is not a very strong link. How many community sets have we set up? How many sets do we have in our schools and how many licences do we have in this country? If we want to add to the strength of this link between the Government and the nation, between the people and ourselves, I must say that these things should be stepped up. What are we doing for school broadcasts, university broadcasts and things like that? All these things should be looked into and a vigorous drive should be made to add to the number of community sets that are to be given in the villages of

1 P.M.

India. At the same time I should say that something should be done to give to the various levels of administration in the A.I.R. a sense of partnership—I am using a word used by our Prime Minister. The programme assistant, the staff artist, the person producing light music, the programme executive, all those persons from the lowest to the highest, should have a sense of partnership and unless that feeling is there in this valuable medium of instruction, I feel that not much useful work can be done. I say this because I have a feeling that the people who work in the A.I.R. do not have that sense. Therefore I would in all humility request the hon. Minister to try to impart that feeling of partnership in a common cause among the employees of this Department.

I would, however, be failing in my duty if I do not say in this connection that our news reels have register-

ed a high water-mark of achievement. If anybody says that our news reels do not represent our national culture, I think they are mistaken. I have heard things like that being said on the floor of this House. I would say that our news reels in point of craftsmanship and workmanship are very good. But I do wish that the same standard should prevail with regard to our documentaries. I had the good fortune to witness a documentary in one of the villages of my constituency and I cannot help saying that it did not have the desired effect, because it was full of technicalities. Our documentaries should be such that our people may know what is happening around them.

In the end I would say that the I. & B. Ministry has acquitted itself well so far as the different aspects of its activities are concerned, but if it is to be an adequate medium of mass communication it should enlarge its scope and should be in a position to augment its resources and it should also be in a position to give its staff at the various levels, a happy sense of partnership, to which our Prime Minister has referred so often.

श्री भागवत भा आजाद (पुर्निया व संथाल परगना) : माननीय सभापति जी, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि आलोच्य वर्ष में इस मंत्रालय ने ऐसे कार्य किये हैं जो सगहनीय हैं। क्षेत्रीय प्रचार का कार्यक्रम इस मंत्रालय ने अपने हाथ में लिया है, साथ ही साथ इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी दर्शाने की कोशिश की गई है कि हम ने सम्पूर्ण देश में ऐसे-ऐसे कम दाम वाले सेंट्स, कम्यूनिटी सेंट्स बनाये हैं जिन से हम सम्पूर्ण देश में जो विकास के कार्य चल रहे हैं उन का प्रचार करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ वर्णन किया गया है उस को दोहराऊँ। यह रिपोर्ट सब के सामने है और जितने भी कार्य किये गये हैं उन के विवरण पृष्ठ एक से अन्तिम पृष्ठ तक हैं। लेकिन मैं मंत्रालय का

ध्यान उन प्रश्नों की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ जो आज सन्तोषजनक रूप से नहीं हो रहे हैं।

मैं अपने इस कम समय में केवल तीन चार विषयों पर प्रकाश डालूँगा और वह यह हैं कि आज तक आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली दृश में अपने प्रोग्राम का कोई भी माप दंड तैयार नहीं कर पाया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आज इस रीडियो की कोई भी हिन्दी नीति नहीं है। तीसरी बात रीडियो में काम करने वाले कलाकारों के प्रति उपेक्षा की नीति है और चौथी बात यह है कि आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली जो समाचार प्रसारित करता है वह समाचार ताजे नहीं बल्कि बासी हुआ करता है।

सभापति जी, मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हमारे सामने बार बार बी० बी० सी० का उदाहरण दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि बी० बी० सी० का जो माप दंड तैयार हो सका है, उस का विषेश कारण यह है कि बी० बी० सी० को स्वयं औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से ही काम करना पड़ता है इसलिए उस ने सम्पूर्ण दृश में अपनी नीति और अपना माप दंड लोगों की रुचि को जान कर तैयार कर दिया। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान सात लाख गांवों का दृश है, इस लिये यहां ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन क्या इस का यह अर्थ है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के सात साल बाद भी और इस के लिये प्रयत्न करने के बाद भी, कोई ऐसा माप दंड तैयार न करें? क्या इस का अर्थ यह है कि बी० बी० सी० ने जो सराहनीय कार्य किया है उस को देखते हुए यह सात वर्ष बहुत कम है और इतने समय में हम अपने दृश की अभिरुचि, अपने दृश के टेस्ट और माप दंड को नहीं जान पाये हैं? आज जो कार्यक्रम आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली प्रसारित करता है उस के लिये, चाहे वह गाना सुनाने वाला हो, चाहे कोई शिक्षाप्रद विषय सुनाने वाला हो, इन तमाम चीजों में कोई भी ऐसी चीजें देने का प्रयत्न नहीं करता है जिन से लोगों को आनन्द मिले। आज आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली स्टेशन से ऐसे ऐसे गाने, ऐसे ऐसे प्रोग्राम और चीजें हमारे ऊपर थोपने की कोशिश की जाती है जिन से जनसाधारण की कोई रुचि नहीं

होती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस दृश में गाने सुनने वालों की, विशेषकर शास्त्रीय संगीत, ठुमरी, दादरा, वगैरह सुनने वालों की भी कुछ संख्या है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे जानने वालों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या उस संख्या की प्रतिशतता से आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली के कार्यक्रम में गाने सुनाये जाते हैं? मैं आज यह कह सकता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली ने कोई भी माप दंड तैयार नहीं किया है। जो कार्यक्रम आज वहां से प्रसारित किये जाते हैं अगर उन का लेखा जोखा किया जाय तो उन से साफ साफ मालूम होता है कि आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली से जो प्रोग्राम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं वह व्यक्ति विशेष के लिये हैं, व्यक्ति विशेष के द्वारा हैं और व्यक्ति विशेष द्वारा चुने गये हैं। अगर यह बात नहीं है तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इस सूची में आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली ने आलोच्य वर्ष में कितने कलाकार तैयार किये, ऐसे नये कलाकार जो हमारे सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, जो अच्छे अच्छे कथानक से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, जो ऐसे प्रोग्राम दृश के सामने रखते हैं जिन में जनसाधारण की रुचि हो? मैं जानता हूँ कि जो बड़े बड़े ऑफिसर्स हैं, जो बड़े बड़े लोग इस सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अधिकारीगण हैं, उन के सामने एक सूची है जिस में व्यक्ति विशेष के नाम हैं और चाहे किसी चीज का प्रोग्राम हो, चाहे वह संगीत का प्रोग्राम हो, चाहे कविता का प्रोग्राम हो, चाहे लेखों का प्रोग्राम हो, वे ही व्यक्ति बार बार साइकिलिक रोटेशन में हमारे सामने आते हैं और आल इंडिया रीडियो से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करते हैं। इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि दृश के नये नये कलाकार आज जंगली फूल की नाई खिलते हैं और उन पर हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी की या माननीय मंत्री जी के सलाहकारों की दृष्टि नहीं जाती है। वह अपनी सुगन्ध और प्रकाश को बिना जनता को दिखाये हुए ही मुरझा जाते हैं और बिखर जाते हैं और हम उन से लाभान्वित नहीं हो सकते हैं।

इसलियं मेरा प्रथम तो यह कहना है कि आल इंडिया रीडियो ने आज तक कोई भी माप दंड

[श्री भागवत भा आजाद]

तैयार नहीं किया है और न उस ने आज तक भ्रष्ट कलाकारों को प्रोत्साहन दिया है जिस के कारण वह अपनी कला और ज्ञान का अमूल्य बनता को नहीं दूँ सकते हैं। मेरी दूसरी आलोचना यह है कि आल इंडिया रीडियो ने आज तक कोई भी हिन्दी की नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है। इस का सब से बड़ा प्रमाण यह है, सम्भाषित जी, कि अगर आप एक सप्ताह तक जो समाचार आल इंडिया रीडियो, दिल्ली से प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं, उन को नियमित रूप से सुनें तो आप को पता चलेंगा कि उन में ही जो उन्होंने अपना माप दण्ड रखा है वह गलत है। कभी कभी कहा जाता है कि 'सवाल' नहीं 'प्रश्न' लिखो, कभी कहा जाता है 'समस्या' नहीं 'मसला' लिखो, कभी कहा जाता है 'बड़ा दफ्तर' नहीं 'सचिवालय' लिखो। इस प्रकार के विभिन्न कार्यक्रम रखे जाते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस का कारण यह है कि आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली में हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग बहुत कम हैं। चाहे कोई वहाँ के लाट साहब ही क्यों न हो, कोई भी वहाँ से बड़े अफसर क्यों न हों, कोई हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं। मुझे तो ताज्जुब हुआ कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले जो हमारे हिन्दी के सुपरवाइजर साहब श्री वात्स्यायन जी थे उन को वहाँ से नौकरी से हटा दिया गया। उन को यह कह कर हटा दिया गया कि हिन्दी का माप दण्ड तैयार हो चुका है और अब तुम्हारी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह वह साहित्यकार था जिस ने हिन्दी के सुधार के लिये बहुत ज्यादा कोशिश की। उसको केवल इतना कह कर ही हटा दिया गया है कि अब तुम्हारी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हिन्दी का माप दण्ड तैयार हो गया है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि मसले और प्रश्न के नामों के बारे में आप ने फैसला कर लिया और उन सब अक्षरों के बारे में जिन का कि जिक्र मैं ने अभी किया है आप ने फैसला कर लिया है ? अभी तक यह सब प्रश्न हल नहीं हुए हैं। मुझे यही बताया गया है कि उनको सिर्फ इस लिये हटाया गया है .....

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किसी अफसर की नियुक्ति या उसके हटायें जाने के बारे में उसका नाम ले कर इस हाउस में चर्चा हो सकती है ?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. The rules of debate are quite clear. So far as the rules of debate are concerned, it is not proper for any Member to name any particular officer to start with. Even if the officers are not named, yet the debate is not meant to vindicate personal grievances. The debate should be on a higher level and should have no reference to personalities. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member to just expatiate on policies and other matters relating to this department.

**Shri Gadgil:** In the interest of the officer it is better if he is not named.

**श्री भागवत भा आजाद :** सम्भाषित महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सदन का ध्यान दूसरी ओर आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की। जिस व्यक्ति के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ उस व्यक्ति से मेरा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। मैं उसे जानता भी नहीं हूँ। मैं सिर्फ उसके लेखों से परिचित हूँ। मैं उनकी यहाँ पर कोई सिफारिश नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो सिर्फ यह कह रहा था कि अभी तक हिन्दी का कोई माप दण्ड तैयार नहीं हुआ और उसको कोई कारण बताये बिना, सिर्फ इतना कह कर कि तुम्हारी जरूरत नहीं है, निकाल दिया गया है। मैं उसकी कोई सिफारिश नहीं करता हूँ। यह सिफारिशें आल इंडिया रीडियो में बहुत होती हैं। यह एक चरागाह है जिस में जिस को भी चाहें रख लिया जाता है और जिस को चाहें निकाल दिया जाता है। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि आल इंडिया रीडियो के पास कोई निर्धारित नीति नहीं है। अगर आप दिन प्रति दिन समाचार सुनें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि अभी तक हिन्दी की कोई शब्दावली नहीं बनी



हैं। मैं तो केवल इतना पूछना चाहता था कि हिन्दी की कोई नीति न बनने के बावजूद भी क्यों उस अफसर को निकाला गया है।

तीसरी आलोचना यह है कि यद्यपि डा० फेसकर के आने के बाद आल इंडिया रीड्यों के कलाकारों के कुछ ग्रीवीसस हल हो गये हैं लेकिन फिर भी अभी तक बहुत से ग्रीवीसस हल होने को बाकी हैं। आज भी रीड्यों कलाकारों के सामने कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं है। अगर आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता लगेगा कि इन कलाकारों के साथ आज भी वर्गभेद किया जाता है। इन को महंगाई भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है। आज हम देखते हैं कि बी० बी० सी० के जो कलाकार हैं उनका स्तर बहुत ऊंचा होता है। इस का एक खास कारण है। उनके साथ न्याय किया जाता है। उन के लिये पेंशन का इन्तजाम है। जब उनसे कोई द्रामा कराया जाता है तो यह देखा जाता है कि उनको हर प्रकार की सुविधा दी जाये। उसका इम्प्रेशन ले कर आप क्या करते हैं? यहां पर तो कलाकारों के लिये बैंक की जगह नहीं होती है। जब तक आप उनकी दिक्कतों को दूर नहीं करते हैं आप स्तर ऊंचा नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप अपने अफसरों को अर्नड लीव देते हैं और चार महीनों की देते हैं लेकिन आप इन कलाकारों को ४२ दिन की ही अर्नड लीव देते हैं। जब तक इन की शिकायतों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक कलाकारों का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं हो सकता है। इन के साथ न्याय होना चाहिये। कलाकारों का स्तर ऊंचा हो, इस के लिये आप को उन को सन्तुष्ट करना चाहिये। आज आल इंडिया रीड्यों की नीति इन के प्रति वही है जो कि सात वर्ष पहले थी। इनकी कोई १५ शिकायतें हैं, जो कि मेरे पास लिखी हुई हैं। इन सब को दूर करना आप का फर्ज है।

आज विकास के क्षेत्र में, मैं समझता हूँ, आकाशवाणी दिल्ली ने जो भाग लिया है वह गण्य है। इस दिशा में अब भी काफी तबदीली करने की जरूरत है। अभी तक विकास कार्य करने का बड़ा स्कोप है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री (शहडोल-सीधी) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, अभी अभी एक दर्जी ने अपने भाषण के सिलसले में बताया कि विरोधी दल केवल आलोचना करना ही जानता है और उसके पास इस के सिवा कुछ नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी को भी आलोचना से डरना नहीं चाहिए। जो स्वस्थ होता है वह यह सोचता है कि जो भी आलोचना की जाती है और चूटियां बताई जाती हैं उन को दूर कर अपने आप को और मजबूत बनाएँ।

मैं जहां तक समझता हूँ सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग दुनिया के जितने भी बड़े बड़े विभाग हैं उनमें से सब से आवश्यक है। सूचना तथा प्रसार विभाग पर ही एक बहुत लम्बे चौड़े देश को एक दूसरे के नजदीक रखने का श्रेय होता है। इस लिए किसी तरह की कमी इस में रह जाए तो बहुत दुःख की चीज हो जाती है।

मुझे एक तो यह सुनकर बहुत दुःख हुआ कि एस्टीमेट्स कमिटी ने अपनी ११ वीं रिपोर्ट में यह सुझाव दिया था कि एक एक मिनिस्टरी के साथ एक एक इन्फार्मेशन ऑफिसर नियुक्त न किया जाए बल्कि संयुक्त दृष्टिकोण से उनकी नियुक्ति की जाए। उससे कम से कम जितने लोग हो सकते हैं उन में काम बांटा जा सकता है और ज्यादा लोगों की भर्ती की आवश्यकता नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन इस के बाद ६ इन्फार्मेशन ऑफिसरों की नियुक्ति की गई है और वह भी ५० पी० एस० सी० के ज़रिये नहीं की गई है क्योंकि इन्हें यह शक था कि ५० पी० एस० सी० इन लोगों को जिन को कि वे चाहते थे रखता था न रखता। इस लिए अपने आदीमियों को लाने के लिए इन्होंने भोली भाली अपनी डिपार्टमेंटल कमिटी के द्वारा ही नियुक्त कर लिया। इन पोस्ट्स को एक्जरेटीव भी नहीं किया गया क्योंकि मुम्किन है कि एक्जरेटीवमेंट में उन से ज्यादा योग्य लोग आ जाते और उनके मुकाबले में वह लोग न लिए जाते। मैं समझता हूँ वह ऐसे आदमी होंगे

[श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री]

जिन को लेना जरूरी समझा गया, इस लिए इन पोस्ट्स को एडवरटाइज भी नहीं किया गया। मैंने तो सुना है, पता नहीं सच है या नहीं, इनमें से कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन को कि ५० पी० एस० सी० ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया था। इस के साथ ही साथ जो मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशंस इन पोस्ट्स के लिए रखी गई थी उन क्वालिफिकेशंस को इन के फेस में रिलेक्स भी कर दिया गया क्योंकि यह लोग उन क्वालिफिकेशंस को कवर नहीं करते थे। इन सब बातों के होते हुए भी इन लोगों को मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर रख लिया गया है। शायद उसमें एक नाटककार भी हैं और एक वैज्ञानिक भी हैं जिनका इनफारमेशन से कोई सम्बन्ध प्रतीत नहीं होता। मुझे ऐसी सूचना मिली है।

इसके अलावा मैं एक बात और बताऊँ। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह सांचा था कि इनफारमेशन आफिस में एक अच्छा अनुभवी हिन्दी पत्रकार नियुक्त किया जाता और वह इन सारी चीजों की व्यवस्था कर सकता था। उन्होंने शायद इसके लिए आश्वासन भी दिया था कि हम सांच रहे हैं कि एक अच्छा अनुभवी पत्रकार को प्रिंसिपल इनफारमेशन ऑफिसर बनाकर नियुक्त करेंगे। लेकिन क्या आज तक उन्होंने उसे नियुक्त किया, या वह बात भी उनकी आकाशवाणी की तरह आकाश की चीज हो कर रह गयी?

अभी हमारे, भाई आजाद ने बताया कि इस विभाग में हिन्दी की कितनी अवज्ञा होती है। वस्तुतः जब राष्ट्र ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है, तो हमें उसे हर तरीके से ऊपर उठाना चाहिए। सूचना और प्रसार विभाग के जरिये ही हिन्दी दृढ़ हो सकती है और सारा देश इसे पकड़ सकता है। लेकिन मैं बतलाऊँ कि आज तक इस विभाग का सारा देश में कोई भी हिन्दी का दफ्तर नहीं है। सिर्फ लखनऊ में एक हिन्दी का दफ्तर खोला गया है, वह भी शायद उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के जोर देने पर। शायद उन्होंने यह कदम था कि यदि इस विभाग

के पास इस काम के लिए पैसा नहीं है तो हम पैसा ढूंढ सकते हैं। तब यह दफ्तर खोला गया। जब हिन्दी का यह हाल है तो प्रान्तीय भाषाओं के अलग दफ्तर का तो सवाल ही नहीं उठेगा। हमारा मतलब यह है कि हम बजाय हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के अंग्रेजी को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं और हिन्दी की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि हमने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है।

अभी मिनिस्ट्री ने डबलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स को देखने के लिए कुछ संवाददाताओं के एक शिष्टमंडल को भेजने का निश्चय किया था। भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों में कुछ संवाददाता लोग गये थे। लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें से हिन्दी, गुजराती, मराठी, मलयालम आदि भाषाओं के सम्वाददाता कितने थे और अंग्रेजी के कितने थे? जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ उनमें ६० प्रतिशत अंग्रेजी के थे और दस प्रतिशत हिन्दी के थे। दूसरी भाषाओं का तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता। इस प्रकार अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी तथा दूसरी भाषाओं के बीच वर्गवाद पैदा करना मैं नहीं समझता कहां तक ठीक है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि मैं एक तमाशा देख रहा हूँ कि इनफारमेशन ब्यूरो किस तरह से काम कर रहा है। उसे जनता के हित को सामने रख कर काम करना चाहिए। वह देखे कि देश की क्या आवश्यकता है, हमें किस तरह की चीजें प्रकाशन में भेजनी चाहिए और किस तरह की चीजें छोड़नी चाहिए। बजाय इसके वह इस फिराक में रहता है कि मिनिस्टर साहब क्या कहते हैं। उसका यह हाल है कि "स्वामी दिन को रात कहें, तो मैं तारे चमका दूँ।" मुझे इसकी कई रिपोर्टें देखने को मिली हैं। मैं तो देखता हूँ कि ब्यूरो की चापलूसी और प्रोपेगंडा में ही ज्यादा दिलचस्पी है। मिनिस्ट्रों के बढ़िया बढ़िया फोटो ब्लाक्स निकलते हैं। अगर वह दस लाइन कहते हैं तो उनकी ११ लाइन निकलती हैं। लेकिन अगर कोई दूसरा आदमी

जो कि अपने क्षेत्र में नेतृत्व करता है, यदि वह कुछ कहता है तो उसकी एक दो लाइन निकलती है। तो यह एक निजी पब्लिसिटी का साधन बन गया है बजाय इसके कि यह जनता का हित करता।

केवल इतने से ही इनको सन्तोष नहीं होता बल्कि प्राइवेट फंक्शन्स में भी इनफारमेशन ब्यूरो के आदमी जाते हैं। अभी डा० कंसकर ने अजमेर में एक भाषण दिया था। वहां भी इनफारमेशन ब्यूरो के आदमी गये थे। इसके लिए मैं इनफारमेशन ऑफिस को भी दोष नहीं देता। उन पर जोर डाला जाता है और उनको धमकियां दी जाती हैं कि अगर तुम इस तरह नहीं करोगे तो न मालूम क्या नतीजा हो। इतनी सब चीजें मैं ने इनफारमेशन के ऊपर कहीं।

अब मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं बाइकास्टिंग के बारे में। बाइकास्टिंग के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जहां तक शासन प्रबन्ध का प्रश्न है, गत वर्ष भी यह एक हंगामा मचा हुआ था कि ५० प्रोग्राम असिस्टेंट निकाले जाने वाले हैं। वं चार इंस्टालमेंट्स में निकाले जाने वाले थे। पहले २४ आदिमियों को नोटिस दिया गया। उस नोटिस के मिलते ही एक आतंकसा फैल गया लोग घबड़ाये हुए कुछ तो प्रेस की शरण में गये, और कुछ ने एम० पी० लोगों की शरण ली। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि दूसरे इंस्टालमेंट वाले बच गये। लेकिन जिनको नोटिस मिल चुका था वं २४ आदमी निकाल दिये गये। उन्होंने राज्य सभा में इस पर प्रश्न भी करवाये। उसके बाद उनमें से १२, १४ आदिमियों को एडवाइस बॉयस पर रख लिया गया और बाकी को किसी और जगह लगा दिया गया। उनके लिए ५० पी० एस० सी० ने कहा था कि उनको जो जनरल सिलेक्शन होता है उसमें उन्हें बैठने का मौका दिया जाय लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया, और मुझे पता लगा है कि वं २४, २४ आदमी अब निकाल दिये गये हैं और आज भी बैकार हैं यद्यपि मिनिस्ट्री के पास उनके लिए बहुत काम है, वह जगह जगह रीडियो स्टेशन खोल रही है। वह चाहे तो इन अनुभवी

