

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 16, 1963/Agra-haryana 25, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the names of the Members who have come to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation under the Constitution and then the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may introduce the Members to the House.

Secretary: Shri Mukunda Padmanaba Shinkre.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House Shri Mukunda Padmanaba Shinkre who has been returned to Lok Sabha from Marmagoa constituency of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Shri Mukunda Padmanaba Shinkre (Marmagoa).

Secretary: Shri Peter Augustus Alvares.

(Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House Shri Peter Augustus Alvares who has been returned to Lok Sabha from Panjim constituency of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Shri Peter Augustus Alvares (Panjim).

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गाजियाबाद के किसान

*५७६. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधानमंत्री २६ अगस्त १९६३ के ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाजियाबाद के आस पास औद्योगिक बस्ती के लिए अर्जित भूमि के लिए किसानों को दिये जाने वाले मुआवजे की दर अन्तिम रूप से तय हो गई है ;

(ख) इन सम्बन्धित किसानों ने अपने जो सुझाव प्रधानमंत्री के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किए थे तथा उन के कहने पर प्रश्न की जांच करने के बाद कृषि मंत्री द्वारा जो सुझाव दिये गये थे, क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उन सभी को स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने निजी उद्योगियों को उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए स्थान देने के हेतु गाजियाबाद के पास भूमि ली थी, न कि औद्योगिक बस्ती के लिए। उक्त सरकार ६ फरवरी, १९६२ की बाजार दरों पर मुआवजा देने के लिये राजी हो गई है।

(ख) और (ग) भूमि, कुआँ, नल-कूपों और बागों के लिए मुआवजा और पुनर्वास की सुविधायें देने के विषय में किसानों और केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री के सुझावों में से ज्यादातर राज्य सरकार ने मान लिए हैं।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The State Government had acquired land near Ghaziabad for providing sites to private entrepreneurs for setting up industries and not for industrial estate as such. They have since agreed to pay compensation at the market rates prevailing as on February 9, 1962.

(b and c). The State Government have accepted most of the suggestions made by the agriculturists and the Central Minister of Agriculture relating to payment of compensation for land, wells, tube-wells and groves and grant of resettlement facilities.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ९ फरवरी, १९६२ की बाजार दरों पर मुआवजा देने के लिए तैयार हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की इतनी लम्बी और स्पष्ट घोषणा के बाद भी जो लम्बी अवधि बीच में निकल गई है और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अब तक मुआवजे की घोषणा नहीं की है क्योंकि उस को अपनी खींचतान से ही फुसंत नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बीच में हस्तक्षेप कर के जल्द से जल्द मुआवजा दिलाने का यत्न करेगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : हम तो कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम ने उन को इतिला भी दे दी है। सिर्फ एक आघ बात पर वह राजी नहीं हुए हैं। उस के बारे में यहां से दो एक आदमी, यानी पी० पी० एस० और अमीर रजा साहब जिन्होंने ने जांच पड़ताल की थी, वहां जाने वाले हैं और वे जा कर बात चीत करेंगे। वह तो हो घाते लेकिन वहां पर जो लोग इस से ताल्लुक रखते हैं वह शायद छट्टी पर हैं। वह दो चार रोज में वापस आ जायेंगे। उस के बाद वे लोग वहां पर जायेंगे और इस का फैसला कर लेंगे। ऐसी उम्मीद है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ऐसी कौन सी दो एक बातें हैं जिन पर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार सहमत नहीं हो रही है, और ९ फरवरी, १९६२ की बाजार दर से जो दाम गाजियाबाद को मध्य में मान कर दिये जायेंगे उस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणा में पट्टी सिस्टम की अन्तर्बाधा का कहीं उल्लेख नहीं था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस में कहीं फिर से तो यह पट्टी सिस्टम बाधक नहीं बनेगा।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : करीब करीब सारी बातें स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं। एक आघ के ऊपर अभी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार गौर कर रही है। उन में से एक थी सोवैशियम देने की बात। उस में कुछ फँसला नहीं हुआ है। बाकी बातें तय हो गई हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार के निर्देश दे रही है कि जो बेचारे भूखों मर रहे हैं उन को इस सम्बन्ध में दो चार दिन

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी लिये तो सरकार के आदमी जा रहे हैं बात चीत करने।

