

ring the aggrieved person to court procedures?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of policy and not for answer during Question Hour.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जब वह जमीनें ली गई थीं उस वक्त से जमीन की कीमतें चालिसगुनी बढ़ चुकी हैं ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I was not referring to any matter of policy, but I was referring to the implementation of the laws which is now under discussion directly in this question.

Mr. Speaker: Laws are different. That is the Land Acquisition Act. In this a special departure had been made. Now the hon. Member wants to know whether this would be applied and implemented in other cases also which arise in future.

Shri Kapur Singh: In similar circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of policy. A particular decision has been taken in a particular case.

Shri Kapur Singh: The policy is already there. Whether it is being implemented, whether he is seized of it—that is what I am asking.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे सवाल जवाब नहीं मिला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो आप का आया लेकिन जब ६ फरवरी का फैसला हो गया तब भी आप कहते हैं कि उस वक्त से ४० फी सदी दाम बढ़ गया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ४० गुनी हो गई हैं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wanted to ask almost the same question. I do not know whether it is

permissible. You may kindly consider.

I want to know whether there were any grounds for special treatment being given in this or whether it is a pattern which the Prime Minister thinks should be followed in all cases and whether he has advised the State Governments accordingly.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This case was treated as a special case, because the land was near Delhi; this does not occur elsewhere. The hon. Member asked whether what was decided was to pay them according to the Land Acquisition Act. What has been decided will result in payment to them much more than what they would have got under the Land Acquisition Act, because of this proximity of Delhi; and, secondly, they decided to take the market price in February, 1962, not the previous date which had been suggested at first.

Survey of Middle Class People

***580. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the living conditions of the middle class section of the population; and

(b) if so, the extent to which their economic conditions have deteriorated during the last five years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes; a sample survey of urban middle class employee families, in 45 selected centres of the country, was undertaken during the year 1958-59.

(b) In the absence of any subsequent survey, it is not possible to say with any degree of certainty what changes have taken place in their economic condition since 1958-59.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Prime Minister, who has his

fingers on the pulse of the nation, aware that there is a seething discontent among the middle classes, particularly the educated ones, that their life is becoming more and more difficult from year to year?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: How does it arise out of this question? This refers to sample survey.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Hon. Member asks me whether difficulties have arisen. Certain difficulties have undoubtedly arisen. This refers to sample survey being taken. That sample survey was taken some three years ago.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What has been done? What are the difficulties that have arisen and what is the Government's action to mollify those difficulties? That will complete the question. I know that a sample survey was taken in 1958.

Mr. Speaker: That will complete the question, but the answer will take an hour—what difficulties arose and what measures were taken.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is important, Sir. Otherwise, what are we interested in?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Data had been collected and some reports have come in. Unless we get all the reports and the tabulations are complete, we do not get the base from which we can compare the position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do the reports received indicate that there is growing indebtedness among the middle-class families and, if so, what steps have been taken to reduce it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Various steps have been taken; I cannot obviously detail all of them. I have not got the material before me. We shall probably get it before long and be in a position to know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is there growing indebtedness or not?

Mr. Speaker: Has the sample survey revealed that indebtedness is growing?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know; I have not seen it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that during the last ten years or more, owing to rising prices and lowering incomes, the trend has been towards debilitation, if not elimination of the middle-class, leaving only two classes, the rich and the poor getting richer and poorer, and if so does the Prime Minister regard this development as an approximation towards his ideal of a classless society?

Mr. Speaker: Is that also revealed in the sample survey?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a sample survey of the living conditions. Has the sample survey revealed this thing? I am asking that question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say what the survey will reveal. It is possible that some people may have gone down in the scale of their incomes, etc. and others may have gone up. It is possible. But the answer to the last part of the hon. Member's question is that it is certainly not our idea that this should continue.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I believe that the hon. Prime Minister does not confine his conception of middle-class and lower middle-class only to Central Government employees. May I know if it takes years to take certain steps after the survey or some new methods are thought of for taking immediate action after the survey is over?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer what new methods and what future policies there will be. They will be placed before the House when they are made.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the conclusions arrived at in the survey some years before have been supported by statistics made available to Government during the mid-term appraisal of the Plan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot understand this. The survey was started to provide statistics.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That the condition of the middle-class has been worsening—is it not supported by the statistics available in the mid-term appraisal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When the reports are ready we will give a definite answer.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the survey includes enquiries in the rural and urban sectors and also unemployment and under-employment of the middle-class?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The survey covers 45 cities and deals only with the middle-class. Middle-class is defined as people living class mainly on incomes or non-manual employment. 36,000 sample families have been investigated. Some reports deal with living conditions, schedule A with family budget and B with conditions of working and living. Five tables have been received in respect of schedule A, and one other table was received in May 1963.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Out of 45 cities, how many were in Bihar and what did they reveal?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Three district towns in Bihar were taken—Patna, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur.

Use of Harmonium on All India Radio

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- *581. { **Shri Bade:**
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board for Music and the Music Audition Board have decided to keep the harmonium away from the All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following main considerations determined this decision:

- (i) The scale of the harmonium is not a natural one but is a tempered one i.e. the whole gamut has been divided artificially. The micro-tones which are an essential part of Indian Music cannot be brought out on this instrument at all;
- (ii) Only cut or straight notes can be produced on this instrument. Curves and slurs are impossible of production whereas it is such embellishments that bring out the real beauty and individuality of our music;
- (iii) It is very difficult to keep the harmonium in perfect tune constantly;
- (ix) It is a noisy instrument and drowns the voice of the singer;
- (v) Though it is a Western invention, it finds no place in any Western orchestra or even in a Western theatre;
- (vi) Music Academies, musicologists and many knowledgeable persons having expressed themselves strongly against the use of the harmonium in Indian Music.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सही है कि भावखंडे ने जो कि म्यजक में एक्सपर्ट माने जाते हैं अपनी यह राय दी है कि हारमोनियम एक ऐसा बाजा है जो कि जितने भी अनेक बाजे हैं उन का अनुकरण कर सकता है, और इसलिये इस को आल इंडिया रेडियो के बाजों की सूची में ये निकाला न जाए ?