आदिमियों को इन कामों में आसानी से लगा सकती है। लेकिन न मालूम ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जाता, शायद वह इनसे नाराज है और उनको शरण नहीं देना चाहते, और यह अनुभवी आदमी मार्त मारते, फिरते हैं। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि एक इन्क्वायरी कमिटी नियुक्त की जाय और वह दखे कि इनफारमेशन और बाइकास्टिंग में क्या क्या गलतियां हैं। हम लोग तो बाहर से सारी चीजें नहीं जान सकते। अगर इस काम को जानने वाले दस पांच आदमी इसकी जांच करें तो वे पता लगा सकते हैं कि इसके अन्दर क्या क्या राज है।

अब मैं एक दूसरी चीज आपको बाइकास्टिंग के सिलसिले में बताऊं। इस विभाग में बड़ी होता है जैसा कि इनफारमेशन में। यहां भी मिनिस्ट्रियों की स्पीचेंज का और इस तरह की चीजों का प्रचुर मात्रा में प्रचार किया जाता है। मैं इसका आपको एक उदाहरण दूं। अभी हाल ही में दिल्ली हिन्दी पत्रकार संघ की ओर से गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी जी की स्मृति में एक सभा का आयोजन किया गया। उसमें हिन्दी के अनेक विद्वानों ने भाग लिया था। डा० कंसकर भी वहां थे। और श्री बालकृष्ण शर्मा भी वहां पर मौजूद थे। उन दोनों ने उस अवसर पर अपने अपने भाषण दिये थे। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि एक व्यक्ति के लिए ५ मिनट तक बाइकास्टिंग होता है और कहा जाता है कि उन्होंने यह कहा और वह कहा, पर बंचार वालकृष्ण शर्मा का कहीं नाम भी नहीं है। वह भी एक प्रख्यात व्यक्ति है, लेकिन उनका नाम भी नहीं लिया गया। हम यदि इसे चापलूसी न कहें तो क्या कहें। यदि रीडियो की यही पद्धति रही तो मैं इसे क्या समझ सकता हूं।

दूसरी बात मुझे उन रीडर्स के बारे में कहनी है जो कि रीडियो विभाग में रखे जाते हैं। अंग्रेजी के रीडर को ६०० रुपये दिये जाते हैं, तो हिन्दी के रीडर को ४०० ही दिये जाते हैं और प्रांतीय भाषा वालों को २०० या ४०० दिये जाते हैं। यह भेद भाव क्यों? जब हमने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है तो उसके रीडर को भी ६०० रुपये क्यों नहीं दिये

[श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री]

जाते। एक को कम देना और दूसरे को अधिक देना यह तो वर्गवाद पैदा करना होगा।

• श्री टी० एन० सिंह (जिला बनारस, पूर्व) : अंग्रेजी वालों का भी चार सौ कर दिया जाय।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : हां यह भी हो सकता है।

श्री टी० एन० सिंह : जब अंग्रेजी वालों का कम किया जायगा तो वह कहेंगे..

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : देखा जायगा।

इसके अलावा मैं रीढ़ियों की कीमत के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। जहां वह मीडियम वेव और शार्ट वेव के स्टेशन खोल रहे हैं वहां मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पर क्या कदम उठाया जा रहा है कि देहाती इनसे लाभ उठावें। अभी हमारी एक बहिन ने बतलाया कि ग्रामीण तो इतने शिक्षित हो गये हैं और इतना समझने लगे हैं कि उनको पढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है। वह तो पीछे हो गये हैं। पता नहीं कि वह किस देहात में रहती हैं जहां एक एक आदमी पीछे हो चुका है। मेरा तो यह अनुभव है कि जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आ रहा हूं, वहां सात आठ लाख की देहाती जनसंख्या में मुश्किल से दस पन्द्रह रीढ़ियां हैं और वह भी उनके पास जिनको छोटा कंपीटीलिट या जमींदार या इलाकेदार कह सकते हैं। जो हमारे देहाती भाई कस्बों में आते हैं, गड़, तेल नमक लेने, वह सोचते हैं कि इस रीढ़ियों में क्या है, क्या इसमें कोई आदमी बैठ रहा है जो बोलता है। अभी इसके द्वारा उनके योग्यता और पांडित्य हासिल करने का सवाल ही कहां है। मेरा ख्याल है कि मिनिस्टर साहब यह सोच रहे हैं, कि इसको कैरीसिन आइल लैम्प पर चलाया जा सकता है या नहीं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वह तरीका बहुत बाधित और दिक्कत तलब होगा। मैं ने सुना है कि उसमें पैसे भी ज्यादा खर्च होगा। मैं तो सोचता हूं कि सरकार अलग से एक रीढ़ियों

इंजस्ट्री कायम करे जिसमें सस्ते रीढ़ियों तैयार किये जायें। चाहे यह गवर्नमेन्ट इंजस्ट्री हो या प्राइवेट इंजस्ट्री हो। जो मिनिस्टर साहब ठीक समझें उसके मुताबिक एक इंजस्ट्री कायम की जाय और उसमें कम कीमत में रीढ़ियों तैयार किये जायें ताकि उससे देहाती जनता लाभ उठा सके। यद्यपि मैं सोचता हूं कि देहाती इससे भी कोई खास लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे। मैं तो कहूंगा कि केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों पर इस बात के लिए जोर डाला जाय कि वह अपने शिक्षा के बजट में इस तरह का प्राविजन रखें कि हर एक देहात के स्कूल में एक रीढ़ियों सेट लग जाय, हर एक देहात के स्कूल में एक रीढ़ियों होना जरूरी है और रीढ़ियों द्वारा शाम को जब हमारे देहाती भाई फुरसत पाते हैं, यानी सात बजे से नौ बजे तक या दोपहर को जब समय मिलता है तब उनको देहाती प्रोग्राम और सांस्कृतिक प्रोग्राम गैररह सुनायें, ताकि दूसरे असल उनका कुछ भला हो, खाली चिल्ला देने से और कह भर देने से उनका भला नहीं होने वाला है। मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहूंगा कि बेहतर यह होगा कि केंद्र द्वारा प्रान्तीय सरकार पर यह दबाव डाला जाय और आप भी उनको उसमें कुछ सहायता दें ताकि एक स्कूल में एक रीढ़ियों सेट हो, और अगर लाउडस्पीकर भी लगा दिया जाय तो कहना ही क्या है, तीन, चार गांवों का काम बन जायगा और ग्रामीण लोग मजे से अपने घर में बैठें प्रोग्राम को सुन सकेंगे।

श्री टी० एन० सिंह : पढ़ाई बंद कर दें।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : इससे पढ़ाई नहीं बंद होगी, क्या शहर में रीढ़ियों हैं, तो पढ़ाई नहीं होती।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि देहात में लाइसेंस फीस भी कम से कम देहाती आदिमियों को माफ कर दिया जाय और उसका तरीका यह है कि जहां पर बिजली है, वहां तो लाइसेंस फीस माफ मत कीजिये। लेकिन जहां पर बिजली नहीं है, वहां उनको इसकी माफी दी जाय। आपके इस रीढ़ियों का ग्रामीण लोग

जब तक कि उनको मुफ्त सुनने को नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक वह इसका पूरा फायदा नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

आप एक ही प्रान्त में और एक ही भाषा और संस्कृति वाली यूनिट में कई रीडियो स्टेशन खोलने की सोच रहे हैं, और मैंने सुना है कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, तो मैं आपको सूझाव दूंगा कि इसके बजाय बेहतर यह होगा कि एक शक्तिशाली शार्ट वेव आप जहां तक एक भाषा और एक संस्कृति का प्रश्न है, उसकी आप एक यूनिट बना कर कायम करें, उसको शक्तिशाली बनायें और उससे रीडियो ब्रूकास्ट करें क्योंकि इस तरह से अगर अलग अलग रीडियो स्टेशन आप खोलने लगे कि कोचीन, त्रिवेन्द्रम में अलग हो, कर्नाटक में अलग हो, बंगलौर में अलग हो और विजयवाड़ा, रायचूर तथा दश के और सैकड़ों शहरों में अलग अलग हो, तो इससे काफी दिक्कत पड़ेगी और इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक शार्ट वेव का शक्तिशाली सेंटर भाषा व संस्कृति वाली एक यूनिट के बीच एक ही जगह हो तो इससे कई लाभ होंगे.....

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. The hon. Member has taken more than the allotted time. He has already taken 18 minutes. I have already rung the bell twice.

**श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री :** मैं सिर्फ एक ही मिनट और लेना चाहता हूँ।

**Mr. Chairman:** There is no question of one minute. He can take more. The point is, after I rang the first bell, he ought not to have taken a new point. He should have concentrated on the particular point before him and finished. He has taken two new points. It is not a question of one or two minutes. If he takes another new point, he may take another 5 minutes. He can go on.

**श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री :** दूसरी विन्ध्यप्रदेश में एक रीडियो स्टेशन खोलने जाने की मैं मांग उपस्थित करता हूँ। फिल्म के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है.....

**Mr. Chairman:** When a person makes a request for more time, I feel very sorry to say 'No' to him. I do not want to say 'No' to any Member here. I am myself an ordinary Member and I feel in the same way as other Members do. I do not want to stand between the Member and his speech. He can go on for a longer time. But, if he takes five minutes more than the allotted time, after allowing three more Members this additional time, I would be depriving the fourth Member the opportunity to speak at all as only a time of 15 minutes is allowed. He has taken 19 minutes. He can go on if he likes. I do not want to stand in the way.

**श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री :** जैसी आज्ञा, मैं जब अगर नहीं बोलूंगा।

**श्रीमती मणिबेन पटेल (कैरा-दीवण) :** चेंबरमैन साहब, यह डिबेट जो चल रहा है और इसमें जो कहा गया है कि हम कितने आदीमियों को इधर रक्खे हुए हैं, कितनों को निकाल रहे हैं और अगर निकाल रहे हैं तो क्यों निकाल रहे हैं, यह सब सुन कर मुझे आश्चर्य होता है क्योंकि आखिर हम इन चीजों पर बहस करने के लिए जमा नहीं हुए हैं। हमको यह भी ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि पहले जब हम स्वतंत्र नहीं थे, तब यह मंत्रालय अंग्रेजों ने अपने हाथ में रक्खा था, कुछ चन्द आदमी उन्होंने यहां के उसमें ले लिये थे। भारतवर्ष के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद पार्टीशन होने से जो अंग्रेज थे वे वहां से चले गये, जो पाकिस्तान के थे वह वहां चले गये, और हमको इस काम को चलाना ही था और इसलिए काफी आदमी उस विभाग में लिये गये काम चलाने के लिए, लेकिन आखिर में वह सरकारी विभाग है और सब काम कानून के अनुसार चलता है और पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के जरिए से हमें वहां कुछ आदीमियों को लेना पड़ता है और आप जानते हैं कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन से आदमी आने में देर लगती है। इसलिए हमें समझना चाहिए कि कार्य के मुताबिक आदमी रखने के लिए कमिशन को एम्रोच करना ही पड़ता है और उसके भंजे हुए आदीमियों को रखना पड़ता है।

[श्रीमती मीणबेन पटेल]

दूसरं यह शिकायत भी की गई है कि आल इंडिया रीडियो से ज्यादातर मिनिस्टर्स की ही स्पीचेंज आती हैं, उन्हीं की सब खबर दी जाती है और दूसरी कोई खबर नहीं दी जाती कि क्या बन रहा है और क्या हो रहा है, यह शिकायत मुझे कुछ ठीक नहीं लगती। आखिर ये मिनिस्टर्स के लोगों को यह तो बताना ही है कि सरकार क्या क्या काम कर रही है, सरकार का काम काज कैसा चलाते हैं और इसीलिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि पब्लिक को मालूम होता रहे कि सरकार उनके वास्तविक क्या काम कर रही है और क्या योजना कर रही है। आखिर यह रीडियो विभाग है किस लिए? सरकार जो जो काम कर रही है, अपना दंश किस तरह से आगे बढ़ रहा है, यह बताने के लिए और लोगों को इसका ज्ञान कराने के लिए यह है। जो जो खबर देना उचित समझा जाय वह इस के द्वारा पब्लिक को दी जाय

एक भाई ने शुरू में फिल्मों के बारे में सरकार की उदासीनता की नीति की शिकायत की और फिल्म इंडस्ट्री के उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ फीर्स भी विषय। यह ठीक है कि हमारे फिल्म व्यवसाय में फिल्म बनने में पहले की अपेक्षा बहुत काफी प्रगति हुई है, परन्तु हमें देखना यह है कि जो फिल्में बनती हैं उनसे हमारे देश को क्या कुछ लाभ होता है और क्या उनसे हमारी संस्कृति बढ़ती है। यह देखना चाहिए कि लोगों को इनसे फायदा होता है या नुकसान होता है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे मैं फिल्म सम्बन्धी चित्र पत्र पत्रिकाओं में देखती हूँ, विदेशी फिल्मों हो या अपने देश की, उनमें से अधिकतर फिल्में ऐसी होती हैं कि जिनसे हमारे देश को नुकसान ही होता है। और मैं तो समझती हूँ कि फिल्मों पर काफी कड़ा सेंसर होना चाहिए। जहां तक विदेशी फिल्मों का सवाल है, उनको अगर हम किन्हीं इंटरनेशनल रूल्स के कारण सेंसर नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो हमको उन पर काफी हद तक नियंत्रण चाहिए जिससे कि हम उनको रोक सकें। हमारे देश में ऐसी प्रगतिशील फिल्मों की आवश्यकता

है कि जिनसे हमें लाभ हो, हमारे ज्ञान में अभिवृद्धि हो और हमारा समाज आगे बढ़े और उन्नति कर सके। यह बड़े स्रेष्ठ का विषय है कि इस ओर हमारे फिल्म निर्माताओं का ध्यान नहीं है और वे केवल ऐसा कमाने की दृष्टि से सस्ते और गंदे चित्र प्रस्तुत करते हैं। ऐसे फिल्म हमारे देश में निर्मित नहीं होते जिन्हें देखकर आदमी के ज्ञान में उन्नति हो और उसके आचार विचार ठीक रहें। इसीलिए मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को इस दिशा में कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था शीघ्र करनी चाहिए ताकि हमारी फिल्मों का स्तर ऊंचा हो और आज जो उनसे देश और समाज को नुकसान पहुंच रहा है, उसको रोक जा सके। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर ऐसी फिल्में दिखायी जायं जिनमें हमारे देश का भूगोल हो, अर्थात् हमारे विभिन्न पहाड़, नदियां वगैरह हों, तो लोगों को काफी जानकारी हासिल होगी और वह बिना इधर उधर घूम हुए उन स्थानों का पर्याप्त ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। परन्तु यह नहीं करते। इस लिये जो फिल्म आज कल बनाई जाती हैं उन को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

संगीत के बारे में भी कुछ शिकायत की गई। यह भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि संगीत के बारे में क्यों शिकायत की गई। जिस संगीत से प्रजा को जागृत होती है उस को छोड़ दिया जाय ऐसा मैं कैसे कहूँ? जिस संगीत में बढ़िया संगीत है, जिस में कला भरी है उस को क्यों छोड़ दिया जाय? जिस को उस का ज्ञान है वह इस की परीक्षा कर सकेगा। परन्तु जो मामूली लोग हैं उन को तो जिस संगीत में काफी भाव भरा हो, जिस में काफी भक्ति भरी हो, जिस में लोगों का विकास हो ऐसा संगीत हो, उसे देना चाहिये। खाली फिल्म के गाने देना जिस से कुछ लाभ नहीं होता है ठीक नहीं है और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसा संगीत नहीं देना चाहिये।

जितने रीडियो सेंट्रस देहातों के लिये आप दे सकें उतने देना जरूरी है परन्तु जो कम्यूनिटी सेंट्रस हैं उन को ठीक तरह से रखने और चलाने

की अगर किसी में जानकारी न हो तो वह सेंट्स कुछ काम में नहीं आ सकते हैं। अगर ऐसे लोगों को सेंट्स दिये जायें जिन को चलाना नहीं आता है तो वह सेंट्स थोड़े दिन में बिगाड़ कर बेकार हो जाते हैं। इस लिये आप ने जो वह प्रबन्ध किया है कि ऐसे सेंट्स बनाये जायें जिन को ज्यादा लांग इधर उधर घुमा या बिगाड़ न सकें, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। साथ ही आपने ऐसे सेंट्स बनाने का मौका प्राइवेट लोगों को दिया है जिस से कि चार पांच आदमी जो कुछ बना सकें वह बनायें, यह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है परन्तु अगर आप इस को और भी सस्ता कर सकें तो जरूर ऐसा करने की कोशिश कीजिये।

अब मुझे कुछ फिल्मों के बारे में कहना है, बनने वाली फिल्मों के लिये नहीं बल्कि जो कि फिल्म रा मॉटीरियल के रूप में बाहर से आती हैं उस के बारे में। अगर उस को बनाने का कोई प्रबन्ध यहां हो सके तो अच्छा है क्योंकि इस तरह से हमारा काफी पैसा बाहर जाता है। आप इस के लिये जरूर सोचें और कुछ न कुछ करने की कोशिश कीजिये।

**Mr. Chairman:** The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which the hon. Members may now move: 810, 811, 304, 305, 812, and 813.

*Disapproval of Policy re: film Broadcasting and Information*

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced to Re. 1."

*Disapproval of Policy re: film censorship*

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced to Re. 1."

*Necessity of implementing Press Commission's recommendations*

**Shri Damodara Menon** (Kozhikode): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Broadcasting of film music*

**Shri Damodara Menon:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Closing of Aurangabad broadcasting station*

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Need to open new broadcasting station in Marathwada part of Hyderabad State*

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

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mr. Chairman:** All these cut motions are now before the House for discussion.

**Shri Velayudhan** (Quilon cum Mavelikkara Reserved—Sch. Castes): I wish to say at the outset that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has made quite a good progress. It has made radical improvements in its activities during the last one year.

I remember now the debate we had on this Ministry last year. I would say that I was a very close viewer of the progress or the development of the various activities of the Ministry during the last one year. The I. & B. Ministry as it is constituted

[Shri Velayudhan]

today was a child of the Home Ministry before independence. It was expanded with great speed. I would like to tell the house that in no country a Ministry like this has made so much development as it has made in India.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati):** Hear, hear.

**Shri Velayudhan:** When I have now extended my praise to the Ministry, I wish to tell you that we have to view this Ministry like a cultural laboratory for building a new India—I mean a renaissance India for the present and future generation. From that aspect I am very happy to state that my friend Dr. Keskar has made great changes and, in fact, courageous changes, in the working of the Ministry as a whole. As one who was associated with this Ministry as an officer for some time, I wish to say that it was a pleasant thing to work in the I. & B. Ministry unlike any other Ministry in the Government of India. It has now made a national turnover with the result that there may be some bickering or difficulties over the present staff or the present generation and there will be some critics of the Ministry, but then that is inevitable.

Though the All India Radio has made considerable progress in its activities, I wish only to point out one thing, viz., the cultural aspect. Especially in the different languages, more care and caution are required. Take for example Hindi being relayed by the All India Radio. I had occasion to compare the Hindi language used by the Voice of America and also our All India Radio announcers. Our announcers were very poor in the richness of language, whereas, in fact, the Voice of America was giving wonderfully rich Hindi to its hearers. (interruptions). I do not know. This is my opinion, and this is the opinion of some of the Hindi experts too.

Then about Malayalam, the region from which I come, Malayalam has

not yet been made an official language of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry—in sending out despatches to the news press. Of course, there is a Malayalam announcement. I must tell you that the language there used is very poor. Sometimes, it was ridiculous too because very often the Malayalam language is misinterpreted completely, so that the meaning was thoroughly different from the original English. I had pointed this out to some of my friends in the All India Radio also because it was very important as the All-India Radio is mostly used in our region as you will find if you look into the statistics about radios now used by the public of Travancore-Cochin State.

As regards the musical aspect of it, I am very happy that Dr. Keskar has now changed from the old policy and film music is now used. There was much criticism about this aspect, and since he has made this change, I think there would not be any future criticism over this matter.

One thing we have to bear in mind about the modern music or light music so-called is this: it is the product of the culture of the present day. It cannot be denied. Take for example, the stars India has produced. We must be proud of them, because the present generation is proud of them. Wherever they go, the stars, both gentlemen and ladies, are crowded by hundreds and thousands of people even for a sight and we will have to be very proud of the stars, and I would request the hon. Minister to see that we also give them the same respect and courtesy which the people are giving to our stars.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** How to give that?

**Shri Velayudhan:** When I say how it has to be given, I think it is on the basis of the activities of the Ministry, and in no other way. I hope my hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas will understand that the All India Radio



as well as the Information and Broadcasting Ministry are working now in a different way, and they have a cultural aspect also to which I had made a reference earlier.

Some time back there used to be a programme called the brains trust in the A.I.R., and I had the opportunity of listening regularly to the brains trust programmes. I must tell you that I was very much surprised to find that the standard of discussion in the brains trust programme was very low. Very poor subjects, and very cheap subjects were taken up for discussion, as for example. 'Is co-education good or bad?' No doubt, the discussion took place between some of the eminent personalities, including some of the Members of Parliament also, but I must tell you that when it is a brains trust programme, it must be of a higher standard.