श्री बड़े : क्या गाजियाबाद के लोगों ने यह भी कहा था कि उन को कम्पेन्सेशन देने के बजाय भूमि दी जाय, और क्या शासन ने इस बात पर विचार किया है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस पर भी शायद उन्होंने ने विचार किया है। लेकिन जमीन बहुत ज्यादा तो है नहीं उन को देने के लिए। अगर कहीं मिल भी जायेगी तो शाब्द उतनी अच्छी न हो। लेकिन इस पर विचार जरूर किया गया है।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government are now in a position to reiterate that in all such cases of land acquisition they deem it as their primary responsibility to pay market prices instead of refer-

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 घे निकाला न जाए ?

संसद-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : यह सवाल ऐसा है जिस का जवाब देने के लिए सचमुच बहुत टैकनिकल नालिज की जरूरत है। मैं नहीं जानता कि सवाल पूछने वाले को इतनी नालिज है, मुझे तो नहीं है। लेकिन जहां तक हारमोनियम का सवाल है, यह आज से नहीं सन् १९३९ से, यानी २३ साल से बन्द है। इस बार इस की चर्चा फिर उठी थी। हिन्दुस्तान के जितने बड़े बड़े म्यूजिक कालिज हैं उन के प्रतिनिधियों की और अन्य बड़े म्यूजिशियन्स की एक कानफरेंस हुई थी, जिस की मैं ने सदारत की थी। बहुत सी बातें तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आयीं, ये लोग गमक आदि की बातें करते थे। लेकिन यह सही है कि दो एक आदमियों को छोड़ कर जितने म्यूजिशियन्स थे, इंस्ट्रूमेंटल या वोकल, सब ने कहा कि हारमोनियम ऐसी चीं है जोकि उन नमाम गानों के साथ नहीं चल सकती जोकि आल इंडिया रेडियो से दिए जाते हैं। भाटखंडे के स्कूल के दो एक आदमियों को छोड़ कर यह ओवरव्हैल्मिंग लोगों की राय थी कि इस को नहीं रखना चाहिए। और मैं हाउस को यह सूचना दे सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े कलामर्मज्ञ रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने भी हारमोनियम के खिलाफ अपनी बड़ी जबरदस्त राय दी थी। ग्राम म्यूजिशियन्स की यह राय है कि इस चीज को जोकि २३ बरस से बन्द है फिर न लाया जाय।

श्री बड़े : आल-इंडिया रेडियो में तो सरकार ने हारमोनियम के इस्तेमाल को बन्द कर दिया है, लेकिन देश में संगीत विद्यालयों और कालेजों आदि में लड़कों और आर्टिस्ट्स को हारमोनियम का जो शिक्षण दिया जाता है, क्या सरकार उस को भी बन्द करने जा रही है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : आल-इंडिया रेडियो में तो वह पिछले २३ साल से बन्द है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मानदीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि स्कूलों और कालेजों में हारमोनियम की जो शिक्षा दी जाती है, क्या वह भी बन्द कर दी जायेगी या नहीं।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : वह तो हमारे हाथ में नहीं है। अगर वह हमारे हाथ में होती, तो हम उस को भी बन्द कर देते।

श्री बड़े : माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि वह उस को भी बन्द कर देते। मैं ने उस के बारे में एक सवाल पूछना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ने कहा है कि यह उनके बस की बात नहीं है। अगर होती, तो वह बन्द कर देते।

Shri Nath Pai: May I know to what extent the deep-seated and well-known prejudice of the Prime Minister against the harmonium has influenced the decision of the Ministry, in spite of the fact that millions of whom he calls laymen love the harmonium and there is a very strong school of musicians who think that the harmonium is a good and popular instrument?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot argue.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I can tell the hon. Member that the Prime Minister's opinion had nothing to do with it. I do not even know whether the Prime Minister was for or against it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is seated very close to him.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: But, as I said, for the last 23 years, it had been banned. I had also cited the opinion of the late Rabindranath Tagore.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : क्या यह बात सच है कि आज से २३ साल पहले पंडित नारायणराव व्यास ने हारमोनियम के खिलाफ इस वजह से आन्दोलन किया था कि बोकलिस्ट्स के गले की आवाज हारमोनियम की

आवाज में दब जाती है ; यदि हाँ तो क्या क्लासिकल म्यूजिक को छोड़ कर लाइट म्यूजिक और टुमरी में हार्मोनियम को इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत दी जायेगी ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी किसी चीज में उस की इजाजत नहीं है—न टुमरी के लिये और न गज़ल के लिए ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: If the decision had been taken 23 years ago, may I know what was the necessity again for considering this matter at this stage? Was there any representation by any musician about it? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Why should there be so much of noise?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I could not follow the question. Will the hon. Member kindly repeat it?