I now come to the question of film production. I am of the opinion that we shall have to give more and more importance to the language films now produced in our country. I feel that Government should give more and more encouragement to the Hindi films, the Malayalam films, and the films produced in the other languages of India.

I must also tell you in this connection that when India is building up a new culture of her own on a particular pattern or basis, she has to see that it is linked up with the cultural progress of other neighbouring countries of Asia as well. For instance, great nation-building activities and programmes are going on in China, Russia and also in some of the other smaller countries like Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon and such other Asian countries, including Japan. We have not got any films or documentaries on those things to be shown to our people and to the present generation which should be educated in the Asian way of life. It should be the concern of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to

bring to our people not only the dramas and dances or ballets of other countries, but also the great national reconstruction works that are going on in these countries like China, Russia, Japan through documentaries and other type of films.

Only one more point I would like to touch, before I conclude, and that is about the Press Information Bureau. The Press Information Bureau today is working practically as the publicity organisation of the Government of India. It gives publicity for all the Ministries as also the various activities of Government. Besides, there is the integrated publicity scheme, but that is not so very intimately connected with this. I must also say that there are the publicity organisations in almost all the regions under the State Governments. I do not know why there is no proper co-ordination between these local publicity organisations and the Press Information Bureau. Take for example the hand-outs now published by the Madras Regional Office, or the Regional Offices in other States as well. They have not got an intimate contact or touch with the local or State Governments as regards the things that are taking place in their States.

Regarding the publicity for the Five Year Plan, even though there is such a huge organisation working almost in all parts of the country, yet we find that the publicity is very scant and very meagre, when compared with the size of the reconstruction work that is going on in the country. There are various minor irrigation works that are going on in the country; there are also the small dams being built or small railways being built up in various parts of the country on a regional basis. It should be the task of the integrated publicity organisation which is consuming such a huge amount of money to see that due publicity is given for these programmes also not only through the mobile vans but through other mediums as well.

[Shri Velayudhan]

In Travancore-Cochin State there are about 27 or 28 daily papers. Besides, a number of weeklies is also in circulation. And a lot of social and economic activities is also going on in the west coast and there is a great number of nation-building programmes being put through by the Five Year Plan in Travancore-Cochin State. But if you read the papers, you will find that only very few of these activities find a mention there. It should be the concern of the officers of this department who are working in that region to be in constant touch with the local presses and see that regular publicity is given to the nation-building activities that are going on in different parts of the State.

I shall say just one word about the cultural aspect. Cultural aspect does not mean the dramas, the dances or the music or ballets only; it means the life of the people as a whole; it means the life of the nation as a whole, and the building up of the nation, i.e. the younger generation. I feel that this Ministry should devote its attention to this aspect. At present, they are concerned only with classical music, or some of the musical dances like *kathakali* or some other aristocratic types of music that are in vogue in the country. But that does not represent the culture of the whole of India. The culture of India today is a modern culture on a modern basis or a modern pattern based on the development that is going on in the country and when I say modern culture I mean that it is a Hindu culture, for we all are Indians; and that culture will have to be given a renaissance through the medium of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

I feel therefore that this Ministry should get more and more attention from Government. Of course, the Five Year Plan has shown a lot of interest in this Ministry. But it must be made a huge and mighty build-up fit for

building up this great nation of India.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** Last time I spoke during the debate on the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, I was accused by a few of having been personal.

**Shri Velayudhan:** Are you going to apologise for it now?

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** I am not going to apologise for what I did last time, but I certainly wish at the very outset to assure Dr. Keskar that as a person I have nothing against him. It was Gandhiji who taught me one very important thing, and that was when he said, "I have no bitterness towards any Britisher, but I do have a bitterness towards the Satanic Government". On that principle alone do I speak today. I am not going to be vehement today. In fact, I am not thinking of making a speech at all.

But what I do want, in the interests of the people and the interests of such an important institution as the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and what it deals with, is this. I should like to put a few questions to Dr. Keskar this afternoon. I shall deal chiefly with the news service side. There are so many other things to talk about, but many points have been touched upon in a very touching way by several speakers before me.

I should like to ask just a few questions. And unlike the Jesting Pilate who asked, "what is truth?" and did not wait for an answer, I shall ask questions, and some of the answers I would like to give myself if I may be allowed, because I am not going to be so foolish as Jesting Pilate who did not wait for an answer.

I should like to know what has happened to the confirmation of news editors who had been selected by the U.P.S.C. I understand that five of them were selected in December 1949. And three who were selected earlier had been working as news editors for the past eight years; one of them has been working for 14 years, and

he is still known as a temporary hand. Now I want your imagination to play a bit; in the event of say—God forbid—the hand of death taking these gentlemen away, the gentleman who has worked for 14 years and others who have worked for less number of years, what would happen, I ask, to the surviving members of their respective families? On what would the surviving members survive? Certainly, I suppose, the answer would be A.I.R.; they would have to survive on air. It is not possible. Of course, the Government would not be liable at all under any Act to compensate the Act of God.

2 P.M.

The second question is: is it a fact that the Director of News Services who has been, I understand, officiating in that post for nearly four years, has been rejected for that very post by the U.P.S.C.? May I know what steps Government have taken to employ another man in his place, in place of this ill-starred gentleman? Is it a fact or is it not a fact that the Deputy Director of News and the Chief News Editor have been holding their posts for several years without being selected by the U.P.S.C. for those posts? Let the Minister deny, if he can, that an officer of the News Services who was on probation on a junior post only two years ago has now been promoted to a post which carries double the salary, a post to which he was only recently promoted by the U.P.S.C. A notice was served upon him after his probationary period had been extended—mark you—twice. Let him also deny this, if he can: after the said notice was served on him, he was posted in independent charge of the Hindi Regional News Bulletin Broadcast from the Lucknow station of All India Radio. Now, I would ask the Minister whether the notice was pursued or was it just conveniently shelved, as so many things are shelved, unfortunately. I would also like to know whether the U.P.S.C. knew of this background before this man was ap-

pointed. The House would be interested, perhaps, to know that this officer has been shielded behind a brazen shield, or as the phrase goes 'kicked upstairs' because, may I suggest, that he happened to have one qualification: he happens to be the worthy husband of a worthy lady Member of the Rajya Sabha. Let the Minister deny, if he can. Hundreds of these members of the staff of the All India Radio are awaiting, or have been awaiting, confirmation after several years of service. While the Editor of the *Indian Listener*, only after one year's service after selection by the U.P.S.C. was confirmed. That, I say, is injustice. That, I say, is a deliberate overlooking of human rights. May I ask, is it not also a fact that this was done despite the fact that this gentleman did not have a very enviable record behind him, and further that the then Director-General of All India Radio opposed this appointment tooth and nail? But it was a question of a D.G. fighting a D.G., that is a Director-General fighting a Demi-God. I say, Sir, that this Demi-God has, unfortunately, acquired for himself the reputation of being a mighty deity of nepotism.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have been listening to the speech of the hon. Member and I find that many of the points that he is making are almost personal.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** I am sorry. I withdraw them if they are personal.

**Mr. Chairman:** Apart from that, there are many insinuations which may or may not be true and which may be only conjectural. I would beg of him to kindly raise the level of the debate in which insinuations of such a character are not made. After all, they may not be true. For instance, he has remarked about a lady and her husband of the Rajya Sabha, and then the difference between a Demi-God and a Director-General and so on. These are clear insinuations which may or may not be right. I would request him to kindly see that the level of the debate in this

[Mr. Chairman]

House is raised to a higher standard. He is a poet himself—I will not be personal. In fact, he should guide the House in this matter and should rise to a higher level.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** To a poetic level.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** If there are insinuations I have made, I wish to submit that I have in my possession such material as would prove that my insinuations have a basis, but I shall not strain the point.

Reference was made by the first speaker today to the Director-General's chair. It strikes all of us that the Director-General's chair is very lonely, waiting to be filled up. One wonders why it is not filled up. The answer was given by one of the speakers before me. So I need not strain the point, because it did strike me that the answer was really off the mark.

Now, you will say 'it is again personal' if I say that I accuse the Minister of countenancing incompetence and conniving at abuse of authority. I remember the case of an I.C.S. Deputy Secretary who went away very recently. I knew him very well. He was guilty—I can prove it—of having framed charges against some of the finest members of the All India Radio staff. And on what grounds? On grounds as flimsy as the web of a spider and as cunningly wrought. Did the Minister think it fit to administer disciplinary action? No. These things make us feel...

**Mr. Chairman:** Did the Minister come to the conclusion that the I.C.S. officer had bolstered up false charges against these people?

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** Perhaps there are certain conclusions one might come to, but not admit, because there are certain things that act like a boomerang, and it is very difficult...

**Mr. Chairman:** That means, the hon. Member is making an aspersion.

He is really himself not believing that the hon. Minister came to that definite conclusion. He is again in the dreamland.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** I am not in dreamland. I beg to submit that if a chance were given to me, I could get a whole big file of material that is with me that could prove all my points to the hilt. However, I am afraid at this rate it will be rather impossible for me to make any point.

**Mr. Chairman:** What I want to say is that if the hon. Member wants to make such charges, he should be prepared to place before the House such material as will convince the House. Otherwise, the difficulty is that those persons against whom he is complaining are not in the House and they have no occasion to defend themselves. He is making aspersion after aspersion against those people who, being absent here, are not here to give you a contrary version. An hon. Member can make any aspersion he likes, but it is not just, and it is not usual to do so as those persons are not here to defend themselves. I cannot therefore allow him to indulge in making such aspersions.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** It is my information and may I ask how far it is true? On one occasion the Minister happened to be touring in Jullundur and Simla and he used the car which belonged to the All India Radio on that tour.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** Is it open to make a statement about which he himself says he is not convinced whether it is true or not?

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** That is rather a curious type of question.

**Dr. Kesar:** May I say that the hon. Member need not make a poetic speech? It is a fact and there is nothing irregular in it. If I may, I would like to inform the hon. Member that I am going to use it again.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** It was used and may I know whether the Government had paid the daily allowance of the driver and also for the petrol that was used when it was given out that the car was on duty with the Minister here?

**Dr. Keskar:** The hon. Member is not aware of government rules. He should first read them and then make long statements like this.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** Well, Sir, I go on to another point. The Minister during the two and a half years of his regime here, has most successfully antagonised that part of the public with which his Ministry deals. The confusion in the A.I.R. is notorious. The Minister quarrelled with the Films Federation and set up a smaller show of his own which was like setting up a lizard against a crocodile. He continues to quarrel with newspaper editors and advertisers. Nothing is more disgraceful than that the Government should ask for a commission on the advertisements that they themselves dole out. Why not, instead, ask for reduced rates? I say it would be more sensible.

I would now like to come to the bulletins. Unfortunately, neither the Chairman sitting in the Chair nor the clock on the wall is going to allow me to speak longer. I feel, Sir, that today I have not been able to say what I wanted to say because I feel a kind of antagonism on the other side of the House. Thank you.

**Mr. Chairman:** I may inform the hon. Member that so far as I am concerned, I have allowed him two minutes more, that is, 17 minutes, because I took two minutes in interrupting him. He has been given his allotted time. So far as the sense of antagonism is concerned, I would respectfully ask the hon. Member not to entertain such idea in his mind. If he wants to continue to speak, I would allow him more time.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** Sir, I would like to have two more minutes. I

would like to say something about bulletins, the nine o'clock bulletins.

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes.

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** I was listening on the 25th of February, 1955 to a broadcast in English. Now, really, do you mean to suggest that the man who broadcast that night was worthy of being maintained on the pay roll of the All India Radio? It was nothing short of an atrocity, his voice and his style. I ask this simple question.

Then, I also refer to the way these bulletins are used. It has already been said that the bulletin has been used for personal glory, apart from the fact that it is also used for Congress propaganda. But, I would like to recount only one incident where the bulletin has been used in an unforgettable, historically hideous way and that was in connection with the story of the passing away of one of India's greatest sons, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee. The news had been broadcast and flashed by all the newspapers in Calcutta from morning and for seven whole hours the All India Radio sat hatching its egg—and God knows—it finally ended up in their cooking their own goose; only in the afternoon was the news broadcast, after the whole of Calcutta was in mourning for the whole morning. Now, I ask, is this not a deliberate suppression of news of vital value? Such things are going on; I hope, in future, on such occasions, news will be broadcast where news should be broadcast as the first and foremost item and not put right away either into the centre or at the end of it.

**Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara):** Sir, I have been an admirer of my esteemed friend, Shri H. N. Chattopadhyaya, since a student, for nearly thirty years. I have heard him sing and recite and also witnessed his dancing. He can really be sublime in all those great arts of human endeavour. But, when he comes to more practical earthly things, he really descends from the sublime to the ridiculous. He can use his poetic sense....

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. I would request the hon. Member not to be so personal in the House where all hon. Members meet on terms of equality and respect each other. I would request him to use dignified language. It is no use calling a person hideous, ridiculous etc. I request that only dignified language should be used.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Sir, from the sublime to the ridiculous is a well-known poetical expression.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is not ordinarily so dignified.

**Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli):** May I know whether 'ridiculous' is unparliamentary?

**Mr. Chairman:** It is not unparliamentary. Otherwise, I would have ordered it to be taken off the record and I have not done so. At the same time, it is ridiculous to use it in this context.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** May I submit, Sir, that it is an arrangement between themselves.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Nothing is unparliamentary. With all his poetic background, with all his attractive cultural background, Shri Chattopadhyaya belonging as he does to a fine and distinguished family of artists, when he talks of mere practical details, he has the knack of exaggerating them and making them look out of all their due proportion. There are things which have taken place and which could have been easily dealt with by writing letters to the Minister or to the Secretary of the Ministry. If there have been such clear cases of injustice in appointments and promotions, they could have been easily dealt with at Ministerial or even Secretarial level. He has utilised this annual occasion of a discussion on high objectives, as a forum for thrashing out mere, minor details. Every department has its share of mistakes and details. Every department has its share of promotions, demotions and, perhaps, even

things over which one may not be able to say anything with much justification. Has Shri Chattopadhyaya used his full half an hour's speech to bring out these things which could have been done either in the form of interpellations or in the form of his own independent letters to the Minister or the Secretary.

I want to deal with the points regarding programmes, Press Commission, the A.I.R. and the Publications Division of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. May I say that the Defence and the Home Ministries of the Government of India or that of any other country are the vital departments of national life? The Home and Defence Ministries and the other Ministries are always supported by the Information and the Broadcasting Ministry. A wrong and false alarm in the Radio can sabotage national life. Our Information and Broadcasting Ministry today has assumed such great importance in our national life that we almost cannot cope with it; we cannot grudge funds for it this should be dealt with in its proper perspective.

We have seen that the Press Commission which was presided over by Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha and its first Secretary, Mr. Chawla, claimed them both casualties to its work. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry, as I said, is one of the most important Ministries which demands all-day and night duty. The pilot has to keep the wheels going and be ever alert. It is not like the Minister of Commerce and Industry who can take a file home and have sound sleep for the whole night and take it up the next morning. The Information and Broadcasting Department has to defend every news item and I must say in fairness that the Minister has unfortunately inherited a legacy from the British days, inherited from Bokhari and Company, whose appointment in the U.N.O., I challenged during the last foreign affairs debate. These were all the defects of the old regime. They have

to clear a jungle of defects and misdemeanours and this is an Augean stable that cannot be cleared in a day or two. I must say in fairness to the Minister that he has done good work and his Secretary, one of the ablest civilians of Bombay has been doing justice to the work so much so that his predecessor, the previous Secretary worked so hard and is being administered oxygen for many weeks. During the last few months they had to clear up the arrears of the past few years.

The films Division, the Press Commission and the A.I.R. are the more vital things. I wish to refer to the Central Film Board. Today the Information Department has taken control of the national organ of our national life. It is a great tragedy to know that the past President—I will not refer to his name—of the Censor Board has almost taken a job with the American interests and the American interests are today behind this agitation about the censorship of films. We have to mar or make our next generation in the way we teach them through films. Some of us can have a hatred for other countries because by seeing their films our children have turned out to be mere brittle as stone and not be of the solid character that we want them to be. They will not read Macaulay or Shakespeare or Tagore and Gandhi but indulge in reading of mere crime and murder. It is the duty of the I. & B. Ministry through censorship, to control films in such a way that no personal or private interest or vested interest will be allowed to have the upper hand. Private producers will have to be controlled. I must say that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry of the Government of India have been doing a gallant job, doing an unpopular job, unpopular only with vested interests in controlling and administering the Censor Film Board. I would like them to go faster and quicker and I would like them to see that we do not send our films abroad which do not reflect the cultural or moral character of our nation. I

would like the hon. Minister to see that we do not send abroad such films which do not reflect the cultural and moral greatness of our nation, so that Egypt, or any other country may say: "Here is a film from India which shows its greatness and cultural background."

Then, Sir, we should have a National Film Library in the near future. The great film of *Chandidas* in which there was such a wonderful couple as Uma Shashi and Saigal, and films like *Dev Das* should have found an immortal place in our film archives. But the negatives have been destroyed by fire. Unless we have a National Film Library, we shall not be able to preserve the great masterpieces of our film stars.

Another very valuable institution which has been brought forth by the Ministry is the Cultural Film Society. We also look forward to its branch, the Children's Film Society, to be an organ of our national life, so that our children may be well catered to in the manner of the B.B.C. Children's Hour which runs a fifty minutes programme for children every day before or after 6 o'clock. In this way we should be able to build our younger generation on a truly national and sound lines.

Britain spends £4,858,444 on television. Of this £867,005 was for capital expenditure. The number of sound and television licenses issued was 3,248,892 and sooner or later they hope to cover the whole population except a bit of three per cent. Today it is the bounden duty of the Government of India to see that there is a radio receiving set in every home. In the annual report presented to us, it is stated that 220 million people are covered by radio. We must see that the entire population is covered by our nationally produced sets and by diversified attractive programmes.

Then there is the question of the Press Commission. I want to revert back to it. My hon. friend Shri Harindra Nath Chattopadhyaya does not give credit for the work that has been done by the Ministry of Infor-

[Shri Joachim Alva]

mation and Broadcasting. He has taken some minor matters and magnified them into major ones. Look at the way in which the Department of Information and Broadcasting has tackled the problem of the Press Commission. The Press Commission has produced a bulky and very valuable report. I want to pay my humble tribute both to the Secretary and the President who are no more, who died at their post. There were many other eminent persons, as our Prime Minister observed on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Indian Newspaper Society's building, who were associated with the Press Commission. The monumental piece of work done by the Press Commission has been highly commended everywhere, and their report will continue to be one of the most valuable documents on the subject of journalism.

Government must pay serious attention to their report and give effect to their recommendations. It is not easy to implement all of them immediately but Government will have to seriously consider and find out which of the recommendations should be given immediate effect. For example the question of the working journalists, especially of the P.T.I., and similar questions should receive top priority, so that we may have a free, honest and sincere Press untrammelled by selfishness and greed of big business, or the manoeuvrings of blackmailers. Only then can we have a clean Press which will speak the truth, in accordance with our culture and our freedom—background.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

The programme side of the A.I.R. has done good work. The Women's Programme, the University Programme, the Rural Programme, the Forces' programme, the Children's Programme and the Industrial Programme, have put more and more life-blood into our broadcasting. They have laid the sound foundations. We must see that the programmes cover every branch, of our national life, so that we can

say that the All India Radio has come out of its travail and the great difficulties of Partition, and got over its initial stage when it was an appendage of the Home Department, under the thumb of a British I.C.S. Secretary. Today it has become the real organ of our national life.

Coming to the Board of Film Censors, it is very heartening to note that a good portion of the members are drawn from public life. In America, the Board of Film Censors is an appendage of big business; even in England big business still has a voice on this board. We have made our Board, Central as well as Regional, fully representative of the public life of the country. We have got an Examining Committee which examines every film it passes; we have got a Revising Committee where the producer will have a chance of putting forth his grievances. These are questions which completely slipped the memory of my great, learned, old and esteemed friend, Shri Chattopadhyaya. He took care to pick up a few thorns, overlooking the roses which are plentiful in the garden.

I would like the A.I.R. to build up a corps of first-rate correspondents, of youngmen of character, ability and patriotism. We have plenty of them in the Press Gallery or in our national life. They must be trained up in such a way that their reports will be the last word on the subject in regard to authenticity and truth, so that they may not be challenged, and lapses of the kind to which my hon. friend Shri Chattopadhyaya mentioned may not recur. Even if such mistakes occurred in the past, they should not be allowed to be repeated. In short, the A.I.R. correspondents should do work as the B.B.C. or N.B.C. correspondents. For example, a single B.B.C. correspondent covers the region of India and Pakistan. We should take all the good things from the B.B.C., from British life, mindful of the defects, mindful of the play of hide and seek which the B.B.C. have in-



dulged against ourselves on some critical occasions. Our report should be the last word for authenticity and sincerity of detail.

I would now like to say a few words about our Press Information Bureau. I am glad Government has of late been paying attention to the Press Information Bureau. The Bureau has been supplying the weekly dope, to the papers down below at the district level. The moment we are able to reach the reader in the districts and taluqs through these small organs, we will be able to educate them in such a way that they will face the strongest currents of the world. We have inherited spiritual values of non-violence from down the ages. The dissemination of these rules are really in safe hands, in the hands of patriots who shall be able to do a good job indeed.

In the end, I want the Prime Minister to favourably consider the appointment of good, able, patriotic Press Information Officers for post of Consuls-General. It is but natural that after a period of hard work as Press Correspondents or in the Press Information Bureau, journalists could look forward for promotion as our Consuls-General abroad so that they may feel that the sweets of office are not denied to them; they may feel that though most of them work for twenty-four hours, they may feel that they have as much right to appointments abroad just in the manner of a retired General, or a retired Secretary or a supernannuated officer of the Government of India, looking forward for higher promotions.

I warmly support the Demands of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. I must frankly say that the Opposition has not been able to make one single major point. I am glad Government has taken to the policy of giving more advertisements to the Indian language papers. The day will come when the language papers will have a circulation of 25 million copies.

**Mr. Chairman:** In addition to the cut motions already moved, there is another cut motion No. 632 which may also now be moved.

*Policy regarding selection of members for Programme Advisory Committee*

**Shri Boovaraghasamy** (Perambalur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mr. Chairman:** This cut motion is also before the House for discussion.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

**Shri Kasliwal** (Kota-Jhalawar): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th March, 1955."

No amendments to this report have been received and I trust that this House will adopt it.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That this House agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th March, 1955."

*The motion was adopted*

#### PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Mr. Chairman:** The House will now resume further discussion on the motion moved by Shri Uma Charan Patnaik on the 18th March, 1955 that the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (Amendment of Section 5), be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of July 1955.

[Mr. Chairman]

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the motion, 47 minutes were taken up on the 18th March, 1955, leaving a balance of 1 hour and 13 minutes for its further discussion.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad who spoke for 2 minutes on 18th March 1955 may continue his speech.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas): The other day, I was speaking on the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 which came into force on the 11th March 1947 and said that it was intended to secure more effective prevention of bribery and corruption than were already provided for under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code. It was introduced to secure punishment, either conviction or fine or both because it was felt necessary that those who are caught hold of for such practices are not effectively dealt with under the existing Act. Therefore, this Act which was there was extended for another ten years.

What we find is this. Sub-section (3) of the 1947 Act says that in any trial of an offence punishable under sub-section (2) of the Act the fact that the accused person or any other person on his behalf is in possession, for which the accused person cannot satisfactorily account for pecuniary resources of the property disproportionate to the known sources of income may be proved. I referred to this only to lay emphasis that if an officer is caught hold of such wealth and if he could not disclose or account for the disproportionate increase in his wealth, then the Court or the investigating officer is perfectly at liberty and within his rights to say that the vast mass of wealth of the officer is certainly from undue sources. Sub-section (2) of the Act of 1947 empowers the investigating authority to come to that view that because the officer would not say the source of his income, it can be presumed that he has earned this wealth from undue sources or by bribery or otherwise. Therefore, what Shri Patnaik has in-

troduced is nothing but the logical conclusion of the fact that if such a thing is found out—the fact that an officer has amassed wealth—it should be forfeited. Therefore, in this amendment, I find nothing new. It is the logical conclusion that if an officer is found to have done such things and he is convicted, it should be left open to the officer or the court to confiscate the property.

I will give an example to clarify this point. Here is Mr. A who is found out under this Act to own in three years a property of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 lakhs disproportionate to his salary of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 3,000. On this presumption the court may convict him and it cannot but all be challenge. But they should also be at liberty under this amendment to confiscate his property. If an officer is convicted for six months for undue amassing of wealth, he goes and spends the entire six months and comes back. His service is gone but here is a building worth Rs. 3-4 lakhs; here is the bank balance of Rs. 1-2 lakhs. The six months are spent in no time and they are forgotten. This is no punishment to the officer; it is rather an encouragement to others who do the same thing. It is very strange that an I.C.S. officer who borrows a few thousands to construct a house, is after seven years found to own a house of Rs. 3-4 lakhs at Madras or Patna or Delhi. In that case, that officer is punished with six months imprisonment but his property in the shape of buildings worth Rs. 3-4 lakhs or his bank balance either in a Swiss bank or a continental bank is not confiscated. What he suffers is six months punishment leaving untouched his entire property.

So, whatever might be the good intentions of the Government in saying that a Government officer must disclose his property—movable or immovable—in the form of land, buildings, etc. they cannot be dealt with effectively. I am told that very recently, Government has sent a circular

saying that the officers should disclose their property in the form of land or building or in other forms. But this does not include bank balances of the officer. There are persons who have gone on a certain deal to foreign countries and they deposit in Switzerland. It is the practice that the names of the officers and depositors are kept a secret. The money of these officers can be very safely deposited. Government also wants to effectively check bribery and corruption and wants to deal with such officers firmly and strongly—such officers who habitually receive illegal gratification. Such officers must disclose what their bank balance is either in India or in Switzerland or in continental banks. If that is not found out it will be difficult for the Government to curb this in spite of the best intentions.

Sub-section (3) is very wide and it shows the intention of the Government. It says that an officer can be convicted on the presumption that he has amassed huge wealth and cannot explain or disclose his sources.

The purpose of this amendment is very simple. If an officer fails to show the sources of income after sufficient notice and time he is punished on the presumption that he has looted and amassed wealth far disproportionate to his salary or and previously owned. Shri Patnaik's only point is that when under sub-section (3) he is convicted, his property should be confiscated. This amendment empowers the Government to confiscate the property of such men so that it can deal with the cases effectively. If it is not done, then it is difficult to deal with such cases effectively.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his arguments.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** I am closing. Hence, I say that this amendment should be adopted only to implement this Act of 1947 effectively in the case of such persons who do so. This should also be enlarged so that not only the civil officers but other officers in the departments where most of the things are kept secret can be

dealt with. In the case of foreign service, false certificates are given. They are caught and hauled by the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Service Commission and then only things are found out. Therefore it should be widened.

With these words I wish to say that this amendment (section 3A) is nothing new but the logical conclusion of the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1947, and the purpose behind is to effectively deal with such officers who are in the habit of getting illegal gratification and bribery.

**Shri Raghuraj Sahai (Etah Distr.—North-East cum Budaun Dist.—East):** I have nothing but admiration for the laudable motive with which Shri Patnaik has brought forward this amending Bill. But I have got my own doubts whether the laudable objective with which he has brought forward this Bill is going to be achieved by this measure.

The Prevention of Corruption Act exists already, and he just wants that a further rider should be added to it that when a man has been convicted of corruption his property, for which he is not able to render a reasonable account, should also be confiscated. The point for hon. Members to consider is whether it is possible to secure conviction by means of an Act or by legislation in every possible case where one is convinced that a certain person has committed corruption.

When I read the last debate on this Bill I was tempted to put a few questions to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs on this subject. And only on the 31st he was pleased to reply to my query as to how many prosecutions were launched under this Act after it was modified in the year 1952 up to date. And the figures that have been given by the hon. Minister are for 1952, 1953 and 1954. Looking to these figures I find that in 1952—the figures have been given here for twelve States—17 prosecutions were launched out of which seven ended in conviction, seven in acquittals, and three were pending cases. In 1953

[Shri Raghuraj Sahai]

seventy prosecutions were launched out of which twenty-three resulted in conviction and thirty-four in acquittals, and thirteen were still pending. And in 1954, fifty-seven prosecutions were launched out of which fifteen resulted in conviction and sixteen in acquittals, and twenty-six were pending cases.

These figures, if they disclose anything, they do this. In the first place, the number of the prosecutions during these three years is pretty small. The second fact that comes out very vividly is that a majority of these cases has resulted in acquittals.

I put it to the hon. Minister whether so many acquittals and so few cases of corruption that have been launched show that corruption is on the decrease. And the hon. Minister was pleased to reply that that inference on my part would not be well-founded. He was perfectly right. Corruption is not on the decrease. But if these prosecutions show anything, they show that it is very difficult to prove in a court of law as to whether a certain person has committed corruption or not. Given an opportunity, the person would avail of it from the lowest court to the Supreme Court. And fortunately or unfortunately the law as it exists today gives him full scope to find out faults in the prosecution case and to secure his acquittal.

So in my humble opinion, introducing this provision in the Prevention of Corruption Act will do no good. Although I admit, and I think most of the hon. Members of this House would admit, that there is corruption, corruption is not diminishing and it is a matter to be seriously taken up, my submission is that mere legislation or merely adding to the provisions of a certain Act, making it harder, stronger or more deterrent, will not serve the purpose. We must look to certain other remedies. And in my humble opinion, although it is very clear that both the Central Government as well as the State Governments are honestly

of the opinion that corruption should be put an end to, what I find is that there is not that sense of earnestness, awareness, seriousness on the question. If there had been more awareness, if there had been more seriousness on this question, I think the results would have been far better.

My hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad referred to the new Rules that have been promulgated by the Central Government. I also want to deal with them. They are really very useful rules. If they are going to be acted upon, they will really prove deterrent. And I also find that they are not entirely new rules. There had been rules of this kind from before. Some changes have been made here and there and they have been put in a new garb. If we look into these new Rules we can find that Government has put certain restrictions on gifts that are to be received by government servants or by their wives or by relations of theirs. And only in cases of a trifling value permission is accorded, but where a gift is not of a trifling value it is not to be accepted, or is to be accepted only when permission is obtained from the competent authority. Similarly, with regard to acquisition of property, movable, immovable and all kinds of property, they are required to give returns. They are asked to show what kind of property they possess when they enter service, or from time to time they will be required to submit returns. So I beg to say that all those rules are very good. But I have got my own doubt whether those rules would be acted upon, and whether the rules that existed before were seriously acted upon. I am of opinion that it is not only legislation that would put an end to corruption. If really the Government wants to put an end to corruption and realise that it is the greatest bane of our administration at the present moment, the high-ups, those who are at the helm of affairs, either in the Central Government or in the State Governments, should see that corruption is put an

end to. Legislation will go to achieve that objective to a certain extent. But if they are serious, if they are watchful enough, they will put an end to this root and branch.

I do not want to fake the time of the House. I may quote one instance. In 1924 or 23, Sir Grimwood Meyers happened to occupy the Chief Justice's place in the Allahabad High Court. He was one of the colleagues of Lord Reading during the first world war. When he came to U.P., somehow he came to know that the U.P. judiciary was not very honest. He was determined to put an end to this sort of a judiciary which was dishonest. What he did was, he found out who is who by his own personal espionage system. He got a list prepared of all those persons in the judiciary as to who were honest and who were not honest. He sent for one by one those persons whom he regarded as not honest. He called those people to his own chamber in the High Court and shut the room and with a grim voice he said; look here, I have got your record before me; there are only two alternatives; either resign voluntarily or face an enquiry; which alternative do you choose? I tell you that in 95 per cent. of these cases, they preferred voluntary retirement. I know some of these people. They are living even today, people who were made to retire voluntarily by Sir Grimwood Meyers. The fact of the matter is that the U.P. judiciary is entirely honest since then. There may be exceptional cases of dishonesty here or there. But that stigma, that blot, which was a blot against the entire judiciary, has been removed. I say that if the Government is serious, if the "high-ups" both in the Central Government and the State Governments are serious, they can do a lot. They can adopt all the tactics which Sir Grimwood Meyers adopted. By merely making laws, this corruption cannot be put an end to. I think Shri U. C. Patnaik has brought forward his Bill with the highest of motives. But, this additional rider will not serve the purpose.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** What do you suggest?

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Seriousness, earnestness.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have called Shri Mulchand Dube. I shall call the hon. Member later.

**Shri Mulchand Dube** (Farrukhabad Distt.—North): The amendment proposed by Shri U. C. Patnaik has my fullest sympathy. But, I feel that it is impracticable, because in every case, the court before whom a case is brought, will have to embark upon a protracted enquiry in regard to all the properties that he possesses. The enquiry will have to be of a judicial nature, of a civil nature. The Magistrate would be entirely incompetent to enter into that. The title to each and every property that the person has will have to be gone into. The intention of the hon. Member being that only that property which has been acquired by corrupt means or by corrupt money should be confiscated, it will be very difficult for the prosecution or for anybody to connect the acquisition of a particular property with the bribe that a person has accepted. Therefore, the remedy that has been proposed by my hon. friend Shri U. C. Patnaik is impracticable and it cannot be resorted to.

**Shri Bogawat** (Ahmednagar South): Can he not be convicted and fined heavily to that extent?

**Shri Mulchand Dube:** To the extent of what?

**Shri Bogawat:** Property possessed beyond his means.

**Shri Mulchand Dube:** Beyond his means. The man may have inherited some properties. Some may be gifts; some may be acquired *benami*. There will have to be an enquiry as to which property he has acquired with the money taken as a bribe, which are the properties that were got by way of gift and which are the properties that he has acquired *benami*, or are not in his name. The criminal court will have to embark on an enquiry in respect of each item of property to find out the money

[Shri Mulchand Dube]

from which a property has been purchased. That would be an impossible thing for the criminal court to do. This is within the province of a civil court. A civil court alone can decide such things. My submission is that the Bill that my hon. friend Shri U. C. Patnaik has brought has the highest and best motive behind it. But, it is impracticable.

My submission is this. If you want to stop bribery or corruption, what we have to do is to raise the character of the people. When a person is appointed to a Government post, what is done is that two respectable persons have to certify about the character of the person. A further step taken is that the character is enquired into by the police. The character is also enquired into confidentially by two persons who are named by the applicant. After all this is done, the man is appointed and he turns out to be dishonest. The remedy appears to me to be this. The character is to be raised. In former times, the character of a person was formed in the home or in the school or in the temple. So far as formation of character in the home is concerned, it may be said without fear of contradiction that the parents do not know really how to bring up their children. The result is, character is not built in the home. So far as schools are concerned, they merely cater to the academic needs of the students. They also impart some technological education. So far as building up of character is concerned, that is nowhere. The third thing by which character was built up was religion. But our State is a secular State and our secularism prevents us from giving religious education in the schools and colleges to the students. The result is that we are drifting away from moral standards. From what I see, I find that we are in fact drifting from the principle of control of desires that is advocated by every religion....

**Mr. Chairman:** Are we not going far away from the scope of the Bill?

**Shri Mulchand Dube:** I say that character has to be built in this way.

**Mr. Chairman:** Please be short.

**Shri Mulchand Dube:** I am giving the alternative. My submission is that character has to be built in this way. We are drifting away from the control of desires to the gratification of them. The result is, moral standards are falling. So long as we do not raise the moral standards, it is not possible to check or stop corruption that is prevailing. I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri Raghubir Sahai that Government does not want to check it. Government does want to check it. The higher officers want to check it. But, there is a vicious circle that prevents the stoppage of corruption.

**Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda):** I wish to support the motion for circulation. There is no need at this point of time to urge arguments in favour of effective remedies to put an end to corruption. This House, ever since it began, has endeavoured to bring the subject to the attention of the country and the Government by a number of resolutions. Mr. Hukam Singh's was one such, everyone might remember. Because the evil is so rampant, people are anxious to find some remedy to reduce this evil.

3 P.M.

My hon. friend has pointed out the two objects with which he has brought this Bill in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. One is that the recent amendment of the Indian Penal Code has made the prosecution more difficult by depriving the benefit of the evidence of the important witness who was so far available; because the giver also is now made an offender. It has simply made the position of the corrupt person doubly secure, because the man who gives is not available at all; further these things are generally done in secret. No doubt, the law says that some pardon, promise of no punishment

and all that can take place, but so far we have not seen one case where such protection has really been given to such a witness.

The other object he has is to deter the commission of the offence by the threat of enhanced punishment as other friends said, there is very much force in favour of this remedy to rectify the defect. The only point is: may the Bill as now put before the House be accepted without further amendments and consideration? I have given some thought and I feel that as it is now drafted it really makes the enforcement difficult. Therefore, it requires further consideration; and a circulation naturally would yield some more material and examination of the language which might certainly result in bettering and improving it.

For instance, I particularly agree with my friend who said that this will result in embarking upon a dilatory and elaborate enquiry to find out and fix the property which is really disproportionate to the means of the person concerned. In addition to the elaborate and dilatory process, it would involve great difficulties and then there is also the possibility of as the language now stands, of the punishment being used in a way that it might work out more harm. The new sub-section (3a) says:

"...the Court shall, while awarding the punishment under sub-section (2), direct that in addition thereto, the pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to the accused person's known means of income...."

This has to be read along with the other Act wherein this disproportionateness of property is to be judged not only by what the person himself owns, but by what his relations also hold. This leads to the risk of its being used in a way, that it might work more harm to the public than really help it. Therefore I say that it requires careful and further consideration.

Then, this threat no doubt might possibly afford a kind of deterring effect—this attempt is being made for the last many years and so far we do not see any real results in the way of reducing the evil of corruption. We are finding cases more frequently. Possibly these were all cases which were already committed and they are now coming to light; but anyhow, so long as human nature continues, I am afraid these mere prosecutions will not really stop the commission of the offence; but that is no reason for any State to say that they will not take steps to meet the kind of offence which is easy to commit and escape. Therefore, I feel that in spite of the fact that the language in which now it is clothed is not very satisfactory and is capable of further improvement, it is essential that this Bill should be circulated so that we have the country's attention drawn to this matter that this weapon is going to be given effect to. Therefore, the Government should welcome and must naturally themselves be seriously busy contemplating all the steps they might take to bring about a reduction of this kind of evil. It is with that view that the Indian Penal Code was amended, but unfortunately as I already said, the amendment has only made the offender a little more secure than before.

So, I would request the House to support the motion for circulation, so that the matter may be considered more carefully and the country's reactions gathered and then it will be time for the House to make up its mind. In the meantime other measures have to be taken by the Government.

**Shri Achuthan (Crangannur):** I am very glad that Mr. Patnaik, in addition to paying his attention to defence matters, has now come to administrative matters also. He has specialised in regard to defence and was quoting from U.K. and other countries the other day and was advising us to do this thing and that thing. Now, he has come to the administrative side of the country.

[Shri Achutan]

We are now extending our activities and crores and crores of rupees are being spent by the Centre as well as the States, and so the time has come for us to see that corruption is rooted out as far as possible. The new sub-section (3a) may have a deterrent effect on the minds of the officers concerned that if they do such things, their property would be confiscated.

Shri Raghavachari was saying that it requires amendment. Quite true. But if it is circulated, nobody will say that it is bad, that it is not at all workable. The only point is how to work it and what effect it may have when put into execution. So that there is not much point in saying it should be sent for public opinion. The whole country will be at the back of it. Steps must be taken by all Governments concerned to see that corruption is rooted out root and banch. But what are the steps? I have my own doubts as to how far this new sub-clause (3a) may carry out the effect or the purpose for which it is intended, since it involves making an exhaustive enquiry into the property of a particular officer concerned and finding out how much of the property is disproportionate to his known means of income and then coming to the conclusion that so much has to be confiscated. There must be a special machinery for this, and it must be the civil judiciary. So, I think some thought over the matter of wording is necessary. It is for that purpose Government should also co-operate to see that it is worked out properly and come forward with suitable amendments which will have the desired effect. Because we are now going in for the Second Five Year Plan and crores and crores are going to be spent; there is vast scope for corruption in the Income-tax Department, Police Department, Revenue Department, Commerce and Industry Department and for that matter in all Departments.

Moreover, I do not know why, because there are difficulties as a whole,

we should not tackle it. In my State, according to me, even though we are trying our best to see that corruption is rooted out, to speak plainly, it is on the increase. That is my view. What can you do? We are trying our best to see that people are traced and sent before the court of trial, convicted and we even publicise their names. We do that monthly, stating that such and such persons have been convicted. Even then, I do not know why it is increasing. So that all steps, even though they are draconian must be resorted to with regard to the eradication of corruption. Unless we do that, the common man would not feel that this Government is functioning properly to bring about a Welfare State, or that the government servants and the public men are doing service for a public purpose and not for filling up their pockets by hook or crook.

I congratulate Shri U. C. Patnaik for having brought forward this amending Bill, and I would request Government not to reject this suggestion, but to come forward and say that all possible steps will be taken by Government to bring in amendments to the code which must be such as to threaten an officer even before he thinks of indulging in bribery or corruption.

With these words, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha** (Hazaribagh East). I have still not been able to decide whether I have to support this Bill or oppose it. But in any case I leave it to the conclusions of the House to take it as it may, and I shall offer my humble suggestions only.

While welcoming the intentions of Shri U. C. Patnaik, the Mover of this amending Bill, I sympathise with him. Of course, I ditto the motives and intentions with which he has brought forward this Bill. But as I looked into the draft and considered how far the objective of the Bill could be achieved, I soon fell into difficulties, and the prob-



lem appeared to be so much complicated and full of so many complexities that I could not see whether this Bill would achieve the object it is meant for, and whether it would not remain a dead letter even if passed.

The first thing that I would like to place before this House is that in our pattern of developed scientific jurisprudence, it is difficult to get convictions easily, because we have been wedded to a modern jurisprudence, the elementary principles of which require that even ten guilty persons may be acquitted....

**Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Ninety-nine.

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** I am making it ten and one ..... rather than one innocent should be punished. So far as we are wedded to this principle,—as we are and we are bound to be—I do not think how we can have proofs before courts of law to establish that this property or that property, this money or that money belongs to the person or the officer who has been accused of having indulged in corrupt practices. When an officer or anybody else indulges in corruption, and when there are proceedings against him, it is natural to find, and it is very true, that he has not kept the property in his own name, and that he does not keep the money in his own name. He has his fathers-in-law, mothers-in-law, unmarried wives, relatives and so many others with whom the property is kept. So, while we may know fully well that the property is his and that he has been enjoying all the benefits of that property, yet he cannot be brought under law, and courts cannot convict A and also confiscate the property that is in the name of B. This is one of the practical difficulties that arose in my mind.

My second difficulty was this. The illegally earned money.....

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur):** What does the hon. Member mean by saying 'unmarried wives'? He should explain that.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not think it needs explanation. The hon. Member may proceed.

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** My learned friend has understood the meaning, and he only wants me to emphasise it.

I was submitting that the ill-gotten money may be converted into jewelries or such other things, so that they may be kept elsewhere in different ways. For instance, there may be landed properties, and there may be *benami* properties, etc. How are we going to prove all these things and say that all these properties are the property of the man who has been accused of corrupt practices and who is facing a trial before a court of law?