Mr. Speaker: His question was, where was the necessity for raising it again now.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know. During the period of my predecessor, somebody, when he went to Bombay, broached this question to him. He said, "let us examine it." Therefore, this matter came up before us.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister has informed the House that the harmonium has been banned from the precincts of the AIR because it is considered musicologically inappropriate for rendition of the tonal frequencies of Shastraic music, but for non-classical music, with which also the AIR is concerned, may I know whether there are any peculiar reasons for banning the harmonium for the popular music?

Mr. Speaker: All these reasons have been read out; not only one but there were several reasons mentioned.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do they consider that the harmonium is inappropriate for the rendition of non-classical Indian music also? That is the question which I want to be answered.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: All these aspects were taken into consideration. I am a layman. But all the experts were there. They all sat together and discussed it. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He says he does not know it. Shri Ansar Harvani.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Sometime back the All India Radio had banned film music, but as a result of strong public opinion film music had got to be introduced. So, is the Minister aware that the film records which are played by All India Radio contain harmonium music also?

Mr. Speaker: Arguments are being entered into. Shri Chaturvedi.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know, why a total ban has been placed on this instrument and why has it not been left to the discretion of the musician to have the accompaniment that he likes for his performance?

Mr. Speaker: He has already given the answer.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि रवि बाबू हार्मोनियम के खिलाफ़ इसलिए ये कि मनुष्य के अन्दर जो संगीत की स्वाभाविक शक्ति होती है, वह हार्मोनियम के जरिये दब जाती है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जरूर ऐसा होगा । रवि बाबू मामूली तौर से तो अपनी राय जाहिर नहीं कर रहे होंगे ।

Bonus Commission

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*582. { Shri Yaspal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Starred Question No. 560 on the 9th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Bonus Commission has since been received;

(b) if so, the salient recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) No.

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

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या एग्जीक्यूटिव लेबर के लिए भी कमी इस तरह का कोई कमीशन ब्रिठाने का विचार है ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : अभी तक तो इस पर विचार नहीं किया गया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने बोनस देने के लिए क्या प्रिंसिपल अपनाया है ? वह किस परसेंटेज से और किस ग्रांड पर बोनस देगी ?

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : यही तो यह कमीशन तय कर रहा है कि हर एक इंडस्ट्री में किस बेसिस पर बोनस दिया जाये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the hon. Deputy Minister is aware that there is a growing discontent among all sections of workers due to the non-submission of the Bonus Commission Report and the stand taken by the employers not to pay bonus under the shelter of the Bonus Commission?

Shri R. K. Malviya: This question is a separate one. It does not relate to the Bonus Commission. So far as the discontent is concerned, the Government is separately taking it up, and every dispute is either referred to adjudication or is settled amicably.

Shri Prabhat Kar: As far as the examination of the witnesses and presentation of the case are concerned, it was completed just a year ago, and so may I know what are the difficulties that the Bonus Commission is faced with, for non-submission of the report even after one year after the completion of hearing?

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hathi): The Bonus Commission has completed recording of evidence and it has even completed the draft report. They are now discussing only the contents of the draft report. A sub-committee has been appointed because all the members did not come together and discuss it. This committee is meeting on the 17th and 18th, that is, tomorrow and the day after, when the committee will perhaps finalise its report. Then it will be placed before the full Commission.

Shri Warrior: By what time does the Government expect, even now, to get the report of the Bonus Commission?

Shri Hathi: I have given the whole stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously, there were bipartite and tripartite agreements in regard to bonus awards. But after the setting up of the Bonus Commission, everything has been referred to it. I would like to know whether the Government have taken any step to see that the employers do not take undue advantage of the non-submission of the Bonus Commission report and then again enter into bipartite and tripartite agreements and awards?