These are some of the difficulties that occurred to me, and to surmount these difficulties is not very easy. Of course, we must bear in mind that the present Bill is only to be circulated for eliciting public opinion. We shall have opportunities enough in future to make certain amendments to it, and redraft it, after we receive the opinion of the country. But at the present moment I would only give a suggestion to my hon. friend Shri U. C. Patnaik to consider seriously, and that is whether or not instead of drafting the Bill in this way we can at least fix a limit on the payment of fine. Let there be a fine of not less than Rs. 10,000. But that has also got some difficulty. Suppose there is a corrupt officer who has got only Rs. 500, and indulged in corrupt practices only once in his life; if he is brought to book and convicted, we may say under this law that he will have to pay a fine of not less than Rs. 10,000 and there is a lot of hardship caused to such individuals there also.

So, I shall just say in the opposite way to what I said in the beginning. That is to say, we should see that ten innocent persons are punished instead of one guilty man going scot-free. Anyway, the question is that

[Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha]

there should be a limit on the payment of fines. There may be unlimited fines but not less than Rs. 10,000 in any case. If we can bring in an amending Bill to that effect, at least, it will serve the purpose, because once an officer is convicted in a court of law and sentenced to pay a heavy fine, all his relatives, and all his unmarried wives and so on will come to his rescue; they will sell the property they would be possessing and pay the fine. That itself will have a deterrent effect.

These are some of the questions that arose in my mind, and I place them before Shri U. C. Patnaik for his consideration.

**Mr. Chairman:** How long will the hon. Minister take for his reply?

**The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** About fifteen minutes.

**श्री श्री जी० ईशचंद्र (गुना) :** सभापति महोदय, यह जो संशोधन विधेयक हमारे सम्माननीय मित्र पटनायक जी ने यहां प्रस्तुत किया है इस के विरोध में जो आक्षेप उठाया गया है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। जिस उपधारा २ का संशोधन किया जा रहा है, वह इस प्रकार है :

5 (3) In any trial of an offence punishable under sub-section (2) the fact that the accused person or any other person on his behalf is in possession, for which the accused person cannot satisfactorily account, of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income may be proved, and on such proof the Court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that the accused person is guilty of criminal misconduct in the discharge of his official duty and his conviction therefor shall not be invalid by reason only that it is based solely on such presumption.

जब किसी व्यक्ति को सजा दी जाती है तो उसकी अपनी या उसके रिश्तेदारों की या

मित्रों के नाम पर जो सम्पत्ति है और बुरा भागों से इकट्ठा है तो उस प्रिजम्पशन पर सरकार एक हजार की जायदाद अपने कब्जे में लेती है। इस धारा का संशोधन करने के उद्देश्य से हमारे सम्माननीय मित्र ने संशोधन विधेयक उपस्थित किया है। जिस प्रकार से वे इसका संशोधन करना चाहते हैं उस पर, मेरे विचार से किसी को भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं यह इस लिए कह रहा हूं मेरे मित्र ने अभी कहा कि १०,००० का फाइन या जुरमाना आप लगाएँ लेकिन मेरे सामने ऐसे कैंसिस हैं कि जिन में ३० लाख, ४० लाख और ५० लाख की प्रापर्टी की एक फहरिस्त हमने मंत्रालय को दी थी लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं किया गया। इस प्रकार का विभागीय भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार से एक शिकायत करने के लिए मैं आज इस सदन के सम्मुख खड़ा हुआ हूं। हमारे मंत्रालय भ्रष्टाचार को बाहर लाने के लिए केवल मदद ही नहीं करते परन्तु मेरा तो उन पर आक्षेप यह है कि मंत्रालय दूसरे विभागों के काम में रोक भी अटकाते हैं। रेलवे के बारे में मैं यह बात चुनौती के साथ कह सकता हूं कि मुझे कई अफसरों ने और अधिकारियों ने बताया है कि हम प्रोसीक्यूशन तब तक नहीं कर सकते जब तक मंत्रालय की तरफ से हम को आज्ञा नहीं मिलती। पहले तो उनकी कठिनाई यह थी कि द्यौतिक प्रापर्टी उनके नाम में है इसलिए उन पर अभियोग नहीं चल सकता था। अब भ्रष्टाचार के कानून में यह धारा रखी गयी है कि अगर किसी के पास प्रापर्टी हो और वह उसका एक्सप्लेनेशन न दे सके तो उस पर अभियोग चल सकता है। इस प्रिजम्पशन पर इस करप्शन एक्ट के अनुसार उसे सजा दी जा सकती है। आजकल हमारे देश में ऐसे बड़े बड़े कर्मचारी हैं जिनके पास दस दस लाख, बीस बीस लाख और तीस तीस लाख रुपया है। कहीं लड़की के नाम में ३० हजार है तो कहीं भतीजी के नाम ५० हजार है। इनकमटैक्स वाले पूछते हैं कि यह प्रापर्टी कहाँ से आयी तो वे बता नहीं सकते। यह सब हाँसे हुए भी हम देख रहे हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार देश में

बढ़ रहा है। इस कानून के अनुसार इनवेस्टीगेशन हो रहे हैं फिर भी समाज में सर्वत्र हम देखते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार रुक नहीं रहा है। अगर किसी को सजा भी हो जाती है तो इससे उसको कोई अधिक हानि नहीं होती। उसको साल ६ महीने के लिए सजा हो जाती है पर वह और उसके रिश्तेदार पीढ़ियों के लिए मालदार हो जाते हैं। कनिक्कन हानों के बाद भी वह अपनी जायदाद अपने पास रख सकता है। इसलिए जो विधेयक पटनायक साहब ने रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Shri Datar:** The object underlying the present Bill, as sponsored by the hon. Member, Shri U. C. Patnaik, is perfectly understandable, and for that reason, Government are not opposing circulation of this Bill for eliciting public opinion. I may, however, point out certain difficulties, as also the various steps that Government have taken in rooting out corruption.

The object of the hon. Mover is that corruption should be rooted out and the last act that should be done is that the unaccounted property in the hands of such a corrupt officer should be taken over by Government, because he should not be allowed to take advantage of his wrong or to use the property which he has got by means other than fair or legitimate. That is the reason why I said that the object of the hon. Mover is perfectly understandable. The question is whether the Bill, as framed, would purport or would effectively remove the particular grievances or the evils that he has in view. In the course of the debate today, as also on the last occasion, a number of hon. Members on both sides of the House very fairly pointed out that there were certain inherent difficulties in accepting the Bill, as it has been presented to us. I may also point out to this House that already there are certain provisions. Now, in such cases, in addition to inflicting punishment by way of imprisonment, it is also open to the courts—to the trying Magistrate or the Sessions Judge—

to inflict fine. I would point out to the hon. Member that the amounts of fine are gradually rising in proportion to the magnitude of the crime. We might also take into account one more factor which has, incidentally, been referred to by the hon. Mover. We have got here on the statute-book an Ordinance known as the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, No. VI of 1946. I may point out to the House that we are advised that this Ordinance is actually in force—this is with a view to leave no scope for any doubt whatsoever. Government are at present considering as to the particular way in which this provision, which I am going to read from this Ordinance, could be incorporated in an amending Bill so far as the prevention of corruption is concerned, because the provision there is salutary in certain respects. I would read what has been stated there so far as this particular matter is concerned :

“In any trial of or inquiry by a court into an offence specified in the Schedule, the fact that an accused person is in possession, for which he cannot satisfactorily account, of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his known sources of income, or that he has, at or about the same time of the alleged offence, obtained an accretion to his pecuniary resources or property for which he cannot satisfactorily account may be proved and may be taken into account....”

So far as this provision is concerned, it has already been accepted. Government appointed a Committee, popularly known as the Tek Chand Committee. It went into the whole question as to whether the legislative measures available to Government are sufficiently effective or whether some more provisions by way of amendments were necessary. The Tek Chand Committee was composed of Members of Parliament; they considered the matter in all its bearings and made a number of suggestions. All those suggestions have been accepted by Government. I may point out to

[Shri Datar]

the House that amendments have been effected in the Indian Penal Code, the Prevention of Corruption Act and in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, and certain new departures from the accepted principles of jurisprudence have, for the first time, been made so far as India is concerned; because whenever it is found that certain officers are in possession of certain property and when they cannot account for that property, then it has been stated very clearly that a presumption can be raised that that property was acquired by means other than fair or legitimate, and the burden shifts to the accused to point out to the court and satisfy the Court that that property was acquired by him by his own *bona fide* or legitimate means. Therefore, you will find that one very important departure has already been effected. Then in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, it has been further stated that in addition to ordinary fine, whenever an accused has been convicted, amongst others, on the basis of such a presumption, which I read out to you just now, then it is open to the court to inflict punishment which will bear naturally on the extent of the property which he has acquired by means other than legal or fair. Now, this is a provision which is very salutary and this provision is exactly the object which the hon. Mover has in view. It has been used on a number of occasions, and to leave no scope for doubt, as I pointed out, we are going to consider the question of incorporating such a provision in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act itself.

Then, it was stated by some hon. Members that Government were not very keen on rooting out corruption. I may point out to this House that Government have been extremely keen.....

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** That is not our experience.

**Shri Datar:** In fact, there are a number of cases—I would read them to the House—where Government

have taken action from long ago. Government have established a Special Police Establishment, and in all cases where senior officers or gazetted officers etc. are concerned, immediately investigations are carried on....

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** But not without the permission of the Ministers concerned. My information is that Ministers put obstructions in the way of investigations.

**Shri Datar:** That is an entirely untrue statement. The other day also another hon. Member on the other side made that unwarranted statement against Ministers in the States. I would repudiate here absolutely that the Ministries either at the Centre or in the States are not absolutely keen on rooting out corruption.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazari-bagh West):** What are the proofs?

**Shri Datar:** So, I was pointing out to this House that Government are trying their best to root out corruption to the fullest extent possible. I have got here figures in respect of not small fries (*Interruption*) but of big fish. I have got certain figures for the last 5 or 6 years, from the year 1947 to the year 1954. I would like to point out to you the number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered, in which there have been convictions and acquittals and the results also show that Government are very keen so far as this aspect of the matter is concerned. The total number of prosecutions launched against government servants is 1169, the number of convictions 675, the number of acquittals 668, the number of cases otherwise disposed of by courts and the prosecutions failed 21, the number of cases against governments pending trial at the end of 1954 being 255.

Then, a reference was made to the very large number of acquittals.

**Shri Dabhi (Kaira North):** Were they gazetted officers?

Shri Datar: Most of them were gazetted officers. And, as I told the House just now, the S. P. deals with cases against senior officers and not against class IV officers against whom the ordinary machinery is always put into operation. Therefore, these figures have a particular relevancy and I would ask the House to make a very clear note that here, in this particular case, the Governments are extremely anxious that corruption is put an end to as early as possible.

One more point may be taken into account so far as the present Bill is concerned. The Prevention of Corruption Act can be used not only in respect of government officers at the Centre but also in respect of officers in various States and Government have not been able to know the reactions of the various governments so far as Shri Patnaik's Bill is concerned, and, therefore, Government would desire to have before them also the views so far as this particular aspect is concerned.

As it is pointed out by certain Members, he has used certain expressions which would show that it might even be absolutely unjust to certain classes of persons. We have to be very careful so far as the rooting out of corruption is concerned. It would not do good, as some of my hon. friends have sometimes been doing, to use highly unrestrained expressions and damning the whole class of officers. So far as government officers are concerned, there might be a small percentage of officers who are corrupt. But, it would be entirely wrong to say that all the officers are corrupt or that the majority of the officers are corrupt or that a very large number of officers are corrupt. It might be noted that they are carrying on their work as efficiently, and as honestly as they can and, therefore, I would request the hon. Members either on this side or on that side to understand the effect of the general allegations or assertions that they make, that is likely to affect the morale of our own people. We are aware that we want

to establish a Welfare State and for the establishment of a Welfare State, amongst others we require the willing co-operation—not forced co-operation—of all our officers. We shall take care to see that good officers are appointed; we shall also take care to see that if an officer falls a prey to temptations, we have got rules under which we can proceed against him departmentally. In more serious cases we can have prosecutions also. That is what S.P.E. are doing. In all cases, whenever we have suspicions, we start investigations and if it is found on investigation that the case is very strong, prosecution is immediately launched. So far as prosecutions are concerned, there are naturally certain inherent difficulties. Sometimes the accused get off on technical grounds. Therefore, I would like to point out to the House that one of the objectives that the Government have in sponsoring the new Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill is also to see that in proper cases those who are guilty are convicted. There are certain inherent difficulties, technical difficulties and others and they have to be got over. And, for that purpose, we are trying to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure also. As I said, we have amended certain provisions. Ultimately, as some hon. Members have stated, after all, this is a game to which there are at least two parties, not only one. The public are also there, the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker. These are the two parties who have to be considered. Therefore, if we raise the general morale of the people, then, I am quite confident that the morale of the officers will also rise. I am not going to rely solely on this general principle, but inasmuch as they have certain obligations to the people, we are making very stiff rules. Some rules have already been placed before the House so far as the All India Services are concerned. So far as the Central services are concerned, it is open to Government to proceed against a man in respect of his wealth whether it is in his name or in the name of

[Shri Datar]

any other person, his wife or any other person, especially where Government have *prima facie* some material. No property of such a man can escape from the attention of Government. Let there be no doubt on that point.

Before I finish, I should like to assure this House that I am not going to oppose the circulation. Still, we should consider very dispassionately whether the object that the hon. Mover has in view can be achieved by the way in which he has drafted this Bill. It requires certain consideration and let the public also consider it. In our anxiety to root out corruption, let us not try to do injustice to those officers who do not deserve anything like this. We shall not have anything by way of what can be called inquisitional proceedings. We have to be extremely careful and therefore it will be open to the public as it will be open to the hon. Members of this House to consider the whole question coolly and then to make suggestions which Government will consider as sympathetically as possible. In the meanwhile, I may point out to the House that Government are also examining the underlying purpose that the hon. Member has as to the way in which it can be brought about otherwise than by accepting or dealing with the Bill as it is.

**Shri U. C. Patnaik** (Ghumsur): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has agreed for the circulation of the Bill and normally I should make no further speech. But, I will take two or three minutes to point out that the whole House has accepted the Bill as it ought to do. All the hon. Members who have spoken on the Bill have pointed out its advantages and the desirability of enforcing certain laws in order to ensure purity in our administrative set up. Of course, it has been pointed out by the hon. Minister that in 1946, there was an Ordinance, Ordinance VI of 1946, wherein certain provisions like the ones that I am now proposing were incorporated.

But, I would point out, in the first place, that Ordinance VI of 1946 has been allowed to expire, at any rate, after the Constitution of India came into force, because under article 133 the President can promulgate Ordinances but they shall be laid before the Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of 6 weeks from the re-assembly of Parliament etc. So, the Ordinance has expired long ago and therefore the necessity for Government to bring in something similar to that Ordinance, but a little stronger than that.

Another thing I would also submit is that in cases like the one from Madras relating to an I.C.S. officer, it is true that he has been convicted for some minor offence of corruption. The most important thing that ought to have been taken into consideration in his case was proof being let in about his possession of small properties which he tried to acquire in 1940 with money borrowed from certain co-operative society, whereas by the time the case started he had extensive house properties and other properties worth some lakhs and this fact has to be taken into consideration. There was also another fact that had to be taken into consideration. This officer and some others are said to have deposited huge sums in a Swiss Bank. We should see whether we could not pursue such deposits through some legislative measure. Hon. Members have also pointed out cases where some of our best services are trying to have undue advantages financially by corrupt means and it has been pointed out that it is desirable that in trying to get every officer, however high his rank might be, to disclose his properties, movable as well as immovable, including bank balances in his name as well as in the names of his dependents, it would have a very salutary effect and the submission of the property statement should be insisted upon as early as possible. Therefore, I again thank the hon. Minister and I would submit that the Bill be

sent for circulation. The views received from different sources will, I am sure, improve my Bill and strengthen the hands of Government in checking corruption.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of July, 1955."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### INDIAN CATTLE PRESERVATION BILL

**Mr. Chairman:** The next item before the House is Seth Govind Das's motion. I will say a few words in this connection in the beginning.

The Bill was introduced on 16th July, 1952. The consideration motion was moved on 27th November, 1953. Further discussion on the consideration motion was resumed on 11th December, 1953, 26th February, 1954, and 12th March, 1954. On the 12th March, 1954, further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

In accordance with the desire of the House to hear the Attorney-General regarding the competence of the House to pass such a legislation, the Attorney-General made a statement in the House on the 1st May, 1954, to the effect that the subject matter of the Bill was in the exclusive sphere of the State Legislature.

Subsequently on the 21st May, 1954, a statement on the Bill was also laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Agriculture.

As the House is aware, in regard to questions relating to legislative competence, the Chair has always left the decision to the House. According to

the desire of the House, the Attorney-General is present here today.

Out of the 4 hours allotted to this Bill, 2 hours and 54 minutes have already been taken up and a balance of 1 hour and 6 minutes is now available for further consideration of the Bill.

Seth Govind Das may now move his motion for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the Bill.

**संठ गोविन्द दास (मंडला-जबलपुर-दीर्घा):** सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि देश के दुधारू और वाहक ढोरों की रक्षा करने वाले बिल पर विचार किया जावे।

**Shri S. S. More (Sholapur):** Has he not already moved the motion, Sir?

**Mr. Chairman:** It was postponed and therefore he has to move the resumption motion.

**संठ गोविन्द दास :** मैं ने वही तो कहा कि इस पर फिर से विचार किया जाय यह मैं आप के सामने प्रस्ताव करता हूँ।

आप ने अभी यह बतलाया कि यह विधेयक यहां पर कब उपस्थित हुआ था और अब तक इस पर क्या क्या हुआ। मैं आप को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि यह विधेयक यहां पर सन् १९५२ में ही उपस्थित हुआ परन्तु यद्यार्थ मैं केंद्रीय धारा सभा में यह विषय सन् १९२६ से उपस्थित हैं। मैं ने उस समय, यानी आज से २९ वर्ष पहले, इस विषय को कॉमिंस आफ स्टेट में उपस्थित किया था और तब से किसी न किसी रूप में यह बराबर आता रहा हैं। आप ने अभी यह बताया कि इस पर हमारे एंटीनी जेनरल का वक्तव्य हो चुका हैं, श्री पंजाब राव दशमुख का वक्तव्य हो चुका हैं और श्री पंजाब राव दशमुख के उस वक्तव्य के अनुसार उसी दिन श्री पी० एन० नन्दा के सभापतित्व में इस विषय पर विचार करने के लिये एक कमेटी नियुक्त हुई थी। उस कमेटी के टर्म्स आफ रिकॉन्स पर, उस के मुद्दों पर, मैं आप का

[संठ गोविन्द दास]

ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उस के मुद्दे थे :

"(a) To prevent the killing of milch cows, particularly in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay even when they have gone temporarily dry;

(b) To make the present law on the subject more effective so as to put an end to such evil practices as phooka;

(c) To explore the possibility of making milk powder in suitable centres; and

(d) To impose some effective control on the Inter-state movement of cattle."

अब आप यह देखिये कि इस के बाद...

**Mr. Chairman:** I think the resumption motion should be put first. After that the hon. Member may go on.

**संठ गोविन्द दास :** मैं ने रिजमप्शन मोशन आप के सामने रखी और रखने के बाद बोल रहा हूँ। अगर आप कहें तो मैं अंग्रेजी में भी रख दूँ। मैं ने हिन्दी में रखी था। अगर आप की समझ में नहीं आया है तो मैं अंग्रेजी में रख देता हूँ :

I beg to move:

That the adjourned debate on the following motion moved by me on the 12th March, 1954, be resumed:

"That the Bill to preserve the milch and draught cattle of the country, be taken into consideration."

**Mr. Chairman:** That is the first motion that should be moved.

**Seth Govind Das:** I have moved it in Hindi. I am speaking on my motion now.

**Mr. Chairman:** What I was saying was that if the House accepts the resumption motion then he can speak.

**Seth Govind Das:** I should first be given an opportunity to say why the House should accept this motion.

**Shri S. S. More:** May I raise a point of order? We can understand this technical motion for resumption of debate. But when a Member at the stage of introduction of the measure has delivered a long, full-fledged speech, can he repeat the same performance at the time of moving for resumption of the debate?

**Mr. Chairman:** Anyhow the hon. Member should be brief.

**संठ गोविन्द दास :** मैं तीन चार मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। मैं इस पर इतना बोल चुका हूँ और मेरी इस पर बोलने की इतनी इच्छा है कि जब तक गोवध यहां बन्द नहीं हो जाता तब तक मैं दिन और रात, महीने के तीस दिन और साल के २६५ दिन इस पर बोलता रहूँ। लेकिन चूंकि मैं यहां पर बहुत कुछ कह चुका हूँ इस लिये बहुत थोड़े में मैं इस को खत्म कर दूंगा। मैं आप को यह बता रहा था कि इस कमेटी के टर्मस आफ रिफरन्स क्या थे और उस ने अपनी सिफारिशों में क्या कहा।

"The Expert Committee on the Preservation of Cattle appointed by the Government of India about eight months ago has submitted a report expressing the view that a complete ban on cow slaughter would be wholly undesirable."

मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आया कि कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई थी एक बात के लिये और कमेटी ने फैसला किया और सिफारिश की दूसरी बात की। मुझे संस्कृत का एक पद याद आ जाता है :

"विनायकं प्रकुर्वाणो रक्षयामास वानरम्"

यानी कमेटी को काम दिया गया था गर्भेश जी बनाने का लेकिन उस ने मूर्ति बनाई बन्दर की।

सभापति जी, जब हम इस विषय को केंद्र में लाते हैं तब यह कहा जाता है कि इस को राज्यों के पास भेज देना चाहिए और जब हम इस



विषयों को राज्यों में उठाते हैं तो चूँकि केंद्र में और राज्यों में दोनों जगहों पर काँग्रेस की हुकूमतें हैं इस लिये जो कार्यवाही कभी कभी यहां पर हो जाती है उस कार्यवाही का असर राज्यों पर भी पड़ता है। मुश्किल यह है कि हम इस विषय को निपटाना चाहते हैं पर कोई न कोई ऐसा प्रश्न उपस्थित कर दिया जाता है जिस से यह प्रश्न न यहां निपटता है और न वहां निपटता है। अब यह जो नन्दा साहब की रिपोर्ट है उन नन्दा साहब ने सन् १९४७-४८ में जो पहली कैटल प्रिजर्वेशन कमेटी बनाई गई थी उस में यह सिफारिश की थी कि इस देश में गोवध बन्द किया जाए। इन्हीं नन्दा साहब ने उस समय गोवध बन्दी के पक्ष में अपने दस्तखत किए थे और इन्हीं नन्दा साहब ने आज इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में गोवध बन्दी के विपक्ष में दस्तखत किए हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार का क्या रवैया है और सरकार के अफसरों का जिन को कि विशेषज्ञ कहते हैं उनका क्या रवैया है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आज महात्मा गांधी की राय को फिर दोहरता हूँ। गांधी जी ने कहा था—

सभापति महोदय : आप जरा जल्दी खत्म कीजिये।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं तीन चार मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

Mr. Chairman: What I am telling is this. After all there is a legal point that has been raised in this matter and the Attorney-General has been asked to be present here and hear the views of other Members. So, we should give an opportunity to Members who want to speak.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में जो मेरी भावनाएँ हैं और जिन को मैं रोक रखता हूँ उन को व्यक्त करने का जो भी मौका मिलता है उसको मैं जानें नहीं देना चाहता। मैं केवल दो मिनट के अन्दर ही खत्म कर दूंगा।

मैं महात्मा गांधी की जो राय थी वह बता रहा था। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि गोवध की योजना में यह तो आ ही जाता है कि तमाम

बूढ़, लूले, लंगड़ और रोगी ढोरों की रक्षा सन्ध को ही करनी चाहिए। विनावा जी ने भी मेरे इस विधेयक के पक्ष में राय दी है। क्योंकि समय नहीं है इसलिये मैं उसे पढ़ना नहीं चाहता, केवल इतना कह देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भी मेरे इस विधेयक के पक्ष में हूँ।

पशुधन से इस देश को दो हजार करोड़ रुपये की आय होती है तस्वीरान २२ प्रतिशत। पर पंचवर्षीय योजना जिस पर बीस अरब रुपये खर्च होगा उसमें केवल चार करोड़ रुपये यानी ५०० वां भाग इस काम के लिए रखा है। रेलों जो कि ढाई करोड़ रुपये की आय देती हैं उनके लिए ४०० करोड़ रखा गया है। १६० गांसदन खुलने चाहिये थे पर खोले गए हैं केवल १७। सांड तैयार करने के लिए २२५ फार्म खोले जाने वाले थे पर एक भी नहीं खुला। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मेरे सुझाव हैं कि सरकार पंचवर्षीय योजना में गोहत्या सम्पूर्णतया बन्द करे। चमड़े, गोमांस आदि के निर्यात को बन्द करे। पंचवर्षीय योजना में कम से कम एक अरब रुपये गोसम्बर्धन के लिए रखे। कृषि तथा जंगल विभाग ने जो भूमि अनुचित रूप में रोक ली है, उसे गोचर भूमि के लिए छोड़ दे। किसान तथा पशुधन के लाभ को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अमरीका से आने वाले घी को बन्द करे। वनस्पति घी को या तो रंग दे या यदि यह सम्भव न हो तो उछ का जमाया जाना बन्द करे।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

That the adjourned debate on the following motion moved by Seth Govind Das on the 12th March, 1954 be resumed:

"That the Bill to preserve the milch and draught cattle of the country, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव): जनाब चेंबरमैन साहब, हम ने एंटीनी जनरल की राय १ मई को इस हाउस में सुनी—

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : अंग्रेजी में बोलिये।

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव :** यह एक कॉपी गाय के मुताल्लिक मसला है और मैं मुतासिब यही समझता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलूँ।

**Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk):** On a point of information, May I know if when a discussion is resumed, the Members who spoke before will be allowed to speak or not?

**Some Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question before the House is the legislative competence of this House; whether this House is competent or the State Legislatures. That is the main point and that has to be decided. There is very little to speak on the merit of the Bill.

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव :** शायद मेरे लायक दोस्त की इत्तिहाह दुरुस्त नहीं है और मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस बिल पर अभी तक नहीं बोला। अगर मैं बोला भी होता तो भी मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि खुद स्पीकर साहब ने पिछली बार फरमाया था कि 'एंटानी' जनरल जब राय द चुकेंगे उसके बाद मॅम्बरों को बोलने का मौका दिया जाएगा कि वे भी अपनी राय दें.....

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I want to know whether those speakers who had spoken already will be allowed.

**Mr. Chairman:** Hon. Member says that he had not spoken.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I am not pointing out any speaker.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hoogly):** On the question of competence of the Parliament, I do not think that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava spoke...

**Shri Samanta:** He may speak; I have no objection. I only wanted to know.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Attorney-General has given his opinion. Those Members who have not spoken on this, they can speak their views on

this point. But those who have spoken after this view was placed before us will not have any chance to speak.

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):** Shall we take it that the present debate is being held upon the opinion of the Attorney-General?

**Mr. Chairman:** It is on whether it is within our legislative competence or not.

**Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar):** Otherwise, the Bill was practically passed.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would only request that hon. Members should be as brief as possible so that a number of Members can participate.

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव :** जनाब चेंबरमैन साहब, एक बड़ा सवाल इस में यह है कि इस हाउस की लीजिस्लेटिव कम्पिटेंस में यह बिल है या नहीं। मैं इस के मुताल्लिक बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि फिलवाक्या सवाल तो इससे भी लम्बा चौड़ा है लेकिन हमारे पास इस पर बोलने के लिए सिर्फ एक ही घंटा है और मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि इस पर बोलते हुए एक घंटा में खुद ही लगा दूँ और दूसरे मॅम्बरों को बोलने का मौका ही न मिले। यह मुतासिब न होगा। इस लिए मैं जितना भी ब्रीफली बोल सकूँगा बोलूँगा। लेकिन मैं अदब से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस के अन्दर आम कायदा यह है कि जब कभी इस किस्म का सवाल आता है तो उस पर न चेंबर जिम्मेवारी लेती है और न कोई और। इस का फंसला करने का तो इस हाउस को ही इस्तिवार है। चुनाव अवल मौके पर जब डा० अम्बेदकर साहब वहाँ पर ला मिनिस्टर थे, और जब सेंट साहब का बिल आया उस वक्त उन्होंने एतराज किया कि यह इस हाउस की लीजिस्लेटिव कम्पिटेंस में नहीं है। उस वक्त मैं ने कहा था कि उस हाउस को एरा इस्तिवार है कि वह इस बिल को पास

करें। उस वक्त डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने यह करार दिया था कि वह बतौर डिप्टी स्पीकर के इसकी जिम्मेवारी नहीं लेंगे और मॅम्बरों को ही इस्तिफार होगा कि वे अपने आप ही इस का फैसला करें कि यह इस हाउस की लॉजिस्टीक्स कमीटी में हैं या नहीं और यह फैसला बांटों के जरिये किया जाएगा। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी कान्स्टीट्यूशन में एक प्रावजन है नम्बर १४३ जिस में गवर्नमेंट को इस्तिफार है कि अगर वह चाहे तो किसी कान्स्टीट्यूशनल प्वाइंट पर हमारी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय ले सकती है। तो वह संकशन इस तरह पर है :

"If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon."

4 P. M

मैं खुश होता अगर गवर्नमेंट आर्टिकल १४३ के नीचे इस मामले को सुप्रीम कोर्ट को रफर कर देती और उसका फैसला हर एक शख्स पर बाइंडिंग होता। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने यह मुनासिब नहीं समझा। मैं उन वज्हात में नहीं जाना चाहता कि क्यों गवर्नमेंट ने मुनासिब नहीं समझा। गवर्नमेंट ने सिर्फ हमारे एटार्नी जनरल की राय तलब की और उनको यहां तशरीफ लाने की दावत दी। एटार्नी जनरल साहब की कोई भी राय हमारी इज्जत के काबिल है और मैं उस राय को बड़ी इज्जत की निगाह से देखता हूँ। लेकिन जहां मैं उसको इज्जत की निगाह से देखता हूँ वहां मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि जहां तक कानून का सवाल है वहां एक वकील को दूसरे वकील की राय को इस निगाह से देखना होता है कि उसने किन वज्हात पर यह राय दी है। उस वकील की पोजीशन से

हमको मुतासिर नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आनरीबल मॅम्बर साहिबान से अर्ज करूंगा कि वे इसी निगाह से इस राय को देखें और यह न सोचें कि यह राय किसने दी है। हम लोग बड़े अकीकतमन्द हैं और बहुत बार इस बात को देखते हैं कि कौन इसको कह रहा है। हमें सिर्फ यह देखना चाहिए कि जो कुछ वह फरमा रहे हैं वह कहां तक ठीक है। इसलिए हर मॅम्बर इस वक्त सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जब की हेंसियत रखता है यह देखने के लिए कि यह हाउस इस कानून को पास करने के लिए काम्पिट है या नहीं।

अब मैं उन वज्हात पर आता हूँ कि जिनकी रू से हमारे एटार्नी जनरल साहब ने यह राय दी है कि इस पार्लियामेंट को अस्तिफार नहीं है। अबल तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा, हमारे एटार्नी जनरल मुझे माफ फरमायेंगे, कि जो उनका एमोच था इस सवाल की तरफ मैं उसे दुरुस्त नहीं समझता। हमारे कान्स्टीट्यूशन में तीन लिस्टें बनी हुई हैं जिनमें दो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और फेडरल गवर्नमेंट की लॉजिस्टीक्स कमीटी में लिस्ट हैं। इसके अलावा एक तीसरी कानकरेंट लिस्ट है। दुरुस्त एमोच यह है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को हर एक चीज का अस्तिफार है, हर कानून को पास करने का अस्तिफार है। हमने जब इस कान्स्टीट्यूशन को बनाया था तो जान दूझ कर इसको यूनिटरी बायस दिया था। उसमें हमने आर्टिकल २४८ रखी है जिसकी मुगद है कि जो चीजें इन तीनों लिस्टों में नहीं हैं उनके लिए सारी रजिस्ट्रेशनल पारस सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को हैं। अगर हमको साफ तौर पर पता नहीं चलता कि कोई खास चीज इन लिस्टों में है तो उसके लिए इस दफा के मुताबिक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ताकत दी गयी है। इसलिए अब सिर्फ एक ही सवाल है जो कि आनरीबल मॅम्बर साहिबान को देखना चाहिए कि यह सबजेक्ट स्टेट लिस्ट में आता है या नहीं। अगर यह स्टेट लिस्ट में नहीं आता तो फिर किसी और लिस्ट में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। लिस्ट १ और २ में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ताकत दी हुई है। और कान्स्टीट्यूशन की दफा २४८ में उसको कोई भी

[पीछत ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कानून बनाने का अख्तियार दिया हुआ है । तो अब सीधा सवाल यह रह गया कि आया यह लिस्ट २ में आता है या नहीं । जब हमारे एटार्नी जनरल साहब लिस्ट २ पर बहस कर रहे थे तो उन्होंने आइटम नम्बर १५ का हवाला दिया था । लेकिन फिर शायद उनको ख्याल आया कि आइटम १५ साफ नहीं है । तो उन्होंने दो तीन और आइटम्स की तरफ तबज्जह दिखायी ।

उन्होंने आइटम्स ६, १४ और २७ को और रफर किया । इन दफाओं का हवाला देना ही यह साबित करता है कि हमारे एटार्नी जनरल साहब इस बारे में यह समझते थे कि यह मामला साफ तौर पर दफा १५ के मातहत नहीं आता है । मैं दफा ६, १४, और २७ को अभी न लेकर सिर्फ दफा १५ को लेता हूँ । दफा १५ में यह लिखा है :

"Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice."

इसके बाद आप देखें कि दफा ६ में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries."

मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इसका पब्लिक हेल्थ, सैनिटेशन और डिस्पेंसरी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । यह जो हासपीटल्स और डिस्पेंसरीज हैं इनका ताल्लुक इन्सानों से है । दफा ६ में कतई कोई जिन्न एनीमल्स का नहीं है । अगर एटार्नी जनरल साहब इसके पिथ और सम्स्टंस को देखें तो इस दफा ६ का ताल्लुक जानवरों से नहीं है ।

इसी तरह से आप दफा १४ को देखें । उसमें यह लिखा है :

"Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases."

मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह कहना कि दफा १४ को देखने से यह वाजब होता है कि यह बिल यहां पर नहीं आ सकता है यह दुरुस्त नहीं है । इसके अन्दर न तो गाय का जिक्र है और न किसी और जानवर का जिक्र है । अगर यह कहा जाय कि इसका ताल्लुक गाय से इसलिए है कि एग्गीकल्चर में गाय काम में आती है तो मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह दलील बिल्कुल गलत होगी ।

अब आप दीसिये दफा २७ को । उसमें लिखा है :

"Production, supply and distribution of goods subject to the provisos of entry 33 of List III."

इससे किसी जानवर का ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

अब आप लिस्ट २ के आइटम २२ को देखें जिस का हवाला आइटम २७ में दिया हुआ है । वह इस तरह है :

"Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of, the products of industries where the control of such industries by the Union is declared by Parliament to be expedient in the public interest."

मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह हरिगज नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि यह जितने जानवर हैं यह गूढस हैं क्योंकि पहली चीज दफा २७ में यह है कि :

"Production, supply and distribution of goods....."

यह गायें गूढस नहीं हैं । मेरी तो अक्ल में नहीं आता कि इसका कोई ताल्लुक कैसे कीलिंग आफ काउज के साथ हो सकता है । मुझे तो ऐसा नजर आता है कि जब उन्होंने यह देखा कि यह चीज दफा १५ में नहीं आती तो उन्होंने दूसरी दफाओं का रफरेंस दिया है कि कहीं न कहीं तो यह आ ही जायगी । लेकिन

उनके इस रफ़रेंस से ही जाहिर है कि यह दफा १५ में नहीं आता। पंशर इसके कि में दफा १५ के ऊपर और कुछ कदम में हाउस की तबज्जह जो कानकर्टर सबजेक्ट्स की लिस्ट है, लिस्ट नम्बर २, उसके आइटम नम्बर १७ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें लिखा है : यह अकल कबूल नहीं कर सकती कि किसी जानवर के हाथ या टांग तोड़ने की सजा देने का कानून (cruelty of animals item 17) तो सेंटर बना सके और अगर कोई उस जानवर को जान से मार दे जो सब से बड़ी क्रैएलटी है उस का कानून सेंटर न बना सके और स्टेट ही ऐसा कानून बना सके। दफा २० भी इसके मुताल्लिक हो सकती है :

"Prevention of cruelty to animals."

तो आप देखें कि दफा ६, १४ या २७ इससे रिलेवेंसी नहीं रखती। इनके बनिस्बत कानकर्टर लिस्ट की दफा १७ इसके ज्यादा रिलेवेंट है। यह अकल कबूल नहीं कर सकती कि किसी जानवर की हाथ या टांग तोड़ने की सजा देने का कानून तो सेंटर बना सके और अगर कोई उस जानवर को जान से मार दे जो सब से बड़ी क्रैएलटी है उस का कानून सेंटर न बना सके और स्टेट ही ऐसा कानून बना सके। Item 20 भी इसके मुताल्लिक सकती है तो जहाँ तक दफा १५ का सवाल है उसके अन्दर तो यह आता नहीं है। इसमें यह है कि :

"Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal disease; veterinary training and practice."

एनीमल का लफ्ज स्टॉक के साथ इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। जब किसी एक्ट की किसी दफा में एक लफ्ज किसी खास मानी में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तो वह दूसरे लफ्ज से इंटरचेंजिबल नहीं होता। तो इसका नतीजा यही निकलेगा कि **प्रीवेंशन नै जान बूझ कर उन अलफाज को खास मानी में इस्तेमाल किया है।** इसी लिए इसमें लिखा है "इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ स्टॉक एंड प्रीवेंशन आफ एनीमल डिजीजेज" यह नहीं लिखा है कि "इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ एनीमल्स"। तो

स्टॉक के लिए एनीमल लफ्ज इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है। इसका मतलब यह है कि स्टॉक में और एनीमल में फर्क है। आगे दफा २० में दिया है "प्रॉटैक्शन आफ वाइल्ड एनीमल्स एंड बर्ड्स" इसमें भी लफ्ज स्टॉक नहीं दिया गया है। तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि "एनीमल" और "स्टॉक" में बड़ा फर्क है। इसके पंशर कि मैं इसके मानी डिक्शनरी से आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करूँ आप कांस्टीट्यूशन की उन आर्टिकल्स को देख लें जहाँ से यह सारा तनाजा चला है। आर्टिकल ४५ जो हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में है वह इस तरह है :

Article 48 says:

"The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

यह दो हिस्सों में बंटा हुआ है। एक हिस्सा उन चीजों से ताल्लुक रखता है जो प्रीजरवेशन एंड इम्प्रूविंग दी बीड्स के बाबत हैं, उसका दूसरा हिस्सा स्लाटर आफ काउज एंड काब्र एंड अदर मिल्व एंड ड्राफ्ट कॉटल के बाबत है। यह दो अलग अलग चीजें हैं और एक दूसरे से बहुत मुस्तालिक हैं। बीड्स का प्रीजरवेशन और पॉर्टेकुलर एनीमल्स का स्लाटर इन दोनों में बहुत फर्क है। एक मजमूई चीज से ताल्लुक रखता है कि बीड्स का प्रॉटैक्शन होगा, दूसरा एक खास जानवर के मार जाने से ताल्लुक रखता है। अगर आप इस नुक्तेनिगाह से देखें तो मैं आपकी तबज्जह इंडियन पिनेल कोड की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस पिनेल कोड ने बर्ड्स से इस किस्म के जरायम को जरायम के तौर पर माना। इंडियन पिनेल कोड में जिसमें "मिसमिचान" की तागी दी हुई है, दफा ४२५ और ४२६, उनको मैं आपकी खिदमत में खास तौर पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मेरा दावा है कि जहाँ तक कि दफा १५ का सवाल है, यह दफा १५ किसी सुरत में भी ऐसी नहीं है कि

[पीडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

जिस की रू से यह मामला स्टैंट लिस्ट का बन सके ।

Section 425 of the Indian Penal Code says:

"Whoever with intent to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public.....

यह अलफाज सोचने के काबिल हैं ।

"Whoever with intent to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person causes the destruction of any property.....

इसमें पब्लिक का लपज अंडरलाइन है और मेरा दावा है जैसा कि अभी सेंट गोविन्द दास ने महात्मा जी के कुछ वाक्यों को उद्धृत किया कि ससुराग जहाँ तक गाय, बैलों और घोड़ों वगैरह का सवाल है, वह पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट की जुमुर में category में आ जाते हैं, भले ही वह किसी एक प्राइवेट आदमी की मिलीकवत हो, लेकिन पब्लिक को उनको नुकसान पहुंचाने से या मार जाने से पब्लिक का नुकसान होता है । इसी तरह सेक्शन ४२५, और ४२६ में लिखा है कि अगर कोई ऐसा काम करता है और उससे पब्लिक को नुकसान पहुंचता है तो वह "मिसचिफ" साबित हो जाती है, जैसे कि दो आदीमियों के पास एक घोड़ा है, तो अगर एक मालिक घोड़े को मार दे तो वह इस कानून के मुताबिक मुजरिम करार दे दिया जाता है । गो वह घोड़े के मालिकान में से एक है ।

Section 428 says:

"Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless any animal or animals of the value of ten rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both."

Section 429 says:

"Whoever commits mischief by killing poisoning maiming or

rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, mule, buffalo, bull, cow or ox, whatever may be the value thereof, or any other animal of the value of fifty rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine or with both."

मेरी अदब से गुजारिश यह है कि यह कानून जो बना था तो इस वजह से बना था कि जहाँ तक इन एनिमल्स का सवाल है, उनको अगर कोई मारंगा, तो सजा होगी । यह जनरल ला आफ दी लैंड है और मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर कोई और सेप्रेट लीजिस्लेशन भी आवे तो भी यह जनरल ला उस के जुर्म को साबित करने के लिए काफी है ।

इसके अलावा अगर आप कानकरेंट लिस्ट की इंट्री १ और २ को मूलाहिजा फरमायें तो आप पायेंगे कि जहाँ तक पेंनेल मामलों का सवाल है, वह दोनों के दोनों ऐसे हैं कि जो कानकरेंट लिस्ट में आते हैं ।

Entry 1.

"Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power."

Entry 2.

"Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of the Constitution."

मेरी अदब से गुजारिश यह है कि कानकरेंट लिस्ट नम्बर २ में क्रिमिनल ला के जो कि इंडियन पेंनेल कोड में दर्ज हैं, सारे मामले शामिल हैं सिवाय उन जुर्मों के जो कि लिस्ट

१ और २ में स्पेसिफाइड हैं। इसी तरह दफा १५ में जो प्रीजरवेशन, प्रोटैक्शन एंड इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ स्टाक की बात बत जिक्र हैं, वह कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा ४८ में शामिल हैं। दफा ४८ में ऐसा दर्ज है :—

"and prohibiting slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch draught cattle."

पहले हिस्से में प्रीजरिंग एंड इम्प्रूविंग वी व्रीड्स का जिक्र है। और मरी अब से गुजारािश यह है कि दफा पन्द्रह में जो दिया है वह आर्टिकल ४८ के पहले हिस्से में आ गया है। दफा १५ में प्रीजरवेशन, प्रोटैक्शन एंड इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ स्टाक हैं, वह दफा ४८ में शामिल हैं। जहां तक स्लाटर का ताल्लुक है वह जनरल ला आफ दी लैंड और क्रिमिनल ला आफ दिस कंट्री में आता है, उसका कोई वास्ता दफा १५ से नहीं है। अगर कानून का मंशा इसके खिलाफ होता तो दफे १५ में इस स्लाटर पर बैन का भी जिक्र होता।

मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह हो सकता है और यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि स्लाटर अगर न किया जावेगा तो इससे उनका प्रीजरवेशन होगा लेकिन मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह गलत स्थाल है। मैं यह मैनटन करता हूं कि आप सारी एनिमल और प्लान्ट किंगडम को इम्प्रूव करते हैं उनको प्रीजर्व करते हैं, उनको प्रोटैक्ट करते हैं, तो क्या इस वजह से करते हैं कि आप उसको खा जायें, भक्षण कर जायें? आप पाउल्टरी शीप को रखते हैं तो क्या इस वास्ते रखते हैं कि उनको मार डालेंगे? कीलिंग अलग चीज है। प्रीजरवेशन बिलकुल अलहिदा चीज है। बहुत दफा चीजों का प्रीजरवेशन इसलिए किया जाता है कि हम उनको मार डालें। मिसाल के तौर पर एक पाउल्टरी फार्म में पचासों मुर्गों और मुर्गिया हों, अगर किसी को उनमें से कोई कंट्रोलियस डिजीज लग जाती है तो पूरी पाउल्टरी फार्म के इंटरेस्ट में उस मुर्गों या मुर्गी को सैंगुगेट कर दिया जाता है और किन्हीं सर्तों में उनको मार तक डाला जाता है। इस वास्ते प्रीजरवेशन फॉर कीलिंग हो सकता है और

कीलिंग फॉर प्रीजरवेशन हो सकती है, यह दोनों बिलकुल अलहिदा चीज हैं, यह दोनों इस तरह से वाबस्ता नहीं हैं कि जहां प्रीजरवेशन का जिक्र हो, वहां कीलिंग जरूर आयेगी। मरी अब से गुजारािश यह है कि इस नुक्ते निगाह से इसके अंदर यह अल्फाज दर्ज नहीं है। दफा १५ में सिर्फ प्रीजरवेशन, प्रोटैक्शन एंड इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ स्टाक, यही अल्फाज हैं, इसके अन्दर कीलिंग का लफज नहीं है। यही वजह थी कि उन्होंने तीसरी दफा और रख दी। मैं अब से अर्ज करता हूं कि इस ला का हरगिज यह मतलब नहीं है कि चार जानवरों को प्रीजर्व कर लिया जाय। इसका असल में मतलब जैसा कि सेठ जी ने बतलाया है कि इस देश के अन्दर जो कनफ्यूजन है, वह हट जाय। हमारे श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्व भर में शान्ति का डिबेटिंग पीटते हैं और वह कहते हैं कि हम चाहते हैं कि सारी दुनिया के अन्दर शान्ति हो। महात्मा गांधी, श्री किक्वाई, और श्री मुंशी ने बार बार बतलाया है और हाउस में हुई उनकी स्पीचें में यह चीज आयी है कि इस काम की यानी गायों को न मार किये जान की जिम्मेदारी हर एक गवर्नमेंट पर है और महात्मा जी और किक्वाई साहब ने फरमाया था कि यह काम हमें गाय को ह्यूमन फौमली का हिस्सा समझ कर करना चाहिए और जिम्मेदार लोग ही इन जानवरों को बचा सकते हैं और प्रीजर्व कर सकते हैं। गवर्नमेंट के कितने ही अफसर ऐसे हैं जो उसमें यकीन नहीं करते कि यूजलेस कैटिल को रक्खा जाय, मैं समझता हूं खुद मिनिस्टर साहब भी इसी स्थाल के होंगे। तो भी उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया, मैं उसकी दाद देता हूं, उन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया वह इतना वाजे स्टेटमेंट दिया, उन्होंने कहा कि हम दफा ४८ के पारन्ड हैं, और यह हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशनल गवर्नमेंट है, चाहे कोई मिनिस्टर माने इस मत का हो या न, जहां तक गाय का सवाल है, दफा ४८ आखिरी चीज है और गऊ वंश की रक्षा की जायेगी। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने गांसदन के वास्ते चार करोड़ रुपय दिया है। और उन्होंने भी दफा ४८ की रू से bau स्लाटर करने को माना है उन्होंने कमी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

यह नहीं कहा कि हम गोसदनों को बंद कर देंगे। गवर्नमेंट इस पालिसी की पाबन्द हैं, हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इसके मुताल्लक अपनी पालिसी रखी हुई है, अब चाहे उसके कोई मिनिस्टर साहब उसमें यकीन रखें या न रखें क्योंकि इस मामले में दो ओपीनियंस हो सकती हैं और जो लोग इस बारे में कंट्ररी ओपीनियन रखते हैं, वह मुझे उतने ही अजीब हैं जितने कि वह लोग जो कि इसके मुआफिक ओपीनियन रखते हैं। आईटैप के अल्फाज से साफ जाहिर है कि इस में कॉलिंग शामिल नहीं हो सकता, मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस तरह से यह सवाल हल नहीं हो सकता। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि एक बिल को देखने का यह सही तरीका नहीं है कि आप उसकी दो, तीन लाइंस को जो आबजैक्ट एन्ड रीजन्स में लिखी हैं सिर्फ देखें उस पर बिल के पिथ एन्ड सम्मर्ट्स को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि उसका पिथ एंड सम्मर्ट्स यही है कि जानवर मार जायेंगे तो मुजरिम को सजा होगी। सेठ जी चाहते तो बहुत ज्यादा थे, जो आबजैक्ट व रीजन्स में दर्ज नहीं हैं दो घंट बातें और ऐसी बातें कहीं जो हमारे फीररों को भी मालूम नहीं थीं, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस के अन्दर चाहे जितने रीजन्स दिये जायें, मुस्तलिफ रीजन्स हो सकते हैं, पर इस का सारा पिथ एंड सम्मर्ट्स है उस का कॉलिंग, नीज आज स्टाक से किसी जानवर का मतलब निकाला जाय तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यहाँ स्टाक का जो लफज है उस के माने एनिमल नहीं हैं, गाय नहीं हैं, बैल नहीं हैं। स्टाक ऐसी चीज है जिस के कि कोई भी माने निकल सकते हैं। इन्सान गुलामों को भी स्टाक कहते हैं, लकड़ी को भी स्टाक कहते हैं, पोल्ट्री को भी स्टाक कहते हैं, फूड को भी म्याक कहते हैं। मैं ने दो डिक्शनरियाँ देखीं हैं Oxford & Webster (ऑक्सफोर्ड और वेबस्टर): और उन के अन्दर स्टाक लफज के पचासों माने हैं। अगर कहीं कोई शक़ कहता कि स्टाक की जगह कोई लफज मुकर्रर कर दो तो मैं मानता, लेकिन यहाँ स्टाक के माने ही मेरी समझ में

नहीं आता कि क्या हैं। मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि स्टाक के माने एनिमल नहीं हैं, स्टाक के अन्दर एक एनिमल नहीं है। अगर स्टाक के कोई माने हैं तो वह उस ब्रीड के हैं और उस ब्रीड को बचाने के वास्ते ऐसा कहा जा सकता है। जहाँ अंगरजी में स्टाक का लफज है, वहाँ हिन्दी भाषा के कानिस्ट्रक्शन की दफा १५ में उसका कितना ठीक तर्जुमा किया है। दीखिये उन्होंने कैसे स्टाक के माने समझे :

“पशु के नस्त का परिरक्षण, संरक्षण और उन्नति तथा पशुओं के रोगों का निवारण”। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि स्टाक के माने अगर नस्त के हों तो स्टैट की जिम्मेदारी है कि नस्त को ठीक रखें। क्रुएल्टी के वास्ते सन्दल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है कि किसी जानवर को मारा न जाय और उस पर बेरहमी न की जावे प्रिजर्वेशन के क्या माने हैं ? कि ठीक से रक्खा जाय। प्रिजर्वेशन आफ शीप होता तो उस के यह माने होते कि शीप को न सिर्फ बचाया जाय बल्कि ठीक भी किया जाय प्रिजर्वेशन आफ पोल्ट्री के माने यह हैं कि पोल्ट्री को इम्प्रूव किया जाय। अगर अन्डा छोटा होता है तो उस को ऐसा किया जाय कि वह बड़ा होने लगे। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर स्टाक के माने हीगर्ज हीगर्ज एनिमल के नहीं लिये जा सकते क्योंकि मर्र पास इस वक्त दो डिक्शनरियाँ हैं, इस वक्त मर्र पास वक्त नहीं हैं, नहीं तो मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता कि इनमें क्या माने लिये हैं। अगर आप वेबस्टर और आक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरियाँ में, जो कि इस वक्त मर्र पास हैं, स्टाक के माने देखें तो आप हँसान हो जायेंगे, शायद स्टाक का ऐसा एक लफज अंगरजी में रक्खा गया है जिस के माने ही नहीं समझ में आते। हिन्दी मैं उस के ठीक माने लगाये गये। जैसे मैं ने चन्द शोध पहले यहाँ पर कहा था कि हम ने कानिस्ट्रक्शन में कम्पेन्सेशन का लफज रक्खा था नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम को उस को बदलना पड़ा क्योंकि उस के माने दुरुस्त नहीं थे, उसी तरह से हालाँकि



स्टाक का लफज पुरानी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक्ट के जमाने से इस्तेमाल में गलती से चला आता था, लेकिन तब स्ट्राक के माने किये गये तो उस के माने नस्त के किये गये। इसी लिये इस ४८ आरटीकल के दो हिस्से किये गये उस का एक हिस्सा जिस का ताल्लुक बीड से था उस को दफा ४८ में स्टर्ट के मातहत रक्खा गया और दूसरा हिस्सा जो है उस को सेंद्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत रख दिया गया। २४८ की रू से या कान्फ्रेट list की १७ item की रू से—यह कैसे हो सकता है कि लाठी मार तो सजा का कानून सेंटर बना सके और छुरा मार तो सिर्फ स्टर्ट सजा का कानून बना सके।

जनाब वाला, शायद यह कहा जाय कि यह बात आया मुनासिब होगी या नहीं, लेकिन कानून के अन्दर हम ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं देख सकते। इन्टरप्रेटेशन का पहला असल अल्फाज को देखने का है हम किसी की स्पीचिंग को नहीं देख सकते, कोई चीज नहीं देख सकते सिवा अल्फाज को। अगर वह साफ हो। इन अल्फाज के जो माने निकलें वही हम को देखना है। सारी कान्स्टिट्यूट एसेम्बली की मर्दानों को जो उस ने दफा २१ में बनाया था, हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रद्द कर दिया और दुरुस्त तौर पर रद्द कर दिया, और जो माने अल्फाज के निकलते थे उन को ले लिया। इसी तरह से यहां पर जो लफज हैं 'पशु की नस्त' के माने जेनस से हैं, इन्डिविजुअल एनिमल से नहीं हैं। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि दफा २४ में जो स्ट्राफ लफज आया है उस के माने किर्लिंग से हार्निज ताल्लुक नहीं हैं। किर्लिंग और मेन्टन्स preservation में बड़ा फर्क है। दोनों एक चीज नहीं हैं। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जहां तक कान्स्टिट्यूशन का सवाल है हमें पूरी लीजस्लीटिव काम्पिटन्स है और अब मैं इस प्रिजम्शन से बोलूंगा क्योंकि हमारी पावर्स तो मुकामिल हैं और हमारी पावर्स में से यह पावर्स निकाल कर स्टर्ट को दी गई हैं, इस लिये प्रिजम्शन यह है कि हाउस को फुल पावर्स है और यह हाउस इस मामले में पूरी तरह से काम्पिटन्ट है।

जनाब वाला, मैं इस सवाल पर जो कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता था वह अर्ज कर चुका, अब अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं बिल की मीरिट्स पर थोड़ा सा अर्ज कर दूं।

**Mr. Chairman:** This debate will finish at 4-49.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I do not want to take any more time of the House.

**संठ गार्गिबन्धु शस :** सभापति जी, अगर इस हाउस की यह राय है कि इस के लिये और समय दिया जाय तो क्या आप बढ़ा नहीं सकते ?

**सभापति महोदय :** यह तो हाउस की बात है।

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** I am suggesting that we should sit today till 5-30 and finish this debate, because we have got to make some contribution and then possibly the Attorney-General would like to say something.

**पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव :** हाउस को बिल्कुल यह अख्तियार है कि वह वक्त को बढ़ाये। मेरी अदब से गुजारिश यह है कि आज इस सवाल पर बहस कर ली जाय। बाकी जो सवाल है उस पर बाद में गौर हो सकता है, लेकिन शायद हाउस यह चीज कर नहीं सकता है क्योंकि श्रीक साहब की रूनिंग है कि लीजस्लीटिव काम्पिटन्स का फंसला हाउस इस वक्त नहीं करेगा। इस का फंसला उस वक्त होगा जब बिल के ताल्लुक मोशन होगा जब हाउस इस के कंसिडरेशन को पास कर देगा बशर्ते हाउस के सामने कोई कंसिडरेशन मोशन हो। इस वास्ते मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे वास्ते और कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता अलावा इस के कि मैं आप की इजाजत से चन्द अल्फाज इसी वक्त अर्ज कर दूं।

**Mr. Chairman:** What I think is that if we once enter into the merits of the Bill, the clauses of the Bill, there would be no end because the time is very short. Even if we extend the sitting of the House by half an

[Mr. Chairman]

hour, still there are many Members who have already, sent in their names.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I do not want to stand between hon. Members and the House. Let them have their say, but kindly allow me a few minutes to speak on the merits of the Bill after you decide that the House will continue till 5.30.

**Mr. Chairman:** If the House agrees, but for that there must be a.....

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** It would be hardly sufficient to dispose of this legal constitution, the constitutional point. If we sit till 5.30 then we can do justice to the constitutional point.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna):** Other points have been discussed.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I am entirely in your hands. If you allow me to speak, I will just speak. If you do not, I would beg of you to give some time later. After the constitutional debate is over, I may have your permission to say a few words.

**Mr. Chairman:** If the consideration motion is carried.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** So far as the consideration motion is concerned, I will have no right to speak further? If you will kindly allow me five minutes more....

**Mr. Chairman:** There is a time-limit.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** I will not take more than five minutes on the merits also.

जनाब वाला, जहाँ तक इस की मॉस्टर्स का सवाल है, मुझे निहायत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह सवाल बार बार हाउस के अन्दर आता है और हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यह बिल जिस तबज्जह का मुस्तहक था उस की गवर्नमेंट ने परवाह नहीं की। जिस वक्त हमारा ओनरबल हा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद साहब एग्रीकल्चर के मिनिस्टर

थे उस वक्त उन्होंने इस के वास्ते एक बहुत सहल तरीक़ी बतलाई थी। इस सवाल को हल करने के वास्ते उन्होंने एक कमेटी म्कर्स की थी जिस ने सन् १९४५-४६ में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी। उस की तजवीज़ों को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने और ओनरबल श्री जयराम दास दौलत राम ने कबूल किया। बाद में, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, अगर यह गवर्नमेंट चाहती तो इस मामले को ठीक तरह से तय कर सकती थी। दृश में जो यूजलेस जानवर हैं उन की तादाद गवर्नमेंट के आंकड़ों के बम्बोज़ ४५ लाख से ज्यादा नहीं हैं। हमारा एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिस दिन ब्यान दिया बड़ी वफादारी के साथ स्टेटमेंट दिया और हाउस ने माना कि गवर्नमेंट इस ४५ आर्टिकल पर अमल कर रही हैं, जहाँ में गवर्नमेंट की तारीफ़ कर रहा हूँ कि वह हर तरह से कंट्रोल के सुधार के लिये रुपया लगा रही हैं और हमारा मिनिस्टर साहब ने गवर्नमेंट के हर स्टैप को जस्टिफाई किया। लेकिन मैं एक चीज़ में उन से मुताफ़िक नहीं हूँ। मैं उन का ध्यान उस मुग़ालत की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि आम तौर पर लोग करते हैं और जिस की वजह से वह इस मामले के इस तरह के हल के हक़ में नहीं हैं। जो मुग़ालता वह करते हैं वह यह है कि वह समझते हैं कि इस मुल्क में १० फीसदी से २० फीसदी तक यूजलेस कैटल हैं। मेरे पास रिपोर्ट हैं, वक्त कम है नहीं तो मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता, सिर्फ़ रंफ़रन्स दूंगा, इस गवर्नमेंट की राय के मुताबिक २५ लाख से ज्यादा यूजलेस एनिमल्स इस दृश में नहीं हैं। बाकी जितने एनिमल्स हैं जो अनप्रोडक्टिव थे, जो वार्धा के अन्दर आधा सेर दूध दते थे वह आज चार सेर दूध दते हैं। मैं इस मसले के अन्दर ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि मेरे पास वक्त ज्यादा नहीं है। लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोडक्टिविटी Unproductive Cattle की खूब बढ़ाई जा सकती है। हमारा ओनरबल हा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद साहब हिसार तसरीफ़ ले गये थे, वहाँ पर उन्होंने फरमाया था कि १५ वर्ष के अन्दर सारे यूजलेस कैटल अपने आप खत्म हो जायेंगे

चाहे उन्हें मारो या न मारो क्योंकि उन की तबअई उमर इतनी है। प्रब्लेम यह था कि आखिर उन यूजलेस एनिमल्स को क्या किया जाय। आज भी वह प्रब्लेम हल हो सकती है। लेकिन उस का तरीका उन को मारना नहीं है। सब से अच्छा तरीका यह है कि ऐसे बुल्स का रेस्ट्रिक्शन कर दिया जाय ताकि वह खराब पशुओं के प्रोमोप्शन के काबिल ही न रह जायें। उन की प्रोडक्टिविटी को ठीक करने के लिये अजस्स यही एक कदम है जिस से कुछ फायदा हो सकता है। जिस तरह से डा० ईशमुख ने राइस के मामले में इतनी कौशिश कर के ईश को तबाही से बचाया है और अपना फर्ज पूरा किया है उसी तरह से, मुझे कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि वह इस प्रब्लेम को भी साल्व कर देंगे। यह मामला तो पहले ही ठीक हो गया होता गर हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ तबज्जह करती। पिछले सालों में दरहकीकत बड़ी प्रब्लेम्स का गवर्नमेंट को सामना करना पड़ा। बहुत सी प्रब्लेम्स आ कर खड़ी हो गईं, रिहैबिलिटेशन प्रब्लेम, फूड प्रब्लेम वगैरह से ही इतने दिन तक फुर्सत नहीं मिली। फिर भी आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि तीन करोड़ रुपया प्लैनिंग कमीशन ने नस्लों की स्थार के वास्ते दिया, उस में से सिर्फ २० लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया, एक करोड़ रुपया उस ने गौसदनों के वास्ते दिया था, इस में से तीन लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया। १०० करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने गौ मांर फूड कैम्पेन में लगा दिया। लेकिन हमारी गायों को तरक्की के लिये कुछ नहीं किया गया सिर्फ २० लाख खर्च किया गया। कई आदीमियों को गायों के नाम से ही चिढ़ है। गायों का नाम सुना और नाक भाँ बढाते हैं और क्रयूनैलिस्म की दुहाई देते हैं। मैं गाय की परीतस्थ नहीं करता। जब मैं ने इस मसले को कान्स्ट्रक्शन की वफा ४८ में पेश किया था, मैं इस आर्टिकल के बजट में आने के लिये जिम्मेदार हूँ, उस वकत मैं ने कहा था कि मैं इस मसले को वहाँ पर इकोनॉमिक बीसस पर रखता हूँ। ज्यादातर इकोनॉमिक बज्हात से हमारे पूर्वजों

ने गाय को न मारने की हिदायत की। वेदों से ले कर बिनाबा तक इस ईश के अंदर बुजुर्गों ने करार दिया है कि गाय मारने के काबिल नहीं हैं और अवध्य हैं। मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ उन अख्सास की बात जो कल जा कर पहले उस रिपोर्ट पर दस्तखत करते थे कि काऊ स्लाउ बन्द कतई होना चाहिये और आज वही कहते हैं कि बिना गाय को मार के काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं इस चीज को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ, मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जिन को यह उम्मीद है कि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी अचाम के मन के मुताबिक होगी। और मैं खुश हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी मेरे कहने और यकीन के मुताबिक है। डा० पंजाब राव ईशमुख का भी ख्याल मेरे मन के मुताबिक है और उन का जो अमल है वह बिल्कुल कान्स्ट्रक्शन के मुताबिक है और हमारी गवर्नमेंट का अमल और स्टेटमेंट भी उसी के मुताबिक है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वकत आ गया है, हम सब चाहते हैं कि इस ईश का फायदा हो, और इस मसले की तरफ फॉरन ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं इस वकत इस मसले के एकोनॉमिक ग्राउन्ड्स में नहीं जाना चाहता। क्या आप नहीं जानते कि २३०० करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हमारे गाँ वंश से होती यानी नेशनल आमदनी का २५ फीसदी। सभी लोग इस को जानते हैं और सब लोग इस से मुताफिक हैं। अगर इस मसले का सच्चा इलाज हो जायगा तो इस से हमारा प्रोडक्शन और भी बढ़ सकता है और हमारा फायदा हो सकता है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि आप किसी भी नुकते निगाह से देखें इस का इलाज बहुत सख्त है बशर्ते कि गवर्नमेंट इस की परवाह करे। सात बरस तक गवर्नमेंट ने परवाह नहीं की। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट जी और डा० पंजाब राव ईशमुख मैं कोई फर्क नहीं हैं। दोनों सी० पी० के ही रहने वाले हैं और दोनों ही का रास्ता एक है। सेंट जी सिर्फ इतना और कहते हैं कि जो किया जा रहा है मैं सिर्फ कानून की मदद और दे दे जाय। बाकी कार्रवाई तो गवर्नमेंट भी कर रही है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पूरी ताकत हासिल है इस के

[पीठत ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

करने के लिये और उस को यह काम जरूर करना चाहिये। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर डिमाक्रेंसी के कुछ माने हैं, अगर मरहूम भी किशवई के साथ हमारा कुछ भी फर्ज है, उनके कबन अनुसार तो हिन्दुस्तान की डिमाक्रेंसी की मांग है, और अगर हिन्दुस्तान के ६६ फीसदी आदिमियों की राय को गवर्नमेंट प्लेटाउट नहीं करना चाहती है। हम ने क्या दंश ५० पी० के अन्दर जहां से कि हमारे श्री पंत जी तशरीफ लाये हैं, कि वहां पर एक कमेटी बैठाई गई, उस की रिपोर्ट है। जो यूनेस्कोमस है गाय के बंध पर बँन लगाने के बारे में।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : उस में तीन मुसलमान भी थे।

पीठत ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं हाउस को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त मैंने कांस्टीट्यूशन में दफ ४८ पेश की थी उस वक्त तकरीबन यूनेस्कोमसली उस को एक्सेप्ट किया गया। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि एंसी हालत में यह हमारी बदीकस्मती होगी अगर गवर्नमेंट लोक सभा के मेम्बरान के सामने लीगल प्वाइन्ड्स को ले कर कहे कि यह हाउस दरअसल काम्पर्टन्ट नहीं है। इस मामले पर अगर आप इस बिल के कंसीडरेशन की मोशन को नहीं मानते हैं जो कि पब्लिक ओपीनियन की प्रतीक है तो आप दंश की राय के बीसलाफ जाते हैं और यही कहा जायेगा कि आप दंश की ठीक तरजुमानी नहीं कर रहे हैं।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The other day the Prime Minister while introducing the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill exhorted Members of Parliament to remember the Directive Principles of State Policy. He said that they are very important; they are not copy-book maxims, they are not meant to be pious platitudes, and he reminded us that under article 37 of the Constitution:

"The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are never-

theless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws."