Shri R. K. Malviya: Action is being taken in regard to bonus prior to the submission of the Bonus Commission report. As I have just stated, the dispute is settled either by mutual negotiation or by adjudication.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the members of this Commission

are those whose hands are already too full with work, governmental and non-official, and this fact was not taken into account when the appointment was made, and therefore the whole work is being delayed?

Shri R. K. Malviya: Yes, Sir. It is a fact; the convenience of the members has got to be taken into account. Sometimes the labour side and sometimes the employers' side is not ready to attend the Commission's meetings and adjournments have got to be made on that account and delays have been occurring.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what are the categories of labour, especially those working in the public sector, which will be covered by this Bonus Commission?

Shri Hathi: The resolution setting up the Bonus Commission mentions what kind of categories will be there. They are mentioned there.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether any condition has been laid down in the procedure with regard to the Commission that in case the report is not unanimous it will not be implemented or accepted by the Government?

Shri R. K. Malviya: If the report is not unanimous, it will be very difficult to implement it, and ways and means will have to be found later on.

Shri Nath Pai: Is the Minister aware that there is a feeling that the delay in finalising and publishing the recommendations of the Commission is not a justifiable one and as a result one member of the Commission has threatened to resign from the Commission unless its findings are made public before the end of this month?

Shri R. K. Malviya: I have no information if any member has threatened to resign, but as my hon. colleague has stated the report of the Commission is likely to be published soon.

Shri Nath Pai: The news about his threatening to resign came only yes-

terday in the papers. How does the Minister say that he is not aware?

Mr. Speaker: If he says they are not aware, what else can be done?

Shri Nath Pai: Is it fair to the House, Sir, that when it has come out in the papers, the Ministers do not come to know of it? Do they read something, apart from their own speeches?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Study Team on Prohibition

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*584.	}	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
		Shri D. N. Tiwary:
		Shri N. R. Laskar:
		Shri G. Mohanty:
		Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
		Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
		Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:		
Shri D. C. Sharma:		

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to states:

(a) whether the study team on prohibition have submitted any report to Government; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether they have given any indication as to how far they have been able to complete the work and by what time they will be able to submit their report on this important problem?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We expect the preliminary report to be ready by the end of this month and the final report next month.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this team has been charged with the responsibility of taking note of the different statements or re-thinking from different States regarding prohibition?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes, Sir; they have already toured some States and they are going round collecting opinion with regard to the working and all the aspects of prohibition.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government has received the opinion from those States which had introduced prohibition that they want to scrap it again?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: No, Sir; excepting that all the points of view can come before this study team, nothing more is known.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if this Commission has submitted any interim report and whether this Commission has also been asked to find out the various ways and means to make prohibition plan successful?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes, Sir; actually one of the terms of reference is to suggest steps to make it as successful as possible and to plug the loopholes such as they are. As I have already said, the preliminary report is expected to be ready by the end of this month.

Shri N. B. Laskar: I want to know the names of the States which are practising complete prohibition now.

Mr. Speaker: Can he give the names?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am not able to give it.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether it is a fact that the Bombay Government is considering relaxation of the prohibition policy to the big income group and also whether

the Bombay Government have approached the Centre for approval?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have also come across reports in papers with regard to certain opinions expressed. But the fact is that all the Chief Ministers meeting after the emergency have unanimously held and opined that prohibition should continue. This study team is the third team to consider this question. We have had study teams in 1955 and 1959 before.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: May I know the names of the members of the team?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Shri Tek Chand, Retired Judge of the Punjab High Court, Mr. Srikant and D. A. M. Khuro.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह स्टडी टीम प्राहिबिशन के बारे में पुलिस में जो कमियाँ हैं उन में श्री जायेगी या खाली जनरल पब्लिक के बारे में जांच करेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if they would go into the lapses of the police in not enforcing prohibition?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The terms of reference are very wide and a number of items are there. But nothing prevents them from going into it.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether the study team have estimated the amount of illicit liquor manufactured in the country?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That is one of the items under study.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the Government is aware that the position in regard to prohibition has become almost dubious especially in those areas where there is prohibition now and may I know if attempts are made to get this report completed as soon as possible, so that the dubiousness is removed?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: That is one of the reasons why it is being hurried up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a very recent statement of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to the effect that they propose to revise the policy of prohibition and if so, is this indicative of a new trend, after the recent debacle of the Congress Party in Goa . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know if it is indicative of any new trend in policy to merge Maharashtra, with Goa, where there is no prohibition.

Mr. Speaker: Only the first part may be answered. I do not allow the later two questions.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I cannot deny I have seen the statement of the Chief Minister and subsequently a modification of the statement. Apart from that, as I have said, on 18th and 19th January 1963, all the Chief Ministers have met and opined that prohibition should continue.

Mr. Speaker: Only about Maharashtra he asked.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether it is true that all the members of this study team are confirmed teetotallers and further they have been precluded from going into the question of the desirability or otherwise of prohibition and if so, may I know what objective value Government propose to attach to the report?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I personally do not know whether they are all teetotallers. But nothing prevents them from gathering evidence about the *pros and cons* because the reference is very wide.

Mr. Speaker: Only drinkers must have been appointed?

Shri Kapur Singh: Some of them, Sir.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this committee will take into consideration the report of a committee appointed by the Andhra Government by name S. V. Ramamurthi Committee recommending scrapping of prohibition in the State?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I dare say that will also be taken into consideration by them.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda rose—

Mr. Speaker: She is also interested in prohibition?

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Yes, Sir. I come from a State where prohibition is practised. May I know what measures Government want to take to stop the corruption which is increasing specially in my State of Assam, in the name of prohibition?

Mr. Speaker: It is a different question altogether.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister, if I heard him aright, did not answer my question. He was referring to various States, but I asked about Maharashtra.

Mr. Speaker: He said that he has seen the report from Maharashtra to that effect.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He had seen? But is it indicative of a new trend in policy to merge Maharashtra with Goa, if not Goa with Maharashtra? He has not answered that.

Mr. Speaker: When I have disallowed it, how can he answer it? Next question.

Pakistani Infiltration

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* 585. {
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Rishang Keishing:
 Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has again rejected the Indian suggestion for official level talks to discuss the question of illegal immigrants from East Pakistan into Assam and Tripura;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by Pakistan for such rejection; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No Sir. In their last reply, the Pakistan Government have not rejected preliminary talks at the diplomatic level, prior to any discussions that may be held on this subject, at the Ministerial level.

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

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement made by Mr. Khurshid Ahmed, Law Minister in the Pakistan National Assembly on the 12th December, 1963 that the Government is considering enactment of law to empower the authorities to acquire and distribute lands to the deportees from India and if so, whether Government think that it is a retaliatory measure against India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This question deals with the problem of infiltration and about ministerial-level

talks. As I have stated, no talks will be held till there is a preliminary talk at the diplomatic level. Now Pakistan has agreed to that.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to their Law Minister's statement that they are ready to take it up with the UNO, on the ground that India does not enter into negotiations with them on the issue of deportees?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: But they are already entering into negotiations. So, there is no question of anybody not entering into negotiations.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know what is the matter for negotiation with Pakistan. As one sees it, immigration is not generally a Government business. It is for Government to stop on the borders any immigration. How does Pakistan come in? Are Government taking sufficient precaution to stop this immigration?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This is not immigration at all. Immigration will be with the consent of the Governments concerned. This is infiltration—large masses of people going from one place to another. The hon. Member knows that the situation on the East Pakistan border is quite unique. Therefore, we cannot apply the ordinary law of immigration to this problem.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या गवर्नमेंट बतान को कृपा करेगा कि कितन आदमा उधर से इधर आए है और कितने वापस गए है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have not got the figures.

Shri Swell: As the Minister has stated, Pakistan has not rejected our proposal for talks, but it has also not shown any willingness to enter into those talks. May I know whether it is in deference to the intractable and belligerent attitude of Pakistan on this

question that Government has agreed, or has laid down a policy, that tribunals will be appointed in Assam to go into the question of the cases of illegal immigrants, with the result that many Pakistani nationals who claimed themselves to be Pakistani nationals before have now retracted their statement?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The reason why Government wanted the matter to be referred to the Tribunal is to prevent any injustice being done to the immigrants, based on the police reports. In order to give them justice and also to have a very careful examination of the claims of the immigrants, Government decided that the matter will be referred to a judicial tribunal, rather than leave them to the mercy of the Police.