May I in all humility ask the Prime Minister and his colleagues today to carry into effect those fundamental principles which have been definitely and consciously embodied? One of those principles is what is stated in article 48 of the Constitution, to which a reference has been made already by my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. What is that principle? That is in consonance with the basic principles of India's heritage, India's culture, India's religion and India's tradition. We will be stultifying ourselves as an independent nation to-day if we do not implement that solemn pledge which we have taken.

Article 48 says:

"The State shall endeavour... and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds...."

And that is not all. It further says:

"...and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

That is your solemn pledge. It is unfortunate that even after the lapse of seven years after the attainment of India's independence, our Government have not taken any steps to implement this Directive Principle of State Policy embodied in article 48. It is not a question of any political stunt; it is not a question of any party-politics in it; it is the universal national desire that this Directive Principle of State Policy should be given effect to, and at an early date. It is a complete misrepresentation to say that there is any politics in it or any political stunt in it. Take a referendum; if you have the courage, take a plebiscite, and 99 per cent. or over 99 per cent. of the people of India will solidly demand immediate banning of cow slaughter. There are certain

principles to which every country is rooted. And through the millenium, India has stood by this principle. You take the name of Gandhiji. That is a name which ought not to be taken in a light-hearted manner, and one thing he has said repeatedly is "To me cow protection is more important than *swaraj*". *Swaraj* is meaningless unless you stop this massacre or slaughter of cows in India. You have now got *swaraj*, and if you do swear allegiance to the memory of Gandhiji, you should see that in independent India, cow slaughter is put an end to, and without any further delay.

Reference has been made to the appointment of the Gosamvardhar Enquiry Committee by the Uttar Pradesh Government. Dr. Sitaram was its Chairman. The Nawab of Chathari was a member; Shri Ahmed Syed Khan was a member; and other non-Hindu members were also there. They have unanimously presented a report. And what is that report? They say:

"Apart from the deeply rooted religious sentiment of a very large number of residents of this State, it is not only desirable but it is imperative in the interests of national economy, national health, and national goodwill, to save the cow and her progeny."

Further on, they say:

"There should be no policy of drift, no policy of *laissez-faire*, and there should be banning of cow slaughter."

I demand that it is to be tackled as a national problem, an all-India problem, not a problem of one State only. This Parliament should boldly tackle the problem and say as the Sitaram Committee has said that in the interests of national economy, national health and national goodwill there should be complete banning of cow slaughter throughout India. This is not a question of any regional or any parochial or any communal problem.

It is an all-India problem, and should be tackled by this Parliament as the representative of the entire nation as such.

Coming to the learned Attorney General's point—anything coming from the Attorney General is entitled to the highest respect—I have paid deep attention to what he has stated. What is his stand? He says that consciously, our Constitution-makers have made three lists, List I, List II and List III in the 7th Schedule. You know that we have not followed the Australian method, nor the American method, of making the States the residuary legatee of all powers which have not been directly consigned to the Union. We have departed from that principle. We have framed three Lists, List I exclusively for Parliament, List II for the State legislatures and List III is the Concurrent List. We have more or less acted on the Canadian model, and have made this Parliament of India the residuary legatee under the Constitution. You know that was why article 248 was enacted. One of the commentators of the Indian Constitution, Shri Basu, says:

"The scheme of vesting the residuary power in the Union instead of in the States, following the Canadian model, has a history in India. When the Constituent Assembly first sat, its Members were inspired by the American model of leaving the residue to the States and making the States masters of their own house. But by the time the Constituent Assembly reassembled as a sovereign body after August 14, 1947, India had been partitioned into two halves, and the problem of defence had been complicated by creating a foreign State within her own compound, it became just essential to build a strong Central Government and this could be effected only by giving the Centre more powers as well as by giving it the residue."

Therefore, we have enumerated certain powers for Parliament, we

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

have enumerated certain powers for the States. We have got a concurrent field where both can operate. But we have followed the framers of the Canadian Constitution and we have not followed the American method of vesting residuary powers in the States; we have left everything—the residue—to this Parliament and therefore this Parliament is sovereign and supreme.

Now, I agree with the learned Attorney General that there is nothing in List I, that is, the Union List, which covers this kind of legislation. I also agree with the learned Attorney General that there is nothing in the Concurrent List, that is, List III, which covers this item. The only question is, is he right, is he correct in assigning this piece of legislation to the exclusive legislative competence of the State legislatures? I ask him seriously to consider this point. He has referred to three or four entries, entries 6, 14, 15 and 27, in List II. The very fact that such a distinguished and experienced lawyer has got to ransack so many items proves the weakness of his position. Just see entry 6—public health and sanitation: hospitals and dispensaries. It is only a hundred miles away from this Bill. This anti-cow slaughter Bill is only one hundred miles away from sanitation or public health legislation. Entry 15 is 'Preservation, protection and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice'. That is the nearest. But is the Bill really covered by that? Then look at item 14: 'agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases'. With great respect to my learned and hon. friend, I do not think it is at all covered by that, nor by the last item to which he referred, item 27: 'Production, supply and distribution of goods.....'

With great respect to him, I do maintain that it has got nothing to do

with that item. The only item which has got some relevancy and which merits serious consideration is item 15—preservation, protection and improvement of stock. I do submit for the consideration of my hon. colleagues in this Parliament that this Bill is not a preservation of stock Bill. Its real purpose is something different. My hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, was giving you definitions of stock and other things. 'Preservation', if you look at the dictionary, means 'rescue from decay'. You save a particular stock from decay. Sometimes you have got to kill a portion of that particular stock for the purpose of saving it from perpetual decay. But that is not the intention of the sponsor, Seth Govind Das, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, when he was saying something about preservation—I am sorry that he was not appreciated—was referring to preservation of grains, preservation of poultry. You preserve grain, for what? For eating. You preserve poultry for consumption. Therefore, you have got to look to the real purpose. The Attorney General, I say with great respect, is perfectly right when he says that on the question of competition between legislatures, you have got to look at the doctrine of pith and substance. What is the doctrine of pith and substance? The doctrine of pith and substance has been laid down very clearly by the Privy Council in a great Irish case:

"It is well established that you ought to look at the true nature and the true character of the legislation, that is, the pith and substance of the legislation. If on the view of the statute as a whole, you find that the substance of the legislation is within the express powers, then it is not invalidated if, incidentally, it affects matters which are outside the authorised field".

Now, what is the true nature, what is the true character, of this legislation? The true character of the legislation is that from tomorrow there

sha'll be no killing of any cattle, any cow or the cow's progeny, as they said in the report of the Gosamvardhan Inquiry Committee. That is not preservation or improvement of stock—preservation in a very loose sense. If you look at article 48, it expressly mentions these words:

“...the State shall in particular take steps for preserving and improving the breeds....”

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. The time allotted for this by the House is practically over. So is it the pleasure of the House to continue further?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

**Mr. Chairman:** Then somebody has to make a formal motion.

**Shri Jhulan Sinha** (Saran North)  
rose—

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I do not mind if you decide to sit longer, but I would submit it should not be later than five O'clock today.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Subject to that, the time may be extended.

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** May I finish in one or two minutes?

**Mr. Chairman:** The four hours allotted are already over. So let there be a formal motion for extension of time.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It may be extended by 15 minutes. I want to have a say in the matter.

I beg to move:

“That the time allotted for the consideration of the Bill be extended by 15 minutes, that is, till five of the clock.”

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** I beg to move:

“That a further time not exceeding one hour be allotted for consideration and further stages of the Bill.”

**Mr. Chairman:** The motion has already been moved by the Prime Minister.

The question is:

“That the time allotted for the consideration of the Bill be extended by 15 minutes, that is, till five of the clock.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** May I finish. If you kindly look at article 48, you will find that it contemplates three things, preserving and improving the breeds, prohibiting the slaughter of cows, and prohibiting the slaughter of calves and milch cattle. Now, if you look at the legislative item in the Seventh Schedule, you will find that they have only used the words ‘preservation of stock or breed’, but they have not put down there ‘prohibition of the slaughter of cows’. I submit that was consciously done. When you find a particular article containing certain matters, and you find in the enumeration only one thing is there or two things are there and the third thing is omitted, then I maintain that the cardinal principle of interpretation is that in the legislative item that thing was consciously omitted because it was meant for the supreme and omnipotent power of Parliament, and it comes within the periphery of our authority. I therefore submit that it is covered by article 248 and Parliament is entitled to legislate in this matter and that the Bill is not *ultra vires* of Parliament but within the competence of Parliament.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I wish to make it perfectly clear at the outset that the Government are entirely opposed to this Bill....

**An Hon. Member:** Why?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** ... and I would ask this House to reject it completely and absolutely. I say so for two or three principal reasons, one being that so far as our legal advisers are concerned, as the House knows, they have advised us that it is not right or competent for this House to

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

deal with this matter in this way. The hon. Member who has just been speaking has challenged that legal opinion. I do not wish to go into the legal niceties. It is enough for the Government to follow the opinion of their legal advisers in this matter.

Apart from that, on the larger question of the merits, I would submit that the approach that this Bill makes—it may naturally appeal to us, to many of us on reasons of sentiment—does not achieve or is not likely to achieve the objective aimed at. We all, I hope without any exception, desire the preservation of the cattle wealth of this country. We all, in fact, are alarmed at the deterioration of that wealth because, religion apart, emotion apart and sentiment apart, for economic reasons and for other substantial reasons, it is important for that to be preserved and for that to be improved. What is alarming is not the numbers—the numbers are there—but their rapid deterioration and it has to be checked. I believe that steps have been taken which are bearing results and more steps will be taken. But the approach to this question must be a constructive approach. Otherwise, we may be landed in this tremendous difficulty that in our hope and desire and urge and wish to protect the cattle we are actually condemning them. Let us be clear about that because by merely passing this Bill you are not going to protect the cattle in the country. You may actually have to face a situation when the cattle of this country are much worse off than before. The Bill does not given life to a dead thing. Other constructive features have to be given. The Bill does not make healthy a diseased human being or animal. Other constructive measures have to be taken. Therefore, the approach to this question has to be constructive. That approach has been made in Bombay. In West Bengal it is being made. You may say that it should be made faster; you may say that other things must be done. Well, do it. But, this particular approach

does not improve the object aimed at. I beg to submit that it is so. It is obvious that no person, none in this House and probably very very few outside it can have any other desire than to protect the cattle wealth of this country, more especially to protect the milch cattle. It is most important. About that there is no doubt. But, in order to try to do something you desire, you take the step which has the exact opposite effect. There are opposing paths of wisdom or even of narrow experience. According to the Attorney General this is a matter for the State Governments to consider. Well and good. My advice to the State Governments must also be not to consider such a Bill and not to proceed with it.

An Hon. Member: Disgrace.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is the hon. Member's opinion. I am expressing my opinion.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: You want them to be slaughtered in order to preserve them.

Several Hon. Members: Surely not.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: He is saying that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am saying that this is not the method to preserve the cattle wealth of this country.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: What is the method; killing it? Or allowing it to be killed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But the first method is to learn some economics and agriculture.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I know it. The hon. Prime Minister has to learn it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot accept that animals are more important than economics and I think human beings are more important than cows. I do not agree and I am prepared to resign from Prime Minister-



ship but I will not give in to this kind of....

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** You will have to give in.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I want to be perfectly clear about it that this kind of agitation in India is futile, silly, ridiculous and....

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** The hon. Prime Minister should withdraw the word 'silly'.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I want to emphasise this is the position of the Government and the policy of the Government is perfectly clear on this. We stand or fall on this and not give in because of agitation of this kind on this point. We shall have constructive measures. We shall apply those and we are not going to compromise on this issue because this is an issue of vital consequence, the cattle wealth of this country. My advice to some people who do not understand the economics or agriculture is not to take a step which will ruin our cattle wealth and do something which has often important constitutional consequences and it is not possible..

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Does the Prime Minister know that the Uttar Pradesh Government has adopted this report and says that in the interest of national economy there should be complete ban on cow slaughter?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I venture to say that the U.P. Government is wholly in the wrong in doing so. It is open to them to do it. But, I say here, that in my opinion, they are taking a wrong step. Is the hon. Member aware that the Bombay Government refuses to take that step?

**Shri N. C. Chatterjee:** Is the Prime Minister aware that it is the hon. Govind Ballabh Pant, as the Chief Minister of U. P. who endorsed it and actually advised that it should be implemented.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know if the hon. Member knows more

about Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant than I do and others do. It is totally immaterial. Each State Government can take action as it likes. My opinion is that it should not take this action. It is clearly my opinion but it is open to them. They are autonomous. But, here, we are not speaking about the State Governments, but on behalf of the Government of India and this Parliament. And, I say that so far as this Government is concerned, we have nothing to do with it. We cannot accept this Bill.

**संठ गौधिन्य दास :** सभापति जी, पंडित जवाहरलाल जी और हमारा श्रेष्ठ नेता इस बात को भली भाँति जानते हैं कि उनके प्रति मेरी कितनी श्रद्धा है और कांग्रेस जिसके वे नेता हैं, उसी संस्था में मैंने जब से अपना सार्वजनिक जीवन आरम्भ किया तब लगभग ३५ वर्षों से मैं रहा हूँ। परन्तु जिस प्रकार पंडित जी को अपना मत रखने का अधिकार है, उसी प्रकार वे तो सर्व्व प्रजातन्त्रवादी हैं, वे हम लोगों को भी अपना मत रखने का अधिकार देंगे....

**श्री नंथू लाल शर्मा :** नहीं, इसीलिए विहृप ईश्य किया गया है।

**संठ गौधिन्य दास :** कम से कम जब मैंने प्रधान सचिव से कह दिया था कि वह मेरी कानशसनस का सवाल है, वह मेरी अन्तरात्मा का प्रश्न है और मैं इसे सन् १९२५ से आज तक लगातार २९ वर्षों से लाता रहा हूँ, तब उन्होंने और पंडित जी ने मुझे इस बात का अधिकार दिया कि मैं इस प्रश्न को यहां पर उपस्थित कर सकता हूँ और इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा जो मत है वह भी मैं बोल सकता हूँ, इसलिए कोई यह नहीं समझे कि कांग्रेस दल किसी की अन्तरात्मा को कुचलना चाहता है।

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** आपको पूरा अधिकार है।

**संठ गौधिन्य दास :** आपने स्पष्ट दंड लिया न कि पंडित जी कितने बड़े प्रजातन्त्रवादी हैं। पंडित जी पर इस प्रकार का कोई आरोप करना कि पंडित जी इस दंड की राय के खिलाफ जानबूझकर चाहते हैं, या वे इस दंड की राय के खिलाफ

[संठ गोविन्द दास]

जायेंगे, गलत बात हैं। पीड़ित जी इस दृश की नब्ब को जितना जानते हैं, मेरा यह दावा है कि उतना इस दृश की नब्ब को कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति नहीं जानता और यह इस दृश का सौभाग्य है कि हम को पीड़ित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का सदृश नेता मिला है।

श्री बी० जी० दशापांडः वचन ।

संठ गोविन्द दास : परन्तु इसी के साथ मैं पीड़ित जी से, आपकी मार्फत, जब करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक गोबध का मामला है, वहाँ तक उनकी जो राय है, उस राय से मेरी राय ठीक विपरीत है। उनके विशेषज्ञों की इस सम्मन्ध में जो राय है उस राय से मेरी राय ठीक विपरीत है। अगर उनके पास इस प्रकार के विशेषज्ञ हैं कि जो यह समझते हैं कि गाव की उन्नति का यह सस्ता नहीं है, तो हमारे पास भी ऐसे विशेषज्ञ हैं जिनकी राय इन विशेषज्ञों के ठीक खिलाफ है। पीड़ित जी दलें कि दृश की परिस्थिति क्या है। इस बात को मैंने अनेक बार स्पष्ट

किया है। आज हम दल रहे हैं कि इस दृश में जो पशु मार जा रहे हैं वे पशु अच्छी से अच्छी नस्ल के हैं। बम्बई के एक कसाईखाने को मैं पीड़ित जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा, आपकी मार्फत, कि वे स्वयं जाकर दलें कि वहाँ की क्या हालत है, कलकत्ते के कसाईखाने को वे जाकर दलें, मद्रास के कसाईखाने को जाकर दलें। मेरा यह विश्वास है, और बर्मा में तथा दूसरे स्थानों पर जो भी हुआ है, वह मेरी ताईद करता है कि जब तक इस दृश में गोबध कट्टई बंद नहीं हो जाता तब तक हम अच्छे से अच्छे पशुओं की भी रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। हमारे कई प्रान्तों ने...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The time is up. We shall proceed to the voting on the motion.

The question is:

"That the Bill to preserve the milch and draught cattle of the country, be taken into consideration".

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 12; \* Noes 95.

#### Division No. 3

#### AYES

5 P.M.

Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das  
Chatterjee, Shri N.C.  
Deshpande, Shri V. G.  
Dube, Shri Mulchand  
Dube, Shri U. S.

Govind Das, Seth  
Raghavachari, Shri  
Ramnayan Singh, Babu  
Sharma, Shri Nand Lal

Shastri, Shri B. D.  
Shastri, Shri R. R.  
Sinha, Shri Jhulan  
Tandon, Shri

#### NOES

Akarpuri, Sardar  
Alagesan, Shri  
Amjad Ali, Shri  
Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari  
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha  
Balakrishnan, Shri  
Bassappa, Shri  
Bhatkar, Shri  
Bhatt, Shri C.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chanda, Shri Anil K.  
Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh  
Chatterjee, Dr. Goutam  
Das, Dr. M. M.  
Datar, Shri  
Desai, Shri K. K.

Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.  
Digambar Singh, Shri  
Dubey, Shri R. G.  
Ebenezer, Dr.  
Fotedar, Pandit  
Gopi Ram, Shri  
Gounder, Shri K. P.  
Guba, Shri A. C.  
Heda, Shri  
Iyyunni, Shri C. R.  
Jaipal Singh, Shri  
Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya  
Kala, Shrimati A.  
Kadiwal, Shri  
Katiu, Dr.  
Kesar, Dr.

Khardekar, Shri  
Khongmen, Shrimati  
Kirolikar, Shri  
Kottukappally, Shri  
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.  
Krishnappe, Shri M. V.  
Lakshmya, Shri  
Lal Singh, Sardar  
Lingam, Shri N. M.  
Lotan Ram, Shri  
Majithia, Sardar  
Maydeo, Shrimati  
Mehra, Shri Asoka  
Minimata, Shrimati  
Mozarka, Shri

More, Shri K. L.  
 More, Shri S. S.  
 Muthukrishnan, Shri  
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan  
 Nanda, Shri  
 Narasimhan, Shri C. R.  
 Naskar, Shri P. S.  
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal  
 Nehru, Shrimati Shivarajvari  
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma  
 Nerwi, Shri  
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
 Patel, Shrimati Maniben  
 Raghubir Sahai, Shri  
 Raghunath Singh, Shri  
 Raj Bahadur, Shri

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.  
 Ramachander, Dr. D.  
 Ramaswami, Shri  
 Ramaswamy, Shri P.  
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.  
 Ranbir Singh, Ch.  
 Rane, Shri  
 Reddy, Shri Janardhan  
 Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath  
 Saigal, Sardar A. S.  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sanganna, Shri  
 Satish Chandra, Shri  
 Sen, Shri P. G.  
 Sen, Shrimati Sushama  
 Shahnewaz Khan, Shri

Sharma, Shri D. C.  
 Sharma, Shri K. R.  
 Singh, Shri H. P.  
 Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar  
 Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad  
 Sinha, Shri Setya Narayan  
 Somson, Shri N.  
 Suresh Chandra, Dr.  
 Telikar, Shri  
 Thimmiah, Shri  
 Thomas, Shri A. M.  
 Uikey, Shri  
 Upadhyay, Shri S. D.  
 Valshya, Shri M. B.  
 Venkateswara, Shri  
 Wilson, Shri J. N.

*The motion was negatived.*

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 4th April, 1955.*