Shri Swell: Sir, my question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistani nationals have retracted their statement that they are Pakistani nationals?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have no information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are there reasons to believe or suspect that this problem is defying a satisfactory solution because some Muslims occupying high positions in the Secretariat, in the police and in the Ministry are not serious, or are not earnest about tackling this issue at all?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is an insinuation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, it is not an insinuation; it is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When I am trying to say something, he should listen to that. Now, it may be answered whether it is due to this fact that there are some officers who are not interested . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Muslim officers.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is only an insinuation; it is not a fact.

Mr. Speaker: She says it is not a fact.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: She says it is an insinuation.

Mr. Speaker: Also, it is not a fact. Now Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that this silent invasion of India, particularly Assam and Tripura, by Pakistani nationals poses a threat to our political equilibrium? If so, is it not a fact that the constitution of the so-called tribunal is only postponing the action against the Pakistani infiltrators?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not agree with the view that by referring the matter to a tribunal we are postponing action.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that she has not understood my question?

Mr. Speaker: He might sit down. He says that the appointment of these tribunals would have the effect of postponing that action which Government would have otherwise taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I point out that Government statistics itself points out that 2,30,000 Pakistani infiltrators have entered into Assam?

Mr. Speaker: I have understood his question and have put it to the Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There may sometimes be some delay. But even if there is some delay, it is right for us to do it thoroughly so that nobody can take exception to it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if Government's attention has been drawn to the propaganda which has been made in Ceylon on this particular question by President Ayub Khan during his visit and, if so, whether our Government or our Embassy there has made it clear to the public in Ceylon as to how we are dealing with the entire question?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Government's attention has been drawn to newspaper reports of President Ayub Khan's statement in Ceylon and I presume that our High Commission-

ner there has explained the situation to the Government there.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने कोई तारीख निश्चित कर दी है कि उस तारीख तक सारे इन्फिल्ट्रेटर चले जायें, वरना उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जायगी ? क्या सरकार ने कोई डैड लाइन दी है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं, डैड लाइन देने का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

Shri Nath Pai: Is the Prime Minister aware that both President Ayub Khan and Mr. Bhutto are using the present unhappy situation to malign India by stating that the infiltrators are genuine Indian Muslims, and that they are being dubbed as infiltrators in the grand plan to throw out Muslims from East Pakistan and, if so, what steps they are taking to stop this malicious and slanderous propaganda?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have read this, what he has said in the newspapers.

Shri Nath Pai: It is completely slanderous, is it not?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The latter part he has not answered.

Mr. Speaker: He has said something.

Shri Nath Pai: He simply says "we are aware of it".

Mr. Speaker: He has also said that counter-action is taken or propaganda is being made.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Prime Minister simply said "I presume it has been taken". He has not categorically or definitely said anything.

Shri Hem Barua: No practical steps have been taken in this regard.

Mr. Speaker: Is this the practical step? He should resume his seat.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह सही है कुछ दिन पहले असम सरकार के वित्त मंत्री श्री फखरुद्दीन

अली अहमद दिल्ली आए थे और उन्होंने समाचारपत्रों को एक वक्तव्य देते हुए कहा कि असम में पाकिस्तान से आए हुए मुसलमानों की संख्या डेढ़ लाख के लगभग है, जब कि भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्री श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री ने संसद् में एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिस के अनुसार पाकिस्तान से असम में आने वाले मुसलमानों की संख्या साढ़े तीन लाख थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने थोड़े से समय में इतनी घटोत्तरी हो गयी है या कि असम सरकार की यह आदत हो गयी है कि इस संख्या को घटाकर बताया जाए, और इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कोई बिल्कुल सही तरीके से नहीं कह सकता कि कितने लोग आए हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, may I point out that he has stated about 2 lakhs odd.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him finish the reply.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ने कहा कि कोई नहीं कह सकता कि कितने आदमी आए हैं । मुझे याद नहीं कि श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री ने इस बारे में क्या कहा था ।

श्री नाथ पाई : हमें याद है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : साढ़े तीन लाख कहा हो उन्होंने । लेकिन किस तरीके से वह इस गिनती पर पहुँचे मैं नहीं जानता । हो सकता है कि संसद के हवाले से उन्होंने ऐसा कहा हो, लेकिन संसद का उसूल कोई उसूल नहीं है । जब तक इस बात की पूरी संसद न हो ठीक गिनती नहीं मालूम हो सकती । यह नहीं हो सकता कि कहीं से साढ़े तीन लाख मुसलमानों को पकड़ कर निकाल दिया जाए ।

Shri Hem Barua: Since you have the census figures, may I know the figures?

श्री त्यागी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त कोई रोकथाम हो गई है या नहीं?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that in spite of the fact that the figures are with him, here is the Prime Minister who tells us . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Let the answer be given first. Now, the hon. Member says that Government have the census figures with them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The last census?

Shri Hem Barua: You have the figures with you. You forget that conveniently.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have got the census figures. They might have some relevance but no direct relevance to this question. We cannot say who is who and what. Therefore, it has been decided that the tribunal should be appointed to determine who is who.

Shri Hem Barua: The tribunal would take another fifty years to decide it. By that time, they will go on multiplying the number.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. member cannot go on in this manner. He has put the question.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: When I am standing, he cannot put questions in this manner.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to give a personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: Unless he has some patience, I will not allow him an opportunity. Now, let him resume his seat.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर भी दिलवा लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठहर जाइए, उनका पर्सोनल एक्सप्लेनेशन क्या है यह देख लें ।

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister has stated that he does not have the figure with him. Earlier, our difficulty was that the census figures were not available. Now, that they are available, he says that a tribunal is being appointed. I say that the tribunal will take another 50 years to determine the case of the illegal Pakistani infiltrants. By that time, these people would multiply their number and we will be swarmed. That is what I was trying to point out.

Mr. Speaker: Is this a personal explanation?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, this is the personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: No, not at all. Personal explanation arises only when he is misquoted. Then he can explain that what he has said is not this but something else. Now he is bringing in arguments and supplying facts, which is no personal explanation at all.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chaturvedi.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Chaturvedi.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं, मैं आपको मौका दे दूंगा । इस तरह इंटरप्ट न करें ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: How long are these tribunals going to take in determining the nature of the immigrants at the pace at which they are proceeding at present?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question is a very important one to determine the nationality of a person, whether he is a national of India or of Pakistan. To leave it merely to

police inquiry is not quite sufficient—it is not fair. (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: No Indian national is to be arrested. That does not mean that he should be given shelter. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We know that he has come from that place. But he is proving more trouble some for the House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member wants.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न बहुत स्पष्ट है। असम सरकार के कश्मिर मिनिस्टर श्री फ़ाउज़ीला प्रती अहमद ने जब वह दिल्ली आए थे तब स्पष्ट बतलव्य दिया था कि असम में केवल डेढ़ लाख पाकिस्तानी आए हैं जब कि भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्री श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री ने संसद में बकाय्य दिया था कि पाँच लाख पाकिस्तानी अफ़ग़ानों के साथ आये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इनके आने के समय में इसी बटुआली हा मरी या असम सरकार के अिन मंत्री ने यह संख्या कम करके बतायी है। सरकार ने इस संख्या में क्या आसकारी ली है? मैं तो भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : ज़ाहिर है कि इसके बारे में असम सरकार की जवाबदायगी होगी।

Shri Hem Barua: The Assam Government is failing hopelessly in this matter. I may tell you that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May be failing; they are proceeding according to law and the hon. Member.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. How can we proceed like this?

Shri Hem Barua: He is having a very inefficient Government there.

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Shastri is not proceeding according to law?

Mr. Speaker: It should not be that all kinds of interruptions should go on and a running commentary should take place. I have asked the hon. Member three or four or five times.... (Interruption). They have other remedies, not this one.

Shri Nath Pai: We thought the Home Minister also goes according to law.

U.N. Special Fund

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- *586. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
- { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
- { **Shri Mohan Swarup:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has pledged to contribute three million dollars towards U.N. Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

(b) if so, on what considerations; and

(c) the manner in which the fund is made use of and the benefit that accrues to the contributing countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of House.

STATEMENT

India has pledged \$ 3 million in Indian rupees as her contribution to the U.N. Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the year 1964.

The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund started functioning from 1st July, 1950 and 1st January, 1959 respectively. As the finances of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance derive from voluntary contributions by Member States, the success of their operations is bound to be